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from delanceyplace.com: from The Mexican Wars for Independence

How Native Americans Fought to Survive on the Trail of Tears

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**[Las Vegas water pipeline battle is life-or-death fight for Shoshone sacred site
rgj.com](http://rgj.com)**

Carolyn Harry

The truth is never pretty- it's outright evil.. 📺 You don't find this in history books do you...

"Bahsahwahbee is the place of the Swamp Cedars. It's the place where massacres of Shoshone people happened again & again. The White men raped the women & shoved sticks up inside of them until they died. They killed babies & children- effectively stealing portions of our future. The Earth embraced their broken bodies & a Sacred Cedar grew where each Shoshone fell. The Shoshone people pray, sing & perform ceremony there to this day. Now these beasts want to run a pipeline through Bahsahwahbee, so they can take what is left of the life-giving water to Las Vegas. This is not only desecration of a sacred ceremonial site; it is a potential environmental disaster. "BC BC Ledesma. 📺 📺 [#DefendTheSacred](#) [#RespectTribalPeople](#) [#Newe](#) [#Shoshone](#) [#NoMorePipelines](#) [#WaterIsLife](#) [#NOSouthernNevadaWaterAuthority](#)

Deadline to Comment on KXL Pipeline

Last month, a Keystone Pipeline spill released more than 383,000 gallons of oil—half of an Olympic swimming pool. The spill affected 22,500 square feet of wetlands, which could take years to recover—if it ever does.

Earlier this year, the Keystone pipeline leaked 1,800 gallons of oil less than half a mile from the Mississippi River. Workers had to excavate sections of the affected pipeline to find and repair the leak.

That leak was nothing compared to the 2017 Keystone spill in South Dakota. [It poured 407, 000 gallons —almost 3,000,000 pounds—of crude oil into the ground.](#) That spill, not far from the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate's reservation, was the second Keystone spill in South Dakota in seven years. [This rate of toxic spills is much more frequent than TransCanada predicted](#) and reported to the federal government. TransCanada estimated South Dakota spills at no more than once every 41 years.

Now TransCanada (TC Energy) wants to add more miles to their leaky Keystone Pipeline. The proposed Keystone XL (KXL) Pipeline would cross Nebraska, Montana, and South Dakota,



including tribal lands. Of course, TransCanada claims that KXL will be safe, that it will be state of the art. Frighteningly, the state-of-the-art KXL design would only detect leaks bigger than 535,000 gallons in a 24-hour period. The most recent leak, large enough to partially fill a swimming pool, would not be enough to trigger the leak detection system. [This is one of the reasons for the lawsuit](#). The pipeline is certain to leak (it already has). Those leaks will be undetected unless/until they are huge.

Right now, you can comment on the KXL [Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement](#)

[\(SEIS\)](#).

Comment Now

This is your last chance to [comment on the KXL pipeline](#), the deadline is November 18.

This pipeline will benefit a Canadian company and its shareholders. It's a threat to our climate, our drinking water, and our safety. The project has ignored the pipeline's impacts on tribal communities.

Our health and safety should take priority over companies' profits. Do not allow TC Energy and the Trump Administration to ignore their legal and corporate responsibilities to the American people. Take action today.

['We Depend on the Tongass': Alaskans Fight to Save US's Largest National Forest](#)

Nina Lakhani, Guardian UK

Lakhani writes: "Tribal leaders, fishermen and environmentalists from Alaska will testify before Congress on Wednesday in an effort to save America's biggest national forest - the latest battle

against the Trump administration's assault on environmental protections." [READ MORE](#)

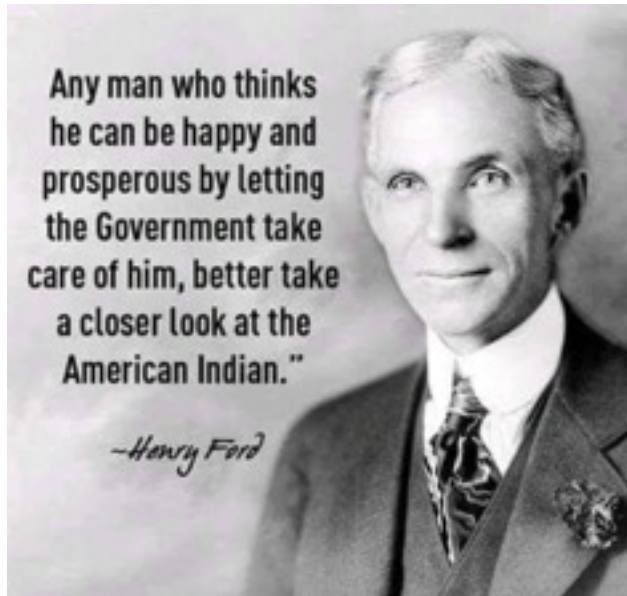
In case you missed it: [Native Americans criticize Trump for new celebration of ...](#)

