

Journal #5569 from sdc 10.13.23

Crazy Horse

Native authors

California launches the largest dam removal project to protect salmon and tribal heritage

How a California tribe won their ancestral land back and saved endangered salmon

Dear Los Angeles: You're Drinking Indigenous Water

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from NARF: The Latest News in the Fight for Native Rights

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"The Eye That Never Sleeps": Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Records

the federal government's portal for FOIA requests has shut down

Niue grapples with rising sea levels and increasingly severe weather



[Thanks to Heidi Barlese](#)



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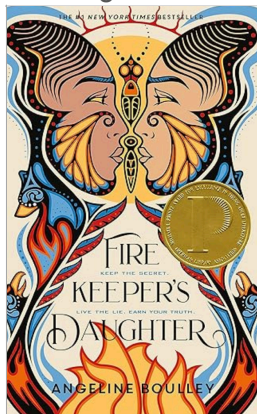
Today we recognize Indigenous People's Day — a day born out of the relentless work by Indigenous activists to combat one of history's most glaring examples of whitewashing: the glorification of Christopher Columbus.

But the whitewashing of Indigenous history doesn't stop with Christopher Columbus, even as 16 states *still* observe the holiday under his name.

From the countless promises and treaties broken by the U.S. to the violence and forced assimilation of children in Native American boarding schools, Indigenous voices, experiences, and histories have intentionally and systematically been left out of public discourse and education for *generations*.

More recent attempts to ban books by Indigenous authors show us that the cruel efforts to erase Indigenous culture and silence voices are far from over.

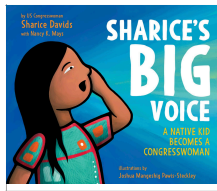
The story of Indigenous people is one of incredible resilience and today we'd like to uplift their voices by highlighting a few Native authors and their books that have been recently banned or challenged in the classroom



[Firekeeper's Daughter by Angeline Boulley \(Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians\)](#)

Firekeeper's Daughter is a young adult novel and is a New York Times bestseller. The book follows Daunis Fontaine, a half-native, half-white young adult who witnesses her friend's murder and becomes involved in an FBI investigation revolving around a new drug.

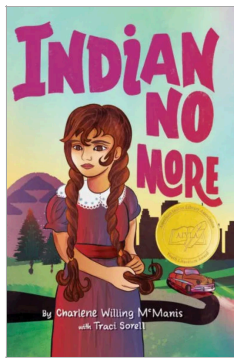
The novel was removed for review in Fort Worth Independent School District and blocked by Brandywine School District in Niles, Michigan in 2023



[*Sharice's Big Voice: A Native Kid Becomes a Congresswoman*](#) by Rep. Sharice Davids (Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin) and illustrated by Joshua Mangeshig Pawis-Steckley (member of Wasauksing, First Nation)

This picture book autobiography tells the triumphant story of Sharice Davids, one of the first two Native American women ever elected to Congress — and the first openly LGBTQ+ congressperson to represent Kansas in Washington DC.

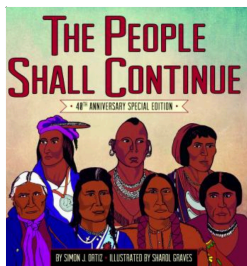
The book was challenged in the Hilliard School District, Ohio, in March of 2023 and identified for removal in Urbandale, Iowa.



[*Indian No More*](#) by Charlene Willing McManis (Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde)

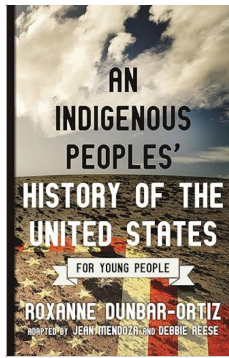
When Regina's Umpqua tribe is legally terminated and her family must relocate from Oregon to Los Angeles, she goes on a quest to understand her identity as an Indian despite being so far from home.

This book was challenged in Central York School District, Pennsylvania in 2021, and removed from shelves more recently in Duvall, Florida in 2023.



[*The People Shall Continue*](#) by Simon Ortiz (Acoma Pueblo), illustrated by Sharol Graves (Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma)

Told in the rhythms of traditional oral narrative, this powerful telling of the history of the Native/Indigenous peoples of North America recounts their story from Creation to the invasion and usurpation of Native lands. This was one on the list of challenged books by the Central York School District in 2021.



[*An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States for Young People*](#) by Debbie Reese (Nambé Owingeh) Spanning more than 400 years, this classic bottom-up history examines the legacy of Indigenous peoples' resistance, resilience, and steadfast fight against imperialism.

