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If there is anyone who knows about invasion of territory and sovereignty.....

Maps

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Officer Ran Beck



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“U.N. Report Says Indigenous Sovereignty Could Save the Planet” *(In case you missed it)*

<https://www.americanindianreporter.com/downloads/2019/AIR-June-2019.pdf>

Maps

I love maps and several years ago Michael and I served on an archival panel together. Since then, I have followed his postings from his [Boston Rare Maps](#) and here's an example of why:

A landmark map compiled by French diplomat and spy Eugène Duflot de Mofras during the contest for control of the [American West](#), complete with exciting period annotations by French prospectors.

In the early 1840s the American West Coast was very much up for grabs: Mexico had already lost Texas, and its administration of California was shambolic; Americans were pushing steadily westward in ever-greater numbers; Britain lay claim to much of the Oregon Country while the tentacles of the Hudson's Bay Company reached as far as California; and Russia had established settlements as far south as the Ross Colony in modern-day Sonoma County.

Sensing opportunity, France sent young diplomat Eugène Duflot de Mofras (1810-1884) on a fact-finding tour—or as some suggest, an espionage mission—to California and the Oregon Country,

“in order to ascertain, independently of a political point of view, what advantage might be offered to our commerce and to our navigation by mercantile expeditions, and the establishment of trading-posts in those regions still little known to France.” (de Mofras, *Explorations*, quoted by [Bancroft](#), p. 248)

In the course of his travels Duflot de Mofras covered a huge amount of ground, from Mexico City to the Bay Area and as far north as Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. He also had extraordinary access, traveling at times with A.G. Rotchev, the Governor of the Russian Colony and George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company; and establishing cordial relations with Charles Wilkes and John Sutter, among others. With this wealth of first- and second-hand information, and drawing on previous work by Lewis & Clark, Stephen Long, [John Arrowsmith](#), and no doubt others, he compiled this extraordinary map. It was published in 1844, offered both separately and in the atlas volume of his *Exploration Du territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille*.

The map

De Mofras' map covers a vast area, bounded roughly by Hudson's Bay, the southwest coast of Mexico and the southeastern coast of Alaska. He has packed his work with a staggering and apparently meticulous array of topographic, toponymic, and political detail. A full treatment is simply not possible here, so we highlight just a few of the more interesting elements.

First, de Mofras does his best to account for territorial claims by the United States and European powers, including the vast stretch of [Canada](#) controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company; the border between the United States and [Mexico](#) as defined by the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty; the boundaries in western Canada negotiated between Russia and the United States (1824) and Great Britain (1825); a rather restrained treatment of the then-independent Texas; and the huge, disputed Oregon Territory, with conflicting boundaries as proposed by the United States and Great Britain in 1814 and 1826. Of particular interest is the Russian Colony in northern [California](#), established by the Russian-American Company in 1812 and sold to John

Sutter in 1841. De Mofras visited the Colony during his mission, and this is the first careful treatment of it on a published map.

Second, de Mofras pays much attention to routes of exploration and travel, with the major ones highlighted in red. Among these we find the “Route de Lewis et Clark”, the “Route par eau des Americains des Etats Unis au Rio Colombia”, the “Route des caravans de la cie des fourrures” (an apparent reference to John Jacob Astor’s Southwest Fur Company), the “Route des Americains des Etats Unis en Californie”, and “Route des Wagons des Etats-Unis”. One route worth noting, if nothing else because its presence underscores the meticulousness of de Mofras as a mapmaker, is the “Route des Chariots des Etats-Unis.” Running east-west and passing through Santa Fe, and later known as “The Old Spanish Trail”, this connected northern New Mexico with Southern California prior to the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Wheat suggests that this is the first time this route appears on a printed map, though de Mofras places it too far to the south.

