

## **Journal #3608      from sdc      4.7.16**

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**AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT - VERNON BELLECOURT - WHAT IS AIM?**

### **Native**

### **American**

### **Nations Unite to**

### **Ride Against**

### **Proposed North**

### **Dakota Pipeline**

**By Nicky Woolf,**

**Raw Story**



About 200 people rode on horseback to protest against pipeline that encroaches on tribal lands and could pollute Missouri river: 'We're looking out for all people'

Dozens of tribal members from several Native

American nations took to horseback on Friday to protest the proposed construction of an oil pipeline which would cross the Missouri river just yards from tribal lands in North Dakota.

The group of tribal members, which numbered around 200, according to a tribal spokesman, said they were worried that the Dakota Access Pipeline, proposed by a subsidiary of the Dallas, Texas-based Energy Transfer Partners, would lead to contamination of the river. The proposed route also passes through lands of historical significance to the Standing Rock Lakota Sioux Nation, including burial grounds.

“They’re going under the river 500 yards from my son’s grave, my father’s grave, my aunt who I buried last week,” said Ladonna Allard, a member of the Standing Rock nation and the closest landowner to the proposed pipeline. “I really love my land, and if that pipeline breaks everything is gone.”

“We must fight every inch of our lives to protect the water,” Allard said.

A “spiritual camp” will be set up starting Saturday at the point where the proposed pipeline would cross the river, and the tribal members plan to stay and protest indefinitely.

The group is composed of members of the Standing Rock nation as well as others from North and South Dakota nations, including the Cheyenne River Lakota and the Rosebud Sioux. They joined together to ride, run and walk from the Tribal Administration Building north to Cannonball, North Dakota, on the reservation’s northern edge.

The Missouri river is the primary source of drinking water for the tribal reservation, according to Doug Crow Ghost, a spokesperson for the Standing Rock Sioux and the director of the tribe’s water office, who joined the protest on Friday. Tribal members also fish in the river, he said.

“Because we are going to be fighting this giant, all the rest of the nations came on horseback to say ‘we support you’,” said Allard. “That is why this horse ride is so important to us. Because we’re not alone in this fight. All of our nations are coming to stand with us, and all our allies and partners. This pipeline is illegal.”

The pipeline is currently waiting on a decision from a colonel in the Army Corps of Engineers, who oversees such projects, on whether Dakota Access will be granted a permit to proceed, according to Dallas Goldtooth, a Keep It In The Ground campaign organizer for the Indigenous Environmental Network. The tribes are petitioning for an environmental impact study, which has not at this point been done, into the pipeline.

Goldtooth is optimistic about the tribe’s chances of stopping the pipeline. “It infringes on the tribe’s water rights, which are guaranteed by treaties, and the protocols associated with those rights were not followed,” he said. “The tribes have a really strong standing-point on this issue and we’re confident that we’ll see a whole environmental impact study enacted.”

Energy Transfer Partners did not respond to a request for comment.

“Although we do live on a reservation, the land that [the Dakota Access pipeline is] going to be crossing is on original land that was given us by treaty,” said Dakota Kidder, a member of the Standing Rock nation. “This is where it gets people fired up when you talk about broken treaties.”

“Without water there is no life, and this is our main source,” Kidder added. “It’s not just our issue. Everybody downriver of us is going to be affected, all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico. We’re not just looking out for ourselves; we’re looking out for all people.”

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[http://m.dailykos.com/stories/2016/4/4/1510205/-Keystone-I-pipeline-springs-a-leak-in-remote-SD-Lakota-protesters-ride-against-another-pipeline?detail=email&can\\_id=a6cbb4a543967c4e105e1c4d4e180678&source=email-cartoon-right-wing-stuntman&email\\_referrer=cartoon-right-wing-stuntman\\_\\_55659&email\\_subject=target-retail-space-explains-trump-very-clearly&link\\_id=17](http://m.dailykos.com/stories/2016/4/4/1510205/-Keystone-I-pipeline-springs-a-leak-in-remote-SD-Lakota-protesters-ride-against-another-pipeline?detail=email&can_id=a6cbb4a543967c4e105e1c4d4e180678&source=email-cartoon-right-wing-stuntman&email_referrer=cartoon-right-wing-stuntman__55659&email_subject=target-retail-space-explains-trump-very-clearly&link_id=17)



