

Journal #3838 from sdc 2.23.17

We Will 'Never Be Broken': Facing Imminent Eviction, Water Protectors Stand Their Ground

'The Movement Isn't Over' Say Water Protectors Facing Eviction

Protesters march out of Standing Rock ahead of evacuation dead...

Historic Significance of Standing Rock Protests

Live from Standing Rock

Last Remnants of Dakota Access Pipeline Protest Camp Are Engulfed in Flames

\$3 billion Dakota Access Pipeline re-approved by President Donald Trump

"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono - "the life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness"

Australian Aboriginal Children stand in solidarity with Standing Rock

Honduras: Indigenous Leader José Santos Sevilla Assassinated

Sherman Alexie Talks About Writing in the Era of Trump

Paiute Indians land dispute Indians and the Railroads

History Stack Exchange

Open house at historic Carson City site to honor Native American heritage

House overturns rule from professional wildlife management agency and sanctions killing hibernating bears and wolf pups in dens



[We Will 'Never Be Broken': Facing Imminent Eviction, Water Protectors Stand Their Ground](#)

Faced with an imminent evacuation deadline, Indigenous opponents of the Dakota Access pipeline are vowing to stand their ground despite threats of arrest and... commondreams.org

'The Movement Isn't Over' Say Water Protectors Facing Eviction *teleSUR*

Excerpt: "On the eve of Wednesday's 2 p.m. scheduled eviction of the Oceti Sakowin Camp at Standing Rock, the remaining water protectors called for solidarity and vowed to continue the resistance to the US

"A lot of them are going to stay and they're not going to give up, no matter what army they bring in to make people back off." –Lewis Grassrope, a leader at the Oceti Sakowin camp near the Dakota Access oil pipeline in North Dakota, referring to protesters there who [intend to resist a government order to evacuate the site by this afternoon](#). Construction resumed this month on the contentious pipeline, which has been opposed over concerns about water, the destruction of sacred sites, and climate change. (*Reuters*)

CNN added a new video: [Protesters march out of Standing Rock ahead of evacuation dead...](#) [About 100 protesters chanted and waved flags while voluntarily marching out of the Standing Rock protest camp ahead of the deadline to evacuate](#) <http://cnn.it/2mdyLCI>

In context: Learn about the historic significance of the Dakota Access protests.

Here's one interesting video with the intrepid Myron Dewey:
Live From Standing Rock With Myron Dewey (2/22/2017) BIA Barricade
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BsVX0l_8LTQ#t=293.088104.

The Young Turks's live video. Standing Rock Being Raided, Police Arresting Water Protectors [#NoDAPL](#)

Jon Ziegler was live.Follow Cops moving in now#nodapl

Jill Stein's live video.

On tonight's Fireside Chat, we honor the water protectors at Standing Rock as they bravely take a stand against the militarized government forces evicting them ...See More

Aubree Peckham's live video. Interview with Grandma Regina. I'm holding space with her tonight at Oceti.

Lakota People's Law Project was live.

Road leading into Oceti and Cheyenne Camps are blocked off by officers, can't get in anymore. I drove in around 7:30am no problem, at 10:20 am there was a roadb... [See More](#)

Women's Indigenous Media was live.

They are fully armed. Pray.

Sarah Sunshine Manning

Dallas Goldtooth on MSNBC speaking to the current situation with the Oceti Sakowin/Oyate camp eviction. (Home recording with a bit of baby talk in the background)

