NATIVE AMERICAN PRISONERS JOURNAL



.4.

References

Paper work and Application from
The Fish and Wildlife service

Sun Bear The Path of Power
Sun Bear, Wabum, and Berry Weinstock
Originally Published Spokane, Washington
Bear Tribe, Pub. C 1983

Prentice Hall Press
New York, New York
Published C 1987
First Edition

Navajo Code Talkers
Nathan AAseng
Walker Publishing Company, Inc.
C 1992

This publication is for
Educational Purposes
only.

Our Voice Will Be Heard!

After the war many of the Navajos went back home, some stayed in the Armed Forces and served in the Korean and Vietnam wars in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

They never got recognized in the role of the Pacific War, even when they had witnesses of their courage.

It wasn't until 1969 that the Navajos war efforts received national recognition. More the 25 years later after the fighting stopped. The U.S. belatedly took notice of the service by the Navajos.

The United States acknowledged how fortunate it is that the Navajo nation has survived 125 years after the long walk that nearly caused the Navajos to fade into history without notice.

Now the Navajo Nation is 150,000 strong.

The U.S. needed an unbreakable code, because every code they thought of was broken. The Japanese, knew what the U.S. were doing. Then Philip Johnston thought of using the Navajo language, because in W.W.I the used Choctaw Indians to send and translate orders. He also knew their language better then any other person besides the Navajos.

He asked the president to start a program for the code talkers and let them make up the code themselves. No writen pages, just all committed to memory.

After boot camp they knew the code, but still they had troubles in the field. Every one was trying to figure out why they were there, a lot of times they were mistaken for Japanese, but when they were on the radio sending messages they got the job done. As the U.S. was island hopping the Navajos were right on the front lines, sending the coordinates for air attacks and bombbardment on enemy positions. In doing so they saved many lives.

The Navajo being a strong people, refused to give up. They remembered how their ancestors survived hard times going through the hardship together. Thats when they started thinking of themselves as one people, The Navajo nation.

In 1868 the Navajo were allowed to return to their homes, in Arizona and agreed not to fight against the U.S. Mexico or any other Native Americans.

In 1917 the Navajos enlisted into the Army and fought for the U.S. in W.W.I, but even then their efforts were ignored. In 1924 Native Americans were granted citizenship, but they were denied the right to vote.

In the years to follow W.W.I many more Navajo joined the Military. They were unfamiliar with the Armed Forces and they brought their own rifles. 3600 Navajos joined as they overcame the memory of the long walk.

Navajo Code Talkers

I'm writing this article in honor of the Navajo Code Talkers and the Navajo nation, for their courage during war time.

A lot of us Native Americans know that the Navajos descended from the Athapaskans, who live in Alaska. About 700-1000 years ago the Navajos broke away from their kin. They moved south through Canada, down into the U.S. and settled in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

As we all know, after the first Europeans came to the U.S. there have been wars with other countrys and within the U.S. The Native American's were always involved even when they didn't want to be.

Over the years the Navajos settled in Arizona and were ordered off their land and marched by Kit Carson 300 plus miles. Many died on the way. When they got to Easter New Mexico they were held at Ft. Sumner to be "reformed." In reality it was like a Concentration Camp, about 2000 Navajos died of hunger and illness during the four years of being held there.

Native American Indian Tribes

E Y I R O Q U O I S C G A H Z Y
C D U F A C B C H E R O K E E M
H U Z R S ≠ P O G A B E N N I W
I M Q K O A H R A W E P P I H C
C O N I L K N A V A J O Q R E T
K S S O J V A N P I C U D G S A
A H I W Y Z D E L A W A R E E P
S L K O C R E E K E S O B U M Z
A W Y X U M I Q N D E K L T I A
W I U Q L X E O Z N O R A J N R
A P A C H E H G N J F T C N O E
Z U B I N S Q E I L I M K S L P
O H C W O N Y B M U O N F T A Z
M O A H A E W A N Y C R O W B A
L P S P H A H I Q Z X B O O T N
A I E C Y T U I K A W K T M Z A

AthapasKan
Apache
Black foot
CheroKee
cheyenne
chicKasaw
Chippewa
creeK
crow
Delaware
Hopi
Inuit
Iroquois
Kiowa
KwaKiut
Navajo
Naz peraz
Ojibway
Pawnee
seminola
shoshone
sioux
winnebago
YuroK

Last were the people who came to the West, the time of fall, when we reap our harvest. When we have found the knowledge need to center ourselves. The West is the home of the west wind, Father of all of the winds. (pg. 182)

The Medicine wheel Reference Chart shows you what your animal, mineral and plant totems are, according to your birth day.