This was one on the list of challenged books by the Central York School District in 2021.

[**This is certainly not an exhaustive list, and we hope you will celebrate and honor Indigenous Peoples' Day by reading and learning more. You can find more Indigenous authors and their books here.**](#)

[**California launches the largest dam removal project to protect salmon and tribal heritage**](#)

Upworthy, 10/10/23. Hydroelectric power projects have been comparatively cleaner than traditional fuel sources. However, building a dam affects the natural geography of the surrounding area and the people living there too. Many projects have severely disturbed or displaced local populations. But there is hope for the Yurok Tribe with the Klamath River Renewal Corporation (KRCC) as they work with the Shasta Indian nation to free up the Klamath River after more than a century.

[**How a California tribe won their ancestral land back and saved endangered salmon**](#)

Vox, 10/9/23. Globally, Indigenous peoples protect 80% of the earth's biodiversity on the lands they've maintained for centuries, despite being only 5% of the world's population. And when Indigenous peoples have sovereignty over their lands — that is, the ability to own and care for land in accordance with their traditions and desires — everyone benefits.

[**Dear Los Angeles: You're Drinking Indigenous Water**](#)

Sierra Club, 10/9/23. In August 2023, a tropical storm bore down upon Southern California for the first time in 84 years. As Hilary's northward-rolling blanket of rain touched off mudslides from Hollywood to the San Bernardino Mountains, thigh-deep water floated vehicles in the streets of Cathedral City. To the east, 120 miles of Highway 395 were closed due to flooding and rock slides, pinching off the route between the city of Los Angeles and the once-green valley 300 miles away from which it has, for over a century, sourced fresh water.

Native American Disability Resource Hub

This webpage will serve as a resource hub for grantees to access a wide range of resources to effectively support customers with disabilities. The webpage will be updated periodically in collaboration with the Employment and training Administration (ETA) and the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP).

The site aims to assist grantees leverage resources from other organizations or agencies that may offer assistance. This includes Vocational Rehabilitation, federal agencies and subagencies, or local community partners. Collaboration among systems is critical in building more equitable outcomes for Native Americans with disabilities. Improved collaboration can help leverage federal resources to better connect Native Americans with disabilities to a broad range of available resources and opportunities in the workforce system.

Definition By Law

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines an individual with a disability as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, who has a history or record of such an impairment, or who is perceived by others as having such an impairment.

Disability Through a Native Perspective

Most Native American languages do not have a term for “disability.” Tribes often have their own distinctive view of life and disability based on their creation stories and doctrines. Acceptance and tolerance of various aspects of life, including disability, comprise core values for many Native Americans. To learn more, watch the following presentations:

- [Native American Disability Education](#) - Jim Warne, MD., shares his work and advocacy for Native Disabilities Education. Jim is a Subject Matter Expert in the field of Disabilities among Native populations, and he has advanced specialized programs at the University of South Dakota Sanford School of Medicine, and the University of Arizona, Sonoma Institute, Native Center for Disabilities. Jim is also the creator of WARRIOR SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, LLC.
- [Effectively Serving People with Disabilities : Inclusion](#) –This webinar highlights best practices and strategies to be inclusive to customers with disabilities.
- [Effectively Serving People with Disabilities: Building Partnerships](#) - This webinar highlights best practices and strategies in building partnerships and leveraging resources across federal, state, and local systems.

Stories from the Community

[Oneida Nation Inclusion Example](#)

[American Indian Community Center and Coeur D’Alene Tribe VR: Partnership Example](#)

[Rosalie Perry – Ak-Chin Papago/Tohono O’odham : Journey toward Financial Mobility](#)

Resources Across System

[Advocacy & Employment Support;](#)

[Mental Health & Veterans](#) [Youth & Young Adults](#)

[Additional Resources](#)

<https://ina.workforcegps.org/resources/2023/05/24/17/25/Native-American-Disability-Resource-Hub>



The Higuayagua Taíno of the Caribbean helped produce the first Taíno dictionary, the second edition of which was published in 2003 and contains 20,000 words. Courtesy of Kasike Jorge Baracatay Estevez.

Taíno Researchers Merge Words and Historical Context to Wake a Language from Its Slumber

How do you rebuild a language that was lost generations ago? Meet descendants of the Caribbean Taíno who are stitching together thousands of Indigenous words to reconstruct their language and reclaim identity in the most recent edition of *American Indian*, magazine of the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian.

