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Stunning Victory for Indigenous Nations as Canada Halts Trans Mountain Pipeline Dutch 'boy genius' said he could get the ocean to clean itself. Turns out, he' right Expansion For Native Americans, History Continues to Repeat Itself Aboriginal Elders Face Off With Uranium Mining Company in the Australian Outback New Potential World Class Uranium Discovery in Central Nevada Nuclear Safety Board Slams Energy Department Plan to Weaken Oversight United Tribes International Powwow Solar Power Just Got Even Better Now



Indigenous leaders and elders representing nations across North America lead thousands of protesters in a mass demonstration against the Kinder Morgan Trans Mountain pipeline expansion on Burnaby Mountain, just outside of Vancouver, Canada. Photo by <u>Janice Cantieri</u>

Stunning Victory for Indigenous Nations as Canada Halts Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion

Pipeline intended to cross Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. *Robert McGouey / Getty Images*

A Canadian court "quashed" approval of the <u>Trans Mountain pipeline</u> expansion on Thursday, a major setback for Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, whose government <u>agreed to purchase</u> the

controversial project from Kinder Morgan for \$4.5 billion Canadian dollars (U.S. \$3.5 billion) in May.

It's a stunning victory for Indigenous groups and environmentalists opposed to the project, which is designed to nearly triple the amount of <u>tar sands</u> transported from Alberta to the coast of British Columbia.

The Federal Court of Appeal <u>ruled</u> that the National Energy Board's review—as explained by the <u>Canadian Press</u>—"was so flawed that the federal government could not rely on it as a basis for its decision to approve the expansion."

The project has been at the center of widespread protests from environmental groups and First Nations ever since November 2016, when Trudeau approved a \$7.4 billion <u>expansion</u> of the existing Trans Mountain pipeline that would increase the transport of Alberta tar sands oil from the current 300,000 barrels per day to 890,000 barrels per day and increase tanker traffic nearly seven-fold through the Burrard Inlet.

Specifically, the court said it was an "unjustifiable failure" that the National Energy Board did not consider the environmental impacts of the increased tanker traffic.

The court additionally concluded that the government "fell well short" with properly consulting with the Indigenous groups involved in the case, including the Tsleil-Waututh and Squamish on British Columbia's south coast.

The ruling will force the National Energy Board to redo its review of the pipeline and the government to restart consultations with the Indigenous groups. It also means that the construction that has already began in central Alberta must cease.

In effect, the court has halted the 1,150-kilometer project indefinitely and it will remain in "legal limbo until the energy regulator and the government reassess their approvals to satisfy the court's demands," <u>CBC</u> wrote about today's decision.

Notably, the decision was made the same day Kinder Morgan's shareholders voted to approve the \$4.5 billion sale to Canada, which means the country owns a proposed pipeline project that could be subject to years of further review, the publication pointed out.

The court's judgment could be appealed a final time to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Minister of Finance Bill Morneau said that the government has received the ruling and will review the decision.

A Dutch 'boy genius' said he could get the ocean to clean itself. Turns out, he' right.

https://www.upworthy.com/a-dutch-boy-genius-said-he-could-get-the-ocean-to-clean-itself-turns-out-he-s-right?c=upw1

For Native Americans, History Continues to Repeat Itself By Dahr Jamail



Native American protesters are joined by anti-Trump and other demonstrators as they march against the Dakota Access Pipeline in Chicago, Illinois, on November 12, 2016.Bilgin S. Sasmaz/Anadolu Agency / Getty Images

Professor emeritus and former chair of Native American Studies at University of California Davis Jack Forbes writes in his book, *Columbus and Other Cannibals*, of what he calls the "sickness of exploitation," or the wétiko (cannibal) disease.

Cannibalism, as Forbes defines it, "is the consuming of another's life for one's own private purpose or profit."

Forbes notes, "Imperialism and exploitation are forms of cannibalism and, in fact, are precisely those forms of cannibalism which are most diabolical or evil."

"Few, if any, societies on the face of the Earth have ever been as avaricious, cruel, violent, and aggressive as have certain European populations," Forbes concludes.

Native Americans experienced wétiko in brutal fashion not long after "first contact" with Europeans.