Nov 5, 2019 - Last week, *President* Trump declared November as "National ... Houska, a tribal attorney in Minnesota, told *The Washington Post*. ... Trump approved DAPL KXL pipelines thru treaty land *days* into office, cut *Native* programs, ran anti-*Native* ads ... Donald Trump *changed* the designation of "*Native* American ...

Why the search for dark matter depends on ancient shipwrecks

Errant particles from everyday radioactive materials are a major obstacle for particle physicists. The solution? A base metal from the bottom of the sea.

Read in The Atlantic: <https://apple.news/AQnjZ9D9TR-Gx-UeDelx7gA>



[Ginamarie L Pezzi](#) As thought provoking for stirring the "kettle" as the quote is...it does point in the "language" to the truth behind the "Greed driven" reality of "prosperity theology" which also drives "manifest destiny theocrats."

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- The tribal traditions balanced the gathering and sharing of the resources offered
- Naturally on the land, needed for living freely. "Dependence on Government" came

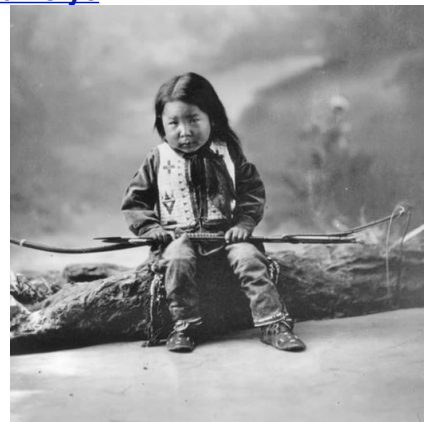
with empty treaty promises and reservations.

"Juvenile Justice" Schools Harm Native American Youth

MAX MARCHITELLO AND DIANA COURNOYER, THE HECHINGER REPORT

If schools in juvenile justice facilities are a young person's last chance to get back on track, the latest research shows that these institutions are failing. Students in these facilities often don't have access to basic classes needed to complete even their freshman year of high school, and Native American youth are among the most poorly served in these facilities. [Read the Article →](#)

Our Generation BlackHills- He Sapa Wicouncage Okolakiciye



***Hoksila le tokatakiya wicahcala hihunnipiktelo-
This boy will grow to be an old man. Our prayers for our children.***

Preparing for the tsunami of technological change

Our ability to adapt and thrive in a variety of environments is one of the most defining characteristics of our species. As Albert Einstein once said, "The measure of intelligence is the ability to change."

... the Smithsonian is transforming teaching and learning about Native Americans?

The Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian has developed [Native Knowledge 360° \(NK360°\)](#) – an initiative that provides educators and students with new perspectives on Native American history and cultures.

Created in collaboration with Native communities themselves, NK360° brings the Native voice directly into the classroom, while using the newest exhibitions and world-class collections from the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI).

NK360° challenges common assumptions about Native peoples – their cultures, their roles in United States and world history, and their contributions to the arts, sciences, and literature. It also incorporates a view that includes not only the past but also the richness and vibrancy of Native peoples and cultures today.

Professional development also plays a key role in NK360°, with programs like the [Teacher Training Institutes](#) – where teachers learn foundational concepts for understanding and teaching about American Indians, and even have opportunities to create new materials specifically for their own classrooms.

Why does it matter?

Most Americans have only been exposed to part of the Native American story, as told from a single perspective through the lenses of popular media and textbooks. NK360° provides educational materials and teacher training that incorporate Native narratives, more comprehensive histories, and accurate information to enlighten and inform teaching and learning about Native America.

How can I learn more?

