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**Standing Rock Sioux Tribal
Chairman David Archambault
found not guilty of disorderly
conduct**

By

[Sara Berlinger](#) | May 31, 2017

MORTON COUNTY, N.D. - Claps and sighs of relief in a Morton County courtroom, where a jury acquitted Standing Rock Tribal Chairman Dave Archambault and Tribal Council member Dana Yellow Fat of disorderly conduct charges.

Alayna Eagle Shield was also acquitted.

The cases go back to a protest near a Dakota Access Pipeline site last August.

Both men testified at Wednesday's hearing and are satisfied with the outcome.



It was one not guilty verdict after another involving very prominent figures with the Dakota Access Pipeline protest.

"I feel relieved you know, this is something that has been hanging over my head for a long time for almost a year now and not knowing when this was ever going to end is kind of an uneasy feeling and now that it's done I'm thankful," said Archambault.

Archambault and Tribal Councilman Dana Yellow Fat were both arrested Aug. 12 for what the State called pushing officers. Four officers provided testimony of the incidents and a video from social media showing the men's arrests.

State Attorney Ladd Erickson told the jury the men performed a political action and tried to get attention by being arrested. The defense attorney claimed that they were trying to keep people, specifically two older women, safe at the site and their actions didn't fit the definition of disorderly conduct.

"They both wanted to serve as both an example and a protection to the people of that tribe," said Erica Shively, defense attorney.

Numu Yadua / Talk Paiute

Language is power.

JUNE WORDS

TATZA.....SUMMER
TABA.....SUN
YDOEPUNNE....WARM
TABENO.....TODAY
PODE.....GREEN

PESHA.....YES, GOOD
PESHA'YOO....THANK YOU
NANISHTAHAY..PRAY
YOTSE.....GET UP
AWAMODA'A...MORNING
KOPE'E.....COFFEE

1
sumu'yoo

2
waha'yoo

3
pahe'yoo

PHRASES

KI YADUA PAA-NA.....DON'T TALK
NAKA POONE.....LISTEN WITH RESPECT
NU PESHA'YOO SUPE-DA..I LOVE YOU
NU KI PESHA NUKA'.....I DON'T DANCE GOOD
YAABE.....HURRY!
UNUETSE'E.....OH HOW CUTE!
WATAY!.....WOW! AWESOME!
UU PAZEA'A?.....ARE YOU HUNGRY?

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE !



ACROSS

- 2 Something you say when you're excited
- 5 Third
- 7 My awamooa'a wouldn't be complete without my ____
- 8 Brings us light every day
- 9 The appreciation I give to the Creator, many blessings

DOWN

- 1 What my pee'a yells at me every awamooa'a
- 3 Tatza season is always very ____
- 4 What you say when you see something real cute
- 5 All things good
- 6 June 20th is the first day of this season

Yellow Fat said he was happy to have the verdict confirmed by a jury of his peers. His wife was in the courtroom and he said he's thankful for her support.

I wasn't able to speak to Eagle Shield after she was acquitted, but the men said they were both very happy for her.

PSC issues Dakota Access hearing notices

Melissa Cossette to **Paiutie'** Language 101 Words/laughter/Community events/Information Something I made for YPT newsletter. Thought I'd share!

June 6 in **1864** residents of the Territory of Nevada voted for delegates to a constitutional convention preparatory to statehood ; in **1878** workers

and material were in readiness for the building of 31 miles of canal by the Truckee and Steamboat Springs Irrigating Canal Company; in **1927** after Indiana's governor and attorney general both admitted obtaining illegal whisky to aid seriously ill members of their families, *Time* magazine reported that Baptist minister John Roach Straton responded, "They should have permitted members of their families to have died—and have died themselves—rather than violate their oaths of office." (Dennis M)

History of Education - first half 20th Century

1900 - The [Association of American Universities](#) is founded to promote higher standards and put U.S. universities on an equal footing with their European counterparts.

1901 - [Joliet Junior College](#), in Joliet, Illinois, opens. It is the first public community college in the U.S.

1903 - [Ivan Pavlov](#) reads his paper, *The Experimental Psychology and Psychopathology of Animals*, at the 14th International Medical Congress in Madrid, explaining his concept of the conditioned reflex, an important component of [classical conditioning](#).