"[Europeans] slaughtered, during one short period alone, 50 million buffalo, because thousands of us relied on them, and in less than a generation, they annihilated them," Harold Dick Jr., a 72-year-old Chiricahua Apache, told Truthout. "And they take pride in this, and take pictures of the

dead buffalo, like it takes a 'real man' to shoot an animal with a high-powered rifle from far away."

He added that when Native Americans talk about "great" people, they usually speak of medicine people, "but all of the greats the whites ever write about were great at destruction and subjugating people."

Dick Jr's point has been true since the so-called founding of the United States — given that it was rich, land-owning white men who authored the US Constitution, setting the stage for the white supremacy that drives US policy, both domestic and foreign, to this day.

Stan Rushworth is an elder of Cherokee decent who has taught Native American literature and critical thinking classes focused on Indigenous perspectives for more than a quarter of a century, and now teaches at Cabrillo College in Aptos, California.

"As far as Indians are concerned, no administration that I know of has had Indians' best interest at heart," Rushworth told Truthout. "Eisenhower said, 'We're getting out of the Indian business and unilaterally abrogate all the treaties and do away with all the reservations.' So the will of the American people is that we disappear."

Thus, for Rushworth and a lot of his friends, "Trump didn't lift a veil at all — he simply imposed another layer of a veil."

Dick Jr. feels similarly. He told Truthout that, from his perspective as a Native American, if the US is going to talk about freedom and liberty, people need to recall that the country was founded upon genocide and slavery.

"If they want to start clean, the have to cop to the fact of what they did, and that it was wrong, and that [of] over 300 treaties written, not one was ever kept," Dick Jr. said. "It is a huge case of hypocrisy ... they talk of 'freedom' and 'liberty,' but we don't get any. And by extension, the citizens of the country don't really get any, either."

They are far from alone in their analysis about what ails this country, and how very far back that ailment goes.

A Rotten Foundation

"We [Native Americans] represent a shame, we represent a huge moral lapse in a country that likes to see itself as based on morality," Rushworth said. "Rule of law is what people say we are based on. But rule of law is based on a society's moral behavior. And with Indians, there is nothing but contradiction there. There is this huge cognitive dissonance."

That cognitive dissonance stems from the history of genocide, injustice, slavery and colonial history the US is based upon

Dr. Martin Rizzo, a post-doc fellow in the history department at the University of California, Riverside, is currently working on his forthcoming book examining Indigenous survival in 19th-century California.

Rizzo reminded Truthout of the ongoing legal injustices around the fact that there has never been a reckoning with the reality of the theft of land and resources from Native Americans, but also pointed towards the need to understand the historical traumas from what was done.

"The process of colonialism involves direct genocide," Rizzo said, noting that scalp bounties in the West are one example of state-sanctioned violence, in which the government reimbursed white people for hunting down Native Americans.

Rizzo notes the psychological warfare component of this — how Native Americans were literally taught that they were "subhuman."

"Like Trump today saying we shouldn't be embarrassed about 'civilizing' this continent, this is deeply embedded in the colonial mindset that sees one people superior and another people inferior," Rizzo said. "We have to reckon with this."

According to Rizzo, Native Americans are dealing with trans-generational traumas that need to be undone due to hundreds of years of being told that their lifestyles were inferior to the colonists' way.

"We are seeing this colonial world that has been increasingly devastating the environment," Rizzo said. "Natives were pointing out hundreds of years ago the need to take care of the Earth for seven generations to preserve life for the future, versus this colonial approach we see today that is destroying the planet."

Dick Jr. reminds us of <u>Article Six, paragraph two of the US Constitution</u>, which deals with the sovereignty of Native people.

"The treaties made between sovereign nations are supposed to be ironclad and not disused ... but they've never kept this," he said. "One of the old chiefs once said, 'They should put wheels on us so when they change the treaties, they could just roll us out of the way.' The first thing they do when they come in is they take all of it. And no matter how much there is, they take more of it."

Speaking to Forbe's wétiko disease, Dick Jr. reminds us of the colonialists coming from Europe who called themselves pilgrims. "The bottom line is that the day these people got off the boat until today is they've never kept their word."

Dick Jr. shed light on how the basic Christian belief system brought by the colonialists drove their behavior, pointing out how many Native Americans believe they were born into paradise, whereas the Christian mindset is one of being kicked out of paradise.

"They think we were 'bad' and god threw us out," he said. "But we think we must be pretty good, because the creator gave us all of this."