Third, we find numerous references to the Native American presence in the region. In most cases these are simply attestations to which tribe roams which areas, but there are also many instances in which important cultural information is conveyed. For example, we see references to the Sampiche and Moquis tribes as sedentary agriculturalists, living in wooden houses and tilling the soil. Conversely, the barren deserts of Chihuahua are described as a haven for local Indian tribes, to which they would withdraw after raids. In the Sierra Nevadas, the tone is somewhat different. While the native peoples are mentioned, it is usually in relation to practical matters such as trade and encampment.

Finally, in the context of his mission to identify opportunities for commercial exploitation, we note Mofras’ enthusiasm for California, where he has inserted a number of notes, including this long one in the Central Valley:

“This immense valley, between the Sierra Nevada and the Californian mountains, is watered by small rivers and filled with freshwater lagoons full of fish. This country is even more beautiful than the inhabited part of California, its climate is milder, it presents fertile grounds, superb timber and vast prairies where herds of Deer, antelopes, bulls and wild horses.” (rendered from French by Google Translate)

In all, de Mofras’ map offers innumerable opportunities for further research; it is so densely labeled that a thorough treatment would necessitate volumes. While he clearly drew on early work by Lewis & Clark, Stephen Long, John Arrowsmith and no doubt others, there had to be very few men alive at the time capable of weaving them together with so much information gathered first-hand.

Contemporary notations bring the map to life

De Mofras’ map of course predates the California Gold Rush by several years, and his interests generally lie elsewhere than mining. In several places along the alluvial fan of the Gila River, however, he adds notes emphasizing the rich gold deposits present there and the possibility of finding nuggets as large as ten kilos. And indeed, though they were not his target audience, this copy of the map features annotations by one or more adventurous French prospectors seeking their fortunes in the New World. These indicate that he (or they) were engaged in at least two prospecting missions in the ore-rich region of southwest Albuquerque, heading out the first time from near Mexican Monterey in 1849, and apparently again from Mexico City the following year.

Their annotations sketch out the prospecting routes they took and in one case extend to the California coastline near Los Angeles.

Some of the notes, such as what *might* be “Patchitilou”, await interpretation by a future owner of this map. The meaning of others is clear: “argent” (silver) and “or” (gold) are written prominently in pencil along the prospecting route, near the village of Arizona just south of the Gila River, while “or” is inscribed *in gold ink* on either side of the River. The prospector’s optimism jumps off the page even now, nearly 200 years later.

De Mofras’ tour of California and Oregon, 1841-42

Formally, de Mofras was part of the French diplomatic presence in Mexico City, having been stationed there in 1839. But his posting came with an intelligence brief to explore Mexico’s northwest regions. The official reason for embarking on such a perilous journey up the Californian coast was to investigate mercantile opportunities in a land still largely controlled by Spanish missions and populated primarily by indigenous peoples and occasional fur traders and prospectors. All true, but he was also to reconnoiter and assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of the various stakeholders in the region.

In 1840, de Mofras initiated his great tour. He began by visiting Jalisco, Colima, Sinaloa, and Sonora, and then sailed from Mazatlán to California’s Monterey in May 1841. From here he continued, in the company of Commandant Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, to the Russian settlement at Fort Ross, just north of San Francisco.

He returned to Monterey in July 1841 to escape the heat of the summer, but resumed his travels in early September, when he sailed up the Sacramento River with A.G. Rotchev, the commander of Fort Ross. Their destination was New Helvetia, where de Mofras met with John A. Sutter, a Swiss entrepreneur who would become one of the most influential and defining businessmen in the history of California. After his meeting with Sutter, de Mofras continued on to San Jose, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco, before traveling to Fort Vancouver, an outpost of the Hudson’s Bay Company. He returned to San Francisco with Hudson Bay Company Governor Sir George Simpson. In January 1842, de Mofras sailed via Santa Bárbara to San Diego, then returned to Mexico. Two years later he published this map and the *Exploration Du territoire de l’Orégon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille*.

