

Journal #3459 from sdc 9.11.15

900 so far at Shoshonean Reunion

Pinenut hearing

For the love of Indian baskets

Dondi Garcia to be Memorialized at National Fallen Firefighters Foundation Event

GROOM MINE OWNERS CALL FEDS DISINGENUOUS

"Slowly, With Earth Pushing Hard, A Confederacy Of Concern Develops

Replay - Ceremony marking 175th anniversary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs September 8 2000

Calendar Reminders

Arizona State Library, Archive, and Public Records

Scientists conduct drought study in California, 5 other western states



[Maxine](#)

[Burns](#)

Kooyoee
swimming
through the
rez. Some
Burners
left their art
at the
museum. It
looks great.

[John D. Berry](#)

Libraries = Books

Books = Knowledge

Knowledge = Power

Power = Energy

Energy = Mass

Mass = Gravity

Therefore, librarians are masters of space-time!

Wanda George-Quasula added 5 new photos
— with **Melanie Bryan**.

Here we are making lunch with the Yomba Shoshone Tribe making lunch for the Shoshone



reunion So far there there is **900** registered.
But this is only Thursday.

Elveda Martinez

There's a full house in Yerington. Natives from Bridgeport, Yerington, Walker River, Washoe, Reno and Coleville. Attending and speaking up on the Pinenut tree and bi-State Sage Grouse issue. The feds are here to listen. A conference will be held in January.

Myron DeweytoTuba Pe - Pinenut tree

Today Tubape is at the Yerington Paiute Elders center meeting with several federal agency's (BLM, BIA, Forest Service, Fish and game).

Our meeting is public comment on the cutting of the pinenut trees and how important they are to our Nevada tribes. Many elders sharing their stories of how they grew up picking harvesting pine-nuts and traditional medicines, praying for our Mother Earth, pine-nut ceremonies and the protection for our future generations.

If you have questions, please comment asap and we will share your concerns at this meeting.

Sherry L Rupert added 5 new photos — Wrapped up 3 evenings of Tribal Traditional Ecological Knowledge Listening Sessions tonight. Thank you to our host tribes, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Bishop Paiute Tribe and the Yerington Paiute Tribe! It was great to hear all the stories and the passion for the pine nut trees. Thanks to all who came out to comment.

Gene Quintana - For the Love of Indian Baskets

Wonderful baskets at Yosemite



Dondi Garcia to be Memorialized at National Fallen Firefighters Foundation Event

Attachments: [NV_Garcia](#), [Donovan_PROOF.pdf](#)

DONATIONS BEING ACCEPTED TO ASSIST IN FAMILY TRAVEL TO THIS NATIONAL EVENT, October 2-4, 2015. Donations can be made at any Wells Fargo Bank in the Donovan Garcia Jr. Memorial Fund or mail to Sheila Katenay (Mother) at 61 Reservation Road, Reno, NV 89502



[Monty Ax Williams](#) shared [Supaman's video](#).

[Supaman](#) at [Teepee Capitol of the World](#)

Sometimes the
Creator allows us to
go through things in
life where we ask the
question "why". Why
do bad things
happen to good
people and so on.
Some things will
always remain a
mystery to us until
the next life. So
let us focus on how we
will respond to these things
and what we intend to do now
that it has happened, in PRAYER, IN LOVE, IN PEACE AND HOPE! Check out this amazing
video featuring my friend Acosia

R
ed Elk! Spread the love! A'ho!! [#illuminatives](#) [#supaman](#) [#powwowlife](#) [#dearnativeyouth](#) [#hope](#)

<http://www.powwows.com/2015/09/08/stunning-new-supaman-video-why-feat-acosia-red-elk/>

It's time again to vote for your favorite Nevada town! The winner will receive a story in the

November/December issue. Send your vote to editor@nevadamagazine.com

by Friday, Sept. 18. [Click here](#) for details:

How about for favorite Indian community?

GROOM MINE OWNERS CALL FEDS DISINGENUOUS

As the Air Force moves Thursday to seize the Sheahan family's Groom Mine property near the classified Area 51 installation, Joe Sheahan says federal officials were disingenuous when they made the \$5.2 million final offer.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz26333971>

<http://www.trendingly.com/old-tree>

Slowly, With Earth Pushing Hard, A Confederacy Of Concern Develops

Underlying so much of the economic and ecological turmoil unfolding in the United States and around the world is a slow collision between the operating practices of the resource-wasting, vertically-managed 20th century and the much more crowded, polluted, and dangerous ecological and economic conditions of the 21st century. It is not hopeless.