Rizzo pointed out the systematic annihilation then assimilation of Native Americans, a large component of which included the breaking up of their community.

"Native American policies of the federal government shifted from outright warfare and genocide against them to: *Who can we integrate into societies?*" he said. "The [Dawes General] Allotment Act [of 1887] broke apart collective holdings of reservation land, and this caused a rapid loss of land for Native Americans."

According to Rizzo, during the early 20th century, in 20 years, 35 percent of all Native lands were sold, and within 40 years, roughly half were gone, and this went on until the 1930s. This furthered the disintegration and isolation within tribal societies, and contributed to psychological displacement, depression and myriad other issues.

One example of the scale and rapidity of the genocide of the Native Americans occurred between 1846 and 1880 in California, when 90 percent of them were killed by white colonists.

Rizzo consistently teaches about the slavery and genocide that the US is built upon, because, as he put it, "It's like the guy who thinks he is flawless and continues to abuse and carryout bad things. If you're not willing to look at the harsh realities of the past, then it is impossible to work towards justice."

Rizzo reminds his classes that Native American children were <u>forcibly removed</u> from their families, forbidden to speak their native languages and suffered corporal abuse in the name of assimilation. For at least a century this was ongoing, in addition to the fact that during the period of overt slavery, African children were separated from their parents, and oftentimes sold off to plantations.

He connects this history to the crisis at the US-Mexico border, where the federal government is separating immigrant children from their parents.

"Even today people look at the border and say, 'Oh my god, this is not the country that we are,' but this *is* the country we are," Rizzo said. "This has happened <u>over and over in our history</u> ... We have to have proper context of this all being part of a larger systematic problem that has to be corrected."

Part of coming to terms with this ongoing legacy involves Native Americans grappling with historical trauma and relating to a society that largely erases their existence.

Struggles for Indigenous Students

Dr. Rebecca Hernandez, a Mescalero Apache, is the director of the American Indian Resource Center (AIRC) at University of California, Santa Cruz. The AIRC serves all students, but advocates for Native students who comprise less than 1 percent of the total student body, as is usually the case on college campuses. Hernandez told Truthout that her biggest struggle is retaining students, because the contemporary issues facing Native Americans in universities stem largely from the unhealed issues from their ancestors' brutal history under colonialism.

Hernandez talks to her students about this history in the context of how it contributes to contemporary problems and how so many of them are first-generation college students who are also struggling with guilt due to the fact that their people back home on the reservations continue to struggle mightily.

"Our collective histories as Native peoples have contributed to us as having to make these difficult decisions now because of what happened in the past," she told Truthout. "Some of us have to be these forerunners and push harder to get to the other side to get through college, or to go back (or not) and help our families, and bring other people through after us."

Hernandez works to help her students appreciate their history, because as she sees it, "We've always had these challenges and had to adapt rapidly. We were taken away from our families and expected to be really solid human beings, but there is a lot of dysfunction and sadness in our communities that has happened from that, and we are only now seeing the results of the colonization."

She sees colonization as ongoing, and one ramification of this is how so many of her Indigenous students are unaware of their own tribal history.

Hernandez works towards having her students learn to discuss themselves as Native in a way "that is confident, authentic, and they own that identity and do so with confidence."

This is because part of the current colonization stems from what Native American students deal with in their interactions with non-Natives.

"People dismiss them, ask insensitive questions, and often, the students don't have the tools to talk about themselves in a way that shuts that nonsense down," Hernandez said. "We have to learn how to talk about ourselves as Natives. Most of us present white. Because when you don't, instantly you are fair game for weird questions, stereoypes and other weird things."

An example she gave is this: "If someone says they are Egyptian, people don't ask them, 'How Egyptian are you?' We are the only group in the US that has to deal with that question. I've had people here ask me to help them figure out what their spirit animal is. I can't imagine what a 19-year-old does to deal with that. I just wonder when is this going to end."

Hernandez wonders when people are going to see Native Americans as part of the American fabric just like every other demographic in the US.

"I'm like any other ethnic group, that's a big part of the contemporary experience, and I try to help students practice responding to these stereotypes and weird questions," she explained. "These are real things students are experiencing. So how do we then collectively respond and learn how to put on the brakes and say something isn't ok to say to me, or to dismiss me based on how I look?"