The abundance of information collected by de Mofras collected on his long tour made his map one of the most accurate and densely informative of its time. Moreover, published in Paris, it became the first major chart of the American West that was intended for, and seen by, a European audience. While the French never had the strength or real opportunity to vie for power in California, the map did become a primary source for European mapmakers trying to produce reliable maps for gold seekers in California and Oregon a few years later.

References

For the map: Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 642; Rumsey #4119; Wheat, *Trans-Mississippi West*, #474. For the *Exploration*: Graff #1169; Howes, *U.S.-Iana*, #D452; Sabin #2114; Streeter #3323. Background from

- Bancroft, Hubert Howe, *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Volume XXI. History of California. Vol. IV. 1840-1845* (San Francisco: The History Company, 1886), pp. 248-253.
- Duflot de Mofras, Eugène, *Exploration du territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842*. Arthus Bartrand: Paris (1844).
- Hayes, Derek, *Historical Atlas of California – with original maps*. University of California Press: Oakland (2007).
- Wilbur, Marguerite Knowlton, translator and editor, *Duflot de Mofras' Travels on the Pacific Coast* (1937), Preface.

<https://bostonraremaps.com/inventory/duflot-de-mofras-oregon-california-1844/>

Another two to check out

https://bostonraremaps.com/inventory/samuel-augustus-mitchell-map-of-mexico-1847/?utm_source=Boston+Rare+Maps+subscribers&utm_campaign=d24da558d4-Recent_acquisitions_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3d73b433c0-d24da558d4-62831089&mc_cid=d24da558d4&mc_eid=dd88092ba6

https://bostonraremaps.com/inventory/emory-map-of-texas-and-the-countries-adjacent-1844/?utm_source=Boston+Rare+Maps+subscribers&utm_campaign=d24da558d4-Recent_acquisitions_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3d73b433c0

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[Here Are the World's 25 Most Endangered Cultural Heritage Sites](https://bostonraremaps.com/inventory/emory-map-of-texas-and-the-countries-adjacent-1844/?utm_source=Boston+Rare+Maps+subscribers&utm_campaign=d24da558d4-Recent_acquisitions_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3d73b433c0-d24da558d4-62831089&mc_cid=d24da558d4&mc_eid=dd88092ba6)

**California has the most imperiled biodiversity of any state in the contiguous United States.** The most detailed map of its kind depicts the places most likely to have plants and animals at high risk of global extinction. In California, they include the California condor, San Francisco garter snake, and western Joshua tree, but also lesser-known groups: species of beetle, butterfly, clover, and grass. [N.Y. Times](#)

**THE SHEEP WILL SPEND ITS  
ENTIRE LIFE FEARING THE  
COYOTE, ONLY TO BE EATEN BY  
THE SHEEPHERDER.**

- Navajo Proverb

"Be grateful for yourself."

"The world is a better place with you in it."

"Choose weird."

"Bro, you are looking great."

**In response to trying times, an elementary school class in Healdsburg found a way to help: a phone hotline that delivers recorded pep talks from kindergarteners.** They expected to generate a few smiles for people in the surrounding community. Within a week, the hotline was handling 5,000 calls a day. [NPR](#) | [CNN](#)

*The number to call: 707-998-8410.*

#### [Undamming the Klamath may be a reality this year](#)

By The Times Standard, 2/26/2022 - Twenty years ago, undamming the Klamath River seemed like an impossibility. Against all odds, the project is entering its home stretch and dam removal may begin as early as this year. On Friday, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission released a draft environmental impact statement detailing how removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River would have permanent and significant benefits for the environment and the public.

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FY 2022 Indian Housing Block Grant Formula Allocation Estimates

This [Dear Tribal Leader](#) letter informs Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHE) of their Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) formula allocation estimate for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 and transmits the forms required for correcting the FY 2022 IHBG formula data and the FY 2023 IHBG Needs data. In the past, the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) would mail this information. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, HUD has posted following information on-line at: <https://ihbgformula.com/fy2022/>.