This week Circle of Blue explores how [new conditions are yielding different rules of conduct](#). Think of cities and nations as robust gardens now being fed better nutrients, especially the fertilizer of human recognition and intelligence. The garden, in effect, is just starting to grow in new

ways

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Reflection (thanks, Dennis M)

Remarks of

Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary/Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

Ceremony marking 175th anniversary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs September 8 2000

In March of 1824, President James Monroe established the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of War. Its mission was to conduct the nation's business with regard to Indian affairs. We have come together today to mark the first 175 years of the institution now known as the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is appropriate that we do so in the first year of a new century and a new millennium, a time when our leaders are reflecting on what lies ahead and preparing for those challenges. Before looking ahead, though, this institution must first look back and reflect on what it has wrought and, by doing so, come to know that this is no occasion for celebration; rather it is time for reflection and contemplation, a time for sorrowful truths to be spoken, a time for contrition.

We must first reconcile ourselves to the fact that the works of this agency have at various times profoundly harmed the communities it was meant to serve. From the very beginning, the Office of Indian Affairs was an instrument by which the United States enforced its ambition against the Indian nations and Indian people who stood in its path. And so, the first mission of this institution was to execute the removal of the southeastern tribal nations. By threat, deceit, and force, these great tribal nations were made to march 1,000 miles to the west, leaving thousands of their old, their young and their infirm in hasty graves along the Trail of Tears.

As the nation looked to the West for more land, this agency participated in the ethnic cleansing that befell the western tribes. War necessarily begets tragedy; the war for the West was no exception. Yet in these more enlightened times, it must be acknowledged that the deliberate spread of disease, the decimation of the mighty bison herds, the use of the poison alcohol to destroy mind and body, and the cowardly killing of women

and children made for tragedy on a scale so ghastly that it cannot be dismissed as merely the inevitable consequence of the clash of competing ways of life. This agency and the good people in it failed in the mission to prevent the devastation. And so great nations of patriot warriors fell. We will never push aside the memory of unnecessary and violent death at places such as Sand Creek, the banks of the Washita River, and Wounded Knee. Nor did the consequences of war have to include the futile and destructive efforts to annihilate Indian cultures. After the devastation of tribal economies and the deliberate creation of tribal dependence on the services provided by this agency, this agency set out to destroy all things Indian.

This agency forbade the speaking of Indian languages, prohibited the conduct of traditional religious activities, outlawed traditional government, and made Indian people ashamed of who they were. Worst of all, the Bureau of Indian Affairs committed these acts against the children entrusted to its boarding schools, brutalizing them emotionally, psychologically, physically, and spiritually. Even in this era of self-determination, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs is at long last serving as an advocate for Indian people in an atmosphere of mutual respect, the legacy of these misdeeds haunts us. The trauma of shame, fear and anger has passed from one generation to the next, and manifests itself in the rampant alcoholism, drug abuse, and domestic violence that plague Indian country. Many of our people live lives of unrelenting tragedy as Indian families suffer the ruin of lives by alcoholism, suicides made of shame and despair, and violent death at the hands of one another. So many of the maladies suffered today in Indian country result from the failures of this agency. Poverty, ignorance, and disease have been the product of this agency's work.

And so today I stand before you as the leader of an institution that in the past has committed acts so terrible that they infect, diminish, and destroy the lives of Indian people decades later, generations later. These things occurred despite the efforts of many good people with good hearts who sought to prevent them. These wrongs must be acknowledged if the healing is to begin. I do not speak today for the United States. That is the province of the nation's elected leaders, and I would not presume to speak on their behalf. I am empowered, however, to speak on behalf of this agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I am quite certain that the words that follow reflect the hearts of its 10,000 employees.

Let us begin by expressing our profound sorrow for what this agency has done in the past. Just like you, when we think of these misdeeds and their tragic consequences, our hearts break and our grief is as pure and complete as yours. We desperately wish that we could change this history, but of course we cannot. On behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I extend this formal apology to Indian people for the historical conduct of this agency.

And while the BIA employees of today did not commit these wrongs, we acknowledge that the institution we serve did. We accept this inheritance, this legacy of racism and inhumanity. And by accepting this legacy, we accept also the moral responsibility of putting things right.