1904 - [Mary McLeod Bethune](#), an African American educator, founds the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls in Daytona Beach, Florida. It merges with the [Cookman Institute](#) in 1923 and becomes a coeducational high school, which eventually evolves into [Bethune-Cookman College](#), now [Bethune-Cookman University](#).

1905 - [Alfred Binet's](#) article, "[New Methods for the Diagnosis of the Intellectual Level of Subnormals](#)," is published in France. It describes his work with [Theodore Simon](#) in the development of a measurement instrument that would identify students with mental retardation. The Binet-Simon Scale, as it is called, is an effective means of measuring intelligence.

1905 - The [Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching](#) is founded. It is chartered by an act of Congress in 1906, the same year the Foundation encouraged the adoption of a standard system for equating "seat time" (the amount of time spent in a class) to high school credits. Still in use today, this system came to be called the "[Carnegie Unit](#)." Other important achievements of the Foundation during the first half of the 20th Century include the "landmark '[Flexner Report](#)' on medical education, the development of the [Graduate Record Examination](#), the founding of the [Educational Testing Service](#), and the creation of the [Teachers Insurance Annuity Association of America \(TIAA-CREF\)](#)." See the [Carnegie Foundation's home page](#) for additional information.

1909 - Educational reformer [Ella Flagg Young](#) becomes superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools. She is the [first female superintendent](#) of a large city school system. One year later she is elected president of the [National Education Association](#).

1911 - The first Montessori school in the U.S. opens in Tarrytown, New York. Two years later (1913), [Maria Montessori](#) visits the U.S., and Alexander Graham Bell and his wife Mabel found the Montessori Educational Association at their Washington, DC, home

1913 - [Edward Lee Thorndike's](#) book, *Educational Psychology: The Psychology of Learning*, is published. It describes his theory that human learning involves habit formation, or connections between stimuli (or situations as Thorndike preferred to call them) and responses ([Connectionism](#)). He believes that such connections are strengthened by repetition ("Law of Exercise") and achieving satisfying consequences ("Law of Effect"). These ideas, which contradict traditional [faculty psychology and mental discipline](#), come to dominate American educational psychology for much of the Twentieth Century and greatly influence American educational practice.

1914 - The [Smith-Lever Act](#) establishes a system of cooperative extension services connected to land grant

universities and provides federal funds for extension activities.

1916 - [Louis M. Terman](#) and his team of Stanford University graduate students complete an American version of the Binet-Simon Scale. The Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Scale becomes a widely-used individual intelligence test, and along with it, the concept of the [intelligence quotient \(or IQ\)](#) is born. The [Fifth Edition of the Stanford-Binet Scales](#) is among the most popular individual intelligence tests today. For additional information on the history of intelligence testing, see [A.C.E. Detailed History of the I.Q. Test](#).

1916 - [The American Federation of Teachers \(AFT\)](#) is founded. So is the [American Educational Research Association \(AERA\)](#).

1916 - John Dewey's [Democracy and Education. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education](#) is published. [Dewey's views](#) help advance the ideas of the "[progressive education movement](#)." An outgrowth of the progressive political movement, progressive education seeks to make schools more effective agents of democracy. His daughter, [Evelyn Dewey](#), coauthors [Schools of To-morrow](#) with her father, and goes on to write several books on her own.

1916 - The [Bureau of Educational Experiments](#) is founded in New York City by [Lucy Sprague Mitchell](#) with the purpose of studying child development and children's learning. It opens a laboratory nursery school in 1918 and in 1950 becomes the Bank Street College of Education. Its [School for Children](#) is now "an independent demonstration school for Bank Street College." This same year (1916), Mrs. Frank R. Lillie helps establish what would become the [University of Chicago Nursery School](#).

1917 - The [Smith-Hughes Act](#) passes, providing federal funding for agricultural and vocational education. It is repealed in 1997.

1917 - As the [U.S. enters W.W.I](#) the army has no means of screening the intellectual ability of its recruits. [Robert Yerkes](#), then President of the American Psychological Association and an army officer, becomes Chairman of the Committee on Psychological Examination of Recruits. The committee, which includes Louis Terman, has the task of developing a group intelligence test. He and his team of psychologists design the [Army Alpha and Beta tests](#). Though these tests have little impact on the war, [they lay the groundwork for future standardized tests](#).

1918 - [World War I ends](#) on 11 November.

1919 - The [Treaty of Versailles](#) is signed on 28 June. It officially ends the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. However, the terms of the treaty are tragically flawed, and instead of bringing lasting peace, it [plants the seeds for World War II](#), which begins twenty years later.

