

Journal #3395

from sdc

6.15.15

Pueblo Grande Museum

Copper Miners vs. the Apache People – Fighting for Sacred Land

How to teach your kids about sugar

Richard M. Milanovich 2016 Fellowship

This Week at Interior

No Justice for Canada's First Peoples

The schools that had cemeteries instead of playgrounds

McKibben to Obama: You still have time to be a climate champion -- but not much

Tribal Consultation on Proposition 1 Water Bond funding

Pope Francis to Explore Climate's Effect on World's Poor

SIT Study Abroad and and/or Summer Insititue is now accepting applications

Lummi Nation Canoe Races

No Place Like Home Senior Care now hiring

Too Commercial? Pow Wows Just Aren't What They Used to Be...

Kwapa N'awee U'as Ilusaaw (Cocopah Museum)

McCormick-Stillman Railroad Park

Mohave Museum of History and Arts

Harold S. Colton Memorial Research Library

Mesa Family History Center

Mesa Southwest Museum



Pueblo Grande Museum

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 Museum 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. [Browse all records from Pueblo Grande Museum](#)

Collections

- [Basketry from the Pueblo Grande Museum](#)
- [Connell Collection of Historic Maricopa Pottery](#)
- [Hohokam Artifacts of Pueblo Grande](#)
- [New Deal Art](#)

Copper Miners vs. the Apache People – Fighting for Sacred Land. 01:10

[AJ+](#)

“We are not going to let them take away our lands and strip our identity away.”

How to teach your kids about sugar _____washingtonpost.com

If you want the message to sink in, you might have to go beyond “it’s bad for you.”

Richard M. Milanovich 2016 Fellowship

Fellowship began in 2015 as a partnership between The George Washington University and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians with two goals in mind: to prepare the next generation of leaders in Indian Country and to honor and preserve the legacy of service and leadership of the late Tribal Chairman Richard M. Milanovich.

The George Washington University and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians invite qualified Native American applicants to apply for this prestigious opportunity at one of our Nation’s premier public policy schools.

What does the Fellowship Cover?

- Tuition and fees for two core classes (one semester), plus an additional weeklong seminar
- Housing in a GW dormitory
- A stipend for books and living expenses, paid in two installments
- Airfare to and from Washington, D.C. (one round-trip ticket)

Core Courses

January 11 – April 29, 2016

ELECTORAL & LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES

This course looks at the process of democratic representation focusing on the development and

practice of electoral campaigning and its linkages to legislative and public affairs and lobbying.

This approach offers an analysis of how individuals, parties, and interest groups utilized democratic processes to produce practical results in a diverse and fragmented society.

PRACTICUM IN POLITICAL MANAGEMENT

This course is a practicum and, as such, is handled differently from most undergraduate courses you may have encountered. In this course, students will be working as part of a group in “real time” on a mock political campaign, applying the principles and theories taught in PMGT 4101. The political campaign will actually take place in the upcoming election cycle, and as such, students will be relying heavily on information, data, and materials that are available outside of class, primarily – but not solely – on the Internet. While the practicum meets regularly once each week, all groups in this course meet outside of class in order to plan and execute the projects.

Special Seminar May 2 - 6, 2016

A special week-long seminar series that consists of briefings with key policy makers, issue advocates, and community leaders in Washington.

PROGRAM DATES January 11- May 6, 2016

APPLICATION DEADLINE October 1, 2015

Apply online @ naplp.gwu.edu

- 5,000 students in 650 undergraduate- and graduate- level courses
- 11% visiting and international students
- Small and intensive classes
-

The Native American Political Leadership Program

1922 F St. NW Ste 401 | Washington, DC 20052 202-994-3284 | naplp.gwu.edu

Richard M. Milanovich’s lengthy service on the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Council started as a Member in 1978. He served as Secretary from 1982 until 1984 when he was elected as Tribal Council Chairman. He served as chairman for 29 years.

Many important Tribal and community projects and lease hold interests were undertaken during Mr. Milanovich’s tenure including the purchase of the Spa Hotel in 1992, the addition of the Spa Resort Casino in 1995, development and construction of the Agua Caliente Casino in 2001, as well as the opening of the new \$90 million Spa Resort Casino in 2003 and the Spa Hotel’s Well Spirit Center Fitness Center in 2004. These projects and enterprises brought a much-needed boost to the Palm Springs and Coachella Valley economy, but more important to the Tribe itself, the revenue generated by Tribal developments has allowed the Tribe to develop self-sufficiency through education, cultural preservation, housing and health care programs.