Mary Wa

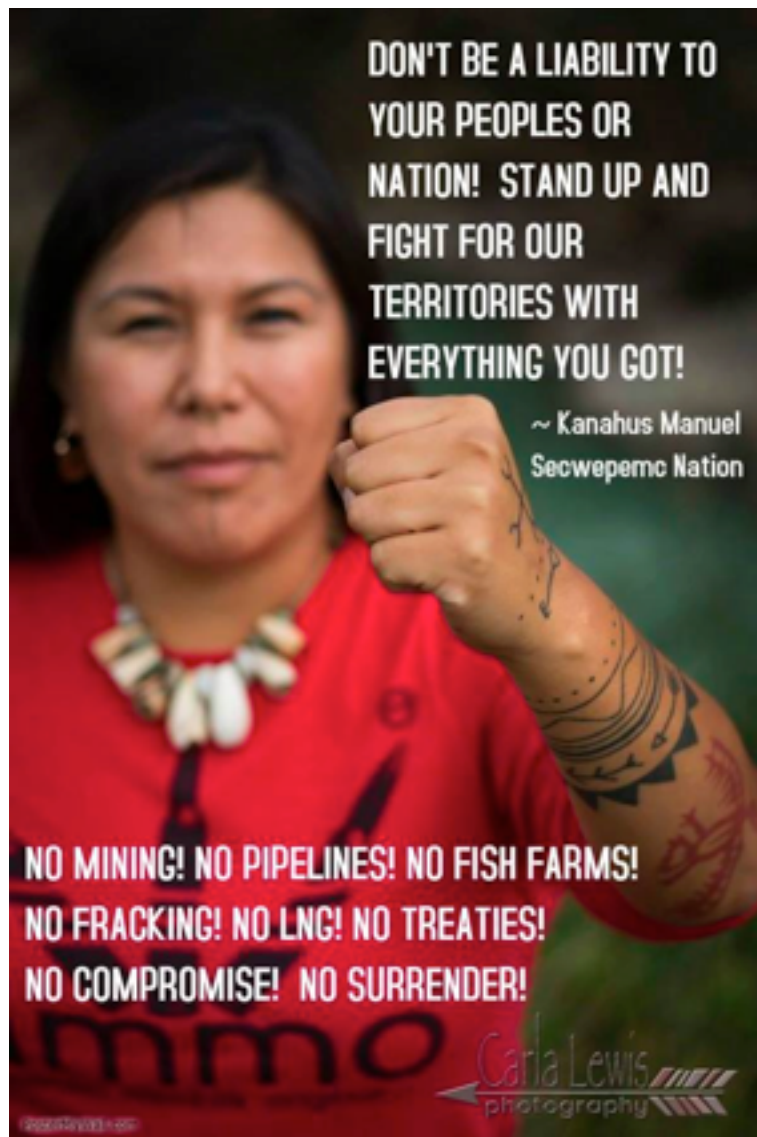
Today. The trump thugs illegally force natives off their land. This is a crime as it was from the beginning of this country. All for a fossil fuel that endangers the earth. All for greed. This America was never great. The original sin: genocide.

Paty Pérez

Today is a good day to die. "Crazy Horse" (I'm willing to give my life so my people may live)

Bixi Nibe

WE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES NEVER FEARED DEATH. OUR ANCESTORS AWAIT.