This National Native American Heritage Month, [explore the National Museum of the American Indian \(NMAI\) online](#), or in person by visiting the [museum on the National Mall in Washington, DC](#), or the [George Gustav Heye Center in New York City](#). The NMAI is dedicated to acting as a resource for the hemisphere's Native communities and to serving the greater public as an honest and thoughtful conduit to Native cultures – present and past – in all their richness, depth, and diversity.

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Former Bolivian Leader Evo Morales Granted Asylum by Mexico, Leaves by Plane

Gram Slattery, Monica Machicao and Daniel Ramos, Reuters

Excerpt: "Bolivia's ousted president Evo Morales was flying to political asylum in Mexico on Monday night, the latest step in the once-beloved leader's rapid fall, while military and police deployed in the streets of La Paz to quell violence." [READ MORE](#)

Militias in Bolivia Are Burning the Indigenous Flag in Public Plazas

CLAUDIA KOROL, TRUTHOUT

The coup in Bolivia is a product of patriarchy, capitalism and racism, according to Bolivian feminist and Indigenous activist Adriana Guzmán. Coup leaders are targeting social movement organizations, stoking racism between neighbors, and forging a violent coalition of

paramilitaries, racist and fascist groups, parastate groups and university groups, she says: "This is a coup. We need you to say it." [Read the Interview →](#)

Bolivia's New Self-Declared "Interim President" Believes Indians Are "Satanic", Shouldn't Be Allowed in Cities [checkpointasia.net](#)

There Were Once More Than 425 Shellmounds in the Bay Area. Where Did They Go? [kqed.org](#)

The Guardian Publishes Article on Mathematic Approaches to History: History as a giant data set

Calculating the patterns and cycles of the past could lead us to a better understanding of history. Could it also help us prevent a looming crisis?

An Intellectual Conversion Narrative [by Andrew Kumpp](#)

Kumpp reflects on USIH, what it means to be an intellectual historian and the USIH community

DeepMind AI Beats Human Historians at Deciphering Ancient Texts

University of Oxford researchers are using machine learning to help make ancient text restoration less tedious.

Documentary Filmmaker's New Film Probes History of Native Americans in the US Military

"The Warrior Tradition," a new film set to air on PBS, examines the complex history of Native Americans in the U.S. military since World War I and how their service transformed the lives for Native Americans from various tribes.

E.P.A. to Limit Science Used to Write Public Health Rules

By LISA FRIEDMAN

A new agency rule would restrict the science that can be used in drafting health regulations by requiring researchers to turn over confidential health data.

5 Global Trends Shaping Our Climate Future [By BRAD PLUMER](#)

Here's how the next 20 years are shaping up in terms of energy, and what it means for global warming.

from delanceyplace.com:

Today's selection -- from *The Mexican Wars for Independence* by Timothy J. Henderson. Under Spain in the 1700s, Mexico became the largest producer of silver in the world through the direction of the Spanish king's agent, José de Gálvez. And yet Spain's world-leading horde of gold and silver only served to weaken it on the international stage as its easy wealth distracted it from developing the industrial capabilities of the dawning Industrial Revolution:

"Gálvez was ... keen to revive the mining of silver, a metal he believed gave 'spirit and movement to all human occupations and to the universal commerce of the globe.' To that end, he halved the price and increased supplies of mercury, a necessary ingredient in the amalgamation process that separates pure silver from ore. (Mexico's miners were entirely dependent on Spain for their supplies of mercury, which were mined at Almaden in central Spain.) He also granted a variety of tax reductions and exemptions to miners, set up special courts to hear mine-related cases, created a credit bank and a mining college, issued a new mining code, and rewarded successful miners with titles of nobility.

"The results were spectacular. Although mining remained a no-toriously risky and expensive enterprise -- only two out of every ten speculators in Mexico's silver mines ever realized a profit -- for the lucky few who succeeded the rewards were handsome indeed. The Count of Valenciana spent a fortune and several decades sinking the world's deepest mine shafts into a forlorn hill in Guanajuato, eventually striking veins that alone yielded more silver than the combined output of Peru and Bolivia. The Count of Regla, who began his career as a poor Spanish immigrant, became the wealthiest man in the world: so wealthy he was able to make the Spanish government a gift of two fully equipped warships, and could boast that, should the king ever visit Mexico, he would travel the nearly three hundred miles from the coast to the capital on a road paved entirely with silver ingots. By the late eighteenth century, Mexico was producing ten times more silver than all of the mines of Europe -- fully two-thirds of all the silver mined in the world. Sixteen mine owners were elevated to the nobility."