Additionally, Hernandez pointed out how underscoring all of those issues are the ongoing systemic problems of Native Americans suffering the low end of the tremendous wealth disparities in the US, having incredibly high suicide rates and having major health problems.

But, despite these massive issues, Hernandez encourages her students.

"Every day, I see these young people and I say, 'You are our future, you have to do this, you can't quit'," she said. "It would be a privilege to quit, but that is not a privilege we have. You alone are going to affect so many lives by finishing. You are going to show that little girl or boy that this is possible."

Hernandez is acutely aware of the challenge she faces.

"It's not easy here for them; we are so invisible," she said. "You layer that invisibility on top of feelings of inadequacy, and it makes it even harder. So I try to be that person here, to remind these young people how phenomenal they are."

It Is and Always Was "About Resources" Dick Jr. told Truthout that in the colonialists' quest for freedom, they denied everybody else freedom.

"They've done everything in their power to annihilate us," Dick Jr. said. "Ninety-eight percent of the Indigenous population of Turtle Island [North America] was wiped out ... you have to work at that, to wipe out that many of us."

He pointed out how, despite living on the homeland of his birth and that of his ancestors, he had to buy land to live there. "So what I'm doing is buying back my land. So that is ironic. I have to buy my land in order to live in it. There is something really wrong with that."

Rushworth reminds us that the invasion of the continent by the colonists was always about resources, driven initially by how those who came from Europe did so because they had used up their resources there.

"Their lack of philosophical underpinnings, the idea that it is all there to be used up — that's what happened in Europe," he explained. "By 1492, it was trashed, by all accounts."

He reminded us of the conditions in Europe of that time: rampant disease, no functional social networks, widespread homelessness, child labor, fiefdoms.

"These were not healthy societies," Rushworth said. "That can be measured in how they treated prisoners, how they treated women, how they treated the

environment. It was not healthy people that came here. Most of them didn't come here with a healthy attitude."



Hence, carrying this attitude and the soul-sickness that accompanied it, "They took what they wanted when they came here."

"That's when the Westward expansion began, and a really deep dehumanization became the national rhetoric, and that wasn't that long ago," Rushworth concluded. "And that is all about exploitation of resources. That comes into Jack Forbe's wétiko disease of exploitation, greed and power. I think he's spot on ... It is a disease, and that is what we are still living in the middle of."

Aboriginal Elders Face Off With Uranium Mining Company in the Australian Outback

Elizabeth Murray, Earth Island Journal: Members of one of Australia's most remote Aboriginal nations, the Tjiwarl, who live in the red heart of the Western Desert lands, are embroiled in a long-running battle to protect their ancestral home from mining interests. Last year, the government of Western Australia approved four new uranium projects, despite environmental warnings and a global slump in the price of uranium Read the Article

From: **petuuche** <petuuche@aol.com>

New Potential World Class Uranium Discovery

To: lan Zabarte <mrizabarte@gmail.com>

So not only will Nevada deal with nuclear waste but with uranium mining too. Nevada is similar to New Mexico where bombing has occurred, nuclear waste storage is already on going and uranium mining and millington has occurred. We are already radiation victims.

Petuuche

Alliance Mining Signs LOI to Acquire 100% of a New Potential World Class Uranium Discovery in Central Nevada

Vancouver, British Columbia: Alliance Mining Corp. (TSX.V: ALM) ("Alliance" or the "Company") has signed a letter of Intent with Jadestone Energy LLC. (Jadestone) to acquire a 100% interest in Jadestones Tonopah Uranium project. The Tonopah Uranium project is located in the Tonopah Mining district in Nye County and Esmerelda Country, Nevada.

'We are thrilled with this transaction and to be working with the Jadestone Energy team. We are excited to further develop the claims into potentially the largest new uranium discovery in the US in the past 30 years.' States President and CEO, Christopher Anderson

The project consists of 160 contiguous Bureau of Land Management claims covering an area of 3,200 acres. Access to the property is by State Highway 95 that runs through the southern portion of the claims. Numerous trails and four-wheel drive roads afford access within the claims.

The initial claims in the Tonopah project were staked in the 1950s by Mr. Paul Burkett the founder of Jadestone Energys predecessor Uranium Exploration Corporation. Since the 1950s exploratory work comprised drilling and field mapping. Prior to 2006, 25 reverse circulation drill holes were drilled on the property and of these 14 holes exhibited uranium mineralization. In 2006, the company undertook further geological mapping, scintillometer prospecting and drilling with 10 holes exhibiting uranium mineralization. These results are summarized in a NI 43-101 compliant technical report completed in 2011.