REMINDER! Census Challenges for the FY 2023 IHBG Needs data must be submitted no later than **March 30, 2022**, for consideration for the FY 2023 IHBG formula allocation estimates.

This is a **response to the Department of Energy Request for Additional Information on consent based siting of nuclear waste facilities**. My comments are provided as Secretary of the Native Community Action Council and as an appointee in 2017 to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensing Support Network Advisory Review Panel. The Native Community Action Council is a party with standing in Yucca Mountain Licensing as a deep geologic repository with the only contention of ownership of Yucca Mountain in NRC Docket 63-001. The Native Community Action Council has provided input in 2015 and 2017 and believes the the current approach by DOE is fatally flawed and should immediately stop.

Area 1: Consent-Based Siting Process1.

How should the Department build considerations of social equity and environmental justice into a consent-based siting process?

Consultation is not consent but when done, should be according to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People with free, prior informed consent of Indigenous people affected--a right of self-determination, and in the planning and implementation of projects on our lands defined by treaty, or other constructive agreements with states. The law needs to be enforced and resources directed to indigenous communities for clean-up efforts and proper enforcement.

The siting process for an interim storage facility has already failed the Shoshone people by NRC licensing an interim storage facility in Texas based upon the final licensing of Yucca Mountain on Shoshone property. Yucca Mountain is illegal and will not be licensed in spite of abuse by coordinate agencies of the US government supporting the nuclear industrial complex. The Yucca Mountain is unconstitutional under the terms of peace and friendship because shipping nuclear waste then storing nuclear waste on Shoshone property without Shoshone consent is racism. Congress by proposing Shoshone property under the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 in violation of the Treaty of Ruby Valley is legislative malfeasance and Congressional malpractice by designating Yucca Mountain as the sole site for investigation and licensing as a deep geological repository.

2. What role should Tribal, State, and local governments and officials play in determining consent for a community to host a federal interim storage facility?

The role of victim has already been selected for the Western Shoshone at Yucca Mountain by the DOE and coordinate agencies failing to follow the law, the US Constitution Article 6, treaty supremacy clause and the Treaty of Ruby Valley (18 Statute 689-692. The intent of the DOE and coordinate agencies is to inflict conditions intended to bring about the destruction of the SHoshone people in whole or in part, a peremptory norm in International Law and a violation of 18 USC 1091 GENOCIDE. DOE and coordinate agencies must address the facts of law that the Treaty of Ruby Valley is in full force and effect and thereby controlling the siting of Yucca Mountain as illegal. The NRC must come into line with that fact of treaty laws of the US in the licensing of any interim storage facility for nuclear waste.

3. What benefits or opportunities could encourage local, State, and Tribal governments to consider engaging with the Department as it works to identify federal interim storage sites?Acknowledging the facts of law in the US Constitution Article 6 treaty supremacy and the Treaty of Ruby Valley (18 Statute 689) and the President establishing a safe place for the protection, growth and development of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians under article 6 of the treaty. The State of Nevada and Nye County have been engaged in

defrauding the SHoshone people of our rights, title and interests that should accrue to the benefit of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians. Federal funds from grants and payments equal to taxes a provided by federal law to Nevada for federal projects on Shoshone treaty property are distributed to all units of local government except ilndians. That is environmental racism, discrimination and fraud under 18 USC ss 1961-68 RICO.

Area 2: Removing Barriers to Meaningful Participation

Acknowledging the facts of law in the US Constitution Article 6 treaty supremacy and the Treaty of Ruby Valley (18 Statute 689) and the President establishing a safe place for the protection, growth and development of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians under article 6 of the treaty. The State of Nevada and Nye County have been engaged in defrauding the SHoshone people of our rights, title and interests that should accrue to the benefit of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians. Federal funds from grants and payments equal to taxes a provided by federal law to Nevada for federal projects on Shoshone treaty property are distributed to all units of local government except ilndians. That is environmental racism, discrimination and fraud under 18 USC ss 1961-68 RICO.

