

Journal #3910 from sdc 6.12.17

We Are All in This Together

Tahnee Robinson Elevated to Director of Player Development for UNR Basketball Program

As Oil Starts to Flow Through Dakota Access Pipeline, Resistance Faces Paramilitary Security Force

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Penobscot protesters at anti-Trump rally confront Maine attorney general over water rights

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The True Flag

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Could this be the end of the line for the old-fashioned telephone call?

Dollar Book Swap Reno

New Film 'Wind River' Takes Place on a Native Reservation, Features Native Stars

Mark Trahan: Enough! Trump Has Abdicated on Climate - Now It's Up to Us



[Bixi Nibe](#)

The Paris Accord is also unacceptable for the Indigenous Peoples as we should be included with a Lead Role in all international initiatives to Save Mother Earth. This Accord failed, as did all previous efforts...we CAN and must do better and launch REAL Innovative solutions.
— at [Planet Earth](#).

**Tahnee Robinson
(Northern
Cheyenne)
Elevated to
Director of Player
Development for
Nevada Women's**

Basketball Program

<http://www.ndnsports.com/tahnee-robinson-northern-cheyenne-elevated-to-director-of-player-development-for-nevada-womens-basketball-program/>

As Oil Starts to Flow Through Dakota Access Pipeline, Resistance Faces Paramilitary Security Force

Amy Goodman and Antonia Juhasz, Democracy Now!

Excerpt: "The very same day President Trump announced he is pulling the United States out of the landmark 2015 climate accord, oil began flowing through the \$3.8 billion Dakota Access pipeline. Trump greenlighted the Dakota Access pipeline, along with the Keystone XL pipeline, as one of his first environmental actions in office."

[READ MORE](#)

With prayers, drums and chainsaws, dismantling of 'Scaffold' begins

Video (01:10) : Dismantling of the controversial "Scaffold" structure at the Walker began after a sacred Native American ceremony.

2 p.m. ceremony marks the beginning of the end for work in Minneapolis Sculpture Garden.

By **[Alicia Eler](#)** Star Tribune <http://strib.mn/2rApKsp>

Video (01:10) : Dismantling of the controversial "Scaffold" structure at the Walker began after a sacred Native American ceremony. Shari L. Gross

Chief Arvol Looking Horse looked out at a crowd of at least 200 people gathered Friday afternoon at the Minneapolis Sculpture Garden to observe the dismantling the controversial sculpture "Scaffold" began.

"I would like to offer our thank you to everyone who made this possible," Looking Horse said as 2 p.m. church bells clanged in the background. "For some of our families this is nothing new. As Dakota people we are very resilient."

Sage was burned for the ceremony, which continued with a song and drumming. Standing to the right of a group of Dakota elders, Walker Art Center Executive Director Olga Viso, deputy director David Galligan and Minneapolis Park Board Superintendent Jayne Miller held tobacco in their palms.

Looking Horse, from the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, is regarded as spiritual leader for all three main branches of the Sioux nation, the Dakota, Nakota and Lakota. He spoke prayers as the crowd watched solemnly. A young man passed the tobacco among people inside a fenced-off area — some taking a small amount, others a handful. He also offered tobacco to spectators standing at the fence nearby.

Sage was waved over a crew of Native construction workers who will take apart the two-story high steel-and-metal structure over the next few days, overseen by Dakota spiritual leaders and elders.

Then chainsaws began biting into the wood, accompanied by yells and yelps and howls. Construction workers started at the top of the structure, chopping the wood off in chunks. Smell of fresh cut wood, sage and tobacco filled the air as the drum circle and chants rang out.

“Scaffold,” by Los Angeles artist Sam Durant, was to have been among 16 new works in the renovated garden. Now the wood will be piled and removed for a ceremonial burning near Fort Snelling, presumably next week, though no timetable has been announced.

“It was supposed to be art,” said one woman as she spoke on the phone. People in the crowd seemed in agreement that this piece was not art — that it was a reminder of death and genocide, as the Dakota contend.

The artist was not present for the dismantling. Modeled in part upon the gallows used to execute 38 Dakota men in Mankato following the U.S.-Dakota War in 1862, Durant’s work drew objections after Viso belatedly reached out to the Native community late last week.

“We didn’t hear about this until last Thursday,” said Sheldon Wolfchild in an interview before the ceremony. Wolfchild, a filmmaker from the Lower Sioux Agency northwest of Mankato, was among a group of elders who determined the sculpture’s fate in a meeting Wednesday with Viso and Minneapolis officials. “We had five days to organize and bring our spiritual leaders together,” he said.

