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JOE MEDICINE CROW WANTS OBAMA TO PROTECT THE CROW'S "BROTHER" GRIZZLY.

SHOSHONEAN REUNION

Pomo Death Marches in California

Federal Water Tap

100,000 Could Lose Access to High-Quality Preschool Under the 2016 Spending Bills



Bob Tregilus

A prairie dog (pot gut) town on top of Ulm Pishkun a few miles SW of Great Falls, MT. A "pishkun" is a place where First Nations peoples would stampede bison over a cliff. "Pishkun" is the Blackfoot term for "buffalo jump."

Hey Bear - GOAL Tribal Coalition

WARRIOR AND LIVING LEGEND" JOE MEDICINE CROW WANTS OBAMA TO PROTECT THE CROW'S "BROTHER" GRIZZLY.

<http://www.goaltribal.org/...>

When Dr. Medicine Crow was a boy, grizzlies still roamed his beloved Crow Country. "There used to be a lot of them in the Wolf Mountains on the reservation, and in the Bighorns," he recalls, "but they killed them all. The white man did that. Grizzly bears are alright; it's the white man we've got to warn everyone about! They've killed a lot of grizzly bears. They did the same thing to the wolf, too."

The Crow Tribe was among the first tribal nations to issue a declaration opposing the federal government's intent to delist the grizzly bear from the ESA. To date, 39 tribes have done the same, citing infringements of spiritual rights, sovereignty and treaty violations.

“The white man is doing that,” says Dr. Medicine Crow of the states’ push to trophy hunt the grizzly. “Indians don’t do that! It is mean and wasteful,” he says of trophy hunting. “Of all the animals around here, the most dangerous is man himself. He goes around killing all wildlife, and of course he wants to kill grizzly bears again.”

The Crow Tribe’s declaration reflects Dr. Medicine Crow’s perspective. “Due to the cultural significance of the grizzly bear, the Crow people will be detrimentally impacted if the grizzly is delisted and



subsequently trophy hunted,” warns Chairman Old Coyote.

“The Crows have always got along with the grizzly bear in a special way. The white man doesn’t do that. The Crows have grizzly bear songs. We have grizzly bear dances. We name our kids with grizzly bear names. Grizzly bears play an important part in the culture of the Crow Indian,” imparts Dr. Medicine Crow. Read the full article at <http://www.goaltribal.org/...>

SHOSHONEAN REUNION

Hello, everyone. This weekend was the "deadline" for registration for the Reunion. It was an unofficial deadline, we wanted to get a grasp on how many people were coming by that date so we could order the right amount of supplies.

But you can still register for the Reunion by snail mail, email, or fax, until Friday, September 4th. If you are unable to register by that date, we ask that you register at the event. I do ask that you contact us to give us a "heads-up" that you or other people plan on registering at the event.

If you have any questions, please call me or Lily at the number below. Angela is on vacation this week.

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Round Valley Indian Agency Office and sutler store 1876. Photo courtesy Wikimedia

Dina Gilio-Whitaker [Native American History Expert](#)

Introduction

In the history of the United States' interactions with Native American tribes, most Americans have at least heard of the Trail of Tears. Over 15,000 Indians were forcibly removed from their ancestral homes in the southeast and relocated to the "Indian Territory" of Oklahoma with at least 25% of the Indians dying along the way. But most Americans have never heard of the Navajo Long Walk, and fewer still know about the **Pomo Death Marches in California**.

Pomo Background

The Pomo are not one single tribe but are comprised of about 21 independent communities who speak seven dialects of related languages, loosely referred to as "Pomo." Historically, their territories included what is now Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino counties in California. Like most hunter-gatherer societies, their lifestyle depended on seasonal travel to follow food sources of regional plants, game and fish.

Federal Indian Policy

Since 1776, the U.S. has engaged multiple [Indian policy strategies](#) that can be thought of in terms of eras. Yet some policy eras overlapped with others; in 1832 President Andrew Jackson initiated the [Removal policy \(instigating the Trail of Tears\)](#) even while the U.S. would continue to make treaties (known as the Treaty era) with tribes until 1871. Removal was designed to clear Indians off their lands to make room for settlers who were streaming in from Europe at alarming rates, usually constituting the breaking of a treaty or other law designed to protect Indian lands.

