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Thousands Once Spoke His Language in the Amazon. Now, He's the Only One.

From the NV Legislature of the past

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Herbert Hoover - Hoover Dam to Central Arizona Project

The Hoover Commission - Indian Policy



QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Amadeo García, he wants Taushiro to come back. He wants it, he dreams of it, he longs for it, and he suffers to know that he's the last speaker."

AGUSTÍN PANIZO, a government linguist trying to document Taushiro, a tribe that vanished into the jungles of the Amazon basin in Peru. Amadeo García García is the last native speaker of their language.

Thousands Once Spoke His Language in the Amazon. Now, He's the Only One. By **NICHOLAS CASEY**

The Taushiro tribe vanished into the jungles of the Amazon basin in Peru generations ago. Amadeo García García is now the last native speaker of their language.

From the NV Legislature of the past

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Memorializing the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management to amend the federal law and regulations to permit native Indians free access to public lands for pine nut harvesting. Assembly Joint Resolution No. 44—Messrs. Homer, Jacobsen, Getto, Howard, Mrs. Frazzini, Miss Foote, Mrs. Brookman and Mr. Bryan.

1694

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Memorializing the Congress to enact legislation which declares that the Federal Government holds specific California land in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe. Assembly Joint Resolution No. 47—Committee on Public Resources. 1730

Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center - Nebraska State Historical Society

<https://history.nebraska.gov/conservation-center>

About Us. The *Ford Conservation center* is a regional conservation facility, part of the Nebraska State Historical Society. We offer services to private individuals, museums and libraries, corporations, and state and federal agencies. Services include the conservation examination and treatment of three-dimensional objects, ...

Saving Your Treasures: Native American Items | netnebraska.org **netnebraska.org/basic-page/television/saving-your-treasures-native-american-items**

Native American (or ethnographic) objects can be made of many different materials, including leather, bone, glass beads, textiles, wood, metals, stone, etc. They are very complex and often very reactive to their environment. Owners should be careful when handling these materials as many historic objects of this nature ...

Plains Indian Ledger Art | Project Overview

<https://plainsledgerart.org/overview/>

Current PILA digitizing methodology and standards are based on those developed by Nebraska State Historical Center, *Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center*, Digital Imaging Laboratory. Its digital standards can be viewed online. PILA digitizes ledger drawings depending on the fragility and conservation requirements of the ...

The Care of Leather and Fur | Connecting to Collections Care Online ...

<https://www.connectingtocollections.org/leatherandfur/>

Sep 26, 2013 - Saving Your Treasures: Organic Materials, Animal Materials: Skin & Leather, Nebraska State Historical Society, *Gerald Ford Conservation Center* ... chief conservator, Center of the West; Fran Ritchie, Andrew W. Mellon Conservation Fellow at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American *Indian*.

Moccasins Pouch Attachment Future Work - SPACT Research Center spact-center.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Final-Poster.pdf

Center the moccasins seem to have been loaned by a gentleman in Denver,. CO to a museum on 08/25/1937 marking the correct month and year of the massacre. The next record is from the *Gerald F. Ford Conservation Center* who proposed to do repair work in 2002, though nothing seemed to come of it. Afterwards, Ann ...

Resources for Individuals | Oklahoma Cultural Heritage Trust

www.culturalheritagetrust.org/node/51



Resources for Individuals. General Information; Preparing Your Family Treasures, Library of Congress · Documenting Your Family Heirlooms, *Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center* · Dusting and Cleaning Collections and Heirlooms, *Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center* · Why Not Fix it Yourself? *Gerald R. Ford Conservation* ...

[Candice Birchum](#)

Hey Schurz peeps! We are having a speaker and COMEDY show tonight! We will be having Susies BBQ for dinner. Also Jessica Quartz has volunteered to watch your lil kiddos during the show at the gym...how awesome is that! Please share 📷

HOLIDAY COMEDY SHOW



Comedian and Speaker Mylo Smith

COME JOIN US FOR A NIGHT OF FOOD AND LAUGHTER!

SCHURZ NEVADA TRIBAL GYM THURSDAY December 28th 6pm

COME AND CELEBRATE THE HOLIDAYS WITH US! ALL INVITED TO THIS FREE EVENT! SHOW STARTS AT 6pm. WITH A MEAL TO BE SERVED BY THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT! DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE EVENT!

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT CANDICE BIRCHUM (775 773 2478)



[Bob Tregilus](#)

Just some boring range basking in late afternoon Christmas day sunlight in the Great Basin. Nothing to see here, move along now.

[Bob Tregilus](#)

Christmas day sunset over Fallon, NV.



[**The Library of Congress No Longer Wants All the Tweets**](#)

By NIRAJ CHOKSHI

Having archived almost 12 years' worth of public tweets, the institution says it has enough and intends to be more selective.



