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EVEN
THE TINY
LIFE
FORMS
ON
EARTH
KNOW...
WATER IS
LIFE.....



[US Presidents in Their Own Words Concerning American Indians](#)

Presidents' Day WASHINGTON – On Monday some tribal offices and federal government offices are closed to commemorate Presidents' Day. American Indians...

nativenewsonline.net

[Museums and libraries fight 'alternative facts' with a #DayofFacts](#)

Inspired by rogue national parks, nearly 300 museums and libraries are posting 140-character truths like "Climate change is accelerating the extinction of plants and animals."

washingtonpost.com By Sarah Kaplan

[The Librarian of Congress and the Greatness of Humility](#)

Dr. Carla Hayden, the first woman and the first person of color to be Librarian of Congress, is a quiet but fierce defender of creative freedom.

www.newyorker.com By Sarah Larson

[Border Wall Would Cleave Tribe, and Its Connection to Ancestral Land](#)

By FERNANDA SANTOS

The Tohono O'odham Nation's reservation in Arizona extends along 62 miles of the border, with 2,000 members living in Mexico.

"If someone came into your house and built a wall in your living room, tell me, how would you feel about that? This is our home."

[VERLON M. JOSE](#), vice chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation, whose reservation extends along 62 miles of the border with Mexico.

GrantStation

National Funding

Support for Services Assisting Surrogate Parents

Brookdale Foundation Group: Relatives as Parents Program

The Brookdale Foundation Group works to advance the fields of geriatrics and gerontology and to improve the lives of senior citizens. The Foundation's Relatives as Parents Program provides support for the creation or expansion of services for grandparents and other relatives who have taken on the responsibility of surrogate parenting due to the absence of the parents. Funded programs must include supportive services to relative caregivers and the children they are raising, with emphasis on families that are not in the formal foster care system. Programs must also include regular ongoing support, and educational or social groups for relative caregivers and the children in their care. Up to 15 programs will receive a seed grant of \$15,000 (\$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively), contingent on progress made during year one and potential for continuity in the future. Nonprofit organizations from throughout the country are eligible to apply. (State agencies in selected states may also apply.) The application deadline is June 15, 2017. Visit the Brookdale Foundation Group's website to download the guidelines and application forms.

Programs for Injured Service Members and Veterans Funded

Infinite Hero Foundation

The mission of the Infinite Hero Foundation is to combat the most difficult front line issues – mental and physical – facing returning military heroes and their families. The Foundation provides grants of \$25,000 to \$100,000 to nonprofit organizations offering effective programs or treatments at no cost to active duty service members or veterans for service-related mental and physical injuries. Grants must be applied directly to program costs and cannot be used for fundraising or administrative overhead. Letters of interest are due March 31, 2017; invited grant applications must be submitted by June 30, 2017. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the grant program.

Grants for Projects Addressing Music, Education, or Community Organizing

Sparkplug Foundation

The Sparkplug Foundation primarily provides grants to start-up nonprofit organizations or new projects of established nonprofits that are addressing the fields of music, education, and community organizing. In the Music category, the Foundation supports emerging professional musicians or music-development programs. In Education and Teaching, the Foundation funds projects that deal with "the whole student" and with learning as a community activity. Through Grassroots Organizing, the Foundation encourages activist strategies for addressing institutional injustices and for building a reasoned, just society. The current focus is on ground-level community organizing at the intersection of utilities/energy infrastructure, housing/community resources, and racial justice. The Foundation also provides limited support for projects in Israel that involve Palestinian communities. Online questionnaires must be completed by April 10, 2017. Letters of intent are due April 17, and the deadline for final applications is May 5, 2017. Visit the Foundation's website to review its mission and funding guidelines as well as the online application instructions.

Cultural Programs for Native Youth Supported

First Nations Development Institute: Native Youth and Culture Fund

First Nations Development Institute is a Native American-run nonprofit with a mission to strengthen American Indian economies to support healthy Native communities. The First Nations' Native Youth and Culture Fund provides grants of \$5,000 to \$20,000 for projects that focus on youth and incorporate Native culture and tradition to address issues such as drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, mental health, and other social issues. Funded projects should address one or more of the following priority areas: preserving cultural and/or spiritual practices, beliefs, and values; engaging both youth and elders in activities that demonstrate methods for documenting traditional knowledge, practices, and/or beliefs; increasing youth's capacity to lead through integrated educational or mentoring programs; and increasing access to cultural customs and beliefs through the use of appropriate technologies as a means of preserving tribal language, arts, history, etc. Online Phase One proposals must be submitted by March 8, 2017; invited Phase Two proposals will be due May 3, 2017. Visit the First Nations' website to review the funding guidelines.