The Mexican Wars for Independence
Publisher: Farrar, Straus and Giroux
Pages: 23-24

Author: Timothy J. Henderson
Copyright 2009 by Timothy J. Henderson

How Native Americans Struggled to Survive on the Trail of Tears

Severe exposure, starvation and disease
ravaged tribes during their
forced migration.

[READ MORE](#)

More Documentaries *(Hope you are getting Holiday Gift/Stocking stuffer ideas! sdc)*

Facing the storm : story of the American bison / Big Sky Pictures presents ; a production of High Plains Films ; an ITVS / Montana Public Television co-production ; produced by Rita Pastore and Doug Hawes-Davis ; directed by Doug Hawes-Davis. Missoula, Mont. : High Plains Films, c2011. 1 DVD videodisc (79 min.) : sd., col. w/ b&w sequences ; 4 3/4 in. **QL737.U53 F3 2011 VideoDVD** : From the first North Americans who relied on bison for food, shelter and clothing for at least 10,000 years, to modern wildlife conservationists - descendants of those first North Americans among them - Facing the Storm introduces viewers to a rich history of human sustenance, exploitation, conservation, and spiritual relations with the ultimate icon of wild America. Facing the Storm is a Co-Production with The Independent Television Service (ITVS) & Montana Public Television. [Trailer](#).

False Promises : The Lost Land of the Wenatchi / A film by Rustin Thompson. 2002. 57 minutes. **Streaming video** from the Filmmakers Library Online : Our Wenatchi Reservation was taken from us in 1894. Our hunting and fishing rights were also taken at that time, against our wishes. Many of our tribesmen are scattered in various parts of the State of Washington where the land is poor...We, the Wenatchi Indians, wish to have our fishing and hunting rights restored to us in the Wenatchee Valley and forests." (Chief John Harmelt, 1933)...This film makes an impassioned plea for the return of the land that was taken from the Wanatchi Indians of Washington State,. For generations they lived and fished on their land. In 1855, they were offered a reservation under the terms of the Yakama Treaty. The U.S. failed to honor that treaty as well as others which were made with the tribe. Historian E. Richard Hart has been working in Indian affairs for over thirty years. He knows of no other case where a tribe was promised fishing rights in a ratified treaty and again in a ratified agreement, and still does not have those rights honored. As a result of these injustices, the Wenatchis had to leave their land. Most moved to the Colville Indian Reservation...In 1937, Chief Harmelt died, but today his granddaughter and her children have taken up the fight along with other tribal elders of the Wenatchi Advisory Board and many others. About 28% of the land in the area that should have been a Wenatchi Reservation is still a part of the public domain. When will the U.S. right this historical wrong?

Fight No More Forever / Ken Burns. Arlington, VA : PBS, 1996. 86 minutes. Available as **streaming video** from PBS Video Collection. By 1874, railroads had brought millions of new settlers to the West and the federal government began consolidating its control over the region as never before. Washington mounted still another assault on the Mormons, forcing their prophet to choose between saving his church or sacrificing a spiritual son. Meanwhile, the American army pressed its campaign against the Indians, forcing most tribes onto reservations where they were dependent on government rations that often did not arrive, and on the whims of government agents who often did not care. But a few bands still held out, determined to live as they wished in a West that was already transformed. On the plains, a Lakota medicine man, who saw the Americans as his mortal enemies, would become a symbol of this defiant spirit and win the greatest victory of the Indian wars, only to see his people shattered by an avenging nation. While in the mountains, a Nez Perce chief, who had struggled all his life to keep peace with whites, would find himself helping to lead one of the most extraordinary military campaigns in American history. To subdue them, the government would call on an unlikely army made up of immigrants, fugitives, social outcasts -- and a dashing young hero of the Civil War, who came

West pursuing a vision of invincibility and discovered there an enemy with visions stronger than his own.