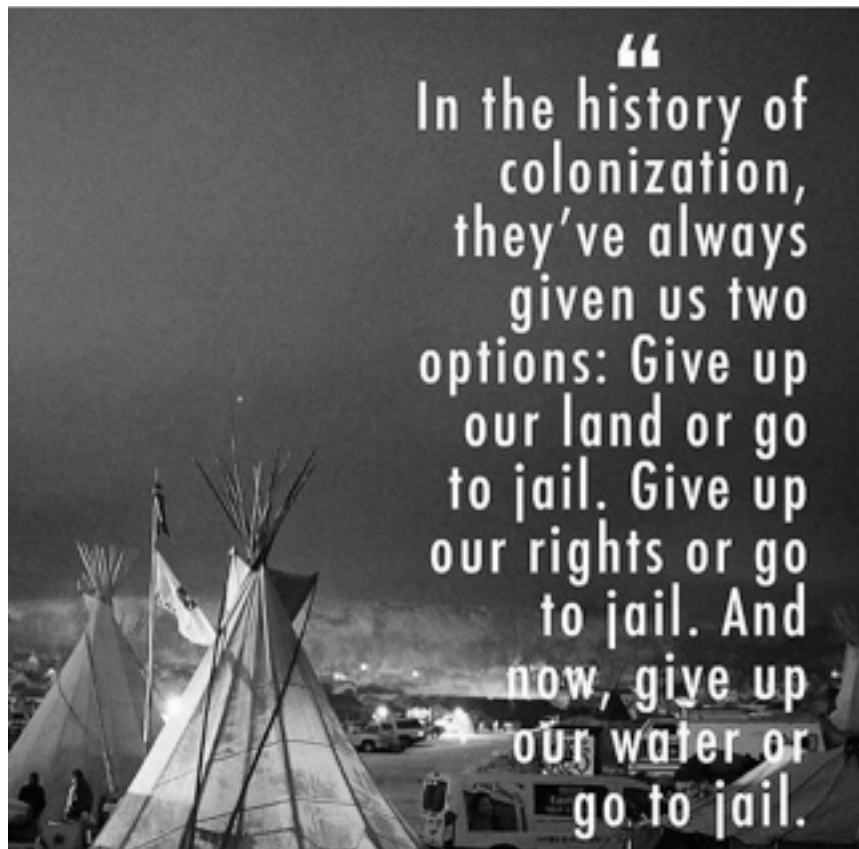
NO ONE STANDS PROUDER THAN STANDING ROCK. FRONTLINE WARRIORS NEVER SOLD OUT, MANY WE NEVER EVEN SAW ON FACE BOOK OR LIVE FEEDS, WORKED WITHOUT RESOURCES AS THESE NEVER REACHED THEM, STOOD THE WINTER, STOOD UNDER ATTACK FROM ONE OF THE MOST LETHAL MILITARY FORCES ON EARTH. STOOD UNARMED WITH NOTHING BUT THE STRENGTH OF THE SPIRIT. STOOD FOR ALMOST A YEAR IN PRAYER AND IN PEACEFUL RESISTANCE. BETRAYED AS GERONIMO AGAINST ALL ODDS. ABANDONED BY THE THOUSANDS THAT ONCE CAME TO CAMP. ALL ELSE DOES NOT MATTER, AS WATER IS LIFE AND STANDING ROCK IS EVERYWHERE. I KNOW, I HAVE SEEN STANDING ROCKS FOR OVER 25 YEARS, ALL HELD BY THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF MOTHER EARTH. WE STAND.

WE REMAIN AND YOU WILL KNOW EVERYWHERE THAT OUR WARRIORS STAND FOR WATER FOR LIFE. ONE DAY, THEY WILL COME FOR YOU PEOPLE OF MOTHER EARTH, BUT IT WILL THEN BE TOO LATE AND YOU WILL REMEMBER THE

WARRIORS OF STANDING ROCK. YOU WILL LEARN THAT YOU CANNOT EAT MONEY. HUMANOIDS WILL ALWAYS WALK ON INDIAN LAND WHERE THE SPIRITS OF OUR ANCESTORS DWELL. MNI WICONI!!!

Last Remnants of Dakota Access Pipeline Protest Camp Are Engulfed in Flames
TIME The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers set a deadline for the camp to be cleared [Read the full story](#)

\$3 billion Dakota Access Pipeline re-approved by President Donald Trump.
[READ MORE](#)



Nightline on 2.22 gave major coverage to the story of Standing Rock. The ABC special, "Seventh Generation" available at the ABC website and app.

[David Lopes](#) The Hawaii State Motto "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono which means "the life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness" is where our spiritual belief system starts and is our connection with indigenous cultures around the world... The protection of...[See More](#)

**Australian Aboriginal Children
stand in solidarity with
Standing Rock.**

Children's Ground is the first
organisation of its kind in Australia.
Their approach...
whitewolfpack.comlBy White Wolf



**Honduras: Indigenous Leader
José Santos Sevilla Assassinated**

In Honduras, indigenous leader José
Santos Sevilla has been assassinated
by armed gunmen in his home in
Montaña de la Flor, north of the capital. Santos... democracynow.org

Sherman Alexie: I'm done with the bullshit that my whole career hasn't been autobiography. I've
been lying for 25 years and everyone knows I'm lying. This memoir has completely eliminated
that thinly constructed facade. I feel now I have to completely pivot into something new. But I
have no clue what that is.

Sherman Alexie Talks About Writing in the Era of Trump

Sherman Alexie and Jess Walter's podcast, A Tiny Sense of Accomplishment, is a...
thestranger.comlBy [Rich Smith](#)

**Paiute Indians land dispute - Framework - Photos and Video - Visual Storytelling from the
Los Angeles**

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony faces eviction.

