

Journal #3572 from sdc 2.17.16

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New Mexico's Chaco Canyon/Utah's Desolation Canyon threatened by rampant oil and gas drilling

34 page doc just slams Cliven Bundy in court; Bundy denied bail

New York Times /February 18 1909: Old Apache Chief Geronimo Is Dead

Damon Lawrence Gonzalez NAN DOA'IH



from Dee Numa (FB
moniker)

Tabuce (Too Boo See) Sam
Howard Yosemite Bridgeport
Paiute

Humetewa could be consensus pick for Supreme Court

The Obama Administration
needs a nominee for Supreme
Court who is so moderate that
the Republican controlled
Senate has no choice but to
confirm the nominee, and
whose centrist views would
keep the...

buffalochronicle.com

Walker River Paiutes Win in a Caucus System

by [Mark Trahant](#) / [Currents,
Opinion](#) / 14 Feb 2016 [http://
nativenewsonline.net/currents/
24797/](http://nativenewsonline.net/currents/24797/)

[Trahan Reports.com](http://TrahanReports.com)

Let's be clear about the Nevada Democratic Caucus next Saturday: It's not democratic. The outcome of the caucus will be determined by a long list of rules ranging from geography to the number of people who voted in the last election.

This is not a one-person, one-vote ballot. It will be more like a neighborhood jam session where someone from a community is elected a delegate to a county convention on April 2. Then at those meetings more delegates are elected to the state party's convention. Then another vote selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention in July.

So it's possible for a candidate to have a strong showing on "caucus day" and end up with fewer delegates than the other side. That's exactly what happened eight years ago when [Hillary Clinton won the Nevada](#) caucus (with 51 percent of the vote) only to earn three fewer delegates than Barack Obama.

"When the rules and ratios regarding delegate apportionment were designed for Nevada, the intent of legislators was to slightly favor smaller, more rural counties," wrote [Cory Warfield](#), who is the state party's caucus director. "These counties will generally have a disproportionate number of delegates compared to larger counties."

And in rural Nevada, that means American Indian voters have a bit more say in the outcome.

[The Walker River Paiute Reservation](#) is one winner in the caucus system.

Most of the tribe's membership lives near Schurz in Mineral County, roughly 1,200 people. [In 2008 only 75 people attended the caucus](#) yet under party rules that county's vote counts more than 75 people in, say, Reno. This is a [party description of the rule](#): "The results of the ratio formula will be rounded up at 0.5 or higher and rounded down below 0.5. Here's an example of how it works: Mineral County has 1,089 registered Democrats, which falls under precinct apportionment category D: 1 delegate per 15 registered Democrats in each precinct. Precinct 1 in Mineral County has 124 Democrats, which is divided by 15 and rounded down to determine that the precinct receives 8 delegates."

To put that in plain English: Rural counties have extra voting power and that's particularly important in counties where most of the non-Indians vote Republican. So if tribal members show up, they get to pick the winner in Mineral County.

The party is explicit in this weighted vote toward rural voters. The same memo cites this example: Esmeralda County has 122 Democrats and 25 delegates, while Lincoln County has 711 Democrats and 71 delegates. Lincoln County has more more than five times the number of registered Democrats compared to Esmeralda County, but less than three times the number of delegates.

There are 27 tribes in Nevada, and, unlike in most states, that includes tribal governments that are based both in rural and urban areas, such as Reno and Las Vegas.

Nevada is becoming more and more a state that favors Democrats because of the population growth in urban areas — and the increasing [diversity of the state](#). As I have written before: [Nevada's 4th Congressional District is almost 20 percent Native American](#).

Both the Clinton and the Sanders campaign say they are organized across the state and in tribal communities. The Clinton campaign has been in Nevada for months and has had listening sessions across the state. But which side is more organized, both for the caucus, and for the delegate election process that follows? We won't know the answer until summer.

