

## ***Journal #4174      from sdc      6.8.18***

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Across the US brave activists are putting their lives on the line each day to stop natural gas pipelines from being built. They know that once a pipeline is built, it will likely contaminate their water and lands, it will destroy forest habitats, and it will contribute to climate change for decades, and these activists are willing to risk arrest to protect their families and communities.

We need to amplify their voices, and the best way to do that is for tens of thousands of people to tell the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the agency that reviews and approves pipelines, that they need to stop approving every pipeline that comes before them.

**[FERC has invited the public to comment on their pipeline review process.](#)** Please join Green Americans nationwide in giving FERC feedback that would prioritize communities, not corporate profits.

FERC's current pipeline review process is completely biased in favor of industry. Community members' concerns are ignored, climate and other impacts are disregarded, and there is no real consideration of whether new pipelines are even needed to meet the nation's energy demands. As a result, the fossil fuel industry has been on a massive pipeline building spree that is littering the country with dangerous pipelines that increase the demand for fracked gas.

[Please take action with Green Americans nationwide today to urge FERC to reform its pipeline review process.](#)

Thanks for all you do for a greener world,

Todd Larsen, Executive Co-Director for Consumer & Corporate Engagement, Green America  
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### **The Newe Tongva Nation sues for federal recognition**

The Gabrielino were Shoshonean People who shared common linguistic features to as “Uto-Aztecan” (or Shoshone). The Gabrielino migrated from the regions of Nevada and Utah. After founding the Mission San Gabriel in 1771, these American Indians would be known as Gabrielinos. The Mission San Fernando de Rey de España founded on September 8, 1797. The San Bernardino Asistencia was later established to assist the San Gabriel and San Fernando Missions, the two missions located in the ancestral territories of the Gabrielino People.

It is estimated that 100 permanent villages dotted the landscape from the San Bernardino Mountains to the west Islands, and going north to Monterey, California. The Gabrielino were for a short period considered by the Spanish as a special race of “White Indians: because of their light skin color (Bean and Smith 1978:540). By early 1920's the Gabrielino were declared extinct. (Feb 10, 1921: Los Angeles Times – Race Vanishes as Junico Dies). It is estimated about 5,000 living Gabrielinos are living today, presently in the area of Southern California.

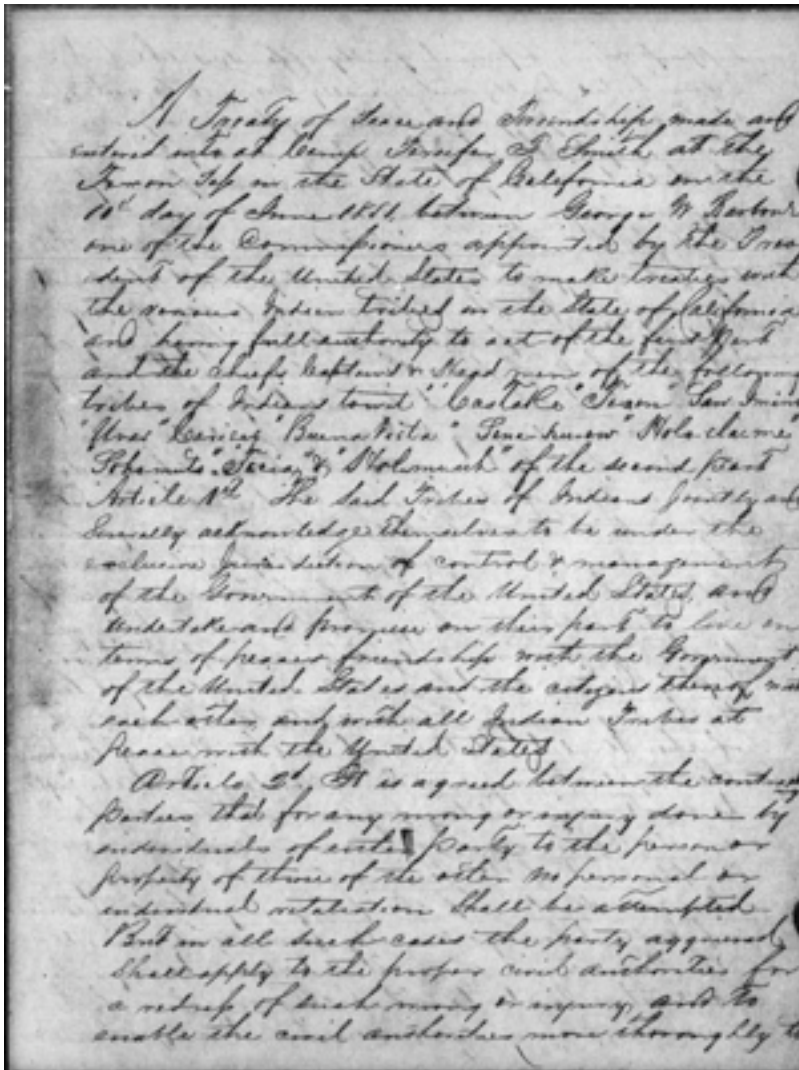
With the American takeover in the 1846-1848, the United States government agreed in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to honor land rights as they existed under the previous (Mexican) regime. The Gabrielino on June 10th, 1851 agreed to a treaty of peace and friendship and entered into at Camp Persifer F. Smith at the Texon pass, in the State of California, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and the American Indian leaders, captains, chiefs and heads of the Tribes near the area. This treaty was known as Treaty No. 4, alternately Treaty D and titled “Treaty with the Castake, Texon, Etc., 1851.”