Wolfchild later addressed the ceremony: “We represent the spirit of good feelings. Domination and dehumanizations that has affected all of First Nations [indigenous peoples] and people across the country... this symbol of taking down negative energy to use in a negative way to justify way of taking our land and spiritual belief system will now end.

“Remember in a good way what this historical truth has brought us. We begin to dismantle negativity. When we take this down, our children will not have to see this image again.”

The dismantling process is being undertaken by an American Indian-owned construction firm who are working for no compensation. Work is expected to take four days, though the concrete pad poured for the structure may remain for some time — perhaps into the grand opening of the Sculpture Garden June 10, which was postponed a week because of the controversy.

[Exxon Shareholders Vote to Force Company to Disclose Climate Risks](#)

Samantha Page, ThinkProgress

Page writes: "In a first, the oil and gas giant will be forced to consider risks to its assets as the world moves to a low-carbon future." [READ MORE](#)

Exxon Shareholders Score Major Climate Victory

https://www.ecowatch.com/exxon-shareholders-climate-vote-2428167784.html?utm_source=EcoWatch+List&utm_campaign=e2b2aff192-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_49c7d43dc9-e2b2aff192-85895669

Penobscot protesters at anti-Trump rally confront Maine attorney general over water rights

<http://www.pressherald.com/2017/06/03/penobscot-protesters-at-anti-trump-rally-confront-maine-attorney-general-over-water-rights/>

Timeline of Public Education - 1800's

1801 - [James Pillans](#) invents the [blackboard](#).

1812-1815 - The [War of 1812](#), sometimes called the "Second War of Independence," occurs for multiple reasons, including U.S. desires for territorial expansion and British harassment of U.S. merchant ships. The war begins with an unsuccessful invasion of Canada by U.S. forces. Though the [Treaty of Ghent](#), signed on December 24, 1814, supposedly ends the war, the final battle actually takes place January 8, 1815 with [U.S. forces defeating the British at New Orleans](#).

1817 - The [Connecticut Asylum at Hartford for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons opens](#). It is the first permanent school for the deaf in the U.S. [Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc](#) are the school's co-founders. In 1864, Thomas Gallaudet's son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, helps to start [Gallaudet University](#), the first college specifically for deaf students.

1821 - The first public high school, [Boston English High School](#), opens .

1823 - [Catherine Beecher](#) founds the [Hartford Female Seminary](#), a private school for girls in Hartford, Connecticut. She goes on to found more schools and become a [prolific writer](#). Her sister, [Harriet Beecher Stowe](#), an influential abolitionist, is the author of [Uncle Tom's Cabin](#).

1827 - The state of [Massachusetts passes a law](#) requiring towns of more than 500 families to have a public high school open to all students.

1829 - The [New England Asylum for the Blind](#), now the Perkins School for the Blind, opens in Massachusetts, becoming the first school in the U.S. for children with visual disabilities.

1836 - The first of [William Holmes McGuffey's](#) readers is published. Their secular tone sets them apart from the Puritan texts of the day. The [McGuffey Readers](#), as they came to be known, are among the most influential textbooks of the 19th Century.

1837 - [Horace Mann](#) becomes Secretary of the newly formed Massachusetts State Board of Education. A visionary educator and proponent of public (or "free") schools, Mann works tirelessly for increased funding of public schools and better training for teachers. As Editor of the *Common School Journal*, his belief in the importance of free, universal public education gains a national audience. He resigns his position as Secretary in 1848 to take the Congressional seat vacated by the death of John Quincy Adams and later becomes the first president of [Antioch College](#).

1837 - Eighty students arrive at [Mount Holyoke Female Seminary](#), the first college for women in the U.S. Its founder/president is [Mary Lyon](#).

1837 - The [African Institute](#) (later called the Institute for Colored Youth) opens in Cheyney, Pennsylvania. Now called [Cheyney University](#), it the oldest institution of higher learning for African Americans.

1839 - The first state funded school specifically for teacher education (then known as ["normal" schools](#)) opens in Lexington, Massachusetts.

1848 - [Samuel Gridley Howe](#) helps establish the [Experimental School for Teaching and Training Idiotic Children](#), the first school of its kind in the U.S.

1849 - [Elizabeth Blackwell](#) graduates from Geneva Medical College, becoming the first woman to graduate from medical school. She later becomes a pioneer in the education of women in medicine.