He also oversaw the construction and opening of the Agua Caliente Casino Resort Spa’s new hotel and expansion in 2008, followed by the completion of the Tribe’s entertainment venue, The Show, in February of 2009.

In addition to his duties as Tribal Chairman, Mr. Milanovich dedicated his time and energy to other worthy causes. He served as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Office of

Special Trustee for the U.S. Department of Interior, which oversees the federal government's fiduciary responsibilities to manage Tribal trust funds. In 2004, he was appointed to the Native American Stewardship Committee for the prestigious Autry National Center. In addition, Mr. Milanovich served as a member of the Bureau of Land Management's California Desert Advisory Council, and the Native American Heritage Commission.

Mr. Milanovich served in the United States Army from 1960 to 1963. In 1994, Mr. Milanovich returned to school to fulfill a life-long ambition to secure his college degree and received a Bachelor of Science in Business and Management from the University of Redlands in 1996. His son Reid D. Milanovich serves on the Agua Caliente Tribal Council and is in his second term.

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is a federally recognized Indian Tribe located in Palm Springs, California, with 32,000 acres of reservation lands that spread across Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage and into the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains. For more information about the Tribe, visit www.aguacaliente-nsn.gov.

This Week at Interior

This week, facing down the growing threat of wildfires across the country, and \$10 million to fund wildfire resilience projects; plus the Fish and Wildlife Service wants to expand hunting and fishing opportunities as part of Great Outdoors Month; and a fascinating new study from USGS links ancient North America to a now-distant continent. [Watch this week's episode.](#)

No Justice for Canada's First Peoples By THOMAS KINGJUNE 11, 2015

Guelph, Ontario

I BELIEVE in justice. I can't say I've seen that much of it in my lifetime, but I like the concept.

On June 2, the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission [released its executive summary](#) on the ill-advised system of government-mandated, church-run residential schools that persisted until 1998. For over a century the program sanctioned the kidnapping of native children from their families and communities. All under the guise of education.

The full report, a result of six years of research and public meetings across the country, along with the testimony of some 6,000 residential-school survivors, will be released later this year.

Now that the commission has finished its work, now that politicians have had their time in front of the cameras, there is every indication that the governmental song and dance around the critical and longstanding matters of land and treaty rights will continue, and that native people will be left, once again, with vague and lumpy promises "to consider the issues at a later date."

The 130-plus residential schools that operated in [Canada](#) emerged from the mid-19th century's love affair with Christianity and the ideology of assimilation. In 120 years, more than 150,000 Aboriginal children were dragged, literally, kicking and screaming into the waiting arms of Canadian paternalism.

One hundred and twenty years of neglect and malnutrition. One hundred and twenty years of physical, mental and sexual abuse. One hundred and twenty years of cultural genocide.

Mortality rates at some schools reached 50 percent.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission came into being as a requirement of the 2006 Indian Residential Schools Settlement agreement, itself a product of the largest successful class-action suit in Canadian history. It was not created out of any largess on the government's part. Perhaps that's why, when the commission's 94 recommendations came to the floor of Parliament, the prime minister thanked the commission, noting simply that it "has spent a long time on this report" and that "it has issued a large number of recommendations."

Which is the political equivalent of "so long and thanks for all the fish."

Had this been a royal commission on tar sands development or a white paper on tax breaks for corporations, the recommendations would have been applauded, but as the report was on Canada's native population, the folks in power were able to curb their enthusiasm, opting instead to wait to see the full report.

Just another day at the office.

Here's what's most likely to happen. Those recommendations that are, in large part, cosmetic or symbolic may well be adopted. Any recommendations with price tags attached — funding for improved health care on reserves — or recommendations that might open the government to legal action will be ignored.

Sure, that's cynical, and I wish I were wrong. It's just that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's report is not the first narrative of its kind. In 1907, Dr. Peter Bryce, the chief medical officer for Indian affairs in Canada, submitted a report, the results of which were buried by Ottawa until 1922, when Dr. Bryce published his findings as a book in which he called the health conditions at residential schools "a national crime."

In 1928, Lewis Meriam released a report on similar residential schools in the United States. It concluded that they were crowded beyond their capacity, that disease was rampant, and that the rate of 11 cents a day for each native child was wholly inadequate. The report was so comprehensive and so damning that the United States never commissioned another such study.

Why ask the question if you know you won't like the answer?

Only the Canadians persisted with such inquiries.

In 1966-67, the Hawthorn Report was published, reiterating the basic conclusions of the reports that had come before, while in 1996, the five-volume report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples traced native and nonnative history.