Finding Dawn : Missing First Nations Women and the Highway of Tears. Christine Welch, 2006. National Film Board of Canada. 74 minutes. Available as **streaming video via Kanopy** : Dawn Crey. Ramona Wilson. Daleen Kay Bosse. These are just three of the estimated 500 Aboriginal women who have gone missing or been murdered in Canada over the past thirty years. Directed by acclaimed Metis filmmaker Christine Welsh, Finding Dawn is a compelling documentary that puts a human face to this national tragedy. This is an epic journey into the dark heart of Native women's experience in Canada. From Vancouver's skid row, where more than 60 women are missing, we travel to the "Highway of Tears" in northern British Columbia, and onward to Saskatoon, where the murders and disappearances of Native women remain unresolved. Along the road to honour those who have passed, we uncover reason for hope. It lives in Native rights activists Professor Janice Acoose and Fay Blaney. It drives events such as the annual Women's Memorial March in Vancouver and inspires communities all along the length of Highway 16 to come together to demand change.... Finding Dawn illustrates the deep historical, social and economic factors that contribute to the epidemic of violence against Native women in this country. It goes further to present the ultimate message that stopping the violence is everyone's responsibility.

First Americans past and present. [S.l.] : [s.n.], [between 1914 and 1928?] 1 online resource (9 min.) via American History in Video. : Scenes of traditional ways of Native American life introduced by intertitles reflecting early 20th century attitudes.

The First People : History of Native Americans in the Blue Water Area / produced by: St. Clair County Regional Educational Service Agency. 1 videocassette (27 min.) **Library of Michigan Audiovisual Collection E78.M6 F57 2006** (Note - does not circulate) : "This video explores the rich history of the Native Americans of Michigan's thumb region beginning with the Ice Age and concluding with a look at what life is like today".

The First People : The Last Word / A film by Torsten Jansen and Hanne Ruzou for DR TV. 2002. 44 minutes. **Streaming video** from the Filmmakers Library Online : For the first time since their land was taken many Native Americans tribes have the opportunity of taking over the rights to the land they live on and creating a cultural consciousness . No longer do they fit the old stereotypical image of the impoverished, drunken Indian. They now play a new role in American society both culturally and economically....The filmmakers start their journey in the Dakotas, where 100 years ago the Oglala Sioux Nation was nearly wiped out at Wounded Knee. Today the Oglala Lakota College is the fastest growing college in South Dakota. Navahos that live on the country's biggest Indian reservation, covering parts of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, have chosen not to build casinos since their land is rich in coal, oil and minerals. Yet casino's remain the most refined revenge for past sins, enabling the East Coast tribes to systematically empty America's pockets....The filmmakers talk to an Indian attorney, a movie director, an artist, a nurse and others. The question remains will Native Americans be able to maintain their unique culture now that they are participating in the American dream.

For the Rights of All : Ending Jim Crow in Alaska / a co-production of Native American

Public Telecommunications, Inc., KAKM-TV Channel 7 Anchorage ; a Blueberry Productions film. Anchorage, Alaska : Blueberry Productions, Inc. ; Lincoln, Neb. : Vision Maker Video, c2009 1 DVD videodisc (56 min., 46 sec.) : sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in **E78.A3 F67 2009 VideoDVD** (Also available as [streamng video via Alexander Street Press](#)) : In the Alaska Purchase of 1867 the United States took on more than just the land. There were indigenous people living everywhere in Alaska. Like Native Americans in the lower 48, Alaska Natives struggled to keep their basic human rights as well as protect their ancient ties to the land. The Bill of Rights did not apply to them. Through extensive reenactments and rarely seen historic footage and photographs, 'For the Rights of All' reveals these remarkable people and their non-violent struggle for civil rights....This extraordinary story bridges the Civil War to World War II to today's Native leaders, who find inspiration in the efforts of the generations that preceded them. Those efforts culminated in the passage of the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945, one of the first such laws passed anywhere in America, and ten years before Brown versus Board of

Education. Of particular note is a young Tlingit activist, Elizabeth Peratrovich, whose dramatic testimony on behalf of the Act is fully reenacted in this film by Jeffry Lloyd Silverman. Narrated by Peter Coyote. [Trailer](#).

When it's cold enough to
see the melody.
An award winning photo
by Kathrin Swoboda.