1851 - The [New York State Asylum for Idiots](#) opens.

1852 - Massachusetts enacts the [first mandatory attendance law](#). By 1885, 16 states have compulsory-attendance laws, but most of those laws are sporadically enforced at best. All states have them by 1918.

1853 - Pennsylvania begins funding the [Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children](#), a private school for children with intellectual disabilities.

1854 -The [Boston Public Library](#) opens to the public. It is the first major tax-supported free library in the U.S.



1854 - Ashmun Institute, now [Lincoln University](#), is founded on October 12, and as [Horace Mann Bond](#), the university's eighth president states in his book, [Education for Freedom: A History of Lincoln University](#), it becomes the "first institution anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the arts and sciences for male youth of African descent." The university's many distinguished alumni include [Langston Hughes](#) and [Thurgood Marshall](#).

1856 - The [first kindergarten](#) in the U.S. is started in Watertown, Wisconsin, founded by Margarethe Schurz. Four years later, [Elizabeth Palmer Peabody](#) opens the first "formal" kindergarten in Boston, MA.

1857 - [The National Teachers Association](#) (now the National Education Association) is founded by forty-three educators in Philadelphia.

1859 - [Charles Darwin's](#) [The Origin of Species](#) is published on November 24, introducing his theory that species evolve through the process of natural selection, and setting the stage for the controversy surrounding teaching the [theory of evolution](#) in public schools that [persists to this day](#).

1860 - [Abraham Lincoln](#), an anti-slavery Republican, is elected president.

1861 - [The U.S. Civil War](#) begins when [South Carolina secedes](#) from the union and along with 10 other states forms the Confederate States of America. The shooting

begins when [Fort Sumter](#) is attacked on April 12. With the exception of the First Morrill act of 1862, educational progress is essentially put on hold until the war's end.

1862 - [The First Morrill Act](#), also known as the "[Land Grant Act](#)" becomes law. It donates public lands to states, the sale of which will be used for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Many prominent state universities can trace their roots to this forward-thinking legislation.

1863 - [President Lincoln](#) signs the "[Emancipation Proclamation](#)" on January 1.

1865 - The [13th Amendment](#) is passed, abolishing slavery.

1865 - The Civil War ends with [Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse](#). Much of the south, including its educational institutions, is left in disarray. Many schools are closed. Even before the war, public education in the south was far behind that in the north. The physical devastation left by the war as well as the social upheaval and poverty that follow exacerbate this situation.

1865 - [Abraham Lincoln is assassinated](#), and [Andrew Johnson](#), a southern Democrat and advocate of state's rights, becomes President.

1866 - The [14th Amendment](#) is passed by Congress as one of the reconstruction amendments. If ratified by three-fourths of the states, it would give all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizenship and equal protection under the law.

1867 - The [Department of Education](#) is created in order to help states establish effective school systems.

1867 - After hearing of the desperate situation facing schools in the south, [George Peabody](#) funds the two-million-dollar Peabody Education Fund to aid public education in southern states.

1867 - [Howard University](#) is established in Washington D.C. to provide education for African American youth "in the liberal arts and sciences." Early financial support is provided by the [Freedmen's Bureau](#).

1867 - [Christopher Sholes](#) invents the "modern" typewriter. Known as the [Sholes Glidden](#), it is first manufactured by [E. Remington & Sons](#) in 1873.

1867 & 1868 - The four [Reconstruction Acts](#) are passed over [President Andrew Johnson's](#) veto. They divide the south into military districts and require elections to be held with freed male slaves being allowed to vote.

1868 - In spite of opposition by southern states, the [Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution](#) is ratified and becomes law. It guarantees privileges of citizenship including due process and equal protection under the law including the right to vote for freed male slaves. It becomes the basis for the rulings in [Brown v. Board of Education](#) and [Pylar v. Doe](#) as well as many other important court cases.

1869 - Congress passes the [15th Amendment](#). It prohibits states from denying male citizens over 21 (including freed slaves) the right to vote.

1869 - Boston creates the [first public day school for the deaf](#).

1873 - The [Panic of 1873](#) causes bank foreclosures, business failures, and job loss. The economic depression that follows results in reduced revenues for education. Southern schools are hit particularly hard, making a bad situation even worse.



1873 - [The Society to Encourage Studies at Home](#) is founded in Boston by [Anna Eliot Ticknor](#), daughter of Harvard professor [George Ticknor](#). Its purpose is to allow women the opportunity for study and enlightenment and becomes the first correspondence school in the United States.

