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Cempoalli Del Corazon with
Bucky Harjo and Myron Dewey.

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Great spirit is the spirit of the
people

Turtle Island is in our hands

And the world in hers....

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[+indigenoussmokesignalsmedia](#)

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[#resilience](#)

Myron Dewey

The elders have asked to take a
nonviolent action, the camps
action is prayer to protect the

water and to protect the land....we are all here with a good heart and good mind for the right
reasons.

The grandmothers and women have organized for solutions to protecting our relatives, land and
water.



<http://readersupportednews.org/news-section2/318-66/39187-inside-the-camp-thats-fighting-to-stop-the-dakota-access-pipeline>

[Neil Young Protests Dakota Access Pipeline With 'Indian Givers' Video](#) Rolling Stone



[North Dakota becomes first US state to legalise use of armed drones by police – Natives News](#)

Armed drones could be used by police in the US state of North Dakota after local
nativesnews.com



McKEIG'S MILESTONE ON THE HIGH COURT

Drum circle helps usher in first American Indian to serve.

Story by RICARDO LOPEZ • Photos by RENÉE JONES SCHNEIDER • Star Tribune staff

MAKING HISTORY: Family members and friends watched as Justice McKeig was sworn in, top, and received a turtle blanket from her tribal council.

RENÉE JONES SCHNEIDER •

renee.jones@startribune.com Anne K. McKeig got help from her husband and children as she donned the robe of a state Supreme Court justice Thursday. She said she will never “forget who I am or where I came from.”

Anne K. McKeig took the state’s judicial oath Thursday, becoming the first American Indian jurist to serve on the Minnesota Supreme Court after a swearing-in ceremony where friends and colleagues praised her wit, generosity and commitment to the welfare of children.

“We as a community have an obligation to work on behalf of all children, for it truly takes a village to raise a child,” McKeig said. “I will do my very best to serve all Minnesotans. I also promise to never take

myself too seriously, nor forget who I am or where I came from.”

The swearing-in ceremony, held at McKeig's alma mater, St. Catherine University in St. Paul, is a career milestone for the 49-year-old judge, who rose from poverty and other disadvantages in the tiny town of Federal Dam, near Leech Lake, to become the 94th associate justice on the state Supreme Court. A descendant of White Earth Nation, McKeig has specialized in child protection and Indian welfare issues.

"She was born into a life much like many of the people who become involved with Minnesota's court system: poverty, discrimination, seemingly too few opportunities," Gov. Mark Dayton said Thursday. "Yet she lifted herself above and beyond those disadvantages which have crippled others."

McKeig's appointment by Dayton earlier this summer also gives the court its first female majority since 1991. A majority of the court are now Dayton appointees, likely ensuring his legacy on the seven-member bench long after he leaves office. He has appointed five justices; former Justice Wilhelmina Wright joined the federal bench earlier this year.

GOP Gov. Tim Pawlenty first appointed McKeig to the bench in 2008. She served as a district court judge in the Fourth Judicial District, and she was also presiding judge in the Fourth District's Family Court. She replaces former Justice Christopher Dietzen, another Pawlenty appointee who retired earlier this year.

Robin Wolpert, president of the Minnesota State Bar Association, praised efforts to diversify the state's judicial branch, calling it an imperative to ensure all Minnesotans have trust in the courts.

"If the bench does not reflect the society it serves, it creates the reality or the perception that justice is not the same for everyone," Wolpert said.

She added: "These perceptions hurt our profession and they undermine the power of the judiciary."

During the hourlong ceremony, a lighter side of McKeig emerged, evident in the anecdotes shared by a former clerk, a close friend and Robert A. Blaeser, a trailblazing jurist who was the first American Indian to serve as a Minnesota district court judge.

Blaeser and Brittney Miller, a former clerk for McKeig, recalled her reputation for practical jokes, including covering a fellow judge's chambers in aluminum foil. Blaeser recalled when McKeig once dressed from head to toe as Gene Simmons, the lead singer from the rock band KISS.