Genocide in California

The gold rush in California set off a firestorm of conflict between settlers and the estimated 310,000 Indians in California in the mid-1800s. In its effort to ease the tensions, the federal government made 18 treaties with Indians that altogether set aside over 7,000,000 acres of land to be retained by the natives. However, pressured by an enraged public the Senate [refused to ratify](#) any of the treaties. Meanwhile, the state of California instituted a policy of indentured servitude-in effect a system of legalized slavery-coupled with what the first governor of California called "a war of extinction" against the native population. In 1850, a state budget of over one million dollars was dedicated to fund a private, guerilla-style military war composed of citizen soldiers. But as author [Jeff Elliot](#) has pointed out, "wholesale genocide isn't so easy" and the federal government managed to create small reservations and Rancherias despite the resistance of the public and the Senate.

Forced Marches to Round Valley

Round Valley in Mendocino County-known in 1856 as Nome Cult (thought to be a term that means "west place" in an unrelated Indian language)-is the ancestral territory of the Yuki tribe. In, 1856 Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Henley obtained the official designation of the Nome Cult Farm that would become a central place to relocate Indians from around the region as a way to cope with the rampant violence and make room for settlers. Entire villages were removed by horse-mounted white settlers with bullwhips and guns acting either as militia or vigilantes, with the removals extending at least as far south as Sonoma County. In 1870, Nome Cult Farm became the Round Valley Indian Reservation by Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant.



Family Legacies

Very little has been written about the forced marches to Round Valley, but the legacy persists in oral traditions passed down through families. There are still people alive today whose grandparents and great grandparents lived through that time and have told stories about the death and misery that accompanied the removals. But as California Indian historian [Edward Castillo](#) has pointed out, some people saw the reservation as a safe refuge from the violence that relentlessly followed them. Either way, the period is a dark stain on American history. Today, the Round Valley Indian Reservation is a confederation of several different tribal groups.

Related Articles

- [6 Important Events in Federal Indian Policy History](#)
- [4 Important Facts About Native American Reservations](#)
- [How the Indian Removal Policy Led to the Trail of Tears](#)
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[http://nativeamericanhistory.about.com/od/Policies/a/The-Pomo-Death-March-A-Little-Known-Relocation-Event-In-Native-American-History.htm?
utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=shareurlbuttons](http://nativeamericanhistory.about.com/od/Policies/a/The-Pomo-Death-March-A-Little-Known-Relocation-Event-In-Native-American-History.htm?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=shareurlbuttons)

- [Bloody Island Massacre - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)
[The Bloody Island Massacre \(also called the Clear Lake Massacre\) occurred on an island called in the Pomo language, Bo-no-po-ti or Badon-napo-ti \(Island Village\), at the north end of Clear Lake, Lake County, California, on May 15, 1850.\[1\]\[2\] It was a place where the Pomo had traditionally gathered...](#)
en.wikipedia.org · Jun 11, 2012
- [UC and Native Americans: Unsettled remains](#)
[In 1974, Berkeley's distinguished anthropologist Robert Heizer issued a public mea culpa for the practices of his profession in treating "California Indians as though they were objects." In...](#)
Los Angeles Times · Jun 21, 2013

[The Lakota Vow To Die Rather Than Let The KXL Pipeline Pass](#)

by: ALBERT BENDER The Oglala Lakota and activists of the American Indian Movement have taken a vow that the only way the KXL Pipeline will pass through...
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[Federal Water Tap, August 17: Animas River Mining Spill Prompts Legislative Proposal](#)

Weekly U.S. Federal Water News...

The Rundown

A New Mexico senator wants to institute **royalties for hardrock mining**. President Obama signs **algae legislation**. Clean Power Plan will deliver **water benefits**. Nuclear regulators release **Yucca Mountain groundwater report**. The EPA considers easing the path for **Indian tribes** to administer Clean Water Act standards. National Science Foundation gives out **water-energy-food research grants**. The National Park Service squares off against the **bottled water industry**.

"What it shows is that the existing policy doesn't work. For 143 years, since the 1872 Mining Act was passed, we've been giving away federal minerals with no royalties being returned to the American people. What that means to communities like Farmington or the Navajo Nation or any of the communities along the Animas is that there is no dedicated funding stream to make sure these mines get cleaned up." — Sen. Mark Heinrich (D-NM) talking about the spill of mining waste on the Animas River. Heinrich will [introduce legislation in September to establish royalty payments for mining on federal land](#). Oil and gas leases on federal land require royalty payments, but mining does not. The funds will be used to clean up mine sites.