Under this Indian Treaty, the Gabrielino would forfeit the balance of the land. In return for the reserved land, the Indians would, by treaty, “forever quit to the government of the United States... any and all other lands to which they or either of them now have or many ever have had any claim or title whatsoever.” The U.S. Senate never ratified these treaties. In fact, the United States never ratified any treaty with any tribe in California. The Senate wished the 18 treaties away, hiding them under lock and key until they were unsealed in 1905.

Further, in 1871, Congress stripped the President of the United States the ability to negotiate directly with Indian Tribes. The Indian Appropriation Act specified “that no tribe thereafter

would be recognized as an independent nation with which the federal government could make a treaty.

The approximately 1.2 million acres promised to the Gabrielino Tribe and other Mission Indians thru treaties included 75,000 acres on the San Sebastian Reserve at the Tejon Pass at the edge of



Los Angeles County, a temporary reservation to which a number of Gabrielino families had been relocated. This 75,000-acre reserve was never officially taken into trust, but instead ended up as a private property of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Edward Beale, who incorporated it into his newly named "Tejon Ranch."

Special Indian Commissioner C.E. Kelsey made an effort to purchase or identify lands near San Gabriel. In his map, San Gabriel lands are identified as "lands recently purchased." For some reason, this purchase did not result in the establishment of a reservation for the Gabrielino. Nonetheless, Special Indian Commissioner Kelsey's efforts should be interpreted, to show federal recognition.

During the Spanish period the Gabrielino were enslaved to build the San Gabriel Mission

and the San Fernando Mission. During the American period, the children were forced to assimilate into a "civilized society" thru the boarding school system at Sherman Indian Institute and St. Boniface's Industrial School, in which many Gabrielino Indians were also included.

The Court of Claims, in *California Indians v. U.S.* (1941) 98 Ct. Cls, 583, recognized the arguments of the California Attorney General, Earl Warren, that a "promise made to these tribes and bands of Indians and accepted by them, but the treaties were never ratified so the promise was never fulfilled."

Acting to recognize the equitable 1,553,772 acres of land claims of the Gabrielinos and the additional acres of “all the Indians of California,” the Court awarded 7 cents an acre as compensation for the 8.5 million acres of land which was never set up as reservations under the 18 “lost treaties.” The Court of Claims awarded no interest for the 94-year period between the signature of the 1851-1953 Treaties and payment of the monies in 1944.