Area 3: Interim Storage as Part of a Waste Management System

The siting process for an interim storage facility has already failed the Shoshone people by NRC licensing an interim storage facility in Texas based upon the final licensing of Yucca Mountain on Shoshone property. Yucca Mountain is illegal and will not be licensed in spite of abuse by coordinate agencies of the US government supporting the nuclear industrial complex. The Yucca Mountain is unconstitutional under the terms of peace and friendship because shipping nuclear waste then storing nuclear waste on Shoshone property without Shoshone consent is racism. Congress by proposing Shoshone property in violation of the Treaty of Ruby Valley is legislative malfeasance and Congressional malpractice by designating Yucca Mountain as the sole site for investigation and licensing as a deep geological repository.

4. What are barriers or impediments to successful siting of federal interim storage facilities using a consent-based process and how could they be addressed?

Failure to protect and defend the US Constitution and treaties made pursuant to the Constitution including Indian treaties then interfering with the rights of the SHoshone people to free enjoyment of our property defined by the Treaty of Ruby Valley (Consolidated Treaty Series Volume 127 1863.

5. How should the Department work with local communities to establish reasonable expectations and plans concerning the duration of storage at federal interim storage facilities?

First implement health surveys for baseline studies, registration, surveillance, and monitoring of individuals. Origin is important so health-care must be include indigenou people.

6. What organizations or communities should the Department consider partnering with to develop a consent-based approach to siting?


Contact the Secretary of the Interior to stop the abuse of the Shoshone Nation, create the treaty reservation to correct the past abuse by the Department of Energy and prevent future abuse. Since the Secretary of the Interior claims superintendence of Indians according to the US Supreme Court's Marshall trilogy, Johnson v. MacKintosh, Worcester v. Georgia and US v. Cherokee Nation--Indians cannot consent and it is the US that is wholly responsible for the

outcomes of the DOE policy or licensing by coordinate agencies of Yucca Mountain and Texas or any other site considered as an interim storage facility predicated upon illegally licensing Shoshone treaty property as in Yucca Mountain NRC Docket 63-001.



7. What other issues, including those raised in the *Draft Consent-Based Siting Process* ([www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/01/f34/Draft Consent-Based Siting Process and Siting Considerations.pdf](http://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/01/f34/Draft%20Consent-Based%20Siting%20Process%20and%20Siting%20Considerations.pdf)), should the Department consider in implementing a consent-based siting process?

The DOE should consider the seriousness of acts violating the basic human rights of the Shoshone people including genocide for which there is no statute of limitation under 18 USC 1091, 2340, 2340A, 2441, and 2442 inclusive and end the consent based siting process under penalty of law.

Sincerely, Ian Zabarte, Secretary, Native Community Action Council



IMPORTANT REMINDER
Deadline for FY 2023 Census Challenges
MARCH 30, 2022






Each year, your Tribe/tribally designated housing entity (TDHE) has the opportunity to review the population, income, and housing conditions data that are used in calculating your Tribe's Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) allocation. In accordance with 24 CFR § 1000.330 of the IHBG regulations, the data source used to determine the American Indian and Alaska Native persons' variable is the 2010 Decennial Census, adjusted for any statistically significant undercount and aged using Census Bureau county level population estimates. The data source of the remaining six Needs variables is the American Community Survey 5-year data.

In accordance with 24 CFR § 1000.336(d), Tribes must submit Census challenges to HUD by **March 30, 2022**, for consideration for the FY 2023 IHBG formula allocation. The Needs data used to estimate your Tribe's FY 2023 IHBG formula allocation was made available to Tribes/Tribally designated housing entities on May 28, 2021, as Attachment A to the FY 2022 Formula Response Form as posted on the IHBG Formula website: <https://ihbgformula.com/fy2022/>.