Mark Trahan is the [Charles R. Johnson Endowed Professor](#) of Journalism at the University of North Dakota. He is an independent journalist and a member of [The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes](#). On Twitter @TrahanReports

[Myron Dewey](#) [YouTube](#)

We need to get out and Vote all my relatives, to protect tribal sovereignty, Our traditional harvesting areas, education, protection of our women and children and so much more: Video by Myron Dewey, [DigitalSmokeSignals.com](#)

I Vote

Digital Smoke Signals I Vote Project in honor of our Ancestors and future generations, Myron Dewey Paiute/Shoshone [youtu.be](#)

[STEP - Spokane Tribe Economic Project](#) shared a [link](#).

Carol Evans, first woman to lead Spokane Tribe, takes over at critical time

Carol Evans became the first woman to lead the Spokane Tribe last fall, at a critical time for the tribe. [spokesman.com](#)

[Donald Trump Fights Indian Casinos](#)

Businessman Donald Trump tries to convince Congress that American Indian casinos that don't pay taxes are unconstitutional and that they spur organized crime. [archives.nbcblearn.com](#)

Good for understanding policy development. sdc (But not the whole story!)

Want to know more about our public lands? **Learn how [eight presidents](#) impacted national parks, wildlife refuges and scenic wilderness** across our country.

<https://www.doi.gov/blog/8-presidents-who-shaped-americas-public-lands>

[American Eagle Foundation Bald Eagle Nest Cam](#)

In 2014, a pair of mated Bald Eagles chose the most idyllic of nest sites within Washington, DC. The two Eagles have been iconically named Mr. President and The First Lady. Join us in viewing the live nest cam 24 hours a day. [eagles.org](#)

[President's Day.....](#)

FOUR RACIST PRESIDENTS



Thomas Jefferson wrote of the Indians in America that the government was obliged "now to pursue them to extermination, or drive them to new seats beyond our reach."



Abraham Lincoln ordered the execution, by hanging, of 38 Dakota Sioux prisoners in Mankato, Minnesota. Most of those executed were holy men or political leaders of their camps. None of them were responsible for committing the crimes they were accused of.

George Washington instructed Major General John Sullivan to attack Iroquois people and "lay waste all the settlements around...that the country may not be merely overrun, but destroyed", and to "not listen to any overture of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected".



Theodor Roosevelt once said, "I don't go so far as to think that the only good Indians are dead Indians, but I believe nine out of ten are, and I shouldn't like to inquire too closely into the case of the tenth".



[American Students Are Flocking to Germany — and Staying](#)

"Germany and its universities have quite a good reputation in the United States."

nbnews.to|By [NBC News](#)

[Yosemite Mono Lake Paiute Baskets](#)

[The Ella Cain Collection](#) [youtube.com](#)

[Dee Numa](#) The Singer is the Honorable and Beautiful Gayle Hansen

['Embrace of the Serpent,'](#) [Ciro Guerra's Searching Tale About Invaded Amazon Cultures](#) **By NICHOLAS CASEY**

Wary of the jungle's pitfalls, a Colombian director consulted a shaman about whether the rain forest would welcome his filming.

USDA WATER & WASTE DISPOSAL LOANS & GRANTS

Open Seeking Water Applications for 2016! **Program: the Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program** provides loans and grants for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in rural areas with a population of 10,000 or less. In some cases, funding may also be available for related activities such as legal and engineering fees, land acquisition, water and land rights, permits and equipment and other activities necessary to complete a project. Eligible Applicants: state and local governmental entities, private non-profits, and federally-recognized tribes who are unable to obtain commercial credit. Interests rates reduced: effective Jan.

1, 2016, interest rates are lowering by .125% as follows. Poverty: 1.875%; • Intermediate: 2.5%; • Market: 3.125%. How to Apply: apply now by using the online application tool RDApply. Indian Loan Guaranty, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy Program (DOI)

Open This program assists in obtaining financing from private sources to promote business development initiatives that contribute to the economy of the reservation or service area.