Legal and policy implications for private developers acquiring federal land in Nevada

To those interested, the BLM has noticed its next sale, which will take place on Nov. 1, 2023, at 8 a.m. Pacific Time through its online auction website, EnergyNet .




What a stalagmite from a Grand Canyon cave might tell us about climate change and groundwater

<https://www.nevadacurrent.com/2023/10/10/what-a-stalagmite-from-a-grand-canyon-cave-might-tell-us-about-climate-change-and-groundwater/?emci=465c9c8e-4f68-ee11-9937-00224832eb73&emdi=78458a54-5168-ee11-9937-00224832eb73&ceid=88976>

The 10-year battle that will shape the future of Lake Tahoe's Olympic Valley

One company aims to build a water slide, roller coaster, and an indoor skydiving park, but many see it as a threat to the region's environment.

from NARF: The Latest News in the Fight for Native Rights

		<h3>Widespread Tribal Opposition to Line 5</h3> <p>A coalition of more than 60 Tribal Nations filed an amicus brief in support of Michigan's lawsuit to remove the Line 5 oil pipeline from the heart of the Great Lakes.</p> <p>Read More →</p>
		<h3>Native Voting Advocates Convene in D.C.</h3> <p>Following up on work to eliminate obstacles stifling the Native vote, NARF organized a Native American Voting Rights Coalition think-tank meeting.</p> <p>What Happened →</p>
		<h3>Defending Tribal Police Jurisdiction</h3> <p>The National Congress of American Indians and three Tribal Nations argue that Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe reservation boundaries remain intact.</p> <p>Read More →</p>

Title: **Hearings before the Joint Commission of the Congress of the United States, Sixty-third Congress to investigate Indian affairs, Sept. 15 ... 1913[- Dec. 16, 1914]**

Names: United States. Congress. Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs
Created / Published: Washington, Govt. print. off., 1914. Contents

- Pt. 1. Uintah, Ouray, Colville, Spokane, Morango, Mission, and Sherman Indian schools.--pt. 2. Yakima Indian reservation and Wapato irrigation project, Washington.--pt. 3. Cushman school, Washinton.--pt. 4. Phoenix school, Gila River, Chuahchu, Cocklebur, and Gila Bend reservations.--pt. 5. Yankton agency. Serial one.--pt. 6. Blackfeet Indian reservation. Serial one.--pt. 7. Board of Indian commissioners.--pt. 8. Menominee Indian reservation. Serial one.--pt. 9. Kowa and Comanche reservation.--pt. 10. Omaha Indian reservation.--pt. 11. Carlisle Indian school.--pt. 12. Osage reservation.--pt. 13. Kickapoo Indians. Serial one.--pt. 14. Tongue River reservation. Serial one.--pt. 15. Crow Indian reservation. Serial one.--pt. 16. Medical service, Bureau Indian affairs. Serial one.--pt. 17. The Five civilized tribes.--pt. 18. The Creek nation.

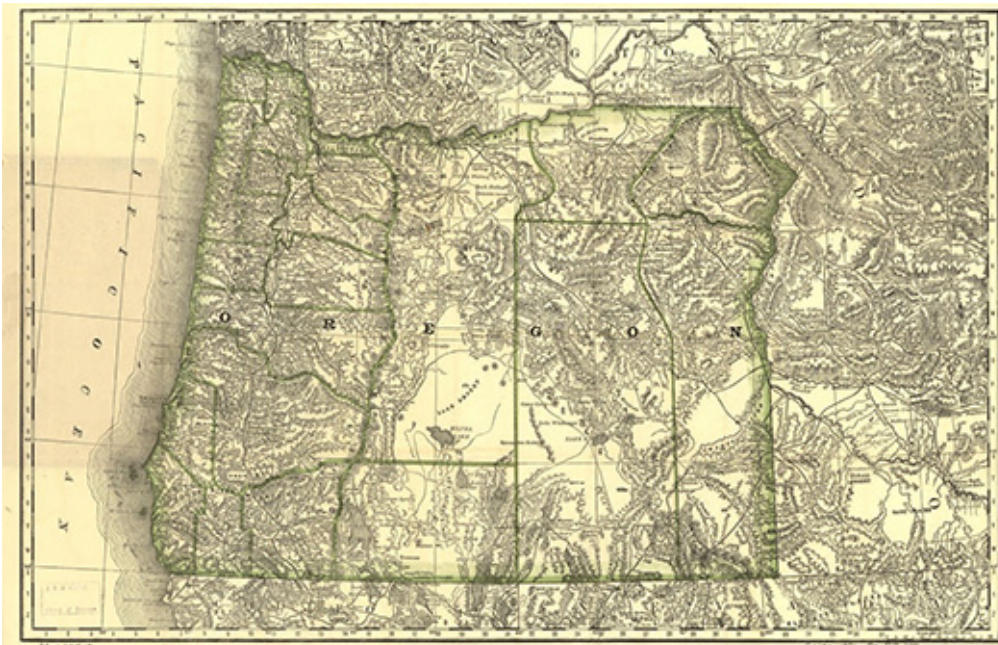
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/gdcmassbookdig.hearingsbeforejo00unit/?r=-0.774,-0.185,2.548,1.207,0>