The Central Arizona Project canal snakes 336 miles across the desert to deliver water to three counties in the heart of the state. Photo © J. Carl Ganter / Circle of Blue

In context: [Utilities move to break Arizona's coal-water link.](#)

CAP made possible by the construction of Hoover - or Boulder Dam - for which Herbert Hoover was the engineer to choose the site. sdc

Delanceyplace.com End of Year Selections: Terrible Presidents

Today's encore selection -- from *One Summer: America, 1927* by Bill Bryson. Herbert Hoover went from a spectacular career in mining to international acclaim and celebrity in a war relief effort to derision and blame for the Great Depression:

"Fortunately, America had a figure of rocklike calm -- a kind of superman, a term that he was not embarrassed to apply to himself in private correspondence -- to whom it could turn in times of crisis such as [the Mississippi flood of 1927]. His name was Herbert Hoover. Soon he would be the most derided president of his time -- quite an achievement for someone elected in the same decade as Warren G. Harding -- but in the spring of 1927 he was, and by a very wide margin, the world's most trusted man. He was also, curiously, perhaps the least likable hero America has ever produced. The summer of 1927 would make him a little more of both.

"Herbert Clark Hoover was born in 1874 thirty miles west of the Mississippi (he would be the first president from west of that symbolically weighty boundary) in the hamlet of West Branch,

Iowa, in a tiny white cottage, which still stands. His parents, devout Quakers, died tragically early -- his father of rheumatic fever when little Bert was just six, his mother of typhoid fever three years later -- and he was sent to live with an uncle and aunt in Oregon. ...

"Though he never finished high school -- his uncle, disregarding his brightness, sent him to work as an office boy in Salem, Oregon, instead -- Hoover nurtured a fierce ambition to better himself. In 1891, at age seventeen, he passed the entrance examinations for the brand-new Leland Stanford Junior University (or just Stanford as we now know it), which then was a free school. As a member of Stanford's first-ever class, he studied geology and also met there his future wife, Lou Henry, who by chance was also from Iowa. (They would marry in 1899.) Upon graduating, Hoover took the only job he could find, in a gold mine in Nevada City, California, loading and pushing an ore cart ten hours a day seven days a week for 20 cents an hour -- a meager salary even then. That this was the permanent lot for his fellow miners seems never to have troubled him. Hoover was a great believer in -- and a living embodiment of -- the notion of personal responsibility.

In 1897, still in his early twenties, Hoover was hired by a large and venerable British mining company, Bewick, Moreing and Co., and for the next decade traveled the world ceaselessly as its chief engineer and troubleshooter -- to Burma, China, Australia, India, Egypt, and wherever else the company's mineralogical interests demanded. ... After a decade in the field, Hoover was brought back to London and made a partner in Bewick, Moreing. ...

"He would very probably have passed his life in wealthy anonymity but for a sudden change in circumstances that thrust him unexpectedly into the limelight. When war broke out in 1914, Hoover, as a prominent American, was called on to help evacuate other Americans stranded in Europe -- there were, remarkably, over 120,000 of them -- and he performed that duty with such efficiency and distinction that he was asked to take on the much greater challenge of heading the new Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"Belgium was overwhelmed by war, its farms destroyed, its factories shut, its foodstocks seized by the Germans. Eight million Belgians were in real peril of starving. Hoover managed to find and distribute \$1.8 million worth of food a week, every week, for two and a half years -- 2.5 million tons of it altogether -- and to deliver it to people who would otherwise have gone unfed. The achievement can hardly be overstated. It was the greatest relief effort ever undertaken on earth, and it made him, deservedly, an international hero. By 1917, it was reckoned that Hoover had saved more lives than any other person in history. One enthusiast called him 'the greatest humanitarian since Jesus Christ,' which of course is about as generous as a compliment can get. The label stuck. He became to the world the Great Humanitarian.

"Two things accounted for Hoover's glorious reputation: he executed his duties with tireless efficiency and dispatch, and he made sure that no one anywhere was ever unaware of his accomplishments. Myron Herrick, America's avuncular ambassador in Paris, performed similar heroic feats in occupied France without receiving any thanks from posterity, but only because he didn't seek them. Hoover by contrast was meticulous in ensuring that every positive act associated with him was inflated to maximum importance and covered with a press release."

Herbert Hoover: Only US President to Have Lived on Indian Reservation

<https://indiancountrymedianetwork.com/.../herbert-hoover-only-us-president-to-have-...>

Aug 2, 2016 - Hoover lived with an uncle who was an *Indian* agent on the Osage Nation when he was 6 years old, and fought for better schools and hospitals as *Pres*

Herbert Hoover: Statement on Indian Affairs. - The American ... **www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=22510**

January 3, 1930

I HAVE a press question with respect to the reorganization and progress in the Indian Bureau. I have emphasized the necessity for this reorganization by the appointment of Mr. [Charles J.] Rhoads as the head of the Bureau and of Mr. [J. Henry] Scattergood as his assistant, and Secretary Wilbur is giving it his very special attention.

We have presented to Congress a request for an increased appropriation of some \$3 million for next year's budget, and, in the meantime, we have submitted an estimate in the deficiency bill for some increase for the balance of this year. The purposes of these increases are mainly to build up the education and health facilities, to change the direction of educational work and to develop the industrial improvement of the Indians. The support to the schools and health program has not been adjusted to meet the reduced postwar purchasing power of money. The result has been to ever pinch the allotments for food and clothing for Indian children. The present allowance is about 20 cents per day for each child for food, and it must be doubled if they are to be maintained in reasonable health. We have 338,000 Indians. The broad problem is to better train the Indian youth to take care of themselves and their property. It is the only course by which we can ultimately discharge this problem from the Nation, and blend them as a self-supporting people into the Nation as a whole.