In addition, an independent, third-party geological review of the project was undertaken by one of the major North American uranium mining companies that supports that there is confirmed uranium mineralization, much of it near surface (60-350ft) with potentially economic grades, probably lending itself to high-volume, low-grade, low-cost open pit mining which could potentially utilize a low-cost, heap-leaching recovery process.

Drilling has identified an initial high-value target in the south of the property, the first of several other similar high-value targets on the property. The deposit is in a 500 sq mile basin, geological data indicates it could contain several such high-value targets that could result in a mining district (a district containing 100M+ lbs. of uranium). A drilling permit for an additional 68 holes is completed and awaiting approval.

Most significantly, geological, geographic and mineralogical data from the drilling program suggest that there are almost certainly classic, uranium-containing, Wyoming-type sandstone roll fronts or solution fronts, similar in formation to those found in Wyoming and Utah, formed within the property and in the surrounding areas. Examples of Wyoming-type roll front "districts" include Powder River Basin with reserves of 150 million pounds, Gas Hills 100 million pounds and Shirley Basic 100 million pounds.

Alliance Mining believes the uranium market is poised for an imminent, substantial and sustainable increase in both the spot and long-term prices.

As the deficit between uranium supply and demand will occur within the next few years and that, coupled with the number of new nuclear power plants coming on stream over the next 20 years will undoubtedly extend that deficit until the mining industry can make up the difference. There is a window of at least 10-15 years before supply and demand are balanced.

Also notable is the US consumes 55 million pounds of uranium every year yet only produces four million pounds from its mines. In other words, 92% of all the uranium used to fuel 100 operating nuclear power plants is imported, mainly from Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia which together produce 65% of global uranium.

Political uncertainly in global trade is also playing a role in the future of uranium. The critical minerals list was published in response to Executive Order 13817, signed on 20 December 2017. Spurred by a United States Geological Survey report titled, "Critical mineral resources of the United States-Economic and environmental geology and prospects for future supply," President Donald Trump directed the Secretary of the Interior to examine U.S. dependency on the supply of important mineral resources.

A draft list of critical minerals was published by the Secretary of the Interior on 16 February 2018. Following a public comment period, the final list of 35 critical minerals was approved on 18 May 2018. The 35 designated critical minerals include platinum group metals, rare earth elements, titanium and titanium alloys, and uranium.

Pursuant to the terms of the Letter of Intent with Jadestone Energy LLC, the Company may earn-in a 100% interest in the property by making certain staged cash payments and share payments of common shares in the capital of the Company to Jadestone over a four year period as follows: (i) USD\$300,000 in cash; and (ii) USD\$1,700,000 in common shares. ALM must also

expend a minimum of USD \$600,000 of exploration expenditures on the property over a four year period.

Further details regarding the proposed transaction will be provided in a news release, if and when the parties enter into a definitive agreement. There can be no assurance that the proposed transaction will be completed as proposed or at all.

Christopher H. Cherrywell is a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, is responsible for the technical information contained in this news release.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Mr. Christopher R Anderson, President, Director

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Alliance Mining Corp. (604) 488-3900 Investor Relations: Antony Claydon: 604-488-3900

E-mail: ir@alliancemining.com

Susan Gordon, Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment

sgordon@swuraniumimpacts.org 505-577-8438 www.swuraniumimpacts.org

Keep Uranium In The Ground

Nuclear Safety Board Slams Energy Department Plan to Weaken Oversight

Rebecca Moss, ProPublica: A new Department of Energy order that could be used to withhold information from a federal nuclear safety board appears to violate longstanding provisions in the US Atomic Energy Act. The order prevents the board from accessing sensitive information, imposes additional legal hurdles on board staff and mandates that Energy Department officials

speak "with one voice" when communicating with the board.

Read the Article

United Tribes International Powwow

Calling all dancers! We are looking forward to this year's competition at the 49th Annual UTTC International Powwow.

Registration is Friday, September 7 from 8am-10pm. Points start Friday at 1:00pm. http://ow.ly/yExn30kWl4d #uttcpowwow #powwows #powwow2018

Solar power just got even better. CNBC Forget rooftop panels. This is the next



generation of solar power.