Qualifications for this program:

- ☒ An individually enrolled member of a Federally recognized American Indian tribe or Alaska Native group
- ☒ Corporation with no less than 51% ownership by Federally recognized American Indians or Alaska Natives
- ☒ A Federally recognized American Indian Tribe or Alaska Native group.

For more information, call 202-219-0740 or visit <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DCI/index.htm>.

Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (USDA-RD)

Open Program helps eligible rural communities recover from or prepare for emergencies that result in a decline in capacity to provide safe, reliable drinking water for households & businesses. Federally recognized Tribal lands and colonias are eligible; Privately owned wells are not eligible. • Up to \$150K for repairs to breaks/leaks in existing water distribution lines, & related maintenance. • Up to \$500K for construction of a new water source, intake &/or treatment facility or waterline extensions. <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/UWP-ecwag.htm>

FY 2016 EDA Grants (Tribes are eligible)

Open Federally Recognized Tribal Governments are eligible for the following Economic Development Administration (EDA) grant opportunities available for FY 2016:

☒ FY 2016 – FY 2019 EDA Planning Program and Local Technical Assistance Program: <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=280447>

☒ FY 2016 Economic Development Assistance Programs Application Submission and Program Requirements for EDA's Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance programs
For more info.: <http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=279842>

The Grants.Gov website lists Open Grant Opportunities for which Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and/or Native American Tribal organizations are

eligible to apply. For the complete list, visit **HYPERLINK** "[http://www.grants.gov/search-grants.html?eligibilities%3D07%7CNative%20American%20tribal%20governments%20\(Federally%20recognized\)](http://www.grants.gov/search-grants.html?eligibilities%3D07%7CNative%20American%20tribal%20governments%20(Federally%20recognized))" [http://www.grants.gov/search-grants.html?eligibilities%3D07%7CNative%20American%20tribal%20governments%20\(Federally%20recognized\)](http://www.grants.gov/search-grants.html?eligibilities%3D07%7CNative%20American%20tribal%20governments%20(Federally%20recognized))

[HeartLands Conservancy](#)

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Fantastic coverage in today's [Belleville News-Democrat](#) of the tireless work of our [The Mounds - America's First Cities](#) team to elevate the Mounds to a national ...

[See More](#)

[Preservation group promotes designating Cahokia Mounds as National Park site](#)

“What is culture?” a diorama asks visitors at the Cahokia Mounds State Historical Site.

bnd.com

Now that 2015 has come to a close and the fall conferences are over, we'd like to share our **2015 Top 10 List of Hot Trends in Greenroof & Greenwall Design** video on our GreenroofsTV channel on YouTube.

As we start compiling our 2016 Top 10 List of exciting and important new projects from local and international designers, we invite you to submit your ideas for trending categories and specific projects which should be featured this year.

Love the Earth, Plant a Roof (or Wall)!

Linda S. Velazquez, ASLA, LEED AP, GRP

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ASI Provides the Long-term Care of all Idaho Archaeological Collections for Educational and Research Purposes

The primary purpose of this trusted body is the long-term care of Idaho archaeological collections and their archival records. The Idaho State Historical Society manages the Western Repository of the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI). The Western Repository holds the archaeological collections and associated records from a ten-county area in southwest Idaho. The Northern Repository located at University of Idaho, Moscow, holds the archaeological collections and associated records from northern Idaho and the Eastern Repository located at Idaho State University, Pocatello, holds the same for eastern Idaho.

The ASI provides access to the collections for educational programs at the state universities and for the public benefit. ASI also establishes standards for researching and recording Idaho archaeology, develops publications and programs for education and outreach, and conducts field

and laboratory investigations. Partners include the University of Idaho, Idaho State University and Boise State University. An advisory board for ASI includes the following members: the State Archaeologist; the academic vice presidents of the University of Idaho, Idaho State University, and Boise State University or their designated representatives; the governor or his designated representative, and a member of the public.

All materials in the Western Repository are identified, stabilized, conserved, labeled, archivally packaged, and electronically documented and may be available for educational use in exhibits and scientific studies. Current college and university students are encouraged to intern or volunteer.