Regional Funding

Funds to Implement a Program to Help Low-Income College Students in Six States

Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation: Dash Emergency Grant Program

Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation (Great Lakes) supports colleges and community-based organizations in Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin that address barriers to college success. Great Lakes is looking to partner with four-year colleges in the six target states committed to implementing its Dash Emergency Grant Program that pays unexpected, emergency expenses on behalf of low-income students with the goal of improving graduation rates. Four-year colleges, or foundations associated with those colleges, are eligible to apply for grants of up to \$300,000 for two years based on the institution's number of eligible students and their level of need. Up to 32 colleges will be selected to participate. The application deadline is March 23, 2017. Visit the Great Lakes website to learn more about this program.

Grants Promote Progressive Environmental Policies in Maryland

Town Creek Foundation

The Town Creek Foundation's mission is to provide resources to help catalyze, support, and accelerate progressive changes in environmental policy and practice within the state of Maryland. The Foundation supports nonprofit organizations that address one of the following programs: The Chesapeake Bay program focuses on ensuring that state and local leaders have the support necessary for developing, implementing, and sustaining robust Bay pollution reduction strategies. The Climate Change program works to identify and pursue necessary new laws, policies, and regulations, and to promote strong leadership and bold strategies from office holders, advocates, and citizens. The Sustainability program promotes public dialogue about the systemic challenges that the state faces, and helps leaders better understand and pursue the transformational opportunities facing Maryland in the 21st century. The Foundation reviews letters of inquiry twice each year; the upcoming deadline is April 21, 2017. Guidelines for developing online letters of inquiry are available on the Foundation's website.

Support for Programs to Improve the Health of Montanans

Montana Healthcare Foundation

The Montana Healthcare Foundation is dedicated to improving the health and well-being of all Montanans. The Foundation's 2017 Call for Proposals will provide grants to organizations that focus on one of the following areas: Behavioral Health (Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorders), American Indian Health, and Partnerships for Better Health. Montana-based

nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies are eligible to apply. The Foundation is offering the following two types of grants in 2017: Rapid Response Grants ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000 support proposals focused on planning, training, and smaller-scale pilot projects. The remaining proposal deadlines for 2017 are June 5 and October 6, 2017. Large Grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000 support more extensive projects. Brief proposals are due April 7, 2017; the



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deadline for full proposals is August 4, 2017. Visit the Foundation's website to review the application guidelines for both types of grants.

Organizations Enhancing the Quality of Life in Texas Funded

[Ed Rachal Foundation](#)

The Ed Rachal Foundation is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for the people of Texas. The Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations in a wide range of areas, including education, children and youth, health and social services, environmental issues, arts and culture, and community and civic affairs. Grant applications may be submitted throughout the year and are reviewed quarterly. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the grant guidelines and application procedure.

Federal Funding

Program Supports Local Food

[Department of Agriculture](#)

The Local Food Promotion Program seeks to increase consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets. The application deadline is March 27, 2017.

Funds for Minority Health Improvement

[Department of Health and Human Services](#)

The Partnerships to Achieve Health Equity program supports efforts to improve the healthcare of racial and ethnic minorities and disadvantaged populations, and to increase the diversity of the health workforce. The application deadline is March 31, 2017.

[Why Aren't We Talking About Native American Students? - Indian Country Media](#)

[Network](#) Native American students have been left out of recent conversations about...

indiancountrymedianetwork.com

People - Southern Paiutes

Human use of the Zion National Park landscape dates back to at least 6,000 B.C. Archeologists have divided this long span of human history into four cultural periods, each characterized by distinctive technological and social adaptations, that are briefly summarized here.

During the Archaic period (approximately 6000 B.C.- A.D. 500), small groups hunted game and collected wild plants, seeds, and nuts across the broad expanse of the Great Basin and western Colorado Plateau. This mobile lifeway left few traces in the archeological record, with the exception of materials recovered from dry caves and a few deeply buried sites. In these protected settings, perishable artifacts, such as baskets, cordage nets, and yucca fiber sandals, survived. The Archaic toolkits also included flaked stone knives, drills, and stemmed dart points. The dart points were hafted to wooden shafts and propelled by throwing devices, called atlatls.

By about 300 B.C., some archaic groups had begun to supplement wild foods in their diets by cultivating small patches of corn and squash along rivers and near springs. Archeologists have labeled these groups the "Basketmakers", because of the abundance of coiled and twined baskets found in many late Archaic sites. These early experiments with horticulture reduced group mobility and increased the need for food storage. Basketmaker sites often have grass or stone-lined storage cists and shallow, partially underground dwellings, called pithouses.