Humor aside, Blaeser, a mentor to McKeig, told those gathered that "Your new justice is of the people, a hard worker, a very good writer, always thinks of how her decisions will affect the people we serve."

In her brief remarks to those gathered, McKeig stressed that she will take her role as judge seriously, noting the potential she has to shape Minnesota state law and policies. In her application letter to Dayton, she called serving as a judge the highest public calling for an attorney.

The event prominently featured a drum circle performance by students from the Northland Eagles Drum Group from Northland High School in Remer, Minn., Mc Keig's former high school. The White Earth Color Guard posted the colors for the event.

Minnesota will be among 10 states where women make up the majority of the court of last resort, joining Wisconsin, California and Arkansas, among others. Minnesota was the first, achieving that landmark more than two decades ago.

In the waning moments of his tenure, former DFL Gov. Rudy Perpich named a fourth woman, the late Sandra Gardebring, to the Supreme Court in 1991, giving the state's top court a female majority.

McKeig earned her law degree from Hamline University School of Law in 1992. She earned her bachelor of arts from St. Catherine University in 1989. She previously worked as an assistant county attorney in the child protection division for more than 16 years. She's also an adjunct professor at Mitchell Hamline Law School.

Ricardo Lopez • 651-925-5044

Joe Tohonnie Jr. - 37th Annual American Indian Week: Pueblo Days

Filmed during the 37th Annual American Indian Week: Pueblo Days, the legendary Joe Tohonnie Jr., gave up-and-coming filmmaker Pete Sands...[youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UW3333333333)

Nevada:

- **MESA (Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement) USA** with support from **Amazon** and **Microsoft**, will pilot a CS initiative for middle and high schools and launch an Internet of Things (IoT)-themed MESA National Engineering Design Challenge by the 2017-18 school year, engaging 10,000 underrepresented students, 500 teachers and 500 expert mentors in hands-on CS challenges at schools across 10 states.

- **University of Nevada Las Vegas** is implementing a physics engine in the Quorum programming language and the game, thereby expanding the types of activities that teachers can assign students to complete in Quorum.

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary September 14, 2016
FACT SHEET: New Progress and Momentum in Support of President Obama's Computer Science for All Initiative

"We have to make sure all our kids are equipped for the jobs of the future – which means not just being able to work with computers, but developing the analytical and coding skills to power our innovation economy. In the new economy, computer science isn't an optional skill – it's a basic skill, right along with the three 'Rs.'" President Obama, January 2016

Just 8 months ago, in his final [State of the Union Address](#) and subsequent [weekly address](#), President Obama set a bold goal—every American student should have the opportunity to learn computer science (CS). The President’s case was simple. More than nine in ten parents want CS taught at their child’s school and yet, by some estimates, only a quarter of K-12 schools offer a CS course with programming included. However, the need for such skills across industries continues to grow rapidly, with 51 percent of all science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) jobs projected to be in a CS-related field by 2018.

Since the President’s call to action, strong momentum for CS education has been growing at all levels of government and in the private sector. Twelve states have taken concrete policy steps to expand CS education—and there are now 31 states that allow CS to count towards high school graduation. More than 100 organizations have already pledged more than \$250 million to support CS education. Just this month, thanks to sustained Federal support over the past 8 years, a new Advanced Placement (AP) computer science course, AP Computer Science Principles, is launching and will be offered in more than 2,000 U.S. classrooms this fall, putting the course on track to be largest course launch in the history of the AP exam.