The Indian Claims Commission addressed the Claims of the Gabrielino Tribe in Docket 80, where the Gabrielino group was treated as an Indian tribe, but only its members were named as Plaintiffs.

This legal fiction would appear to a modern lawyer to eviscerate the effectiveness of the land claims settlement, which addressed only the claims of Individual Indians, and not the land claims of the Tribe itself.

This would require California Indians to submit a 6-page application to the Department of Indian Affairs in which majority of California Indians were listed on the revised roll as “Mission Tribe,” with the intention of those Indians affiliated with a non-federally recognized tribe, make them disappear.

In 1959, the Court of Claims entered a final order recognizing the aboriginal title of the Gabrielino Tribe and other California tribes to 64 million acres west of the Sierra Nevada Range. The tribe’s title was recognized and \$633 was paid to each Gabrielino in 1972. As part of the efforts to adjudicate the two land claim payments in 1944 and 1972, hundreds of Gabrielino tribal members were recognized as “Gabrielino Indians” on each of the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ California Indian Rolls of 1928, 1948, and 1968.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
FIELD SERVICE

RECEIVED  
SEP 19 1944  
SHERMAN INSTITUTE

*[Signature]*

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS  
(This application should be forwarded to the Superintendent of the school to which admission is being sought and his approval received before the student is permitted to depart)

Application for admission to Sherman Institute School.

Applicant's Name Recondido (Name of applicant) M. I. F. September 20, 1906 (Date of birth—give authority for date)

Recondido, Calif. (Home address) Mission (Tribe) 976 (Degree of Indian blood)

Is a member of Catholic Church. (Name of church)

Attends the Catholic Church.

PUBLIC OR DAY SCHOOL NEAREST HOME TO WHICH APPLICANT IS ELIGIBLE

Name of school Recondido To enter grade 9

Grades taught 4 (Number) Location Recondido, Calif.

Annual term 9 1/2 (Months) Post office Recondido, Calif.

Miles from home 1 District Recondido, Union

Is transportation furnished? Yes (If yes, specify) See page 2

Why does applicant not attend this school? Vocational opportunities at Sherman

SCHOOLS FORMERLY ATTENDED

No.	Name	Place	Years attended (School years)	Grade completed	Reason for leaving
1.	Recondido	Recondido, Calif.	Sept. June 1933-1943	8	Prefer Sherman
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Can applicant pay tuition (particularly if high-school graduate, or if applicant for commercial or advanced trade course)? No

Can applicant pay own transportation? No

Vocational objective? Auto mechanic

19-1228a



2. That the Docket No. 80 Area as so outlined on ALE-1, 1935, for purposes of said stipulation and order and agreement between counsel entered into at the time of said stipulation is as follows:

	GA	GS	Acres
1. Gabrielino	1,300,356	253,510	1,553,772
2. Sonoma etc. Serrano			1,450,000
3. Uncertain between Luiseño, Serrano, Gabrielino, Jumanos			351,415
4. Desert and Mountain Cahuilla			1,243,470
5. Eastern Diegueno			1,080,146
6. Western Diegueno			1,253,845
7. Cupeno			110,612
8. Luiseño (About 600,000)			675,000
9. Jumanos			273,543
TOTAL			8,002,356

3. That this stipulation is entered into without prejudice of any right for petitioners in Docket No. 80 to assert claims to greater area, in the event the right of plaintiffs in Dockets Nos. 31 and 37, or either of them, to recover is denied.