Within a few centuries, small-scale gardening had intensified into the full time horticulture that typifies the Formative period (A.D.500-1300). Two distinctive horticultural groups, the Virgin Anasazi and Parowan Fremont, appear in the archeological record of Zion National Park during this period. They established year round habitation sites (often called “pueblos, the Spanish word for “village” or “community”) with pithouses, storage cists, and later, above-ground masonry room blocks. Grinding stones (“manos and metates”) signal the importance of corn in the diets of both groups. Sedentary lifestyles encouraged the production of plain and painted ceramic vessels. These were used for storage, food preparation, and as trade goods across broad geographic areas. The new technology of the bow and arrow also gained widespread acceptance during the Formative period. The extent to which the Virgin Anasazi exploited wild plants and game is still unclear. Some researchers suggest that they were almost totally dependent on cultivated foods. By contrast, the Parowan Fremont may have continued to hunt and collect a broad spectrum of wild resources to supplement cultivated foods.

Virgin Anasazi sites typically occur on river terraces along the Virgin River and its major tributaries, overlooking the fertile river bottoms where corn, squash, and other crops could be grown. There is evidence that hunting and collecting parties made forays to nearby upland areas, like the Kolob Plateau. Parowan Fremont sites are found along stream courses and near springs. They cultivated a drought and cold tolerant variety of corn (called Fremont Dent) that could be successfully grown at higher elevations. The Virgin Anasazi and Parowan Fremont appear to have interacted along cultural contact zones, such as the Kolob Plateau, during the last years of the Formative period.



Both the Virgin Anasazi and the Parowan Fremont disappear from the archeological record of southwestern Utah by about A.D. 1300. Extended droughts in the 11th and 12th centuries, interspersed with catastrophic flooding, may have made horticulture impossible in this arid region. Some researchers have suggested that the sedentary horticultural groups could not successfully compete for wild resources with the more mobile Numic language speakers (such as the Southern Paiute and Ute) who were in the region by at least A.D. 1100.

The time span between A.D. 1300 and the late 1700s has been described as the “Neo-Archaic” by some researchers, since the lifeways were reminiscent of the earlier adaptation. The Numic language speakers were the only occupants of the Zion landscape. They depended on a wide array of wild plants and animals, moving seasonally to hunt game or collect ripe seeds and nuts. This mobile lifestyle was reflected in their material possessions, which consisted of baskets, nets, and snares, as well as bows and arrows. Some, particularly the Southern Paiute, also planted fields of corn, sunflowers, and squash to supplement their collected wild foods. These more sedentary groups made brownware vessels that were for storage and cooking.

The Historic period begins in the late 1700s, with the exploration and settlement of southern Utah by Euro-Americans. Initial explorations by traders from New Mexico blazed the Old Spanish Trail, which followed the Virgin River for a portion of its length. During the next century, American fur trappers and government surveyors added new overland travel routes across the region. In 1872, John Wesley Powell explored the areas around Zion Canyon, as part of western surveys conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey. The early pack trails soon became well-used wagon roads, connecting Santa Fe to the California markets.

In 1847, Brigham Young led members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) to Utah Territory, establishing settlements in the Great Salt Lake Valley. Within a decade, Mormon pioneers were sent to settle the southern part of the territory and grow cotton in Utah’s “Dixie”. Towns like Shunesberg, Springdale, Grafton, Adventure, and Paradise sprang up along the upper Virgin River during the 1860s. In 1863, Issac Behunin built the first log cabin in Zion Canyon, near the location of the Zion Lodge. Soon the canyon was dotted with other homesteads, including that of William Crawford, near Oak Creek.

During the remainder of the century, the small communities and homesteads struggled to survive. Catastrophic flooding by the river, little arable land, and poor soils made agriculture in the upper Virgin River a risky venture. Some of these settlements, including Shunesberg and Grafton, were ultimately abandoned for more favorable locations.

By the first decade of the 20th century, the scenic qualities of southern Utah, and Zion Canyon in particular, had been recognized as a potential destination for tourism. In 1909, a presidential Executive Order designated Mukuntuweap (Zion) National Monument, in Zion Canyon. The new monument was, however, virtually inaccessible to visitors, since the existing roads were in poor condition and the closest railhead a hundred miles away. The Utah State Road Commission, established in that year, began construction on a state highway system that would eventually improve access to the southern region. State officials also negotiated with the Union Pacific Railroad to develop rail and automobile links and tourism facilities in southern Utah. By the

summer of 1917, touring cars could finally reach Wylie Camp, a tent camping resort that comprised the first visitor lodging in Zion Canyon.

In 1919, a Congressional bill designating Zion National Park was signed into law. Visitation to the new national park increased steadily during the 1920s, particularly after the Union Pacific extended a spur rail line to Cedar City. The Utah Parks Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, acquired the Wylie Camp in Zion, and offered ten day rail/bus tours to Zion, Bryce, Kaibab, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. Construction on the Zion Lodge complex, designed in "Rustic Style" by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, began in the mid-1920s. In 1930, the newly completed Zion-Mt Carmel highway allowed motorists to travel through Zion to Bryce and points east. This highway was one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times, requiring the construction of a 5,613-foot tunnel to negotiate the vertical sandstone cliffs of Zion.