**How**

### **Music Influences Memory Growth in Children**

The power of music influences our brains at any age. Brain Coach Gary Anka and Andrea Wood, Nanaimo... vitoday.ca

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**Webinar:**  
Violence Against American Indian And Alaska Native Women And Men: 2010 Findings From  
The National Intimate Partner And Sexual Violence Survey

**Wednesday, May 18, 2016 1:00 PM MDT**  
(11:00am Alaska, 12:00am Pacific, 2:00pm Central, 3:00pm Eastern)

NIWRC is excited to announce a webinar on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men. Few estimates are available to describe the prevalence of violence experienced by American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) women and men. In addition, these estimates are often based on local rather than national samples. The few available national estimates are often based on very small samples. These small samples do not always accurately represent the AI and AN population in the United States. This study provides the first set of estimates from a national large-scale survey of victimization among self-identified AI and AN men and women on psychological aggression, coercive control and entrapment, physical violence, stalking, and sexual violence, using detailed behaviorally specific questions. These results are expected to raise awareness and understanding of violence experienced by AI and AN people. The webinar also will highlight the need for additional services that are needed for AI and AN victims of crime—a need that has been persistently noted but lacked the research to support efforts to increase resources or allocate them appropriately.

PRESENTED BY: Dr. André B. Rosay, Director Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage  
FACILITATED BY: Gwendolyn Packard, NIWRC Program Specialist

*All webinars are scheduled 1pm – 2:30pm MST  
(3pm Eastern, 2pm Central, 12pm Pacific, 11am Alaska, 10am Hawaii), unless otherwise  
indicated.*

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Forests are one of our most treasured ecosystems, but they are disappearing at a rate of **20 football fields per second because of pulp and paper production**. Every day, natural, biodiverse forests are either completely decimated, or converted to monoculture plantations, mostly for products that are used once and then tossed away.

Despite its focus on the environment, Smithsonian Magazine is actually a major culprit in the destruction of forests. Smithsonian produces 19 million copies annually on virgin paper. **This means that 65,000 trees, or enough to fill the National Mall five times, are cut down each year to produce the magazine.**

[Take Action: Tell Smithsonian Magazine to walk the talk of sustainability and begin using recycled paper!](#)

Smithsonian has set sustainability goals to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. Printing on recycled paper would be an obvious way to meet these goals. Unfortunately, Smithsonian has made no moves to incorporate recycled paper into its product, and has no intention of doing so anytime soon. **All the beautiful pictures of nature in their magazine come with a high price of deforestation.**



[Join us in encouraging Smithsonian to practice what it prints.](#)

Paper products, including magazines, account for 40% of solid waste in US landfills. After being used once, most paper ends up in the trash, releasing methane during its long decomposition. However, recovered paper can be used up to seven times, relieving a significant amount of the pressure on forests for virgin wood. **For each ton of recycled paper used to produce a magazine, up to 18 trees can be spared.**

[Take action now for the forests.](#) None of us want a future where the only place to experience a natural forest is in a natural history museum.

Thanks for all you do, *Beth Porter, Director, Better Paper Project, Green America*

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**ALBUQUERQUE AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD - SOUTHWEST TRIBAL NARCH SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM** - **Deadline to Apply: April 22, 2016 by 5pm (MDT)** -

The Southwest Tribal Native American Research Center for Health (NARCH) Program's 2016

Summer Research Internship Program provides opportunities to engage American Indian students in significant and innovative health research and further explore careers in health sciences, public health, epidemiology or medicine. This is an 8-week paid internship. The NARCH program will work with students to determine their summer work schedule in the May-September 2016 internship period. There are only a few slots available each year, so selection is based on meeting the eligibility criteria, student's academic record, and statement of interest. Preference is given to students who are members of tribes in New Mexico, Texas and Colorado. A flyer and application is available online at <http://mynarch.net/tribal-narch-scholarship.aspx>. For more info. contact: Rita Kie ([rkie@aaihb.org](mailto:rkie@aaihb.org)) or Delrae Peterson ([dpeterson@aaihb.org](mailto:dpeterson@aaihb.org)), phone: (505) 764-0036.