[Forgotten war : the struggle for North America](#) / Mountain Lake PBS ; D. Damian Panetta, producer, director ; Eric Stange, supervising producer, writer. [Plattsburgh, N.Y.] : Mountain Lake PBS, c2009. 1 DVD videodisc (ca. 56 min.) : sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in. **E199 .F67 2009 VideoDVD** : Struggle for North America tells the little-known story of how the native people of North America controlled the outcome of this war that defined our history as a nation and a people. This one-hour special taps an international panel of experts to dig beneath the familiar history, and shed new light on the multi-cultural blend of natives, Europeans, and Africans that was the North America of the 1750's. [Cover](#).

[From the Inside Out](#). Documentary Educational Resources, 2003. 28 minutes. **Streaming video via Kanopy**. : In the

Navajo language there is neither a word for religion nor art. The only word that could be used to describe both is "hozho" - beauty, balance, order and harmony. Navajo history is turbulent, and in order to survive the Navajo had to adapt. Baskets are a part of this history, changing throughout time and adapting with the people. They contribute to the balance, harmony, and beauty of Navajo life. Initially purely functional pieces, baskets gradually became integrated into various ceremonies, elevating them to sacred and symbolic levels. Oppression, trade, and technology eventually led to dwindling numbers of basket weavers, but beginning in the 1970s Navajo basketry experienced a renaissance led by a group of families in the Douglas Mesa region of the Utah reservation.... Secularized basketry is now a thriving part of Navajo trade and traditional baskets continue to be an important part of Navajo ceremonial life. In intimate detail, From the Inside Out depicts both the new and old roles baskets play in the lives of contemporary basket-weavers.

[Frontier : Legends of the Old Northwest](#) / The History Channel. New York : A & E Television Network, [1998], 1996. 4 VHS videocassettes (200 min.) : sd., col. ; 1/2 in. **F596 .F76 1998 Videocassette** v. 1-4 : To most Americans, the word "frontier" conjures up the sagebrush sagas of the Wild West. But before the young nation got that far, the Mississippi was the border of the

great unknown, and the frontier was the Great Lakes area of the Midwest. **FRONTIER: LEGENDS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST** tells the oft-overlooked tales of adventurers, warriors and conflicts that shaped the nation in the late 18th century. Trace the many battles fought by Native Americans against the French, British, Spanish and Americans. Dramatic re-enactments at historic sites, expert commentary, authentic period artifacts and journals are all used to recreate the incredible events of the era that some historians have dubbed "America's true first world war," when forces of Europe's great powers, the fledgling United States and Native Americans fought one another for ascendancy in the New World. The four volumes in this comprehensive set are: (1) *Roger's Rangers*: the story of America's first special forces and the unorthodox leader who forged them. (2) *Pontiac's Rebellion* examine the Native American resistance of 1763, led by the Ottawa war chief, Pontiac. (3) *Long Knives*: The improbable saga of George Rogers Clark, who led a tiny force to a momentous victory at Vincennes, Indiana in 1799. (4) *Tecumseh: The Dream of Confederacy* the tragic tale of the Shawnee warrior Tecumseh and his ill-fated attempt to lead a united last stand among the Native Americans.

[Fry Bread Babes](#) / Steffany Suttle presents ; a Native Voices film ; a film by Steffany Suttle. Seattle, Wash.] : Native Voices at the University of Washington, [2008] 1 DVD-R videodisc [ca. 30 min.] : sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in. **E98.W8 F79 2008 VideoDVD** : "In 21st Century American mass media where are the Native American women? The images that exist are stereotypical, so how does the lack of images in the mass media affect Native American women? Growing up without seeing other Native American women who look like your mother and aunties does [a]ffect your body image and sense of self. The filmmaker explores body image and identity in this powerful and intimate documentary."

[Full Circle](#) / by Qin Wen-jie (Documentary Educational Resources (DER), 2002) 27 minutes. **Streaming video** from the Ethnographic Video Online collection : In the summer of 2001, under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, a totem pole in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University was returned to its original owners' ancestors, a Tlingit community in Southeast Alaska. The journey of the pole began a hundred years ago when it was removed by the Harriman Expedition from the deserted village of Gash at Cape Fox. The totem pole makes its way from Cambridge, Massachusetts to Ketchikan, Alaska, where the Cape Fox community holds a ceremony to welcome home artifacts taken by the Expedition.