1919 - The [Progressive Education Association](#) is founded with the goal of reforming American education.

1919 - All states have laws providing funds for [transporting children to school](#).

1920 - [John B. Watson](#) and his assistant Rosalie Rayner conduct their experiments using [classical conditioning](#) with children. Often referred to as the [Little Albert study](#), Watson and Rayner's work showed that children could be [conditioned to fear](#) stimuli of which they had previously been unafraid. This [study could not be conducted today because of ethical safeguards](#) currently in place.

1920 - The [19th Amendment](#) is [ratified](#), giving women the right to vote.

1921 - [Louis Terman](#) launches a [longitudinal study of "intellectually superior" children](#) at Stanford University. The [study continues](#) into the 21st Century!

1922 - The [International Council for Exceptional Children](#) is founded at Columbia University Teachers College.

1922 - [Abigail Adams Eliot](#), with help from Mrs. Henry Greenleaf Pearson, establishes the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury, MA, one of the first educational nursery schools in the U.S. It becomes the [Eliot-Pearson Children's School](#) and is now affiliated with the [Eliot-Pearson Department of Child Development](#) at [Tufts University](#).

1924 - Max Wertheimer describes the [principles of Gestalt Theory](#) to the Kant Society in Berlin. [Gestalt Theory](#), with its emphasis on learning through insight and grasping the whole concept, becomes important later in the 20th Century in the development of cognitive views of learning and teaching.

1925 - [Tennessee vs. John Scopes \("the Monkey Trial"\)](#) captures national attention as John Scopes, a high school biology teacher, is charged with the heinous crime of teaching evolution. The trial ends in Scopes' conviction. The [evolution](#) versus [creationism controversy persists to this day](#).

1926 - The [Scholastic Aptitude Test \(SAT\)](#) is first administered. It is based on the [Army Alpha](#) test.

1929 - [Jean Piaget's *The Child's Conception of the World*](#) is published. His theory of cognitive development becomes an important influence in American developmental psychology and education.

1929 - The [Great Depression](#) begins with the [stock market crash](#) in October. The U.S. economy is devastated. Public education funding suffers greatly, resulting in school closings, teacher layoffs, and lower salaries.

1931 - [Alvarez vs. the Board of Trustees of the Lemon Grove \(California\) School District](#) becomes the [first successful school desegregation](#) court case in the United States, as the local court forbids the school district from placing Mexican-American children in a [separate "Americanization" school](#).

1932 - [Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) is elected president and begins bold efforts to initiate his [New Deal](#) and spur economic recovery. His wife, [Eleanor](#), becomes a champion of [human rights](#) and forever [transforms the role of American First Lady](#).

1935 - Congress authorizes the [Works Progress Administration](#). Its purpose is to put the unemployed to work on public projects, including the construction of hundreds of school buildings.

1938 - [Ladislav Biro](#) and his brother Georg patent the [ballpoint pen](#).

1939 - [Frank W. Cyr](#), a professor at Columbia University's Teachers College, organizes a national conference on student transportation. It results in the [adoption of standards for the nation's school buses, including the shade of yellow](#).

1939 - The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (first called the Wechsler- Bellevue Intelligence Scale) is developed by [David Wechsler](#). It introduces the concept of the ["deviation IQ,"](#) which calculates IQ scores based on how far subjects' scores differ (or deviate) from the average (mean) score of others who are the same age, rather than calculating them with the [ratio \(MA/CA multiplied by 100\)](#) system. Wechsler intelligence tests, particularly the [Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children](#), are still widely used in U.S. schools to help identify students needing special education.

1941 - The U.S. enters [World War II](#) after the Japanese attack [Pearl Harbor](#) on December 7. During the next four years, much of the country's resources go to the war effort. Education is put on the back burner as many young men quit school to enlist; schools are faced with personnel problems as teachers and other employees enlist, are drafted, or leave to work in defense plants; school construction is put on hold.

1944 - The [G.I. Bill](#) officially known as the [Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944](#), is signed by FDR on June 22. Some 7.8 million World War II veterans take advantage of the [GI Bill](#) during the seven years benefits are offered. More than two-million attend colleges or universities, nearly doubling the college population. About [238,000 become teachers](#). Because the law provides the same opportunity to every veteran, regardless of background, the



long-standing tradition that a college education was only for the wealthy is broken.