Visitor numbers at Zion National Park have continued to increase over time, necessitating the construction of trails, campgrounds, and other facilities. The economic benefits of tourism now support the small communities surrounding the park, ensuring their survival into a new millennium of human history.

Contact the Park Mailing Address: Zion National Park 1 Zion Park Blvd. State Route 9 Springdale, UT 84767 Phone: (435) 772-3256

Staffed daily from 9 am - 12 pm. Recorded information is available 24 hours a day. If you are unable to reach someone by phone, please email us at zion_park_information@nps.gov.

Antarctic Sea Ice Shrinks to Smallest Ever Extent Reuters

Excerpt: "Sea ice around Antarctica has shrunk to the smallest annual extent on record after years of resisting a trend of manmade global warming, preliminary US satellite data has shown." mmmmmmmmmREAD MORE

Republicans explore curbing the Endangered Species Act

<http://cnn.it/2INWL20>www.cnn.com/By René Marsh

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Veterans History Project (Library of Congress) <https://www.loc.gov/vets/> Home Page for the Veterans History Project, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress. Motivated by the urgent need to collect the stories and experiences ...

[THE WAR . Veterans History Project | PBS www.pbs.org/thewar/vet_hist_project.htm](http://www.pbs.org/thewar/vet_hist_project.htm)

THE WAR and The *Veterans History Project*. THE WAR is as much about storytelling, about sharing unique experiences, as it is about World War II. The film ...

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The *Veterans History Project* of the Library of Congress American Folklife Center was created by the United States Congress in 2000 to collect and preserve the ...

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[Prosecutor Claims FORCED STERILIZATION of 272,000 Native American](http://natives-today.com)

[Women “Not a Crime Against Humanity” – Natives Today natives-today.com](http://natives-today.com)

[Backlash to Anti-Public Lands Policy Grows](#)

February 21, 2017 - Suzanne Potter, Public News Service (NV)

CARSON CITY, Nev. – A backlash against policy assaults on public land is growing, and now, a conference of outdoor retailers has decided to leave Utah over that state's position on the issue.

The Outdoor Industry Association, which has held its giant trade shows in Salt Lake City for two decades, says it will seek a new home for its Outdoor Retailer shows in 2018. It's a direct response to Utah Gov. Gary Herbert's opposition to the newly-created Bears Ears National Monument.

Ron Hunter is the environmental activism manager for retailer Patagonia, a member company of the Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) that runs the conference. He said his company is pulling out of the next two OIA shows, still under contract to take place in Salt Lake City later this year.

"We believe that public lands should stay in public hands," Hunter said. "And perhaps, we don't know, but the state delegation and the governor want to privatize some of that land, sell it off to oil and gas developers, let's say. And we think there's a higher value to these public lands than that."

Utah Rep. Rob Bishop has led the charge to get Congress to transfer federal public land into state hands.

Officials from the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority and its counterpart in Reno have said they don't want to comment on the controversy, but are open to bidding to host the conference next year.

President Donald Trump's nominee for Interior Secretary, Montana Rep. Ryan Zinke, has said if he is confirmed, one of his first trips will be to Bears Ears, which is sacred to local tribes, but also coveted by ranchers and oil and gas interests.

Hunter said Patagonia also objects to a proposal to shrink the boundaries of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah.

"We don't have a thriving business unless we have access to public lands, and we're afraid that in Utah, they're taking away people's ability to enjoy the outdoors," he added. "And we don't want to be in a state that does that, we want to be in a state that protects and celebrates their public lands."

The new national monuments also are attracting more attention from travel buffs. Both Gold Butte in Nevada and Bears Ears in Utah have just been named destinations for "epic road trips" by Zipcar.com.

Feb 19 in **1970** National Congress of American Indians director Bruce Wilkey testified before the Pyramid Lake Task Force (established by U.S. Interior Secretary Walter Hickel and governors Ronald Reagan and Paul Laxalt) in Reno, arguing that the U.S. Department of the Interior handling of Pyramid Lake was "a crime being perpetrated" on tribal members through "deceit" and "calculated misrepresentation", that water was seized and wasted by the creation of the Newlands desert irrigation project without compensation and that the Washoe Project (involving construction of Truckee River upstream dams and reservoirs) would further damage the Pyramid tribe

[Dee Numa](#) shared
[Native American's Lovers's photo](#)

Kwee' Na A,A (Soft A) Eagle in the Paiute Language

[Native American's Lovers](#)