The Indian Bureau is recommending to the Congress a number of changes in the laws bearing on Indian affairs. The recommendations are designed to secure better administration of the very large properties owned by the Indians and to correct many things in the administration of these properties that will make for citizenship.

Note: On August 11, 1930, the White House released the text of a report to the President, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles J. Rhoads, detailing the progress and accomplishments of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Citation: Herbert Hoover: "Statement on Indian Affairs.," January 3, 1930. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=22510>

The Hoover Commission

Posted on [December 16, 2012](#) by [Ojibwa](#)

Following World War II, the United States was facing an enormous debt created by the war and by the recovery from the Great Depression. As Congress met and pondered in its great wisdom how to reduce the debt and reduce government services, many politicians began to look at the poorest people in the United States: the American Indians. For many, paying down the debt and rebuilding the countries destroyed by the recent war could be done by reducing America's obligations to the Indians. If the United States could just transfer wealth from the poor (the Indians) to the wealthy (corporations), the United States could build its economy and reduce the debt. If the United States didn't have to live up to treaty obligations, the country would have money to invest in Europe and Japan.

To figure out the best way to reduce government services, Congress in 1947 created a special commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover. The economic policies of the Hoover Presidency had not been particularly successful, but by this time most politicians had forgotten the role of his policies in creating the Great Depression. With regard to American Indians, Hoover's presidency was repressive and disastrous, intending to destroy Indian cultures while ignoring treaties, the constitution, and a number of Supreme Court rulings.

The legislation creating the Hoover Commission had been drafted by conservative Republicans who had envisioned that the final report would be submitted to a newly elected Republican President. Eight of the twelve members of the Commission were selected by two Republicans. Most of the members of the Commission felt that many government services should be turned over to private enterprise.

In the 1940s, pressure to get the United States out of the Indian business by getting rid of treaties, tribes, reservations, and Indian cultures came from many fronts. In 1945, the *Reader's Digest* had published an article by Missouri politician O. K. Armstrong entitled "Set the American Indians Free" which characterized reservations as concentration camps and criticized the trust relationship regarding land use as a way of fostering perpetual guardianship. The article called for Indians to be freed from property right restrictions and racial segregation. This would allow their property to be more easily transferred to wealthy non-Indians. The Secretary of the Interior asked to be allowed to write a rebuttal to the article, but *Reader's Digest* refused.

Christian missionary groups rallied behind the article and distributed 3,500 copies of it. Armstrong was asked to speak to the Indian Committee of the Home Missions Council of North America. Armstrong, like many other non-Indians, felt that Indians should be fully assimilated into American culture like other immigrants to the United States.

In 1948, O. K. Armstrong wrote another article for *Reader's Digest*, "Let's Give the Indians Back to the Country," in which he emphasized the incompatibility of Indian tribal citizenship and tribal sovereignty within the United States.

In 1949, the Hoover Commission issued its report. The Commission recommended that American Indians be economically, culturally, and politically integrated into American society.

According to the Commission the assimilation of Indians into American society must once again become the cornerstone of federal policy. The Commission either ignored or was unaware of the fact that the policy of assimilation had been documented as a massive failure that resulted in Indian poverty.

The Commission recommended that the federal government transfer responsibility for Indian services to the states and that the government enforce a policy of assimilation. Once again, the Commission seemed unaware that the states, according to the Supreme Court, were the worst enemies of the tribes and that the constitution considered the tribes as sovereign nations.

According to the Hoover Commission:

“The basis for historic Indian culture has been swept away. Traditional tribal organization was smashed a generation ago. ... Assimilation must be the dominant goal of public policy.”

This report laid the foundation for a new Dark Ages for American Indian tribes. Indians were not consulted about the changes in Indian policies. It was simply assumed that they were eager to abandon their tribal cultures and to enter into the American mainstream.

Followed by FDR/John Collier’s “New Deal for Indians” which brought the Indian Reorganization and ultimately the Indian Claims Act, so scaring certain sectors, that the Eisenhower Administration Act brought you the Indian Termination Act which was also characterized as “ a new Dark Ages for American Indian tribes. Indians were not consulted about the changes in Indian policies. It was simply assumed that they were eager to abandon their tribal cultures and to enter into the American mainstream.”

Kennedy/Johnson’s Office of Economic Opportunity/War on Poverty brought another 180 turn in US federal policy and Nixon (goaded by Teddy Kennedy and Walter Mondale) finalized the reversal with a major twist, “The Indian Education and Self Determination Act”.

Guess what?! History is repeating itself with this Administration: the old playbook is back! Hold on to your treaties, boundaries, rights of way, water rights, US Constitutional rights, etc., etc.

There you have it.....a quick 100 years of US-Tribal relations. But don’t forget the 300 years prior with England, France, Russia, etc, and for some, the 400 years prior with Spain. sdc