1945 - [World War II ends](#) on August 15 (VJ Day) with victory over Japan.

1946 - At one minute after midnight on January 1st, [Kathleen Casey-Kirschling](#) is born, the first of nearly 78 million [baby boomers](#), beginning a generation that results in unprecedented school population growth and massive social change. [She becomes a teacher!](#)

1946 - In the landmark court case of [Mendez vs. Westminster and the California Board of Education](#), the U. S. District Court in Los Angeles rules that educating children of Mexican descent in separate facilities is

unconstitutional, thus prohibiting segregation in California schools and [setting an important precedent for Brown vs. Board of Education](#).

1946 - The computer age begins as the [Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer \(ENIAC\)](#), the first vacuum-tube computer, is built for the U.S. military by [Presper Eckert and John Mauchly](#).

1946 - With thousands of veterans returning to college, [The President's Commission on Higher Education](#) is given the task of reexamining the role of colleges and universities in post-war America. The first volume of its report, often referred to as the [Truman Commission Report](#), is issued in 1947 and recommends sweeping changes in higher education, including doubling college enrollments by 1960 and extending free public education through the establishment of a network of [community colleges](#). This latter recommendation comes to fruition in the 1960s, during which [community college enrollment more than triples](#).

1946 - Recognizing "the need for a permanent legislative basis for a school lunch program," the 79th Congress approves the [National School Lunch Act](#).

1947 - In the case of [Everson v. Board of Education](#), the U.S. Supreme Court rules by a 5-4 vote that a New Jersey law which allowed reimbursements of transportation costs to parents of children who rode public transportation to school, even if their children attended Catholic schools, did **NOT** violate the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.

1948 - In the case of [McCollum v. Board of Education](#), the Supreme Court rules that schools cannot allow "[released time](#)" during the school day which allows students to participate in religious education in their public school classrooms.

Citations: Sass, Edmund (2012). Retrieved from <http://www.cloudnet.com/~edrbsass/educationhistorytimeline.html> on 4/30/2012

[Myron Dewey](#) [DJI GO](#)

Many of these short clips are captured and edited in the moment.

For all you mobile environmental journalistic drone pilots, DJI has an editor inside their app for easy mobile editing as you document historical moments, environmental disasters or constitutional violations.

Documented Sacred Stone Camp in Feb 2017. ... [See More](#)

Sacred Stone Camp

The upside down flag posted by the veterans represented a sign of distress. The camps demonstrate sustainability with solar, wind and community. Everyone helped each other in so many different ways from cutting wood to several cooking kitchens. It was a beautiful time to document the solidarity... www.skypixel.com

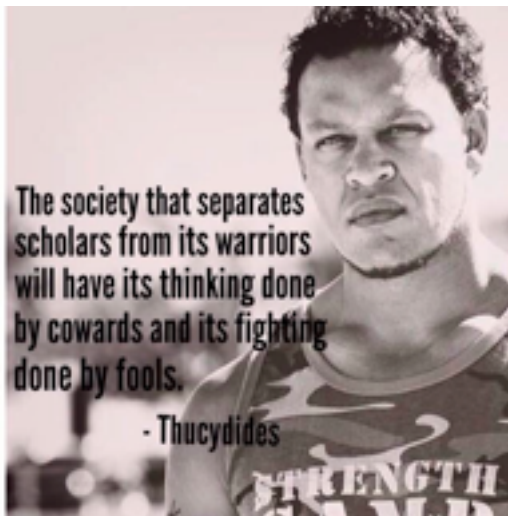
House subcommittee finally takes up tribal bills after going silent

The House Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs is taking up three pro-tribal bills at a hearing on June 7. indianz.com

Check out this incredible internship opportunity in Sacramento.

Documentary Internship

Intern for an award-winning radio documentary team with community engagement at the heart of it all. capradio.org



Senate bill reauthorizes housing programs questioned by Trump

President Donald Trump raised alarms when he questioned the legality of tribal housing programs but key lawmakers aren't buying into his line of thinking. indianz.com

***** **West**

Papua: The Genocide That Is Being Ignored by The World

A recent effort conducted by the Brisbane Archdiocese's Catholic Justice and Peace Commission found West Papua was experiencing a "slow motion genocide."

thelastamericanvagabond.com

Beyond Organic: How Regenerative

Farming Can Save Us From Global Catastrophe

[https://](https://www.ecowatch.com/regenerative-agriculture-cummins-242809_2458.html)

www.ecowatch.com/regenerative-agriculture-cummins-242809_2458.html

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Walker River Paiute Tribe added **6 new photos**.