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**New for Financial Literacy Month: NAT\$VE in the BANK Challenge for Native Youth to Run Through May 15th!** - Kicking off Financial Literacy Month with a bang, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the Native Financial Education Coalition (NFEC) are pleased to announce that the NAT\$VE in the BANK initiative for Native youth has been extended through

May 15th! Building on its First Kids 1st initiative and its work advancing the Generous Indigenous (Gen-I) initiative, NCAI joined forces with NFEC to launch NAT\$VE in the BANK because they understand that Native youth developing relationships with financial institutions by opening a bank account is a proven difference-maker in empowering their ability to make smart financial decisions over the course of their lives.

The **FY 16 Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency (ROSS) NOFA** : \$35 million available to eligible applicants to hire Service Coordinators to assess the needs of public and Indian housing residents and link them to supportive services that enable participants to increase earned income, reduce/ eliminate the need for welfare assistance, & make progress toward achieving economic independence and housing self-sufficiency. In the case of elderly or disabled residents, the Service Coordinator links participants to supportive services that enable them to age and remain in-place, thereby avoiding more costly forms of care. Applications are due May 16, 2016.

**HUD's FATHER'S DAY INITIATIVE:** Father's Day allows thousands of fathers to connect with their children, and serves as a reminder that they are a necessary part of their children's lives. One of the key goals in HUD's Father's Day Initiative is to help connect men to resources that can improve their lives and the lives of their families. Some fathers may need help with job training or employment resources, others with access to health services AND continue regular engagement with their kids. The more fathers become engaged and the more resources they access, the more they can support mothers in parenting. Federal agencies and national advocacy groups have joined HUD's mission to use Father's Day to help men find resources that will benefit the whole family. We believe Father's Day can be a tremendous opportunity to assist the men, women and children of your community. Visit [www.hud.gov/fathersday](http://www.hud.gov/fathersday)

**WASHOE HOUSING AUTHORITY RECEIVES LIHTC ALLOCATION FOR HOUSING REHAB PROJECT:** The Woodfords LIHTC project received a 2015 allocation of \$558,093 in federal tax credits and \$1,717,620 in state tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Commission (CTCAC) to acquire and rehabilitate 24 existing single-family units and construct one community building on the Washoe Reservation in Markleeville, CA. The project is also eligible for \$129,547 in federal energy credits. The project has a mix of one two-bedroom unit; 14 three-bedroom units; four four-bedroom units; and five five-bedroom units. The community building will be 2,100-square-feet. The Woodfords LIHTC project will be Washoe Housing Authority's (WHA) first LIHTC project; however WHA has extensive experience developing and managing affordable housing projects with a portfolio of more than 250 affordable housing units developed. Project Summary: - Total Homes: 24 Total Project Cost: \$9,499,587 Total Investor Equity: \$6,398,115

**SERIOUS IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE SOUTHWEST:** Around the world, indigenous peoples are among the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In a recent story in Smithsonian Magazine, How Will Native Americans in the Southwest Adapt to Serious Impacts of Climate Change?, Karletta Chief, leader of the Community Engagement Core (CEC) within the University of Arizona (UA) Superfund Research Program (SRP) Center, discusses the effects of climate change on tribes in the southwest. Already these conditions are affecting Native American tribes in different ways, said Chief, who is also a member of the Navajo Nation. A loss of soil moisture on Navajo lands in northeastern Arizona, for instance, caused sand dunes to inundate homes, she notes. The Hualapai of Arizona also had to sell much of their livestock during the most recent drought. For the full story, see <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-will-native-americans-southwest-adapt-serious-impacts-climate-change-180958172/?no-ist> for the full story.

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**[Climate change is sucking the Colorado River dry](#)** JOHN UPTON

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**<http://www.faithtap.com/6240/when-life-gives-you-lemons-you-make-fire/?t=1&x=1>**

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**[Michelle Obama to give Santa Fe Indian School commencement](#)**

The White House announced Monday that Obama will address the school on May...  
[santafenewmexican.com](http://santafenewmexican.com)

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## Heritage Sonoran Wheat - History, Growing, Harvesting

*Article by Melissa Kruse-Peebles, NS/S Education Coordinator, published November 14, 2015.*

In the lyrics of *America the Beautiful*, the line “amber waves of grain” does not necessarily conjure up the image of farmland in the desert Southwest. However, if you were looking out onto the farming landscapes of our region 100 years ago that is exactly what you would have seen. Arizona, southern California, and the Mexican state of Sonora were one of the breadbaskets of America. Not only did wheat contribute to quintessential Sonoran cuisine – such as the large, oversized flour tortilla – wheat was a major cash crop and Southwestern grown wheat was exported throughout much of the country, particularly during the Civil War.