To mark this progress, and celebrate new commitments in support of the President’s initiative, the White House is hosting a summit on [Computer Science for All](#). Key announcements being made today include:

- More than \$25 million in new grants awarded from the **National Science Foundation** (NSF) to expand CS education;
- A new **CSforAll Consortium** of more than 180 organizations, which will connect stakeholders with curriculum and resources, as well as track progress towards the goal of Computer Science for All; and
- New commitments from more than **200 organizations**, ranging from expanded CS offerings within the **Girl Scouts of the USA** that could reach 1.4 million girls per year, to **Code.org** supporting professional development for 40,000 additional teachers, to new collaborations to bring CS to students in a variety of settings from African-American churches to family coding nights to **tribal Head Start programs** to students as **Chief Science Officers**.

Background

There are nearly half a million open tech jobs in the United States today, and that number is projected to more than double within the next 4 years. These jobs pay 50 percent more than the average private sector job. One recent analysis of 26 million job postings found that nearly half of all the jobs in the top quartile in pay require some coding knowledge or skills.

And yet, CS is largely missing from American K-12 education. By some estimates in the past year, 75 percent of U.S. schools do not offer a single CS course with programming. Furthermore, even though research-based models exist that integrate CS into subjects such as Algebra, Science, History, and English, such integrated courses are rare.

This lack of access is even worse for communities traditionally underrepresented in CS and other science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. In 2015, only 22 percent of students who took the Advanced Placement Computer Science (AP CS) exam were girls, and only 13 percent were African-American or Latino students. In three states, no girls took the AP CS exam and in 10

states fewer than 10 girls took the exam. In 21 states, fewer than 10 African Americans took the AP CS exam. Furthermore, portrayals in entertainment media and widely-held stereotypes exacerbate this dynamic, with far more men than women depicted in technology roles in film and television.

These challenges in course access, bias and stereotypes are the reason why the Administration has progressively increased its focus on expanding access to CS. That is why the **College Board**, with NSF support, began developing a new AP Computer Science Principles course (AP CSP), designed with the goal to recruit and retain students who are typically underrepresented in CS fields. Instead of focusing solely on learning computer programming skills, the new AP CSP explores the creative aspects of programming, abstractions, algorithms, large data sets, the Internet, cybersecurity, and how computing addresses real-world problems. That course is rolling out nationally this month, with more than 2,000 classrooms already signed up, reaching an estimated 25,000 high school students in this academic year and putting AP CSP on track to be largest course launch in AP history.

It is also why, in 2013, President Obama called on every child to take the opportunity to code, and in 2014 became the [first President to write a line of code](#). And it is why in 2015, the President launched [TechHire](#) to get more adults access to accelerated paths to tech careers. Today, there are over 50 TechHire communities across the Nation, with nearly 1,000 employers participating. Finally, more schools and communities are able to benefit from today's announcements thanks to President Obama's [ConnectED](#) Initiative, which is helping teachers implement modern digital learning strategies and has delivered broadband to tens of millions of American students in the classroom.

In his 2016 State of the Union address and subsequent weekly address, President Obama put forward a bold budget proposal, meaningful executive actions, and a broad call to action to give every student the chance to learn CS in school. Significant progress has been made in the last eight months:

- Federal agencies have announced new competitions, guidance, and support. The President [signed](#) the bipartisan Every Student Succeeds (ESSA) law in December 2015 to reform No Child Left Behind, which also expands the opportunities that states and districts have to offer CS and other rigorous STEM coursework. This spring, the **Department of Education** (ED) released a [Dear Colleague Letter](#) to states, school districts, schools, and education organizations focused on how to maximize Federal funds to support and enhance CS education. In addition, ED's [Investing in Innovation](#) competition included a priority for STEM education, including CS education, and its 21st Century Community Learning Center program launched a [webpage](#) of available CS education materials for its network of State Directors, site Directors, and front-line staff, and featured CS at the program's Summer Institute in July. In addition, the NSF has accelerated its efforts to expand access to CS. As a result, in the past 8 months, over 1,200 high school teachers have participated professional development through NSF-funded CS projects, preparing them to teach either Exploring Computer Science (ECS) or AP CSP.
- Twelve states have taken concrete policy actions to support CS education since the President's call to action: **Colorado** (allowing CS to count towards graduation), **Delaware** (designating CS as a statewide program of study), **Florida** (adopting new K-12 CS standards), **Hawaii** (integrating CS into other core subjects), **Idaho** (creating a CS curriculum), **Indiana** (adopting new K-8 CS standards), **Louisiana** (allowing CS to count towards graduation), **Pennsylvania** (allowing CS to count towards graduation), **Rhode Island** (setting a goal to get CS into all K-12 schools and reaching the half-way mark), **Utah** (establishing CS training and resources), **Virginia** (embedding CS into its K-12 standards), and **West Virginia** (requiring all