Each totem at each position on the wheel possesses different powers, different weaknesses, which you can benefit from or watch out for.

The Chart also shows you the season and major animals of the Four Directions (pg. 182)

I would recommend reading this book to fully understand the meaning of the Medicine wheel and the Reference Chart of Sun Bear.

He says a person moves on the Wheel through intuition or through his or her changing relationship with the members of the animal, mineral and the plant Kingdoms (pg. 181)

He states that the first people came to the place of the North to the winter. The time of resting for ourselves and Mother Earth, the place that represents the time when we have the white hair of snow upon our heads. When we prepare to change both world and forms. (pg. 181)

Then were those who ended up in the East, the place of awakening of birth of spring, the place representing mankinds birth and beginning. (pg. 181)

Next came those who would represent the South, the time of summer, the year of fruitfulness and of rapid growth. (pg 181)

Sun Bears Meaning Of the Medicine Wheel

Im reading Sun Bear The Path of Power. A Native American, in it he talks about his life and visions and what they meant to him, he grew up on the reservation learning about different medicine in plants trees and roots, from his mother and father as he grew up. When he was old enough he went into the Army, he thought it would be good for him, he went AWOL because he learned to one with everything.

He had the FBI looking for him, was in t.v. shows, and traveling around learning different Native ways, he also helped other Native Americans to improve their lives.

The one thing that really got my attention in his book is about the Medicine Wheel and the Medicine Wheel Reference Chart.

This is how he interpreted the vision he had of the Medicine Wheel.

The Medicine Wheel is based on a persons relationship to the earth and to all Earths Kingdoms, Animals, Minerals, plants and Humans. Each person moves around the Medicine Wheel in their own way, always changing. It might be for a day, week, month and even a year before they move again (pg 181-182)

Native American Sacred Animals

M Q P Z H O N O E G R U T S L G
K T H U N D E R B I R D Z N E O
N T O P L B C A E R E T T O W B
S N R Z S A T P A O N K L W J U
Q E B O R U Z O R W L A D G C T
A L O U R E K C I L F G E O B T
N G A T E A M Z Q F F K Y O L E
T A L W V O E P U O X O C S H R
B E S Y H N D B O X T R E E D F
I C U Q E Z E S Y E K N I P M L
T U R F B T E C D L P O L N A Y
C O L W I N K A O O Z A T E C A
K N A H G O L P F U I Z Y V B P
A K W A H D E R L R G Q I A K E
K I F E F A L C O N O A J R I R
P S N A K E O L W D C F R O G R

Bear
Beaver
Butterfly
Cougar
Coyote
Deer
Eagle
Elk
Falcon
Flicker
Fox
Frog
Grizzly Bear
otter
Raven
Red Hawk
Snake
Snow Goose
Sturgeon
Thunder Bird
Turtle
Walrus
White Buffalo
Wolf

Remember when you write to get your application you have to address your envelope like this, and when you send every thing to your tribal office or corparation you need to include this address.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
MB/ Permit Divison

Then the address according to what state you are in when you write to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



7)

Alaska

1011 East Tudor Rd
(MS 201)
Anchorage,
Alaska. 99503
(907) 786-3693

8)

California
Nevada

2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento,
California
95825
(916) 414-6464

To re-order Eagle Feathers and parts you have to write and ask for re-order form 3-200-15B.
Here is the address
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
National Eagle and Wildlife
Property Repository.
Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Building 128
Commerce City, Colorado 80022
(303) 287-2110

http://www.fws.gov/le/natives/eaglerepository.htm

4)

Alabama, Arkansas
Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Louisiana
Mississippi, North and
South Carlina,
Tennessee, Puerto Rico
U.S. Virgin Islands

P.O. Box 49208
Atlanta
Georgia
30359
(404) 679-7070

5)

Connecticut, Delaware
District of Columbia
Maine, Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont, Virginia
West Virginia

P.O. Box 779
Hadley
Massachusetts
01035-0779
(413) 253-8643

6)

Colorado, Kanas
Montana, Nebraska
Utah, Wyoming
North and South
Dakota

P.O. Box 25486 DFC
Denver
Colorado
80225-0486
(303) 236-8171

Here are the Migratory Bird Permit Offices.