1874 - The Michigan State Supreme Court rules that [Kalamazoo may levy taxes to support a public high school](#), setting an important precedent for similar rulings in other states.

1875 - The [Civil Rights Act](#) is passed, banning segregation in all public accommodations. The Supreme Court rules it unconstitutional in 1883.

1876 - [Edouard Seguin](#) becomes the first President of the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Persons, which evolves into the [American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities](#).

1876 - [Meharry Medical College](#) is founded in Nashville, Tennessee. It is the [first medical school in the south for African Americans](#).

1876 - The [Dewey Decimal System](#), developed by [Melvil Dewey](#) in 1873, is published and patented. The DDC is still the world's [most widely-used library classification system](#).

1877 - [Reconstruction formally ends](#) as [President Rutherford B. Hayes](#) removes the last federal troops from the south. The foundation for a system of legal segregation and discrimination is quickly established. Many African Americans flee the south.

1879 - The [first Indian boarding school](#) opens in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It becomes the model for a total of [26 similar schools](#), all with the goal of assimilating Indian children into the mainstream culture. The schools leave a controversial legacy. Though some see them as a noble, albeit largely unsuccessful experiment, many view their legacy to be one of [alienation and "cultural dislocation."](#) The [Carlisle Indian Industrial School](#) closes in 1918. Famous athlete [Jim Thorpe](#) is among the school's thousands of alumni.

1881 - [Booker T. Washington](#) becomes the first principal of the newly-opened [normal school in Tuskegee, Alabama](#), now [Tuskegee University](#).

1884 - The [first practical fountain pen](#) is patented by [Lewis Waterman](#).

1887 - The [Hatch Act of 1887](#) establishes a network of agricultural experiment stations connected to land grant universities established under the [First Morrill Act](#).

1889 - [Jane Addams](#) and her college friend [Ellen Gates Starr](#) found [Hull House](#) in a Chicago, Illinois neighborhood of recent European immigrants. It is the first settlement house in the U.S. Included among its many services are a kindergarten and a night school for adults. [Hull House](#) continues to this day to offer [educational services](#) to children and families.

1890 - The [Second Morrill Act](#) is enacted. It provides for the "more complete endowment and support of the colleges" through the sale of public lands. Part of this funding leads to the [creation of 16 historically black land-grant colleges](#).

1891 - [Stanford University is founded](#) in 1891 by former California Governor and railroad tycoon [Leland Stanford](#) in memory of his son, Leland Jr.

1892 - Formed by the [National Education Association](#) to establish a standard secondary school curriculum, the [Committee of Ten](#), recommends a college-oriented high school curriculum.

1896 - [Homer Plessy](#), a 30-year-old African American, challenges the state of Louisiana's "Separate Car Act," arguing that requiring Blacks to ride in separate railroad cars violates the 13th and 14th Amendments. The U.S. Supreme Court upholds the Louisiana law stating in the majority opinion that the intent of the 14th Amendment "[had not been intended to abolish distinctions based on color.](#)" Thus, the Supreme Court ruling in the case of [Plessy v.](#)

[Ferguson](#) makes "separate but equal" policies legal. It becomes a legal precedent used to justify many other segregation laws, including "separate but equal" education.

1898 - The [Spanish American War](#) makes [Theodore Roosevelt](#) a hero, and the United States becomes an international power.

[Climate change threatens Joshua trees](#) [Hanford Sentinel](#)

The plants, actually huge lilies and cousins of the far more common yuccas whose flowers dot much of *California* during the spring, depend on ground water to ...



"In my whole life, I have known no wise people (over a broad subject matter area) who didn't read all the time — none. Zero. You'd be amazed at how much Warren reads — and how much I read. My children laugh at me. They think I'm a book with a couple of legs sticking out."
--Charlie Munger

Munger, of course, is the billionaire business partner of Warren Buffett and the Vice Chairman at Berkshire Hathaway.

http://www.businessinsider.com/book-recommendations-from-charlie-munger-2015-9?utm_source=powerinbox-revenuestripe&utm_medium=email&pi_clickid=06144_b921750479292234cc8d8dd0495&pi_creativeid=158229

delanceyplace.com **Today's selection -- from *The True Flag* by Stephen Kinzer.** The late 1800s were the years in which European powers, especially England, aggressively expanded their empires across Africa and Asia. With the Spanish-American War of 1898, some in the United States were tempted to pursue this same course. This led to a great national debate between the "expansionists" and the "anti-imperialists":

"Many Americans wished to see [freedom's] blessings spread around the world. In 1898 they began disagreeing passionately on how to spread those blessings.