<http://www.railswest.com/history/pacificrailroad.html>

To reduce conflict with the local Native American groups James Strobridge, the construction
superintendent of the Central Pacific, offered the Paiute and Shoshone Indians free rides on the
trains. The Central Pacific also employed some Native Americans building the railroad.

The Union Pacific progress was often resisted by Native American Indian groups who opposed
the incursion of the work gangs and railroad into their hunting areas. They saw the construction
of the railroad as a violation of their treaties with the United States. War parties began to raid the
moving labor camps that followed the progress of the line. Union Pacific responded by
increasing security and by hiring marksmen to kill American Bison - which were both a physical
threat to trains and the primary food source for many of the Plains Indians.

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**Here's how it works:**

1. Anybody can ask a question

2. Anybody can answer
3. The best answers are voted up and rise to the top

### **Did American Indians disrupt railroads in their regions?**

In the Old West, many railroads went through Indian-occupied areas. Are there any documented instances of the Indians ever sabotaging the railroads? Please provide dates and circumstances where possible.

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Native Americans and the Transcontinental Railroad

Kerry Brinkerhoff, Park Ranger, Golden Spike National Historic Site
President, The Friends of the Native Americans of Northern Utah

" ... The Central Pacific railroad was offered Army support for protection but turned it down. They had their own ideas on how to deal with the Native Americans. When the railroad came out of the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the Nevada flat land they started running into Paiute tribes. Central Pacific Dignitaries would meet with the Chiefs and offer them treaties. They were offered free passage on the trains, and jobs. They were also told if they gave the railroad problems that the railroad had a great army of men and would defeat them. The Central Pacific at that time started using Paiutes to work on the railroad. As they moved into Shoshone territory they began to use Shoshone workers. The Central Pacific used both their men and women. It was written by an observer of that day that those Native American women were stronger than the men in back breaking work. The C.P. also hired Chief Winnemucca and his tribe to be tourist attractions. People traveling on the rails could see a traditional Native American tribe. Many travelers later would write about Native Americans working and riding the railroad in the Nevada area. They either criticized the practice or talked about how it added to the romanticism they felt they would see in the west.

The Paiute and Shoshone would work along side the Chinese workers. One of the most interesting stories of this association was a trick played on the Chinese by the Native Americans. The Native American workers told the Chinese that in the Nevada Desert were great Lizards large enough to swallow a man whole. The next day when the foremen got up the Chinese were gone. They had left in the night. The foremen had to chase down the Chinese on their horses. It took the foremen some time to convince the Chinese there were no dragons in North America before they could get them back to work. The Native Americans also tell stories of the Chinese. Leland Pubigee, Shoshone Elder, told me of stories about gambling and bronco busting meetings with the Chinese. Also the Shoshone of this area talk about grandparents who worked on the railroad and at Corrine, calling the Chinese the "Yellow Ant People" and most impressed with their industry. The Chinese also have stories to tell. Bill Chew and Johnny Yee have told me about a young Lee Sing orphaned, when his father was killed while working on the Central Pacific railroad. He was adopted into a Shoshone tribe and became known as "Sharp eyes". Murry Lee wrote of his grandfather Lee Yik-Gim, who was nick named "The Elephant" because of his size. He was captured by an Native American tribe and became a part of the tribe living with them for two years and becoming a minor chief of the tribe. ... " [9/23/2009 2:52 PM](#)

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**History Stack Exchange** is a question and answer site for historians and history buffs. Join them; it only takes a minute:

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### **Why did the Native American city of Cahokia die out?**

From AD 600-1400, the Mississippian native Americans had a massive city near the present site of St. Louis, MO. It was one of the world's largest cities at the time, and was the largest pre-Columbian city north of the Aztec civilization with a population of about 30,000 people. But by AD 1400, before any European settlers ever stepped foot on the continent, it died out completely.

**My question is, why was the city of Cahokia ultimately abandoned?**

Reading through the available literature there appear to be three main theories for the cause of the decline (that I'd consider credible anyway): environmental degradation, warfare and disease, and climate change. Typically these are cited as a group of possibly complementary possible causes.