Dated: Feb 13, 1958 Harold E. Little, Esquire  
1825 Jefferson Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  
Attorney of Record for  
Plaintiffs in Docket No. 80

Dated: Jan 12, 1958 Ernest L. Wilkinson, Esquire  
744 Jackson Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  
Attorney of Record for  
Plaintiffs in Docket No. 31

Dated: Jan 15, 1958 Reginald E. Foster, Esquire  
625 Lighthouse Avenue  
Pacific Grove, California  
Attorney of Record for  
Plaintiffs in Docket No. 37

Gabrielino is not requesting review under the acknowledgement process at 25 C.F.R. Part 83 because the Tribe was and continues to be federally recognized. Gabrielino was erroneously omitted from the list of entities eligible to receive services from the BIA brownshirts in error. The Gabrielino were involved in Indian Claims Commission Act proceedings. The federal approval of attorney contracts for Gabrielino, however, in the context of Solicitor White's comments regarding the recognized status of tribes that could have attorney contracts approved, provide further of Gabrielino's recognition. The Gabrielino has been recognized before, for this reason, the Gabrielino shall be federally recognized and placed on the List of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Recognition thru the State of California in 1994 have been insufficient to have a voice. Further, the process of federal recognition thru the Office of Federal Acknowledgement is broken, intrusive, unfair, less than transparent and subject to political influence. Nevertheless, this has brought friction and has divided us now into at least 6 different bands.

During the past couple years due to the lack of federal recognition, other nearby tribes have taken ownership of our sacred sites, sacred objects, human remains, and objects of cultural patrimony. We have been struggling to have a voice in our own lands and we are now demanding the Government to be recognized and have a voice.

Recognition and identity is so critically important to the Gabrielino people. The Public needs to know that the first people from Los Angeles area are still here, we been here, we never disappeared and now it's the time to be the authors of our own destiny, be recognized, and be allowed to reclaim our identities.

To support via GoFundMe: [www.gofundme.com/](http://www.gofundme.com/)...

Emilio Reyes descends from the Gabrielino Tongva Tribe. Emilio is the Founder of Stop Tribal Genocide, a movement dedicated in promoting Native American rights. Genealogist and Researcher specializing in Native American family lines. Advocate on the negative effect of tribal disenrollment and blood quantum.

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### **UC Santa Cruz offers new major in environmental sciences**

By Tim Stephens, UC Santa Cruz, 6/4/18

UC Santa Cruz has approved a new major in environmental sciences leading to a B.S. degree. An interdepartmental program with an emphasis on the physical sciences, the new major will teach students how to apply fundamental concepts of chemistry, physics, and mathematics to environmental problems in areas such as climate, pollution, and water resources.

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### **GUEST COMMENTARY: Indian Water Settlements, the Media and the Future of Western Rivers**

By Felice Pace, Maven's Notebook, 6/7/18

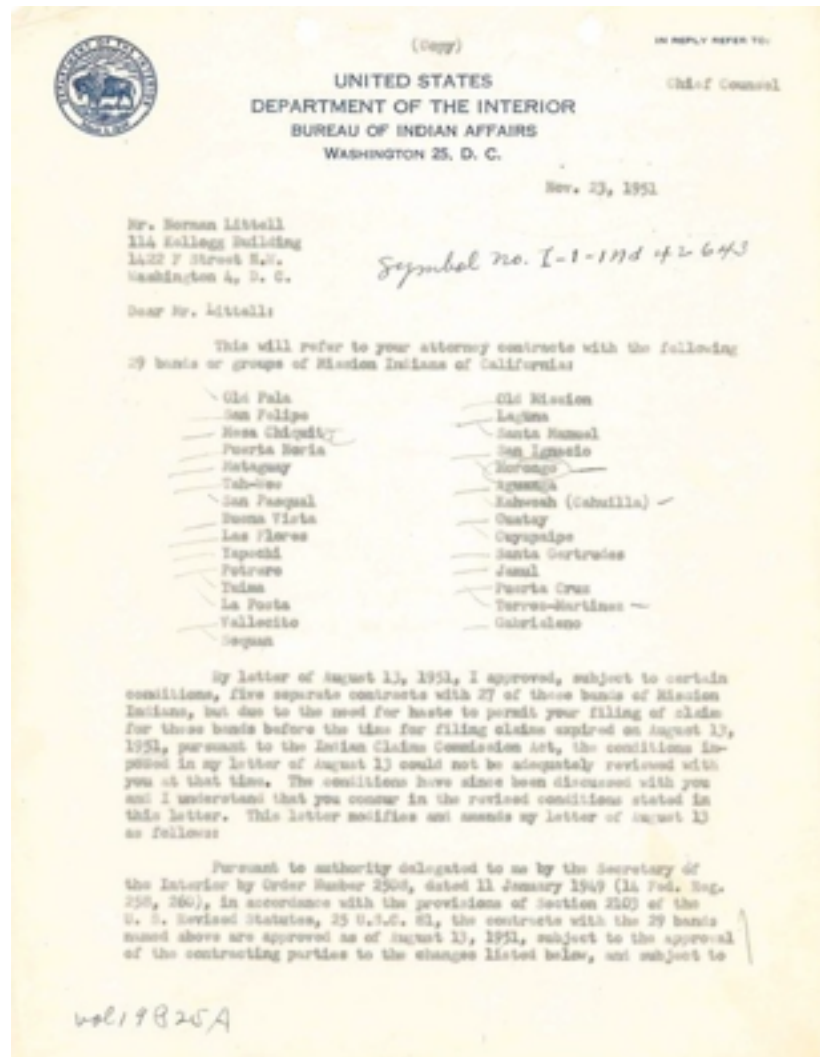
"I believe historians will look back at the current Water Settlement Era as the second biggest rip-off of the Indigenous natives of the western USA," writes Felice Pace.