So what's the benefit of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission? There are a number of answers, but the most important is that it gave the people most affected by the abuses of residential

schools an occasion to have their voices heard, to have their stories recorded. It gave them the chance to speak the truth and to speak it loud.

Will it help? Who knows. Maybe it will. Maybe it won't. But for the commissioners and especially for those people who lived through the distress and fear and shock of residential school life and who were brave enough to tell their stories, those moments were powerful and possibly, just possibly, even healing.

One can hope.

Of course, the report is not to blame for government intransigence. It's a fine document, painstakingly researched and well written. The commissioners are to be commended. I especially enjoyed those moments that paired a little humor with serious concerns. One of my favorites was the recommendation to amend the Oath of Citizenship every new Canadian has to take. If Justice Murray Sinclair and the commission have their way, the new version would include swearing to "observe the laws of Canada *including treaties with indigenous peoples.*"

Imagine that. Made me smile. But then I happen to like irony almost as much as I like justice.

Thomas King's latest book is "The Back of the Turtle."

The schools that had cemeteries instead of playgrounds

<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33099511>

Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission has released its findings into more than a century of abuse in Indian Residential Schools. Between the 1880s and 1990s 150,000 aboriginal children were sent to institutions where they were stripped of their language and culture. Many faced emotional, physical and sexual abuse.

<...>

Then, with two words, he issued his damning verdict: "Cultural genocide."

About the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada - <http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=3>

[McKibben to Obama: You still have time to be a climate champion -- but not much](#)

In an open letter to President Obama, Bill McKibben argues that the White House should take strong steps to change the carbon game -- right now. [Read the post](#)

Tribal Consultation on Proposition 1 Water Bond funding outlined at tribal government consultation

Opportunities for tribal governments was discussed this week in Sacramento. The tribal consultation, on June 9 and 10, covered topics including groundwater sustainability, watershed management, and flood management. Details are available on the Tribal Policy Advisor Web site and in the program brochure.

A Long Way from the Papal Bull of 1492! sdc

"We clearly need a fundamental change of course, to protect the earth and its people - which in turn will allow us to dignify humanity."

CARDINAL PETER TURKSON, of Ghana, who oversaw the drafting of Pope Francis's first major teaching letter, which is on the theme of the environment and the poor and is being released on Thursday.

Pope Francis to Explore Climate's Effect on World's Poor

By JIM YARDLEY

When Francis releases his first major teaching letter on the theme of the environment and poverty, he may redefine a secular topic as a matter of morality. *It seems those that need to counsel patience can wait 523 years to see attitude change! sdc*

SIT Study Abroad is now accepting applications for spring 2016 programs.

- SIT Graduate institute is still accepting applications for 2015 programs on a rolling basis. Contact [Admissions](#) for details.
- Register to attend an [SIT Study Abroad application webinar](#).

Lummi Nation Canoe Races 00:52

No Place Like Home Senior Care

Now hiring! Reno, Sparks, Tahoe, Carson City, Minden and Gardnerville.

Full time and part time positions.

Health and vacation benefits are available!

Please share and help to make a difference in a senior's life!

Apply online at www.NvNoPlaceLikeHome.com

Too Commercial? Pow Wows Just Aren't What They Used to Be...

Have the times changed? indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

<http://www.hefty.co/truth-in-pictures/>

Kwapa Ñawee U'as Ilusaaw (Cocopah Museum)

Lisa Wanstall, Director, County 15th and Avenue G, [Somerton](#), AZ 85350

Tel: 928-627-1992 Fax: 928-627-2280

[Map](#)

~~~~~

**McCormick-Stillman Railroad Park**

7301 E. Indian Bend Rd., [Scottsdale](#), AZ 85250      Tel: 480-312-2312  
Website: <http://www.therailroadpark.com/>      [Map](#)

This 30-acre park features train rides, history exhibits, and picnic grounds.

Collection includes the 1907 Aguila Depot, and a 1930 machine shop. Rolling stock collection includes a 1907 Baldwin 4-6-0 locomotive that was used to haul copper ore; a 1928 Pullman car that was used for presidential whistle-stop tours, and on which the Ogdensburg Declaration was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. M. McKenzie in 1940; and a 1914 baggage car. The park also contains 2 Navajo hogans and a xeriscape arboretum.