If you think that your Tribe has been undercounted, you may submit a Census challenge. To assist you, the document *Challenging U.S. Decennial Census Data: Guidelines for the Indian Housing Block Grant Formula* is available at: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/4119Census.pdf>. This document describes how to assemble the appropriate data and documentation needed to challenge the U.S. Census numbers.

IHBG Formula Customer Service Center
2614 Chapel Lake Drive, Gambrills, MD 21054
1-800-410-8808 • 202-393-6411 (FAX) • IHBGformula@firstpic.org



Oyster shells reveal striking details about ancient climate change

The remarkable new study sheds light on oysters, ancient peoples, and climate change. Read in Inverse: https://apple.news/AlhuV7XuYQui1g8376oS_cw

Scholarships (A-B) with April 16-30 Deadlines

"You Will Be Found" College Essay Writing Challenge	\$1,500	04/26/2022
AbbVie Cystic Fibrosis Scholarship	\$25,000	04/30/2022
ACF Kiwanis Club of Albuquerque Scholarship Program	\$1,000	04/17/2022
Ad Club of Western Massachusetts Scholarship	\$1,000	04/16/2022
AFAS General Henry H. Arnold Education Grant Program	\$4,000	04/30/2022
AGL Over the Rainbow Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
AIGA Worldstudio Scholarships	\$5,000	04/20/2022
Air Force Association Scholarships	\$20,000	04/30/2022
Allied Health Scholarship	Varies	04/30/2022
Alpay Scholarship Exhibition	\$5,000	04/30/2022
Alpha Gamma Rho Horticulture Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
American Baptist Financial Aid Program	Varies	04/30/2022
American Indian Education Fund	\$1,500	04/04/2022
Americans United Student Essay Contest	\$1,500	04/19/2022
Andy Triplett Memorial Balanced Man Scholarship	\$1,500	04/16/2022
APA Judith McManus Price Scholarship	Varies	04/30/2022
Appaloosa Youth Foundation Continuing Education Scholarship	\$2,000	04/30/2022
Appaloosa Youth Foundation Territory Scholarship	\$2,000	04/30/2022
ASCE New Hampshire High School Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Asparagus Club Scholarship	\$8,000	04/20/2022
Association of Women Contractors Scholarship	\$2,000	04/30/2022
Austin Lodge No. 12 Academic Scholarship	\$15,000	04/19/2022
Automotive Aftermarket Scholarships	\$5,000	04/30/2022
Bags of Love Foundation Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Barbara G. Laurie Scholarship Program	Varies	04/22/2022
Beth E. Marcus Scholarship Fund	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Blue Collar Brain \$2500 Trade School Scholarship	\$2,500	04/30/2022
Bomberos de San Diego Scholarship	\$1,000	04/24/2022
Bristol-Myers Squibb Scholarship for Cancer Survivors	\$10,000	04/23/2022
Brown Mae Foundation Education Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Brown Mae Foundation Healthcare Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Brown Mae Foundation Norman Brown Scholarship	\$1,000	04/30/2022
Builders League of South Jersey Scholarship Foundation	\$5,000	04/24/2022
Byham's Insurance Services Scholarships	\$750	04/20/2022

Census Bureau to lay out potential misses in 2020 count

An upcoming Census Bureau report on the accuracy of its 2020 count — and whether it missed tens of thousands of people in pockets all over the country — could escalate numerous battles over millions of federal dollars. [Read more...](#)

Buy a home in Maine, get \$40K for [your student loan debt](#).



In Loving Memory



Captain Ranold R. Beck Sr.

March 17, 1932 - March 5, 2022



*With great sadness we announce the passing of
Ran Beck Sr.*

*Thank you to everyone for your prayers, thoughtfulness and
kind words.*

Per Ranold's wishes, there will not be a Memorial Service planned at this time.