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### **Hopi Tribe Sues Arizona Water Agency to Enforce Power Contract**

By Debra Utacia Krol, Water Deeply, 6/6/18

Tribal officials want the Central Arizona Water Conservation District to continue purchasing power from the coal-powered Navajo Generating Station, but the water district hopes to use cheaper and cleaner sources to pump Colorado River water.



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# ANNUAL DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBAL FESTIVAL POWWOW

DUCKWATER POWWOW GROUNDS, DUCKWATER FALLS RD, DUCKWATER, NV

Saturday Jun 23rd    Registration opens: 11:00 am    Grand Entry at 1:00 pm  
                                 Registration opens: 6:00 pm    Grand Entry at 7:00 pm

Sunday Jun 24th    Grand Entry at 11:00 am  
HEAD BOY: BUDGE STANTON    HEAD GIRL: SYDNEY SHOEMAKER

**JUNE 23-24, 2018**

Master of Ceremony Harold Begaye, Orem, UT

Host Drum    Bad Agency

Arena Director    Hyrum C Kanin, Fort Duchesne, UT

CONTACT INFO: Angel Graham    P 775.863.0227    E [grahamangel111@yahoo.com](mailto:grahamangel111@yahoo.com)

**This is an alcohol & drug free event**

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<https://www.findagrave.com/cemeterySearch>

## **Shoshone Mike Mass Grave Site:**

This site is located in a dry wash cutting through the barren sagebrush flats a mile or two from Kelly Creek. It marks the location of the last Indian massacre on American soil, which occurred on February 25, 1911. It also was the initial resting place of Shoshone Mike Dagget and seven members of his family who were slain in the three-hour battle. Their bodies were heaped together in a mass grave, which had to be blasted into the frozen soil with dynamite.

Here they slept undisturbed until the local rancher upon whose land they rested donated the remains to the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., probably in the 1950's. They were kept there in the archives until they were repatriated to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall, Idaho on July 11, 1994. They were presumably reinterred somewhere on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.



*It is always good to revisit old websites. Find A Grave has added substantial information and an efficient search engine. Some graveyards have excellent obituaries included. Happy research! sdc*





Where can you find a bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, radiology lab, veterinary clinic and an emergency room in one building? At the William N. Pennington Health Science Center. There, **students learn how to deal with real-life health science scenarios in a variety of hands-on laboratories.**

The center includes a state of the art nursing lab, including simulation rooms and standard patient rooms, a modern radiology technician suite, and biology preparatory lab. The center also houses a classroom with a model bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen where students can learn how to deal with emergencies in real-life settings.

Each laboratory comes with mannequins that simulate all kinds of medical emergencies from cardiac arrest to infant health care (and yes, there is a canine mannequin).