Wheat was first introduced to our region via early Spanish expeditions in the 16th century. Historical documents indicate Captain Fernando Alarcón distributed seeds, including wheat, to Yuman-speaking groups along the Colorado and Gila Rivers as he explored water routes for Coronado’s expeditions in the 1540s. Wheat’s large-scale introduction into the Southwest is attributed to Father Eusebio Francisco Kino as he established Catholic missions throughout the Pimera Alta—what is now Sonora and southern Arizona—in the late 1600s. Padre Kino likely introduced wheat to make communion wafers but wheat became so much more in the region.

Wheat was a perfect complement to traditional summer monsoon Tohono O’odham and Pima crops of corn, beans, and squash. In the Sonoran Desert, wheat is grown in the winter and spring when many fields are empty. The introduction of wheat allowed indigenous farmers to produce two crops per year. The wheat was also pre-adapted to Southwestern growing conditions and able to withstand alkaline soils and the alluvial contexts along the Santa Cruz and Gila Rivers where it was grown. Wheat matures and is harvested when many cultivated and wild food resources are in short supply, the late spring and early summer. Therefore, wheat quickly became part of O’odham cuisine. Cooks incorporated wheat berries into traditional *poshol*, a stew with tepary beans, as well as *pinole*, a parched and ground preparation usually of corn; and wheat was easily rolled into well-established agricultural traditions, especially for the Pima. Traditional baskets made of yucca and bear grass began to incorporate dried wheat straw, particularly for the manufacture of large storage baskets.

The introduction of wheat was not without consequences. The ability to produce more food and pressures from European missionaries, military, and settlers pushed traditional subsistence-based farmers into cash crop farmers. By the 1800’s much of the wheat produced by the O’odham and Pima was being sold at market.

Heritage wheat, such as the White Sonoran variety, is experiencing a resurgence in popularity. This is in part due to its exquisite flavor and delicate texture as well as the rise in local food movements. Additionally, varieties of heritage wheats are being looked at once again for their ability to thrive in low-input organic systems as they can produce without the expensive and environmentally damaging inputs of irrigation water, herbicides, and fertilizers. These varieties are often taller than modern, conventional varieties and can naturally shade out weeds, can produce in dryland fields where irrigation water is not used, and are better adapted to the growing climate of the Southwest. While the overall productivity per acre is less than

conventional varieties, the benefits are there to make growing heritage grain a viable commercial enterprise.

Native Seeds/SEARCH is proud to provide foundational seed to local growers such as BKW Farms in Marana, San Xavier Food Coop in Tucson, and Avalon Gardens in Tubac. We also support these enterprises by providing a market for their [food products](#). For example, we offer several heritage wheat products from Ramona Farms in Sacaton, Ariz., on the Gila River Indian Community reservation. Ramona and her family are growing wheat, along with Pima varieties of tepary beans and corn, in the same soils where her community has for hundreds of years.

### **Heritage Southwestern Wheat Varieties**

Seeds for [White Sonora](#) and [Pima Club](#) wheat varieties are available in bulk quantities for farmers and in regular packets for those interested in growing smaller plots. Differences between varieties are largely related to geographic origin (White Sonora is from Magdalena, Sonora, and Pima Club is from the Gila River Indian Community in Central Arizona) as well as the seed head characteristics. Both are beardless (lacking a long hair or awn) soft white wheats. Pima Club is so-called because of its flattened club-shape seed head. Compared to hard red winter wheats, these have lower protein content and a soft starch structure that makes them easier to grind. It is because of these traits that they are well-suited to “short” baked goods such as pie crusts, cakes, crackers, and cakes, while they don’t work as well for bread-making unless mixed with a higher protein flour.

### ***Sonora White Wheat/Pima Club Wheat***

Native Seeds/SEARCH also conserves a variety of wheat known as Early Baart. Early Baart, a drought-tolerant wheat variety from Australia, was introduced in Arizona by the USDA by way of California in the early 1900’s. The warm, dry climate in our region is better suited to soft wheats, and the introduction of Baart came at a time when many mills in Arizona were unable to compete with the hard wheats grown in the Midwest which were superior for bread flour. Baart was popular as a superior variety for milling and bread baking. Unfortunately, seed for this variety is limited at this time but securely conserved within our Seed Bank.