Chief Joseph Surrenders

On October 5, 1877, [Chief Joseph](#), exhausted and disheartened, surrendered in the Bears Paw Mountains of Montana, forty miles south of Canada. Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain was born in 1840 in the Wallowa Valley of what is now northeastern Oregon. He took the name of his father, (Old) Chief Joseph, or Joseph the Elder. When his father died in 1871, Joseph, or Joseph the Younger, was elected his father's successor. He continued his father's efforts to secure the Nez Percé claim to their land while remaining peaceful towards the whites.

“I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed; Looking-glass is dead. Too-hul-hul-suit is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men, now, who say 'yes' or 'no' [that is, vote in council]. He who led on the young men [Joseph's brother, Ollicut] is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people—some of them—have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find; maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever!”
Chief Joseph's surrender to General Nelson A. Miles, October 5, 1877.

“Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce,” [External](#) by C. E. S. Wood. *The Century: a Popular Quarterly*. vol. 28, no. 1 (May 1884): 135. [Making of America](#) [External](#)



Indexed Map of Oregon showing the railroads in the state... Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1876. [Transportation and Communication](#). Geography & Map Division

In 1873, Chief Joseph negotiated with the federal government to ensure that his people could stay on their land in the Wallowa Valley as stipulated in 1855 and 1863 land treaties with the

U.S. government. But, in a reversal of policy in 1877, General [Oliver Otis Howard](#) threatened to attack if the Indians did not relocate to an Idaho reservation. Chief Joseph reluctantly agreed.

As they began their journey to Idaho, Chief Joseph learned that a group of Nez Percé men, enraged at the loss of their homeland, had killed some white settlers in the Salmon River area. Fearing U.S. Army retaliation, the chief began a retreat. With 2,000 soldiers in pursuit, Chief Joseph led a band of about 700 Nez Percé Indians—fewer than 200 of whom were warriors, towards freedom—nearly reaching the Canadian border. For over three months, the Nez Percé had outmaneuvered and battled their pursuers traveling some 1,000 miles across Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

By the time Chief Joseph surrendered, more than 200 of his followers had died. Although he had negotiated a safe return home for his people, the Nez Percé instead were taken to eastern Kansas and then to a reservation in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). In 1879, Chief Joseph went to Washington, D.C., to meet with President [Rutherford Hayes](#) and plead the case of his people. Finally, in 1885, nineteen years before his death, Chief Joseph and his followers were allowed to return to a reservation in the Pacific Northwest—still far from their homeland in the Wallowa Valley.



[“The Big Chiefs”, Nez-Percé and Yakima Indians, Astoria, Ore. Centennial 1911. M.B. Marcell, 1911. Panoramic Photographs. Prints & Photographs Division](#)

One early Oregon settler told of his encounter with Chief Joseph:

Why I got lost once, an’ I came right on [Chief Joseph’s] camp before I knowed it...’t was night, ‘n’ I was kind o’ creepin’ along cautious, an’ the first thing I knew there was an Injun had me on each side, an’ they jest marched me up to Jo’s tent, to know what they should do with me....

Well, Jo, he took up a torch, a pine knot he had burnin’, and he held it close’t up to my face, and looked me up an’ down, an’ down an’ up; an’ I never flinched; I jest looked him up an’ down ‘s good ‘s he did me; ‘n’ then he set the knot down, ‘n’ told the men it was all right,—I was`tum tum;’ that meant I was good heart; ‘n’ they gave me all I could eat, ‘n’ a guide to show me my way, next day, ‘n’ I couldn’t make Jo nor any of ‘em take one cent. I had a kind o’ comforter o’ red yarn, I wore round my neck; an’ at last I got Jo to take that, jest as a kind o’ momento.