secondary schools to offer a CS course this fall). In addition, 27 governors have called on Congress to support CS education.

- More than 100 organizations have already responded to the President's call to action. Since January, organizations have pledged more than \$250 million pledged in philanthropic support, and the more than 100 commitment-makers to the President's CS call to action have already reached more than 1 million students and teachers with CS programming. For example, in the past 8 months and in support of the President's call to action, **Apple** announced Swift playgrounds, a new iPad app to learn coding, and nearly 12,000 students participated in coding sessions at Apple Camp this summer. Code.org has prepared more than 22,000 teachers to bring CS into their classrooms, including nearly 1,000 high school teachers. College Board has prepared 1,400 teachers to deliver the new AP CSP course in its summer institutes. **The Iron Yard** and **Code Fellows**, in collaboration with **Operation Hope**, last week [launched](#) Tech Opportunity Fund with \$45 million in diversity scholarships, and goal of awarding \$100 million in scholarships over five years. **National Center for Women & IT (NCWIT)** welcomed over 2,500 new members into the Aspirations in Computing Community in 2016, now supporting over 7,000 technical young women. **Oracle** has planned nearly 40 additional teacher training events for this academic year with an anticipated reach of 600 teachers. More than 50 CEOs and public sector leaders have called on Congress to support CS. In addition, as part of the [United State of Women Summit](#), where the President [cited](#) the importance of depicting more examples of women in STEM, **Association of National Advertisers (ANA)** **Alliance for Family Entertainment (AFE)** announced a new initiative called “#SeeHer” to incentivize advertisers, content creators and the media to develop and showcase content that portrays diverse women and girls authentically.

New Steps Being Announced by the Administration Today

Federal announcements in support of CS education being made today include:

- More than \$25 million in new grants being awarded by NSF. NSF is announcing today that it will award over \$25 million in new grants in support of Computer Science for All by the end of this month for FY 2016. These awards accelerate NSF's ongoing efforts to enable rigorous and engaging CS education in schools across the nation by funding: development and evaluation of scalable professional development for teachers for instruction of ECS and AP CSP courses; creation and piloting of instructional materials for use in preK-8; development of best practices; research on mechanisms for implementation of Computer Science for All; and coaching, mentoring, master teacher corps, online communities of practice, and other support for newly trained teachers. NSF anticipates an additional \$100 million investment over the next 4 years.
- CNCS will expand CS programs in six new communities. Through a collaboration with **Google** and the **Boys & Girls Clubs of America**, the **Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)** will provide enhanced CS programming for six underserved communities and youth around the country. Today's announcement commits an additional 11 AmeriCorps VISTA members and 7 AmeriCorps VISTA Summer Associates to supporting this effort in the following areas: Harlem, New York; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Dorchester, Massachusetts; Raleigh, North Carolina; and Omaha, Nebraska. Last year, this effort supported 12 AmeriCorps VISTA members who recruited and trained local volunteers across seven cities to deliver CS programming. In addition, AmeriCorps VISTA members designed Computer Literacy classes for parents, trained elementary school teachers on the CS

First curriculum, increased accessibility to events like hackathons, and developed CS First Clubs at schools.