We therefore begin this important work anew, and make a new commitment to the people and communities that we serve, a commitment born of the dedication we share with you to the cause of renewed hope and prosperity for Indian country. Never again will this agency stand silent when hate and violence are committed against Indians. Never again will we allow policy to proceed from the assumption that Indians possess less human genius than the other races. Never again will we be complicit in the theft of Indian property. Never again will we appoint false leaders who serve purposes other than those of the tribes. Never again will we allow unflattering and stereotypical images of Indian people to deface the halls of government or lead the American people to shallow and ignorant beliefs about Indians. Never again will we attack your religions, your languages, your rituals, or any of your tribal ways. Never again will we seize your children, nor teach them to be ashamed of who they are.

Never again.

We cannot yet ask your forgiveness, not while the burdens of this agency's history weigh so heavily on tribal communities. What we do ask is that, together, we allow the healing to begin: As you return to your homes, and as you talk with your people, please tell them that time of dying is at its end. Tell your children that the time of shame and fear is over. Tell your young men and women to replace their anger with hope and love for their people. Together, we must wipe the tears of seven generations. Together, we must allow our broken hearts to mend. Together, we will face a challenging world with confidence and trust. Together, let us resolve that when our future leaders gather to discuss the history of this institution, it will be time to celebrate the rebirth of joy, freedom, and progress for the Indian Nations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was born in 1824 in a time of war on Indian people. May it live in the year 2000 and beyond as an instrument of their prosperity.

Calendar Reminders

Oct. 7-8 Managing Multiple Funding Sources and Self-Monitoring Denver, CO

FREE training. Projects and programs often include numerous funding sources – each with differing deadlines, reports, and rules and regulations. During this 2-day training with interactive activities, trainers will provide participants with an understanding of typical funding sources, how to manage them and how to stay on top of compliance. Participants will learn how to set timeframes, track data and outputs, identify roles and responsibilities, and select assessment methods. By the end of the course, participants will know the difference between performance and compliance monitoring, what elements of programs and projects need to be monitored, and what elements make up a successful monitoring program. Additional information at: "<http://www.firstpic.org/events/>" <http://www.firstpic.org/events/>

Oct. 14-15 Self-Monitoring & Compliance Phoenix, AZ

FREE. HUD's Office of Native American Programs course provides important information and guidance for self-monitoring and program compliance. Save the date and watch for details soon. Visit "<http://www.naihc.net>" www.naihc.net for updates.

Oct. 27-28 Federal Procurement (HUD/ONAP) Albuquerque, NM

Gain the confidence and knowledge to conduct efficient and effective procurement that complies with HUD and other funding source requirements. This 2-day training addresses both management and construction development procurement. Training topics range from careful preplanning and the basics of purchasing to unique factors in tribal housing purchasing, practical how-to's of procurement planning and policy development, as well as specific regional issues. Attendees will participate in group exercises designed to turn theoretical knowledge into daily practice. Register at HYPERLINK "<http://www.firstpic.org/events/>" www.firstpic.org/events/

October 15-16 - Inaugural National Conference on Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia in Native American Communities: Impact, Issues and Next Steps, Scottsdale, Arizona. Banner Alzheimer's Institute Native American Program. Free CME/CEU's.

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October 29 - Arizona Health equity Conference-Building Bridges: Connecting Communities in Research, Practice and Policy. Desert Willow Conference Center, 4340 E Cotton Center Blvd, Phoenix, AZ. For more information visit: <http://www.azdhs.gov/health-equity-conference/>

Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records

Joan Clark, Director, 1700 W. Washington, Suite 200, [Phoenix](#), AZ 85007
Tel: 602-926-4035 Fax: 602-256-7983 Email: services@azlibrary.gov
Website: <http://www.azlibrary.gov> [Map](#)

Institutional Overview

Serves the Arizona Legislature and Arizonans, providing public access and in-depth research and reference services in the subject areas of Arizona state government, publications, archives, and history; law; federal publications; and genealogy.

Provides special library and information services for the visually and physically disabled and for those institutionalized. Operates a public records management program for government agencies of the cities, counties and state to assist them in the management of official records. Offers consultant services to public libraries to strengthen county and local library services, and administers and monitors state and federal grants for public libraries and other authorized repositories.