	Area of Responsibility	Mailing addresses and Telephone numbers.
1)	Hawaii Idaho Oregon Washington	911 NE 11th Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232 - 4181 (503) 872-2715
2)	Arizona New Mexico OKlahoma Texas	P.O. Box 709 Albuquerque, New Mexico. 87103 (505) 248-7882
3)	Illinois Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	One Federal Drive Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. 55111 - 4056 (612) 713-5436

Office you obtained your permit application from, so your tribal office or corparation can send it back to them once they have signed it.

Once the Fish and Wildlife service Office receives your permit and other paper work back, they file it then send you and the National Eagle Repository a copy of the permit, which is good for the rest of your life

When you get your permit it might be six months or a little longer before you get your Eagle feathers. When they arrive you will have to go see the Chaplin so he can get them and give you one maybe two?

It also depends on where you are when you write to get the permit application. There are eight different offices in different areas to write to, I will include them on the next couple pages.

After you get released you can re-order some more Eagle Feathers and parts, all the information will be sent with the application on how to re-order the different parts of the Eagle.

After I got done reading all the information they sent me, I started asking questions about how to fill out the application and where to send it when I was done filling it out.

Since Im incarcerated I had to send a Kit to the Chaplin and ask him to fill out the Agent Designation Form, the chaplin has to sign it so that the Fish and Wildlife service knows that their is someone here to receive the Eagle Feather when it gets here.

When you get done filling out your application and getting the Agent Disignation Form signed. You need to send both of them to your tribal office if they are located in the lower 48 states, if you need to send it to Alaska you'll need to send it to the corparation that takes care of all your paper work.

When you send both of them to your tribal office or corpartion you must include the return address to the Fish and Wild life

How To Obtain A Eagle Feather

I got to this yard in November of 2008. After a couple months I noticed that some of the Native American Brothers here had Eagle Feathers. Inquired on how to obtain one? The Native American Brother that was taking care of the Sweat lodge area explained to me who to write and how to write. Just ask for an Eagle Feather Permit Application, and send it to the Fish and Wildlife Service, I'll write all the addresses at the end of this article.

I wrote to them in Febuary 2009 and asked them to send me a permit application. While I was waiting for the application another Native American Brother asked me how to get the application for a Eagle Feather. I gave him the information and he sent his letter off and got his application While I was still waiting for mine.

In October 2009 I sent a second letter for the application permit. At the end of November I received my application.

Introduction

Aho Brothers and Sisters,

My name is Spotted Owl, I an an Alaskan Indian and my tribe is the Athapaskans.

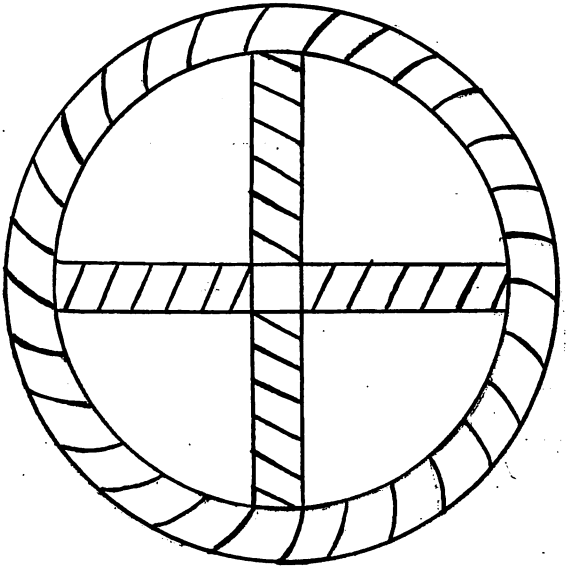
This is my first time writing something like this, I hope everyone that reads this journal will get something out of it. I just hope this does help a lot of Native American brothers and sisters. So that they can also obtain an Eagle Feather while they are in prison or on the streets for ceremony purposes.

Edited by Spotted Owl

Prayer by Walks in Faith

Heal the sick and lowly.
Bring shelter to the members
of broken homes and families.
Refuge to the abused and addicted.
I ask you these things Father.
I say this with love and
respect to you and all my relations.

Aho.
Walks in Faith



Prayer of the month

Grandfather, forgive us our past misdeeds and transgression,

We ask that you watch over our families and all the people of the red nation. The sister and brother hoods that are worshipping behind the chain linked and iron door prisons across this nation.