- Inter-agency working group to carry the Computer Science for All initiative forward. The **National Science and Technology Council**, under its Committee on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Education, has chartered a new interagency working group focused on meeting the goals of Computer Science for All. The working group is launching with the participation of more than 10 Federal departments, agencies, and offices, and will work to promote computer science education and coordinate activities between the Federal government and school districts, community organizations, non-profits, and the private sector.
- New report from the Department of Education on the future of STEM education. This week, ED is releasing a [report](#) entitled "STEM 2026." The report shares the perspectives of a range of education practitioners and outlines major opportunities for enhancing P-12 STEM education over the next 10 years. The report includes substantial discussion of computer science, and the importance of including computational thinking and CS-related activities in STEM education.

Private-Sector Commitments in Response to the President's Call to Action

Today, more than 200 different organizations are announcing new commitments, showcasing the strong response to the President's State of the Union call to give every child the opportunity to learn CS, as well as his overall "[Educate to Innovate](#)" campaign to ensure [all students](#) have the tools to be innovators and problem-solvers.

These commitments focus on expanding access to CS education by:

- Engaging students where they are, and bringing CS to them. For example, **Girl Scouts of the USA** is committing to develop and launch a computer science progression for Girl Scout Daisy, Brownie and Junior levels (girls ages 4 -11), providing CS opportunities to as many as 1.4 million girls annually in the United States and overseas locations. In addition, **Project Code Nodes**, in collaboration with the Partnership of African American Churches and others, is setting the goal to establish coding clubs for 70 girls in economically disadvantaged communities in Charleston, West Virginia.
- Supporting families. For example, **SignUp.com** and the **CSforAll Consortium** are co-developing and launching this year an 'idea center' on bringing CS to their school for the SignUp.com community of 8 million parents. In addition, **MV GATE**, SignUp.com and the **National Watch D.O.G.S** (Dads Of Great Students) volunteer network, with support from **Capital One**, will launch and promote the Family Code Night Event Kit to help more parents host a coding event at their child's school.
- Preparing teachers. For example, **Code.org** will launch a new course, CS Discoveries, to teach CS for grades 7 through 9; will expand its professional learning network from 25 organizations to 40 organizations; and support professional development for 40,000 additional CS teachers in time for the 2017-18 school year. In addition, **department heads from more than 75 universities and colleges** have agreed on behalf of their departments to take concrete actions to expand K-12 CS education, including collaborating with colleges and schools of education to support the in-service or pre-service preparation of CS teachers.
- Building a movement. For example, a new CSforAll Consortium is launching to monitor and celebrate progress towards the goal of Computer Science for All, and to connect stakeholders

with curriculum and resources. The new consortium is led by CSNYC and a steering committee of the **Association for Computing Machinery**, Code.org, **The College Board**, **Computer Science Teachers Association**, and the NCWIT, and has a membership of over 180 organizations.

Full details on all of today's announcements can be found [here](#).



Archaeologists Unearth Useful Clues about Land Management

By Elizabeth Devitt (*League of Women Voters if the Bay Area Education Fund*)

Decades ago, after a hit movie featured an adventure-prone archaeologist, the profession suddenly acquired an aura of derring-do. But there's more to archaeology than treasure hunting in faraway places. The Bay Area has a wealth of history hidden underfoot, from [Gold Rush ships buried beneath the streets of San Francisco](#) to Ohlone Indian shellmounds at [Coyote Hills Regional Park](#) in Fremont. A cadre of archaeologists — on staff at state parks, national parks, public utilities, and universities — work to preserve these traces of earlier lives and cultures.

But it's not all about the past. Mark Hylkema, a state park cultural resources manager and tribal liaison, is one local archaeologist who works with Native American tribes, university colleagues, and land-holding organizations to improve open space management in the future.

"There's a shift in archaeology — it's not just about objects anymore. Now it's about context and landscapes," said Hylkema, whose district of operation covers 32 parks from San Francisco to south of Santa Cruz. "Collecting more shelves full of boxes isn't the goal," he added.