[Glimpses of California and the Missions, by Helen Hunt Jackson. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1902. pp. 278-79. “California as I Saw It”: First-Person Narratives of California’s Early Years, 1849 to 1900. General Collections](#)

Learn More

Search the [George Washington Papers](#) on the term *Indian affairs* to access over seventy letters concerning interaction between the fledgling United States and various Native American tribes. Also, search on this same term in [A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875](#) and [Documents from the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, 1774 to 1789](#) to find relevant documents from this same period.

- [“California as I Saw It”: First Person Narratives of California’s Early Years, 1849 to 1900](#) contains an 1888 report by Charles C. Painter, agent of the Indian Rights Association on [The Condition of Affairs in Indian Territory and California](#).
- The [Maps Collections](#) provide insight into the geographic shifts that Native Americans made as the United States expanded westward. Search the collection on the keyword *Indian* to retrieve maps showing the location of various tribes over the period 1771-1894. See, for example, a 1923 map of [Indian Reservations west of the Mississippi River](#). Explore the research guide, [Native Spaces: Cartographic Resources at the Library of Congress](#) to discover more sources of primary historical information for Native American studies.
- View the special presentation [Indian Land Cessions in the United States](#) in [A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875](#) to read Treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders concerning Indian lands. Browse this material by [Tribe](#), by [State or Territory](#), and by [Date](#). See, for example, information on the [Land Cession to the Nez Perce \(Joseph’s band\)](#), made by the Cherokee people.
- The National Park Service has developed the [Nez Perce National Historical Park](#) over 4 states which consists of 38 places important to the history and culture of the Nimiipuu or Nez Perce people. In particular, view the features on [The Flight of 1877](#) and [Bear Paw Battlefield](#).
- Search on *Montana* or the names of individual Indian tribes to find a wide array of materials. From the University of Washington Libraries see [American Indians of the Pacific Northwest](#)*External*. This collection, a recipient of an LC/Ameritech Grant, provides access to important written documentation found in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior. Other reports include information from the Montana agencies such as the Flathead Agency, Blackfeet Agency, and Crow Agency.
- Examine bird’s-eye view maps of [Montana towns](#) through the collection [Panoramic Maps](#). Follow the instructions presented with each map and zoom in on an area of the map to see houses, churches, horse drawn carts, and much more in greater detail.
- [Today in History](#) contains a number of features about the United States and Native Americans. For example, learn about the end of the Creek War in 1814 (August 9), the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876 (June 25), and passage of the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924 (June 2).

When California’s Water Wars Turned Violent

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/flood-desert-california-water->

wars-violent/

for fun: **“The Eye That Never Sleeps”:** Pinkerton’s National Detective Agency Records <https://blogs.loc.gov/manuscripts/2023/10/the-eye-that-never-sleeps-pinkertons-national-detective-agency-records/?locl=eamss>

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**After more than a decade, [the federal government’s portal for FOIA requests has shut down](#). FOIAonline is no longer live and a notice directs visitors to FOIA.gov to submit new requests. So how do you navigate FOIA.gov, and what does the future look like for the federal government’s hub for FOIA requests?**

MuckRock spoke with Bobak “Bobby” Talebian, director of the Office of Information Policy at the Department of Justice, to ask about how FOIA.gov works and the department’s FOIA future plans. Talebian spoke about the government’s development of a “FOIA Wizard,” solutions to the mounting backlog of FOIA requests and how the Justice Department attempts to hold agencies accountable for potential lack of compliance with federal regulations..

[www.muckrock.com/news/archives/2023/oct/04/qa-justice-department-foia-talebian/](http://www.muckrock.com/news/archives/2023/oct/04/qa-justice-department-foia-talebian/)

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Located in the South Pacific Ocean northeast of New Zealand, the remote island nation of Niue thrives on a culture deeply connected to the ocean. But as **Niue grapples with rising sea levels and increasingly severe weather** — events that have even led to the destruction of the country’s museum — the climate crisis is exacting a toll of immeasurable significance: the erosion of Niue’s traditions, language, and culture. As Niue risks losing its history, it also wrestles with uncertainties about its future.

[Click here to watch our new short film about the impact of the climate crisis on Niue.](#)

Acknowledging the unequal impact and cost the climate crisis levies on small islands and developed nations, the international community announced a new fund last year to cover loss and damage. This mechanism provides a channel for developed countries to support the most impacted and vulnerable communities, but many of the key details are still being negotiated this year.

[Sign the petition and urge world leaders to support the Loss and Damage Fund.](#)

Stay tuned for more important stories from communities in small island states over the next few weeks.

With gratitude for your support, The Only One and AOSIS Teams