Attention Higher Education Students get ready for 2017/2018 school year. The deadline is July 1, 2017. If you have any questions, please email educationdirector@wrpt.us or call 773-2478

(Note: see below; this is only one of the forms to be filled out. sdc)

After the graduate dinner there will be a Teen Dance held at the Schurz Community Center
8pm-11pm hosted by the Empowering Community Alliance



Walker River Paiute Tribe

Office of Education

P.O. Box 220 Schurz, Nevada 89427

Ph: (775) 773-2478

Walker River Paiute Tribe Student Contract

This contract is made and entered into for the _____ semester _____ for which the Tribal Grant is awarded. The student applying for the Tribal Grant recognizes that is agreement is between the student and Walker River Paiute Tribe Education Department.

Please read and initial

I, the recipient, shall complete and submit a Tribal Grant application each semester. _____

I shall complete and submit Free Application for Federal Aid (FAFSA) application for the academic year. _____

Complete and submit all financial aid forms as required by the school institution for each academic year, including FAFSA even though I maybe ineligible. _____

I understand if I do not maintain the minimum 2.0 GPA, that I could be placed on academic probation for the next semester. _____

I understand that if I do not complete the probationary semester with the minimum 2.0 GPA, my funding will be suspended until I can earn 12 credits with other funding sources. _____

I understand there will be no extension given if all required documentation is not submitted by the deadline and that my incomplete application will not be considered. _____

I understand that I need to provide an official transcript after Fall semester and an official transcript after the Spring semester has ended. _____

I understand if I accept funds and then withdraw from school and do not return the funds, I will be suspended from the Tribal Grant Program. Until it is paid back. _____

STUDENT SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

Reminders:

June 5-8 - Society of American Indian Government Employees - 14th Annual National Training Program "Standing Together" in Scottsdale. For more information check the [website](#).

June 5-29 - AILDI Summer Session: Language Education & Linguistics: A Holistic Immersion Experience. UA, Tucson. For information call (520) 621-1068.

June 6-8 - 2017 8th Annual NIHB National Tribal Public Health Summit. Anchorage, Alaska. For information click [here](#).

June 7 - Arizona Living Well Institutes "Sustaining Chronic Disease Self-Management Education in Arizona." 9:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Held at Sonntag Pavilion at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix. For information call (480) 367-6937.

June 8-9 - 2nd Annual Teen & Young Parent National Conference. Leadership, Education, Awareness, and Diversity. Sheraton Mesa Hotel at Wrigleyville West. Mesa, Arizona. For information click [here](#).

June 10 - Native American Recognition Days at the Diamondbacks. 7:10 p.m. Dbacks vs. Milwaukee Brewers. Presented by Gila River Casinos. Discounted tickets. First 20,000 fans through the gates will receive a Dbacks pool towel. Festivities begin at 5:00 p.m. when the gates open and live entertainment including Native American drum groups, dancers and vocalists. **Check out the NATIVE HEALTH activity near the Sandlot area.** For more information or tickets click [here](#).

June 10 - Gathering of Native Americans Workshop. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Phoenix Indian Center, 4520 N. Central Avenue, 6th Floor Conference Room, Phoenix. For youth and parents. Food provided. Free transportation. For information call (602) 264-6768 or email [them](#).

Federal Water Tap/Circle of Blue:

EPA, Interior Will Not Release Regulatory Reform Reports

Neither the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency nor the Interior Department would send Circle of Blue reports written by "regulatory reform" task forces that are assigned to identify regulations for revision or repeal.

The reports, due the end of May, were mandated by executive order 13777, issued by President Trump on February 24. The press offices of both agencies, which are deeply involved in federal water policy, acknowledged that the respective task forces had submitted the reports. But neither would release the documents, saying they were for discussion among the department leadership.

"It's an internal deliberative," wrote Enesta Jones, EPA spokeswoman, in an email. I have filed Freedom of Information Act requests for both reports, so stay tuned.