Experience it for yourself during Tech Wednesday on June 13 at the collaborative campus of Truckee Meadows Community College and the University of Nevada, Reno, located at 18600 Wedge Parkway in Reno.

**William N. Pennington Health Science Center  
18600 Wedge Pkwy, Reno, NV 89511**

<http://www.tmcc.edu/> ([map](#))

**June 13, 2018 5:30 - 7:30 pm**

\* \$15 - NCET members \* \$25 - General Admission \*  
\$10 - Children under 18 accompanied by parent or adult guardian

The fine print:

\* We encourage you to pay in advance as there's a \$10 service charge if you pay at the door.

\* No-shows will be charged the full amount of the reservation unless cancelled at least 48 hours before the event.

NCET members receive substantial discounts on NCET events and your membership pays for itself quickly. **[Join NCET now and save!](#)**



**NPR interviews Alaskan family on their journey to healing their identity.**  
**Posted By [Corinne Oestreich](#) June 5th, 2018 Blog**

Many of us are aware of the damage that boarding schools caused. Intergenerational trauma, loss of language, abuse being only a few of the effects these damaging schools caused.

NPR covers the journey of one Alaskan family as they seek to understand their own identities in the wake of boarding school trauma. Click the link below to read their story.

Read more of the story – [NPR: The Conflicting educations of Sam Schimmel](#) [Read More](#)  
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**Trump's BLM Ready to Sacrifice Ancient Rock Art for Gas Drilling**  
By Sam Schipani

While the Ancestral Puebloan people of the Southwest were building citadels like [Chaco Canyon](#), the [Fremont people](#) were carving mysterious petroglyphs depicting horned, broad-shouldered triangular men and sweeping carvings of desert snakes. Nowhere is their legacy more apparent than in eastern Utah's Molen Reef. Fremont artifacts dominate this cultural heritage site, but its rock art ranges from 3,000-year-old panels from the Barrier Canyon tradition to etchings by Mormon pioneers crossing the Utah desert.

They aren't easy to see, but that's not a bad thing. You won't find these cultural treasures on a map, and Jonathan Bailey, a Ferron, Utah-based photographer and author of [Rock Art: A Vision of a Vanishing Cultural Landscape](#), thinks it should stay that way. "There are hundreds of rock art panels in the Molen Reef, and maybe a dozen are known," he said. "They are mostly pristine, unexcavated sites that have very little vandalism."

Bailey worries about the resources being compromised by human activity before they can be cataloged and protected. But the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has different plans for the area. In January 2018, the agency approved the leasing of 32,000 acres for mineral exploration between the San Rafael Swell and Molen Reef—just as it has in [many other places in Utah](#). In Molen Reef, instead of highly publicized conservation efforts led by environmental organizations, tribal groups, or multibillion-dollar outdoor recreation outfitters, the resistance is being led by a scrappy group of rock art enthusiasts fighting to save the sites they love to explore.

The [Utah Rock Art Research Association](#) (URARA) has been protesting oil and gas leasing in the area for years. The group works with environmental organizations and others because "wilderness concerns cross over with rock art concerns." But it avoids taking partisan stances. "We're an organization of both Republicans and Democrats," said Diane Orr, cochair of URARA's conservation and preservation committee. "Our concern with oil and gas leases is when the leasing process does not carefully look at all the resources in the area and really evaluate what needs to be protected."

In the past, Orr, Bailey, and other rock art enthusiasts have been able to persuade the BLM to defer leasing while they conduct field work to document petroglyphs, habitation sites and

geoglyphs that might be impacted by development. But in 2018, guided by the Trump administration's "energy dominance" agenda, the BLM's Price field office has overruled URARA's protests.

"This is the first year we have not been able to withdraw these leases," said Bailey.

Federal law obligates the BLM to analyze lands nominated for leasing and offer them at auction if it determines that leasing will not harm non-energy resources. Despite the determination of his two predecessors that leasing could damage the rock art, current BLM state director Ed Roberson concluded it would not.