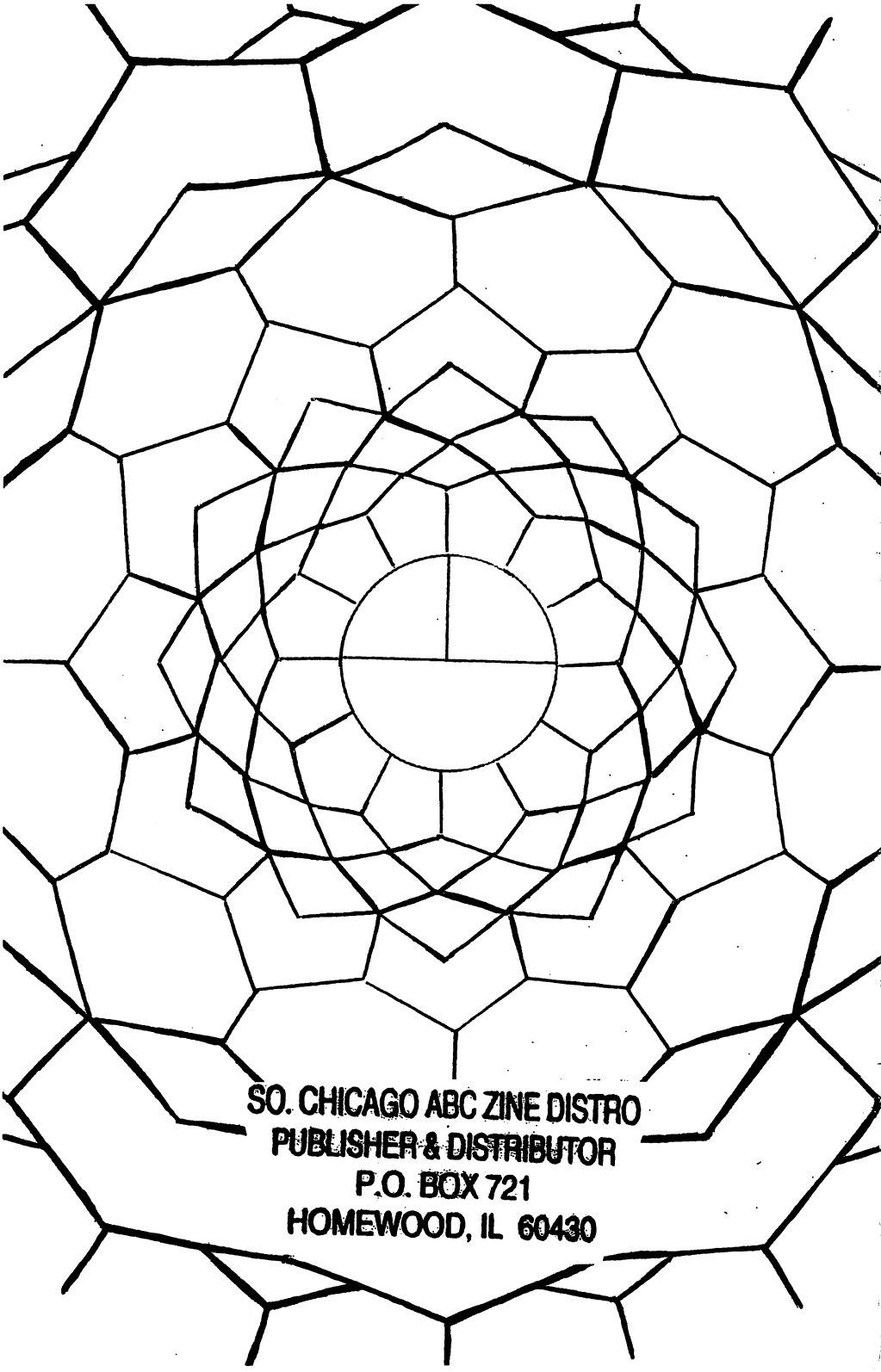
We thank you for all that you've given to sustain us,

We offer you our blessing and honor you.

Grant us your wisdom and knowledge your patience and peace.

Give us a humble heart and spirit help us to overcome our shortcomings and the stumbling blocks which we place in our own path's.

We ask that you lead us into a positive and productive life. Full of love for one another. Unity without divison in time of crisis. Strength and Bravery.



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