Collections include:

- 423 cubic feet of archaeological materials from state and private lands and 399 cubic feet of archaeological materials from federal land. These collections include donations to the Idaho State Historical Society but are mainly derived from archaeological studies being performed by federal agencies. The Western Repository meets the requirements stipulated for such federal collections.
- 83,000 prehistoric artifacts, faunal remains, and sediment samples; 31,000 historic artifacts from over 4,000 archaeological sites located in the ten-county area of southwest Idaho. Although many of these artifacts, such as projectile points and bottles, are complete, the bulk of the collections are fragments.
- 62 linear feet of associated documents such as catalogs, field notes, photographic materials, analysis records, final reports, and maps. Such materials are mostly generated by large research projects at such important archaeological sites as Silver City, Idaho City, the Mary Hallock Foote House, and Givens Hot Springs.
- Archaeological site context materials such as faunal and plant remains and soil and charcoal samples. These collections provide important sources for future analytical techniques relative to studying environmental as well as cultural change.

For additional information and questions about the Western Repository of the Archaeological Survey of Idaho, or on accessing collections, contact (208) 334-3847, ext. 106 or [e-mail](#).

A Closer Look

[University of Idaho, Laboratory of Anthropology](#)

[Idaho State University, Idaho Museum of Natural History](#)

[Boise State University, Department of Anthropology](#)

[NRDC \(Natural Resources Defense Council\)](#)



Some of our most beautiful public wild lands, like **New Mexico's Chaco Canyon** and **Utah's Desolation Canyon**, are threatened by rampant oil and gas drilling.

Tell President [Barack Obama](#) to protect our public lands and climate: <http://on.nrdc.org/1S9Eoyo>

34 page doc just slams Cliven Bundy in court; Bundy denied bail

Holy mole. I just got done reading this and all I can say is that Cliven is truly in some deep, deep poo. 2-16-16 ... [dailykos.com](#)

[Native American Indian - Old Photos](#) with [Rose Robinson](#).

[November 16, 2013](#) ·

Makah women preparing a Salmon Bake on Neah Bay in Washington - 1954



Geronimo: *I was no chief and never had been, but because I had been more deeply wronged than others, this honor was conferred upon me, and I resolved to prove worthy of the trust.*

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*I cannot think we are useless or God would not have created us.*

-GOYATHLAY (GERONIMO) APACHE MEDICINE MAN AND WAR CHIEF 1829-1909

***New York Times /February 18 1909:***

**Old Apache Chief Geronimo Is Dead**

Special to The New York Times

LAWTON, Okla., Feb. 17.--Geronimo, the Apache Indian chief, died of pneumonia today in the hospital at Fort Sill. He was nearly 90 years of age, and had been held at the Fort as a prisoner of war for many years. He will be buried in the Indian Cemetery tomorrow by the missionaries, the old chief having professed religion three years ago. As the leader of the warring Apaches of the Southwestern territories in pioneer days, Geronimo gained a reputation for cruelty and cunning never surpassed by that of any other American Indian chief. For more than twenty years he and his men were the terror of the country, always leaving a trail of bloodshed and devastation. The old chief was captured many times, but always got away again, until his final capture, in 1886, by a small command of infantry scouts under Capt. H.W. Lawton, who, as Major General, was killed at the head of his command in the Philippines, and Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood, today in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island.

The capture was made in the Summer, after a long and very trying campaign of many months, in which Lawton and Wood gained a reputation which will be long remembered in the annals of the army. Geronimo was at first sent to Fort Pickens, but was later transferred to Fort Sill. Until a few years ago he did not give up the hope of some day returning to the leadership of the tribes of the Southwest, and in the early years of his imprisonment he made several attempts to escape.