"BLM conducts additional site specific analysis before any surface disturbing activities can occur," maintains Heather O'Hanlon, BLM's Utah information officer, in an email. "Strong stipulations ... give us confidence that we can protect the cultural resources entrusted under our care."

The rock art army is not reassured. Though O'Hanlon claims that "the BLM-Utah completed the most intensive pre-lease inventory survey that we have ever done," Bailey said that the agency has yet to inventory many rock art sites around Molen Reef. "They have not inventoried a good chunk of this land, so they can't judge the impacts," he said.

"In this instance, BLM has essentially punted on that issue," said Landon Newell, staff attorney at the [Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance](#). "They've deferred the majority of their analysis to a future date, even though they're required to inventory and document the presence of cultural resources in the beginning."

Following January's decision to proceed, the BLM put 15 parcels east of Molen Reef up for auction. After none received the minimum \$2-an-acre bid at auction, the leases opened up for [noncompetitive](#) sale. Liberty Petroleum out of Great Neck, New York, was then able to buy 4,934 acres for \$1.50 each, in what the rock art community considers the three most sensitive lease areas. The company has a history of holding on to leases without developing them (opponents believe the company is waiting for a more favorable market), but once a lease is issued, the BLM is contractually obligated to accommodate extraction.

Local Utah officials hold out hope that they can have it all. "We believe we can enjoy all the resources," said Ray Pederson, [public lands](#) director for Emery County, where the San Rafael Swell and Molen Reef are located. "We don't want to sacrifice certain resources to develop others, we just want to develop them in a manner that allows us to enjoy all of them. We believe we can do that."

Rock-art enthusiasts and conservationists strongly disagree. Oil and gas exploration will irreparably impact the area's cultural and natural resources, they say. Since Molen Reef is largely untouched, speculators would have to start from scratch, with new roads, new pipelines, new well pads. The development would prevent the area from ever achieving protection under the Wilderness Act, and the dust kicked up from developers driving in and out would damage

pristine rock art panels, not to mention the fact that new roads would likely bring looters and vandals.

In a curious footnote, on May 9, Utah representative John Curtis and senator Orrin Hatch introduced a bill that would set aside more than a half million acres of wilderness in Emery County and create a national monument at the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry as well as 383,380 acres of national conservation areas, mostly in the San Rafael Swell. Sierra Club Utah chapter director Ashley Soltysiak calls the legislation a "faux-conservation bill" that "simply does not protect enough of the wilderness areas." She notes that the bill conspicuously excludes some key areas, among them Molen Reef.

"We know they are interested in the Molen Reef for energy development, and we know they are aware of the cultural significance of Molen Reef," said rock art photographer Bailey, "so we have to wonder why it's left out."

*Reposted with permission from our media associate [SIERRA Magazine](#).*

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### **The Chemical Industry Scores a Big Win at the E.P.A.**      *By ERIC LIPTON*

The agency has decided that it will not look at air, water or ground contaminants when it determines the health and safety risks of potentially toxic chemicals.

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### **Mapping the Movement to Dismantle Public Education**

*Molly Gott and Derek Seidman, Jacobin*

Excerpt: "It's not just the Koch brothers: here's a state by state look at the forces driving school privatization."      [READ MORE](#)

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### **Scenic affiliates share their inspirational origin stories**

This spring Scenic America intern Makenna Sievertson interviewed a half-dozen Scenic affiliates from around the country to better understand their backgrounds, how they came into the scenic conservation movement, and what their current and future plans are. We hope you will find these in-depth profiles to be enjoyable, intriguing and inspiring!

Click a link to learn more about these accomplished individuals and their organizations:

- [Joyce Feld](#), Scenic Knoxville
- [Ralph Becker](#), Scenic Utah
- [Mark Mayer](#), Scenic Arizona
- [Patrick Frank](#), Coalition to Ban Billboard Blight
- [Lori Wray](#), Scenic Nevada
- [Pamela Wilson](#), Scenic San Diego