The main idea behind the environmental degradation theory was that Cahokia, as structured in 1200, consumed a [tremendous amount of wood](#), and after a few hundred years of over-harvesting the area simply ran out.

Deforestation required longer walks for firewood. Charred remains show that Cahokians burned oak and hickory in the early years but used energy-poorer soft woods later, a sign of problems, Iseminger says. The stockade alone required as many as 20,000 poles.

I'm kind of skeptical of this as a sole or primary cause. Civilizations destroyed by their own hands this way tend to either be very isolated (like the Easter Islanders), or working very marginal agricultural land (like the Maya). It could certainly have contributed though.

As to warfare: there does appear to be more sign of defensive structures both at Cahokia, and at neighboring Mississippian towns, starting at around 1200. While this no doubt contributed, IMHO increased warfare tends to be a symptom of other problems (generally a sudden shortage of resources), rather than a root problem itself.

There has also been evidence found in remains at the site of endemic disease problems (and no evidence of provisions for sanitation). However, disease is a problem that tends to go hand-in-hand with large cities. IMHO it would be far more remarkable if they *didn't* find evidence of widespread disease.

Now for the Climate Change theory. One thing that does jump right out at one is the timing. It turns out that there was one other agriculture-based civilization that was wiped out of North



America at seemingly the exact same time: The Greenland Vikings. They were a (somewhat) literate people, who coincidentally went into decline around 1200 and were last heard from in 1410. There is still some debate over their decline as well, but the preponderance of evidence points to the global cooling period known as the [Little Ice Age](#).

Based on radiocarbon dating of roughly 150 samples of dead plant material with roots intact, collected from beneath ice caps on Baffin Island and Iceland, Miller et al. (2012)[12] state that cold summers and ice growth began abruptly between AD 1275 and 1300, followed by "a substantial intensification" from 1430 to 1455 AD

The colder temperatures and shorter growing seasons would have made agriculture in marginal areas untenable. This is what records indicate happened to the Vikings of Greenland.

Now the staple crop of the Mississippian region was Maize. This is a crop ultimately of Central American origin which took thousands of years to evolve variants capable of being intensively harvested in temperate regions. While Cahokia may not have been at the extreme northern boundary of viable high-intensity maize production, it was certainly near it. A prolonged period of cold weather, which we know for a fact happened around then, would have made the populations Cahokia had at its peak simply unsustainable.

If you check around, this is a theory that pretty much every source mentions prominently. While I can't find anyone saying they believe it is the primary cause, the fact that everyone brings it up, many of them most prominently, is probably significant.

So while there are a variety of theories and explanations, the one that seems the most compelling (if one is forced to pick) as a primary cause would be **the Little Ice Age**.

(note: One particularly useful source I found was [Cahokia Mounds: America's First City](#). If you're interested in this topic, you may consider picking up a copy)

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Why did Native Americans die from European diseases while Europeans didn't catch serious diseases from the New World?

Why did Native Americans die of European diseases while Europeans didn't have serious diseases from the New World?

I read that most Native American victims of colonization in the new world died of European diseases and not by battles. But why didn't European people catch some deadly disease from Native Americans?

Was it because of better European immunity?

Was it because Europe had better experience handling diseases?

Or what factors played major roles in this historical exchange of bacterias and viruses?

Europeans were introduced to at least one important disease from the Americas ([syphilis](#)), but far more Old World pathogens were introduced to the Americas than vice versa. There are several reasons for this imbalance.