"Anti-imperialists saw themselves as defenders of freedom because they wanted foreign peoples to rule themselves, not be ruled by Americans. They saw the seizure of faraway lands as

blasphemy against what Herman Melville called 'the great God absolute! The center and circumference of all democracy! His omnipresence, our divine equality!'

"Expansionists found this preposterous. They believed that concepts like freedom, equality, and self-government had meaning only for developed, responsible nations -- that is, nations populated and governed by white people. Others, they asserted, were too primitive to rule themselves and must be ruled by outsiders. By this logic, dusky lands could only be truly free when outsiders governed them. If natives did not realize how much they needed foreign rule, and resisted it, that was further proof of their backwardness.

"No one promoted this view more colorfully or to greater effect than Theodore Roosevelt, the assistant secretary of the navy. In a letter to his fellow imperialist Rudyard Kipling, Roosevelt scorned 'the jack-fools who seriously think that any group of pirates and head-hunters needs nothing but independence in order that it be turned forthwith into a dark-hued New England town meeting.' As the national debate intensified, he came to embody America's drive to project power overseas.

"Mark Twain believed Roosevelt's project would destroy the United States. Roosevelt and Twain moved in overlapping circles and knew each other, but geography separated them for years. Twain traveled and lived abroad for much of the 1890s. In Fiji, Australia, India, South Africa, and Mozambique, he had been appalled by the way white rulers treated natives. His frame of historical and cultural reference was far broader than Roosevelt's. He saw nobility in many peoples, and found much to admire abroad -- quite unlike Roosevelt, who believed that 'the man who loves other countries as much as he does his own is quite as noxious a member of society as a man who loves other women as much as he loves his wife.' Instead of seeing the United States only from within, Twain compared it to other powers. He saw his own country rushing to repeat the follies he believed had corrupted Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires. That way, he warned, lay war, oligarchy, militarism, and the suppression of freedom at home and abroad.

"These adversaries -- Roosevelt and Twain -- were deliciously matched. Their views of life, freedom, duty, and the nature of human happiness could not have been further apart. World events divided them even before their direct confrontation began. When Germany seized the Chinese port of Kiaochow (later Tsingtao) in 1897, both men were out-raged, but for different reasons. Twain opposed all foreign intervention in China; Roosevelt worried only that Germany was pulling ahead of the United States in the race for overseas concessions. Roosevelt considered colonialism a form of 'Christian charity.' Twain pictured Christendom as 'a majestic matron in flowing robes drenched with blood.' ...

"Acutely aware of each other's popularity, neither [Roosevelt nor Twain] publicly denounced the other. Among friends, though, both were free with their feelings. Roosevelt said he would like to 'skin Mark Twain alive.' Twain considered Roosevelt 'clearly insane' and 'the most formidable disaster that has befallen the country since the Civil War.'

"Roosevelt was not the conceptualizer or organizer or leader of the imperialist movement. Twain filled none of those roles for the anti-imperialists. Nonetheless they would become the most

prominent, most admired, and most reviled spokesmen for their opposing causes. In mid-1898, Roosevelt was waiting impatiently for a chance to leap into history. Twain was planning his return to the United States. The stage was set for their confrontation."

Related Excerpt: [we are a conquering race](#) (We=WASPS, that is! sdc)

[The True Flag: Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, and the Birth of American Empire](#)

Author: [Stephen Kinzer](#) Publisher: [Henry Holt and Co.](#)

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[First Canadian Salmon Tests Positive For Fukushima Radiation \(Cesium 134\)](#)

(EnviroNews Oregon) — Tillamook County, Oregon — Seaborne cesium 134, the so-called “fingerprint of Fukushima,” has been detected on US shores for the first time researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) said this month. WHOI is a crowd-funded science seawater sampling project... [environews.tv](#)

[Energy department awards \\$202.94M contract for Nevada sites](#)

SOC LLC to provide facility

protection, patrol services and protection of nuclear materials at Nevada National Security Site and some facilities at Nellis Air Force Base for up to five years under ...

Officials in Florida may be forced to **[implement emergency pumping measures in Lake Okeechobee if summer rains fail to end a severe drought](#)**. Lake levels are currently so low that they threaten water supplies used for farming, Everglades restoration, and as a back-up for South Florida communities. *Sun-Sentinel*

In context: [Political, financial, and ecological barriers block water solutions in South Florida](#).