Collection Overview

[Arizona -- Government](#)

[Arizona -- History](#)

[Genealogy](#)

[Government -- Arizona](#)

[Photographs](#)

[Water Resources Information -- Arizona](#)

Divisions

[Arizona Capitol Museum](#)

[Arizona Hall of Fame Museum](#)

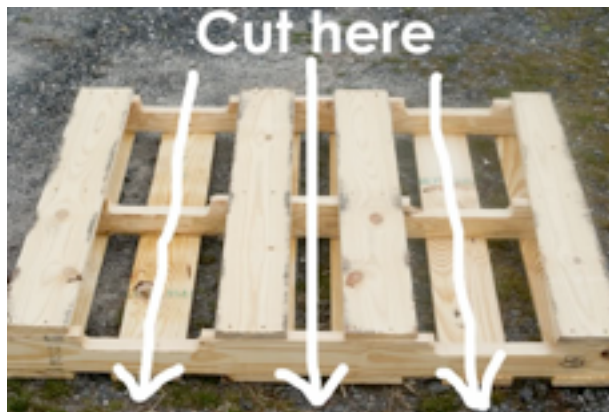
[Arizona Talking Book Library](#)

[History and Archives](#)

[Records Management Center](#)

[State Library of Arizona](#)

According to meandmadeline.com:



One pallet should make 4 shelves. You will be cutting it down into fourths.

The back of your pallet will look like this.

And your cuts will be like so:

Next, you'll need to measure the inside of the bottoms of your newly made shelves so that you can cut 2x4's to size and screw them in place. Otherwise, all your books will fall out the bottom of your nifty new shelf.

To finish them off, I took a little electric sander and tried to get the edges and corners as smooth as possible. Because I wasn't happy with the new wood, I took a hammer and some nails and

scraped to give the wood some more character. Then, I took my can of stain and used a brush to run over the surface of the shelves one time. After each brushstroke I immediately used a rag to rub in the stain.

The smell may take up to a week to go away so consider that if you are excited to hang them up immediately.

And look what you will have made!

Scientists conduct drought study in California, 5 other western states

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Federal scientists are conducting a low-flow stream study in six western states in an attempt to gain insights that could help resource managers better allocate scarce water supplies during future droughts.

U.S. Geological Survey workers are measuring flows and temperatures through September in nearly 500 streams mostly in upper tributaries in Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

The report could ultimately be used for everything from deciding how much water to release from dams, how many cattle to allow on grazing allotments, how much water will be available for farmers in irrigation districts and decisions about rivers that contain fish protected under the Endangered Species Act.

“If water managers can understand which streams are most vulnerable it helps them target efforts for drought relief,” said Chris Konrad, a research hydrologist with the federal agency and the study’s project chief.

The spring snowpack in the West in 2015 was much lower than long-term averages, and many rivers in the region are now at historically low flows.

What is especially unusual about the low snowpack, Konrad said, is that many areas received average amounts of precipitation. However, it came down as rain rather than snow, meaning it immediately ran through basins rather than forming a high-elevation snowpack that functions as a kind of reservoir slowly melting through the summer to replenish streams.

“This is pretty extreme by historical standards,” Konrad said. “I don’t know that we can expect this kind of year frequently. But at the same time, we also know climate models are telling us we should expect warmer winters and in some years less snowpack. If we see one year like this, it’s likely that we’ll see more years like this.”

One of the key goals of the \$465,000 study is to determine which basins are most vulnerable to a low snowpack and which basins have the kind of geology that can mitigate a lack of snow with groundwater.

About 160 of the streams are in Idaho.

“Groundwater can act kind of like a buffer,” said Dave Evetts, data chief at the Geological Survey’s Idaho Water Science Center. “They’re going to know based on snowpack and precipitation amounts which areas may be impacted more severely by that kind of drought situation.”

That kind of information could be used by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management when it comes to grazing allotments or setting stream flows where fish are present in water rights agreements, agency spokeswoman Jessica Gardetto said.

“We use a lot of USGS products and studies,” she said. “We incorporate a lot of their data into our NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) reports.”

Brian Sauer, water operations manager for the Middle Snake River field office with the Bureau of Reclamation, said the additional information could be helpful in knowing how much water to expect in the spring when managers are trying to fill reservoirs but also leave space to protect against downstream flooding. It could be especially helpful following a winter like 2015.

“It’s possible that more rain than snow could make us operate slightly differently,” Sauer said.

Joel Fenolio, senior water manager for the Upper Columbia with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, said one year won’t change how the agency operates dams. But he said the agency would be interested in the USGS report for 2015.

“It was a challenging winter to figure out total water supply,” he said. “There was a lot of precipitation, but it didn’t build as snow like is usually does. It just kept running off.”

Another key component of the study is tracking water temperature. Many species of fish, some with federal protections, can’t survive in warm water.

Geological Survey officials say the report will be published in 2016.