By the Numbers

\$US 7.6 million: Grants approved this year for workshops and research into the connections between water, food, and energy. ([National Science Foundation](#))

8 percent: Growth in installed wind power capacity in the United States in 2014. ([Department of Energy](#))

Reports and Studies

Gold King Mine Spill Update

EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy visited Durango, Colorado on Wednesday, to speak with state and local officials about the response to the agency's accidental spill of mine waste. She then traveled to Farmington, New Mexico, for another round of meetings to discuss the accident.

The EPA said it was providing water to Montezuma Creek, a community on the Navajo Nation that had only two days of backup supply. Navajo leaders vowed to sue the agency over the spill.

“EPA is an agency whose core mission is ensuring a clean environment and protecting public health, so it pains me to see this happening. But we are working tirelessly to respond and have committed to a full review of exactly what happened to ensure it cannot happen again,” McCarthy said, speaking in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday.

Water quality data and official statements are being posted on the EPA'S [Gold King site](#).

Yucca Mountain Groundwater Study

The potential harm from contaminated groundwater at a nuclear waste storage facility proposed for Nevada would be small, according to a [draft report from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission](#).

The report found that the risk to local aquifers, people, and ecology from radioactive material stored at Yucca Mountain, a facility first proposed more than 30 years ago, is small because the radiation exposure would be a tiny fraction of the background radiation in the area.

News Briefs

Water Wins in Clean Power Plan

The Obama administration's plan to cut carbon emissions will [yield significant benefits for water](#), according to researchers interviewed by Circle of Blue. No statistical analysis of the plan's effect on water has been done, but in general the transition to low-carbon energy will result in less water withdrawn from rivers, less water consumption, and less mercury pollution.

Algae Bill Signed

President Obama signed the [Drinking Water Protection Act](#), a bill sponsored by Ohio Republicans that requires the EPA to prepare a plan for assessing and managing the risks to drinking water from toxic algae.

Clean Water Act Authority for Indian Tribes

The EPA is proposing to make the application process simpler for Indian tribes that want [to claim authority to regulate water quality on tribal lands](#), just as states have the authority to do. The changes would not alter any regulatory requirements. Rather, they eliminate some of the legal hoops for a tribe.

Public comments on the proposal are being accepted through October 6 and can be emailed to ow-docket@epa.gov with the subject line EPA-HQ-OW-2014-0461.

Bottled Water in National Parks

The National Park Service said that even if Congress cuts funding to install water-bottle refilling stations, it is confident that booster groups or companies that run the concession stands will come up with money, the *Washington Post* reports. The park service is [attempting to reduce litter in the parks by cutting out bottled water sales](#). That policy angered industry groups, which have lobbied for funding cuts.

Water Infrastructure Fund Oversight

The EPA Office of the Inspector General will begin [an audit of the agency's oversight of clean water spending by the states](#). The EPA conducts annual reviews of the money spent by the states through the Clean Water Revolving Fund, which is seeded with federal and state money. The audit will ensure that the EPA reviews are rigorous enough.

Colorado Wildlife Refuge Plan

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service released its [final plan for managing three wildlife refuges](#) in Colorado's San Luis Valley, home to important sandhill crane and migratory bird habitat. The agency will restore riverside corridors and redesign waterways to mimic historical flow patterns.

On the Radar

Water Management in a Changing Climate

A workgroup representing more than a dozen federal agencies involved in water management will hold [a public webinar](#) to discuss how the agencies should change their practices in response to a warming climate. The webinar will be held on September 9 and sign up details are in the link above.

Lake Tahoe Algae Study

The U.S. Geological Survey will [study the cause of an increase in algae](#) in Lake Tahoe, a large lake on the California-Nevada border.

Great Salt Lake Data

The EPA is looking for [data on mercury in Utah's Great Salt Lake](#), to assess whether the well-known waterbody should be listed as "impaired." Data can be sent to bunch.william@epa.gov.

Fact Sheet: 100,000 Children from Low-and Moderate-Income Families Could Lose Access to High-Quality Preschool Under the 2016 House and Senate Spending Bills

Expanding access to high-quality preschool is critically important to ensuring that every child in America has the opportunity for lifelong success – but despite the evidence showing the importance of early learning, earlier this summer, House and Senate committees authored partisan spending bills that make significant cuts to programs that provide important services such as health care, public health and safety, job training, and education. Both bills eliminate Preschool Development Grants, a program that is in the middle of building and expanding high-quality preschool in over 200 high-need communities across 18 states that span the geographic and political spectrum.