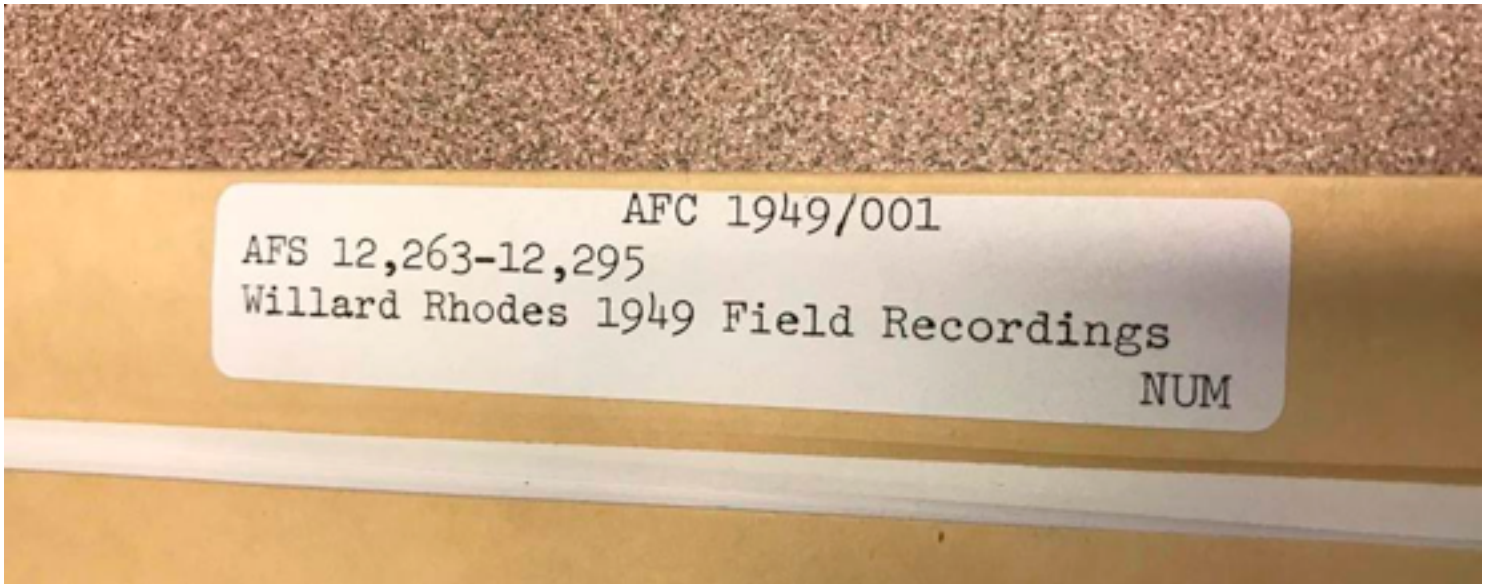
[A New Central American Alliance Against Mining](#)

Sandra Cuffe, NACLA

Cuffe writes: "Miguel López took cover in the shade at the entrance to the hilltop cemetery. It was approaching noon in the mountains of western Honduras, and the sun beat down on the Azacualpa Environmental Committee members gathered to discuss their ongoing battle with Aura Minerals, a Canadian mining company." [READ MORE](#)

Heidi Barlese at The Library of Congress.

Listening to Frank John. My Dads uncle, singing war dance, round dance, and hg songs. ❤️📱.
Song catcher skills, don't fail me now.



Could this be the end of the line for the old-fashioned telephone call?

Twenty states where AT&T is the primary carrier have voted to end landline service but some worry about the change would fall disproportionately on seniors cbsnews.com

Dollar Book Swap Reno @Dollarbookswapreno

We are an affordable bookstore with a emphasis on community. All of our books, dvds, and cds are \$2 and under. We are located at 50 East Greg St. Suite 108 on the corner of Greg and McCarran.

New Film 'Wind River' Takes Place on a Native Reservation, Features Native Stars

Wind River feature film has supporting all-star Native cast, including Gil Birmingham, Graham Greene and Martin Sensmeier. Watch the trailer!

indiancountrymedianetwork.com <http://bit.ly/2sy1eVQ>

Enough! Trump Has Abdicated on Climate - Now It's Up to Us

Mark Trahant, YES! Magazine

Trahant writes: "It's official. The United States is on the wrong side of history. With the Paris agreement, nearly every country in the world joined together and pledged voluntary action on climate change. Everyone involved knew that this accord could have been - should have been - much tougher." [READ MORE](#)