After almost three decades of working for the state parks, Hylkema has filled his fair share of boxes. Tucked away in archives are artifacts you'd expect from an area that was once home to more than 50 Native American tribes: grinding stones, arrowheads, and Olivella shells edged with cryptic notches that served as tribal currency. But other things were left behind as well, such as microscopic pieces of plants, pollen, and bits of bones. Upon closer inspection, these historical remnants offer clues about how the landscape once appeared, and how it was managed.

"The context of our work has changed," said Hylkema. "We're looking at botanical residues because if you want to look at how to manage landscapes, as we do, we need to know: What are we managing?"

A main “laboratory” for collecting such information sits along the San Mateo County coast, in a 225-acre site called the Quiroste Valley Cultural Preserve. Located inside [Año Nuevo State Park](#), this is where Spanish explorers from the 1769 Portolá expedition encountered local tribes. At the time, the explorers described an area of grasslands and a variety of plant-based foods. But centuries later, when Hylkema returned to survey the site in the early 2000s, it was overgrown with poison oak. In the intervening years, a succession of landowners grazed cattle or grew crops on the land.

Quiroste Valley provided a test case for landscape changes in the absence of human disturbance because the property was untouched from 1982 to 2012, said Rob Cuthrell, director of archaeological resource management for the [Amah Mutsun Land Trust](#). During that time the grasslands shrank from about 40 percent of the landscape down to about 15 percent. At the same time, Douglas fir trees increased more than 300 percent. This untended landscape model is at odds with the landscape described by the early Spaniards.

To reconstruct that former landscape, archaeologists used a combination of modern technology and classic methods. They hunted for centuries-old hearths using ground-penetrating radar, which helped them avoid digging into places that might be ancient burial sites. Once a hearth was located, they dug a square pit, unearthing in 10-centimeter increments. They used flotation — pouring dirt in a bucket of water — to search for macroflora such as seeds from grasses, tarweed, and clover, as well as nut remains from oak and hazelnut trees. Then they sieved out tiny fish bones and other remnants from the soil. Among this microflora are phytoliths, the minuscule rock-hard remnants from plant cells that have long since degraded. Some phytoliths are unique to certain plants so they can be used to estimate the spectrum of plants that once grew on the landscape. Additional information was coaxed from bones or shells through the use of carbon dating and the analysis of oxygen isotopes.

By taking such inventories, the archaeologists get an idea of what once grew there, under what conditions, and when. By further considering what would grow there without any type of human land management, and comparing that scenario with the plant and animal remains found when Native Americans lived on the land, they formulate models of land management practices that could be useful today.

Taking these ethnographic accounts together with findings at excavation sites, researchers surmise there were many ways the land had been managed by pruning, weeding, seeding, and other techniques. “But the primary tool appears to be fire, and it appears to be important all across the state,” said Kent Lightfoot, professor of anthropology at [UC Berkeley](#).

Through modeling, the researchers found human-induced fires (as opposed to those caused by lightning strikes) tended “to create and maintain grassland vegetation communities,” according to journal articles coauthored by Lightfoot, along with his former doctoral student Cuthrell, and Hylkema. During those periods of increased burning, there’s evidence of more diversity in the plants and animals that were economically important to the native people.

“There was this idea that tribes were living off the land — eating berries and hunting game — with no impact on it. But that’s not so,” added Lightfoot.

Tribal members, such as those representing the Amah Mutsun, are eager to have this information. “At first we were kind of down on science,” said Valentin Lopez, tribal chair of the Amah Mutsun. “But — with great care for the land — science can help restore our indigenous knowledge,” he said.

Land agencies, such as the federal [Bureau of Land Management \(BLM\)](#), are also interested in these studies because many public lands have heavy fuel loads from plant overgrowth. “Although fire is

typically considered a destructive force, the small scale, low-burn indigenous practices can be quite healthy and at least minimize the risk of huge catastrophic fires, like the one that hit Clear Lake last summer,” Lightfoot said.