“Congress is moving forward with a plan that would take critical early learning opportunities from the children who need it the most – delaying their learning by a year and missing an opportunity to chip away at the educational gaps that exist for children from low- and moderate income families. These children and their families cannot afford to wait for Washington to decide whether or not they get the right start for success,” Said U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan.

“Experiences we offer young children in their first few years have a lasting impact on children’s development for the rest of their lives. We have to make sure those experiences foster children’s development holistically, including their cognitive, social-emotional, and physical development. We must continue to expand – not cut – access to high-quality early learning programs for our youngest children, continue enhancing the quality of our programs to keep pace with what science tells us are best practices, and keep working to ensure that all children arrive at school ready to succeed,” said Health and Human Services Secretary Sylvia M. Burwell.

In 2014, these states received grants to expand the number of children in high-quality preschool programs both by funding new preschool classrooms and improving the quality of existing preschool programs. **Pulling these funds away from states and communities in the last two years of the grant would jeopardize their plans to serve nearly 60,000 additional children and would leave another 43,000 children to attend preschool in programs in need of important quality improvements.** [\[i\]](#)

The President's Budget offers a different path that builds on the good work underway in states and calls for expanding this program to 26-32 additional applicants, which includes states, the Bureau of Indian Education, tribal educational agencies, territories, and the Outlying Areas. This investment would allow an estimated 350,000 additional children access to high-quality preschool over the course of four years. The President has made it a priority to expand educational opportunity for our nation's children, starting with our youngest learners, and has put forward a vision that would support the healthy development and growth of children from birth to kindergarten entry. Preschool Development Grants are a critical step toward voluntary, universal access to high-quality early learning that gives all children a strong start in school and life.

The President's Budget invests in early education and other areas critical to the nation's future economic growth because it reverses harmful sequestration cuts, replacing them with smart reforms in a budget that continues to cut the deficit. The Republican spending bills, by contrast, continue these harmful cuts and shortchange education and many other areas.

- **Across the country, Preschool Development Grants are well underway in high-need communities, many of which are able for the first time to provide high-quality preschool to children from low-and moderate-income families.** Providing high-quality preschool for children with high-needs helps ensure that they will be able to start kindergarten ready to succeed. Below is a table with state-by-state estimates of the number of four-year-olds served by this grant.

- **The 18 states that received Preschool Development Grants represent only half of the 36 states that developed a plan and applied for the program.** This demonstrates the strong interest from states to partner with the federal government to address the tremendous need for greater access to high-quality preschool. About 285,000 preschoolers could have been served if funding had been robust enough to fund all states that applied.

- **The Administration proposed \$750 million for Preschool Development Grants in 2016, a \$500 million increase compared to its 2015 funding level.** This increase would be a meaningful step forward in addressing the unmet need for more high-quality preschool, enabling 26-32 additional states, the Bureau of Indian Education, tribal educational agencies, territories, or the Outlying Areas to receive a grant. It would lay the groundwork for the Administration's goal of ensuring that all children have access to high-quality preschool.

- **The diversity of the 18 states that received grants reflects the fact that increasing access to preschool is a bipartisan priority across the country.** From Massachusetts and Montana to Alabama and Hawaii, Preschool Development Grants are designed to help states move forward with high-quality preschool, whether that means expanding an already successful preschool program or helping to build state-level capacity and put in place quality improvements to serve more children in high-quality settings.
- **If funding is zeroed out for this important initiative, the 18 states that are now operating Preschool Development Grant-funded programs may lose a significant portion of the more than \$640 million that has been pledged in state and local funding and public-private partnerships.** The Preschool Development Grants program calls for grantees to line up additional State and local financial commitments, including philanthropic commitments, known as “matching funds,” that could be lost to other purposes if the grants are eliminated by Congress.