### **Growing and Harvesting Wheat in the Southwest**

White Sonora and Pima Club are considered "spring" wheats, but due to our mild winters they can be planted between November and December in the low desert regions of Tucson and Phoenix. Higher elevations and cooler regions should plant in the month of February. The plants are certainly frost tolerant so do not worry about light frosts and even light snow accumulation. Prolonged cold will slow down maturity but if planting during this window seed heads will not yet have developed and no damage or productivity reductions will occur. Depending upon the weather, White Sonora, for example, can mature in 90 days with additional dry time in the field for harvestable grain. The key is to have mature grain harvested in May and early June before the onset of the summer rains. Grain that has been partially dried and then moistened is difficult to harvest, by hand or mechanically, and prone to mold.



A single packet of wheat seeds (28 g) will be plenty of seed to plant a 3 ft x 3 ft with a dense stand of wheat. An 8 oz packet of seed will be enough to cover a 35 ft x 35 ft (1225 sq ft) plot. Broadcast the seeds and cover with compost of a few handfuls of soil or gently rake into the soil.

If birds eating the seed may be a problem, cover with a thin layer of straw. Wheat seeds can also be planted in rows, ca. ½ inch apart. Allow the cool season rains to water your plot to get it established and keep the soil moist until sprouted.

Large plots can be planted with a seeding rate of 70 to 100 pounds per acre depending upon soil conditions and seeding method. Compared to more modern varieties, many heritage wheats are taller, tend to tiller more (grow lateral shoots from the base of the stem), have more seeds per pound, and are more competitive and therefore more effective in covering the ground, so less seed is required. If irrigating, use 50-75% less water, otherwise lodging can occur. More details about planting Sonoran varieties can be found at the [University of Arizona Cooperative Extension](http://University of Arizona Cooperative Extension).

One additional appeal of growing Sonoran

## Wells Band Members Meet Program Directors

By Gina Morrow, Wells Band Council Administrator

Wells, February 25 - The presentation started out with me giving the information on what the Wells Band Council has to offer for education. Educational opportunities included Higher Education, Johnson O'Malley, and AVT.



Antoinette Cavanaugh and Mindy Caskey presented on behalf of the Barrick Scholarships (Western Shoshone, TAP, and Barrick Gold) and the Great Basin College Industrial Millwright Technology program.

Mindy Caskey reinforced the importance of upcoming college students filling out the FAFSA application, along



Antoinette Cavanaugh (L) and Mindy Caskey, Great Basin College Native American Liaison (R) present education information.

with letting the community know that Newmont has 16 minority scholarships. Wells has no high school seniors this year so the presentation was informational and geared toward next year's graduates.

Ashley Macclatchey presented on behalf of Social Services. She let the community know that social service work should never be associated with anything negative, as they are only there to help families in need.



Ashley Macclatchey at the Social Service booth.

Rachel Hyton presented for Community Health. She informed the community of the med pickup schedules (Mondays and Fridays), transport days (Tuesdays and Thursdays), and home visits Wednesdays. She also works with



Rachel Hyton

Lillian at the Wells Band gym, conducting Chair Aerobics which is starting to catch on within the community.

Lillian Young, our gym director, presented what the Te-Moak Diabetes Program offers. Native Dance for Kids is scheduled for Mondays and Wednesdays; Chair Aerobics is offered on Mondays and Fridays; and Healthy Eating is scheduled on Fridays as well. She also offers the Te-Moak KidFit Program every day from 3-5 pm.

Maria Stanton-Healey gave an environmental presentation about climate change and fracking. She asked the community to fill out comment cards about what we, as a community, can do to help clean up our Earth.

Maria also let the community know about the Shoshone Language class that she and Charlotte Healey teach every



Maria Stanton-Healey, Wells Band Council Environmental Program

Thursday from 5-7 pm. The class is open to anyone interested in learning.

27 adults were in attendance, as well as many children. Refreshments were also served.

So in a nutshell it was a great presentation!!!