~~~~~

Mohave Museum of History and Arts

Robert Yost, Director, 400 W. Beale St., [Kingman](#), AZ 86401-5708
Tel: 928-753-3195 Fax: 928-753-3195 Email: mocohist@ctaz.com
Website: <http://www.mohavemuseum.org> [Map](#)

A history museum preserving and interpreting the history of northwestern Arizona. Dioramas on Mohave County history and pioneer life; exhibits on the Hualapai and Mohave peoples; exhibit on cowboy actor Andy Devine, who was from Kingman; U.S. Presidents exhibit; a restored caboose. Walapai Room features life-sized representations of Native Americans and wickiups, Hopi kachinas, Mohave and Hualapai baskets and pottery. Mohave Miniature exhibit represents a Mohave village.

Includes a research library and Kingman Army Airfield Museum, 9885 Flightline Dr., Kingman. Monthly newsletter, the *Mohave Epic*.

Limited hours. Call for information.

~~~~~

### **Harold S. Colton Memorial Research Library**

3101 N. Fort Valley Road, Flagstaff, AZ 86001 Tel: 928-774-5211 x256 Fax: 928-779-1527  
Email: [mohara@mna.mus.az.us](mailto:mohara@mna.mus.az.us) Website: <http://www.musnaz.org>      [Map](#)

A ethnographic, natural history, history, and art museum emphasizing the natural and cultural history of the Colorado Plateau from the Precambrian to the present. Provides leadership in advancing new and multidisciplinary knowledge through research; fosters social development, equality, and change; protects the heritage and environment of the Colorado Plateau; and provides a forum for the free exchange and exploration of multicultural and societal issues for all people.

Manuscripts: 300 collections  
Photographic archives: 250,000 images (various formats)  
Texts (monographs, serials, periodicals): 100,000 volumes

~~~~~


Mesa Regional Family History Center

41 S. Hobson, [Mesa](#), AZ 85204 Tel: 480-964-1200 Fax: 480-964-7137

Website: <http://www.mesarfhc.org/> [Map](#)

One of the largest genealogical libraries in the United States. 67,000 rolls of microfilm, 55,000 microfiche, 22,000 books. Microform readers, printers and computer work stations. Free classes on computer research.

Operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints as a branch of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

~~~~~

## **Mesa Southwest Museum**

53 N. MacDonald, [Mesa](#), AZ 85201-7325 Tel: 480-644-2230 [Map](#)

Website: <http://www.ci.mesa.az.us/parksrec/msm/msmdefault.htm>

Collects, preserves, and exhibits the natural and cultural prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest. Presents permanent and changing exhibits, fields archaeological research teams, houses research collections, sponsors traveling exhibits, and offers educational activities for children.

Permanent exhibits include a dinosaur gallery, a gem and mineral hall, a meteorite display, and an "Arizona movies" exhibit.

Collections include archival materials; lithics and ceramics from Arizona and other Southwestern Native populations; Southwestern art collections; faunal remains; and mineral samples.

Museum has more than 40,000 square feet of space, some of which is located in the 1937 city services building.

### **Collection Overview**

Extensive collection of ethnographic, archaeological, historical, mineralogical, and faunal material.

**Ethnology Collections.** Artifacts from Southwestern populations, with a particular emphasis on Arizona populations. Collections focus on the Akimel O'Odham (Pima), Apache, Cases Grandes, Hopi, Navaho, Piipash (Maricopa), Tarahumara, Tohono O'Odham (Papago), Yaqui, and Zuni cultures.

**Archaeological collections.** Ceramics, lithics, jewelry from local populations. Documents, photographs and maps from excavations. Specific populations include the Anasazi, Mimbres, Salado, and Hohokam.

**History Collections.** Documents, maps, photographs, oral histories, and artifacts relating to Mesa's Euro-American history. Specific topics include the Spanish colonial presence in the area;

the area's pioneers; the Mesa Police Department; the Mesa Parks and Recreation Department; Williams Air Force Base; Falcon Field; and World War II Japanese internment camps.

### **Collections**

**Arizona Gems and Lapidary Collection.**

**Arizona Mines.**

**Arizona Movies.**

**Arizona Type Specimen Mineral Collection.**

**Barker, Mark Archival Collection.**

**Casas Grandes collection.**

**Coastal mollusks of the United States.**

**Comparative mineral collection: copper.**

**Comparative mineral collection: lead.**

**Comparative mineral collection: quartz.**

**Comparative osteology collection.**

**Comparative Peruvian collection.**

**Comparative shell collection.**

**Dia de los Muertos (Day of the Dead).**

**Excavation sites: Active.**

**Excavation sites: Inactive.**

**Falcon Field photograph collection.**

**Fossil cast collection.**

**Hale branding irons collection.**

**Hohokam artifact collection.**

**Kuykendall, Karen Art Collection.**

**Kuykendall, Karen Ethnographic Doll Collection.**

**Maloney celluloid comb collection.**

**Marshall, Larry Marsupial Dentition Collection.**

**McClellan miniatures.**

**Mesa Parks and Recreation photograph collection.**

**Mesa Police Department history.**

**Midvale, Frank collection.**

**Mining in Arizona.**

**Model collection.**

**Mogollon ceramic collection.**

**Nisbet invertebrate collection.**

**Pioneer history of Mesa.**

**Salado ceramic collection.**

**Southwest map collection.**

**Spanish colonial collection.**

**Tarahumara Special Collections.**

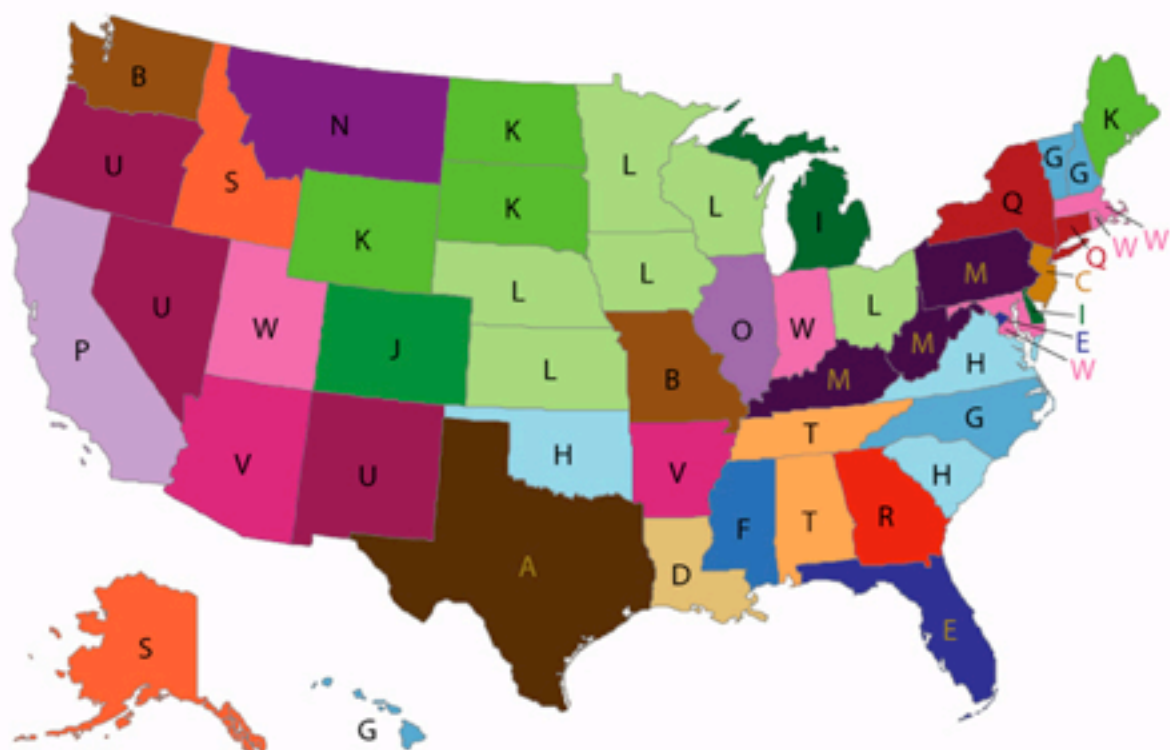
**Troy Pewe river cobble reference collection.**

**Turney, Omar. Frank Midvale ceramic collection.**

**Williams Air Force Base archival collection.**

**World War II and Arizona.**

\*\*\*\*\*



#### Most Distinctive Causes of Death

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Meningococcal infection
- C. Septicemia
- D. Syphilis
- E. Human immunodeficiency virus
- F. Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue
- G. Other nutritional deficiencies
- H. Other acute ischemic heart diseases
- I. Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described
- J. Atherosclerosis
- K. Influenza
- L. Other and unspecified acute lower respiratory infections
- M. Pneumoconioses and chemical effects
- N. Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome
- O. Other disorders of kidney
- P. Hyperplasia of prostate
- Q. Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs
- R. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified
- S. Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae
- T. Accidental discharge of firearms
- U. Legal intervention
- V. Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent
- W. Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae

Data source:  
Centers for Disease Control  
and Prevention Wide-  
ranging Online Data for  
Epidemiologic Research