Geronimo was a Chiricahua Apache, the son of Chal-o-Row of Mangus-Colorado, the war chief of the Warm Spring Apaches, whose career of murder and devastation through Arizona, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico in his day almost equaled that of his terrible son. According to stories told by the old Indian during his last days, he was crowned war chief of his tribe at the early age of 16. For many years he followed the lead of old Cochise, the hereditary chief of the Apaches, who died in 1875 and was succeeded by Natchez, his son, who, however, was soon displaced by Geronimo with his superior cunning and genius for the Indian method of warfare.

After trailing the band led by Geronimo for more than ten years Gen. Crook would probably have captured him in 1875 had he not been transferred to duty among the Utes just as success seemed to be near at hand. For seven years after this the situation in the Southwest was the worst ever faced by the settlers. Crook was sent back in 1883. A large body of troops was placed at his disposal, and in a month he had succeeded in driving Geronimo back to his reservation, capturing him and his men on the Mexican border.



In 1885 Geronimo broke out again, and this time was surrounded by Crook in the Canon de los Embidos. But the Indians succeeded in slipping away, and Crook was removed and Nelson A. Miles placed in command. Miles had already gained a reputation as an Indian fighter, and while he did not exactly cut the field wires behind him to prevent interference from Washington, stories are told of the frequent disregard of troublesome messages. Lawton and Wood were placed in command of the scouts late in the Summer of 1885. They asked permission to take a picked body of men into the hostile territory and endeavor to run down Geronimo. Gen. Miles finally sent them off with many misgivings.

There followed months of privation and hardships which were never forgotten by the men who went with the two young officers. They were gone nearly a year, Gen. Miles often not knowing even where they were or whether or not they had been destroyed by the enemy. On the night of Aug. 20, 1886, the General was sitting at the telegraph instrument in the office at Wilcox, Ariz., waiting for dispatches, when the key suddenly clicked off the news that Geronimo and his men had been surrounded at the junction of the San Bernardino and Baische Rivers, near the Mexican border. Miles hastened there and met the chief on his way north under guard of Lawton. The old warrior was surrounded by about 400 bucks, squaws, papooses, and dogs. They had little else than their blankets and tent poles, and as Gen. Miles afterward stated in his memoirs, "The wily old chief had evidently decided to give up warfare for a time and live on the Government until his tribes gained sufficient strength to return to the warpath."

Gen. Miles writes: "Every one at Washington had now become convinced that there was no good in the old chief, and he was, in fact, one of the lowest and most cruel of the savages of the American continent." The people of the West demanded that he be not allowed to go back to the reservation. He and his bucks were accordingly sent to Fort Pickens and the squaws and papooses to Fort Marion, Florida. It was finally decided to keep Geronimo confined as a prisoner of war. His desire to get back to the West was so pitiful, however, that he was transferred to Fort Sill, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Gen. Wood tells an interesting anecdote of an incident which occurred one afternoon when he was guarding the old chief while Lawton went in search of his command, the location of which he had lost soon after the surrender: "About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the old Indian came to me and asked to see my rifle. It was a Hotchkiss, and he said he had never seen its mechanism. When he asked me for the gun and some ammunition I must confess I felt a little nervous, for I thought it might be a device to get hold of one of our weapons. I made no objection, however, and let him have it, showing him how to use it. He fired at a mark, just missing one of his own men who was passing. This he regarded as a great joke, rolling on the ground and laughing heartily and shouting, 'Good gun.'"

Gen. Miles, in his memoirs, describes his first impression of Geronimo when he was brought into camp by Lawton, thus: "He was one of the brightest, most resolute, determined-looking men that I have ever encountered. He had the clearest, sharpest dark eye I think I have ever seen, unless it was that of Gen. Sherman."

\*\*\*\*\*

**In Memory of  
Damon Lawrence Gonzalez  
NAN DOA'IH**

**August 5, 1963 – February 7, 2016  
Mass at Sacred Catholic Heart Church  
900 E. 11th Street Ely, Nevada**

**Saturday February 20, 2016  
Mass at 11:00 AM  
Reception to Follow**

**[Flyer.pdf](#)**