Why Investing in Preschool is So Important

- **The early years in a child’s life build the foundation needed for success later in school and life.** This period is a critically important window of opportunity where profound developments in reasoning, language acquisition, and problem solving occur. These years are particularly key for children from low-income families, who, on average, start kindergarten 12 to 14 months behind their peers in pre-reading and language skills. [\[ii\]](#)
- **An alarming number of children in our nation—including more than two million children who come from families at or below 200% of the Federal poverty level (FPL)—are cut off from high-quality preschool.** The United States ranks 31 out of 39 countries within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for preschool enrollment for four-year-olds. [\[iii\]](#)
- **Investments in early education produce outsize returns.** Studies have shown that high-quality early learning programs can generate an outsized return on investment by reducing the need for spending on other services, such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education, as well as increased productivity and benefits to society, and improved health outcomes and increased earnings for these children as adults. [\[iv\]](#)

The Republican Budget Framework Will Force Cuts to Critical Education Programs for Students of All Ages and Grade Levels

The elimination of Preschool Development Grants is part of a larger Republican budget plan that shortchanges education for students of all ages. The Republican budget framework would lock in sequestration funding levels for FY 2016, doubling down on austerity budgeting. The Republicans' 2016 budget framework would bring base discretionary funding for both non-defense and defense to the lowest levels in a decade, adjusted for inflation. In contrast, the President's Budget would reverse sequestration and replace the savings with commonsense

spending and tax reforms – all while continuing to reduce the deficit. It makes the critical investments needed to support our national security and accelerate and sustain economic growth in the long run, including research, education, training, and infrastructure.

The difference in the approach is stark. For example:

- **Children in Head Start are shortchanged by both the House and Senate spending bills.** Under these bills, either more than 570,000 children in Head Start would not receive the full-day, full-year services they need to succeed, the program would serve some 140,000 fewer children as compared to the President's Budget, or some combination of both. In contrast, the President's Budget is guided by compelling evidence that students who spend more time in high-quality early learning programs learn more. It provides a \$1.5 billion increase for Head Start so that all Head Start children have access to a full school day and year of high-quality instruction and to increase enrollment.
- **Compared to the President's Budget, overall pre-K-12 funding at the Department of Education is cut by \$5.1 billion under the House bill and cut by \$3.9 billion under the Senate bill.** This drastic reduction in funding would underfund core programs including Title I, which supports educational improvements for our most vulnerable students, and slash programs for educators who are doing the important work of preparing America's students for the future. • **The Investing in Innovation Fund (i3), an evidence-based initiative that is helping spur new solutions to persistent educational challenges and build knowledge of what works in the pre-K-12 system, would be eliminated under the House and Senate bills.** This program, which is expanded under the President's Budget, provides funding to school districts and their partners to identify, validate, and scale-up efforts to support effective teachers and principals, turn around persistently low-performing schools, and leverage technology to accelerate student learning.

Reduction in Children Served through the Preschool Development Grants in the Republican Plan

State	Year 3	Year 4	Total Additional Children not served if Program Eliminated (Y3+Y4)
Alabama	1,620	1,620	3,240
Arizona	3,044	3,478	6,522
Arkansas	7,194	7,194	14,388
Connecticut	712	712	1,424
Hawaii	360	360	720
Illinois	10,420	13,760	24,180
Louisiana	2,685	3,045	5,730

Maine	737	796	1,533
Maryland	2,833	2,833	5,666
Massachusetts	755	755	1,510
Montana	1,613	1,633	3,246
Nevada	2,700	2,990	5,690
New Jersey	1,681	1,977	3,658
New York	2,835	3,076	5,911
Rhode Island	864	864	1,728
Tennessee	3,740	3,746	7,486
Vermont	1,571	1,818	3,389
Virginia	3,107	3,139	6,246
Total	48,471	53,796	102,267

Note: This table is based on estimates from state applications. It assumes that under the Republican approach, funding would be eliminated in both 2016 and 2017

[i] This estimate assumes that the elimination of Preschool Development Grants in 2016 would prevent states from serving the additional children proposed in their applications for the final two years of the grant.

[ii] Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. (2000). Jack P. Shonkoff and Deborah A. Phillips, eds. Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

[iii] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). *United States: Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*, ><http://www.oecd.org/unitedstates/United%20States-EAG2014-Country-Note.pdf><



[iv] White House Council of Economic Advisors. *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*, >https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report1.pdf<

Congratulations Saphiry!!

The new 2015-16 Cibecue Toddler of the Year...her talent was the Apache Rainbow Dance...congrats. Thank you parents for continuing to support and teach our little ones our cultural traditions...priceless.