But it’s not just about fire management, either. Working with California State Parks, the Amah Mutsun Land Trust’s Native Stewardship Corps program gives tribal members the opportunity to get in the field and relearn traditional land lore. For example, finding tarweed seeds dating back 1,000 years at the Quiroste Valley site is one piece of archaeological evidence which is changing their land use plans. The native tarweed plant, considered a “pest” plant and removed by some range managers, still grows well in the valley — along with tens of thousands of poisonous hemlock plants. So tribe members are removing the hemlock plants before they can drop their seeds. With time, they hope to progressively deplete the toxic plants so they can safely harvest the tarweed seeds as their predecessors once did, explained Cuthrell.

“We don’t necessarily have to bring things back to the way they were,” he said of this landscape work. “We’re dealing with climate change and invasive plant issues, but archaeological evidence offers information the tribe can use to decide how they want to restore their relationship with the landscape.”

On May 26, the BLM and the Amah Mutsun Land Trust signed a “memorandum of understanding” that will provide the tribe with access to the nearby Coast Dairies property acquired two years ago by the federal agency. The organizations will work together on the 5,700 plus acres of land “to incorporate tribal traditional resource and environmental management practices to restore, enhance, and promote ecosystem health for present and future generations,” according to the BLM press release.

Another land management collaboration is taking place north of San Francisco. In Petaluma, Kent Lightfoot supervises Peter Nelson, a UC Berkeley doctoral candidate in anthropology. Nelson is a member of the Federated Indians of [Graton Rancheria](#) in Sonoma County, and he’s working with his tribe and the [Sonoma County Regional Parks Department](#) to restore and manage Tolay Lake Regional Park.

“We are still generating baseline data with these studies,” said Hylkema, of the work in Quiroste Valley and two upcoming investigations at other sites along the Central Coast. “But we’re changing our way of looking at managing lands. Our ecologists are now thinking about managing for successions of plants and the biodiversity they support, instead of just fire reduction.”

Elizabeth Devitt covers open space for the Monitor.

Sierra Memorial Gardens in Reno is preparing to exhume hundreds of bodies from Hillside Cemetery, including that of Paiute Chief Johnson Sides, known as the Peacemaker. The cemetery occupies prime real estate near the University of Nevada and will be prepared for development." Learn more at this link: <http://hcpfoundation.squarespace.com/events-1/>.

[Johnson Sides, The Peacemaker](#) [youtube.com](#)

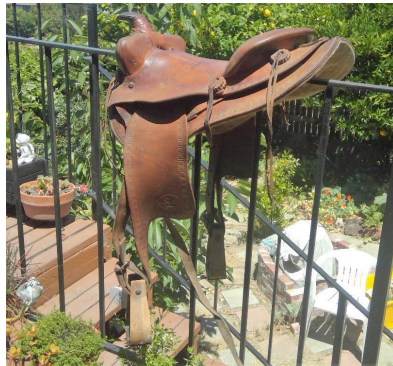
[Joseph Galata](#) (9.17) Leaders of the Reno Sparks Indian Tribal Council gathered with other elders, family members, community volunteers to bless the grave of an Indian hero who in the 1800's left this area to go to The Dakotas by horseback to try to prevent the federal government and Souix from fighting .. A fight now known as the massacre of Big Foot .. His 2016 descendants came to the cemetery this morning .to bless his grave ...We must stop the digging up of 900 bodies so big business Developers and politicians can build a high rise apartment complex on this sacred ground.

CSS:

<http://www.desmog.ca/2016/09/16/bc-coastal-first-nations-conservation-economy-booming-new-report>

<http://www.desmog.ca/2016/09/08/owner-acid-leaking-tulsequah-chief-mine-goes-receivership>

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