1. European agriculturalists lived in closer proximity to disease vectors than did most Native Americans. A number of important diseases started with pigs, fowl, and so on before making the leap to humans. [The Americas had fewer large mammals](#) than did Eurasia, and so there were fewer candidates for domestication. Accordingly, American agricultural communities picked up fewer diseases than did Eurasian agricultural communities.
2. Europeans were part of a much larger human community than the Native Americans. Europeans had already been exposed to [Chinese pathogens from at least the 6th century AD](#). The high volume of trade in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean over the next millennium meant that Eurasia was, from the perspective of many pathogens, a single community. Diseases like the plague could travel from Asia to Europe more easily than a pathogen could travel up and down the Americas. This is in part because the East-West axis had more similar climatic conditions than the North-South axis. Eurasian trade also involved sailing vessels, which carried rodents. Rodents were some of the nastiest disease vectors, and plagues often originated in port towns because of these stowaways. For all of these reasons, 15th-century Europeans (and their ancestors) had experienced a wider variety of germs than had their American counterparts.
3. Population densities were much greater in Eurasia, and there were [more Eurasian cities than American cities](#). Cities were [unhealthy places](#) where diseases could remain "endemic" in the human or rodent population. [By some estimates](#), a disease like measles can only be sustained in cities with a population over 500,000. In the Americas, only [Tenochtitlan](#) approached this. American pathogens might die out due to lack of "reservoirs." For example, there was at least [one plague of American origins](#) that killed from 7-17 million Mexicans in the 16th century. After killing 80% of the native population, the disease simply disappeared. We actually have very little idea what this disease was, or if it could appear again.
4. The long history of epidemics, plus the presence of disease reservoirs in European urban communities, *did* mean that natural selection on disease resistance was a larger factor in Europe than in the Americas. Europeans had better immunity to most communicable pathogens than Americans (see @MasonWheeler's excellent answer), which also made them "better" disease vectors.

Of course, Eurasia was not the only Old World disease reservoir: African pathogens [like that responsible for yellow fever](#) were able to establish themselves in the American tropics. In these cases, it was the African slaves who had acquired resistance to the disease. While Europeans may have suffered from African pathogens along with the native Americans, these still go into the ledgers as Old World diseases, and they just make the [imbalance of the Columbian Exchange](#) all the worse.

All of this can be read about in more detail in Jared Diamond's *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. Also, read the comment thread here, where @Himarm and @Odysseus in particular make some good points pushing back against my answer.

John Wesley Powell asking a Kaibab Paiute about water.

[http:
ilovehistory .
utah.gov/time/
tour4.html](http://ilovehistory.utah.gov/time/tour4.html)

Open house at historic Carson City site to honor Native American heritage

The Wungnema House is seen during flooding in Mills Park on Feb. 9. The historic house was the site of an open house on Sunday.



Native American art was central to an open house on Sunday at one of Carson City's historic buildings.

The Foundation for Carson City Parks and Recreation was offering a glimpse into the Wungnema House in Mills Park from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. (2.20)

The building is accessible by the park entrance on Saliman Road, opposite the high school. The free event offers the chance to learn about the historic building, Native American heritage and the foundation.

A family of Hopi stone masons, the Wungnemas built the 1,000 square-foot house in 1948.

Burton Wungnema, Burton's father Earnest, and Burton's wife Pearl, built their home on what was then the eastern edge of Carson City. Burton and his wife met as students at the Stewart Indian School, married, and went onto raise their children in the home. Although Burton died shortly after his 29th birthday in May 1956, Pearl and her children continued to live in their home until the 1970s when they moved to a larger house. After nearly two decades of neglect, the house was acquired by Carson City, restored, and opened for a variety of public uses in December 2000. The foundation maintains the historic Wungnema House under a lease from the city. Other open houses will be held this year.



The Wungnema House is representative of the distinctive masonry work seen in churches and homes built by Burton and his father around Carson City and Lake Tahoe from 1925 to 1955. Examples of their work can be seen at various locations in Carson City, including at the Stewart Indian School. Burton used a distinctively colored rhyolite obtained from his father's quarries in the Brunswick Canyon area east of Carson City for the construction of his home.

According to Wungnema family tradition, the chimney and fireplace utilized stones brought from Arizona. The fireplace's facade contains a cut-stone representation of clouds, lightning, and rain, forming the symbol of the Hopi Water clan, the clan to which Burton Wungnema belonged.

Founded in 2015, the Foundation for Carson City Parks and Recreation is a nonprofit member-driven 501(c)(3) organization.

House overturns rule from professional wildlife management agency and sanctions killing hibernating bears and wolf pups in dens : The Humane Society of the United States humanesociety.org