# April Land Buy-Back Presentation

**DO YOU OWN LAND IN FORT HALL, ID? IF SO, PLAN ON ATTENDING**

## LAND BUY-BACK PRE-OFFER PRESENTATION

**WHEN**  
April 12th, 2016  
2:00 PM & 6:00 PM

**WHERE**  
ELKO INDIAN COLONY GYM  
2550 INDIAN VIEW HEIGHTS  
ELKO, NV UT 89801

**ALL WELCOME**

AIPRA • FINANCIAL PLANNING • PROBATE • ELDER CONCERN • QUESTION & ANSWER • BIA/OST OFFICERS AVAILABLE

Refreshments / Light Dinner Served

**LAND BUY-BACK PROGRAM**

TRIBAL NATIONS

[WWW.LANDBUYBACK.COM](http://WWW.LANDBUYBACK.COM)

**INFORMATION**

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE SHOSHONE - SARAWICK TRIBES LAND BUY-BACK PROGRAM 709-478-3892

**LAND BUY-BACK OUTREACH VISIT ELKO INDIAN COLONY GYM ELKO, NV**

**AGENDA**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 2016**

Two Sessions will be offered: 2:00 p.m. & repeated at 6:00 p.m.

**2:00 p.m./6:00 p.m.**  
Introductions  
Land Buy-Back Outreach Staff  
BIA/OST Staff

**3:15 p.m./6:15 p.m.**  
Update on Land Buy-Back at Fort Hall Reservation  
Website & Video presentation  
Review & Explain Purchase Offer Brochure

Making the Decision to Sell – It's an individual and voluntary choice  
Release of Information & Disclosure Form  
ITI Report  
Lease Income Report  
Map(s)

**3:30 p.m./7:00 p.m.**  
American Indian Probate Reform Act, AIPRA  
Estate Planning Options – handout and brochure

**3:45 p.m./7:15 p.m.**  
Questions or Comments

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS TO BE SERVED

heritage wheat is the ease of processing the mature grain, particularly for the home gardener. The hull or husk is very easily removed. Cut the mature seed heads and dry on a tarp or place seed heads in a large plastic bin that is large enough for you to step inside. Thresh the seed heads by stomping and dragging your feet to release the hulls. Small batches can also be done by rubbing seed heads between your hands. Winnow away the chaff to clean the seeds from the papery debris. Larger-scale operations should harvest and clean seeds using combines and mechanical action.

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## **Vatican to host first-ever conference to reevaluate just war theory, justifications for violence..**

Joshua J. McElwee | Apr. 5, 2016 PrintemailPDF Rome The Vatican will be hosting a first of its kind conference next week to reexamine the Catholic church's long-held teachings on just war theory, bringing some 80 experts engaged in global nonviolent struggles to Rome with the aim of developing a n... nronline.org

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## **'Children of the Arctic': Documentary About Alaska Native Youth Airs on PBS**

Alaska Native youth watch their world melt away as they strive to educate themselves while preserving traditional culture. indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

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## **Study reveals hidden value of Baja California mangroves in climate change fight**

Joshua Emerson Smith, Los Angeles Times

As climate change has heightened concerns about the global decline of mangroves, a study released this week found that such ecosystems along the desert coast of Baja California may be more important than previously thought for keeping heat-trapping carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere

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## **Dam removal announcement years in the making**

Will Houston, Eureka Times-Standard

A Cabinet secretary, two governors, a congressman, tribal leaders and others will be in Del Norte County on Wednesday morning to announce a plan that has been debated and delayed for years: the removal of dams on the Klamath River.

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## **Plan to remove Klamath dams to proceed without Congress** Debra Kahn, E&E

A landmark deal to remove four hydroelectric dams and restore salmon habitat in the Pacific Northwest will be signed tomorrow by Interior Secretary Sally Jewell, the governors of California and Oregon, and the dams' owner, PacifiCorp.

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## **Why can't Truckee River trout reproduce?** Reno Gazette Journal

The hatchery-raised *fish* are triploids. This means they are sterile. Here's how the *California* Department of *Fish* and Wildlife describes them in a PDF from last .

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### [AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT - VERNON BELLECOURT - WHAT IS AIM?](#)

TOPIC: What is A.I.M.? As you may know, our dear friend and elder Vernon passed away on October...

## Learn your language.

Native guy is carrying a book about learning the Mohawk language. Older settler says "Why you wanna learn your language? Ain't no good in today's society."

Mohawk guy says "So when I get to the Creators land, I can speak to my relatives." Settler thinks about it then says, "What if you go to hell?"

Mohawk guy thinks then says "No worries there. I already know English."