Softer Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines

The U.S. Forest Service proposes to relax forest management standards to allow for the construction of the [Mountain Valley](#) and [Atlantic Coast](#) natural gas pipelines that would cross

West Virginia and Virginia. Amendments to the forest management plans are needed for the projects to gain federal construction permits. The amendments involve the use of heavy machinery on easily degraded soils and the size of construction corridors.

Feinstein on Groundwater

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), is making the rounds on California groundwater. In an [opinion column](#) in the *Sacramento Bee*, the long-serving Democrat objected to an aquifer pumping project in Southern California that has received new life in the Trump administration. Feinstein claims that the Cadiz project will dry up springs in the Mojave Desert ecosystem and that the project is rife with conflicts of interest between its leaders and Trump appointees. Supporters counter with the argument that the project received state and federal permits and has passed a state environmental review.

House Representatives Want Answers on Clean Water Act Case

The chairs of the House judiciary and agriculture committees [sent a letter to Jeff Sessions](#), the attorney general, asking about a federal lawsuit that has stirred controversy about enforcement of farming exemptions in the Clean Water Act. A California farmer is being fined \$US 2.8 million for damaging wetlands. The farmer claims that he was tilling the field, which is an exempt activity. The Army Corps of Engineers says that he was “deep ripping” — a more vigorous disruption of the land — and damaging seasonal wetlands.

In their letter, the representatives want clarification on how the Department of Justice prosecutes these cases and question whether legislative action is needed to protect farmers from such lawsuits.

DOE Water-Energy Policy Database

Bookmark this one. The Department of Energy has developed [a database of federal, state, and local water laws and policies](#) that influence energy production. The database is searchable by jurisdiction, state, water rights doctrine, or permitting program. The maps section shows the threshold of surface water withdrawals above which a state permit is required.

Cool? Yes. But could it be more useful? The DOE wants to know. The department [is soliciting suggestions](#) for improvements, changes, or additions. Send comments to EPSA.Database@hq.doe.gov by August 4. Comments must include your name, contact info, and company name and contact info. Comments must also be sent as a Microsoft Word document attached to the email.

Trump on Infrastructure

The *Columbus Dispatch* reports that the president [will tout investment in river locks and dams](#) during a visit on Wednesday to the Ohio River region. Trump outlined his [infrastructure initiative](#) in the fiscal year 2018 budget proposal.

\$44 million Amount of loans pledged by three international financial institutions for the Agua Zarca dam project, which was opposed by murdered Honduran activist Berta Caceres. All three institutions have [said they will pull their support for the project](#). *Guardian*

In context: [Murders of activists defending safe water and environment rise sharply](#).

Nevada tribes a step closer to legally growing, selling marijuana

Native American tribal governments in Nevada will now be able to negotiate directly with the governor's office on marijuana, thanks to legislation passed Friday. Senate Bill 375, which opens the door for legal negotiations on ... m.lasvegassun.com

(Given the 100 years of controversy over this issue, [hate thinking about the lives

disturbed, hours spent in rancor, dollars expended on what now seems trivial] it was amazing to watch how smoothly it proceeded.....a really interesting session for tribes. Congrats. sdc)

Tribal Nations Continuing to Support Action on Climate Change and Paris Accord

WASHINGTON, DC - In spite of the disappointing news that President Trump has decided to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change, Tribal Nations, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), and the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) remain firmly committed to representing and advancing Indigenous peoples' interests in the ongoing process of implementing the Agreement.

"We will work to ensure that all parties respect, promote, and consider Indigenous peoples' rights in all climate change actions, as is required by the Paris Agreement," said NARF

Executive Director John Echohawk. [Click here to read more.](#)

NARF.ORG CO Office (main) 303-447-8760

AK Office 907-276-0680

DC Office 202-785-4166

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***Thanks to Dennis M:***

**June 5** in **1874** a smallpox outbreak that closed schools and depressed business in Elko prompted a sanitary meeting at the court house and a plea to the Central Pacific Railroad to help pay for the costs of fighting the disease (which locals claimed was brought to Elko by the railroad) such as spraying the town with chloride of lime; in **1911** with a new state convict labor law in effect, convicts were being used to build a highway between Reno and Carson City, and Ormsby County commissioners were laying plans for convicts to build a highway between Carson and Lake Tahoe;

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## **[Doris Seale, 1936-2017](#)**

Designed to help readers develop a critical eye about representations of American Indians in children's and young adult books

[americanindiansinchildrensliterature.blogspot.com](http://americanindiansinchildrensliterature.blogspot.com)

