

Journal #3967

from sdc

8.23.17

NAISA, largest scholarly organization devoted to Indigenous issues to meet in Tongva territory

Sweeping Changes to Sage Grouse Plans

INFR-Indian National Finals Rodeo Tickets for the 2017 INFR are on sale NOW!

Miss (Ms.) Native America USA contestants

Over 500 armed men from Lumbee Tribe surrounded the KKK at Hayes Pond, NC on 1.18.58

'Hate Crimes Target Native Americans in Nevada and U.S. Bordertowns'

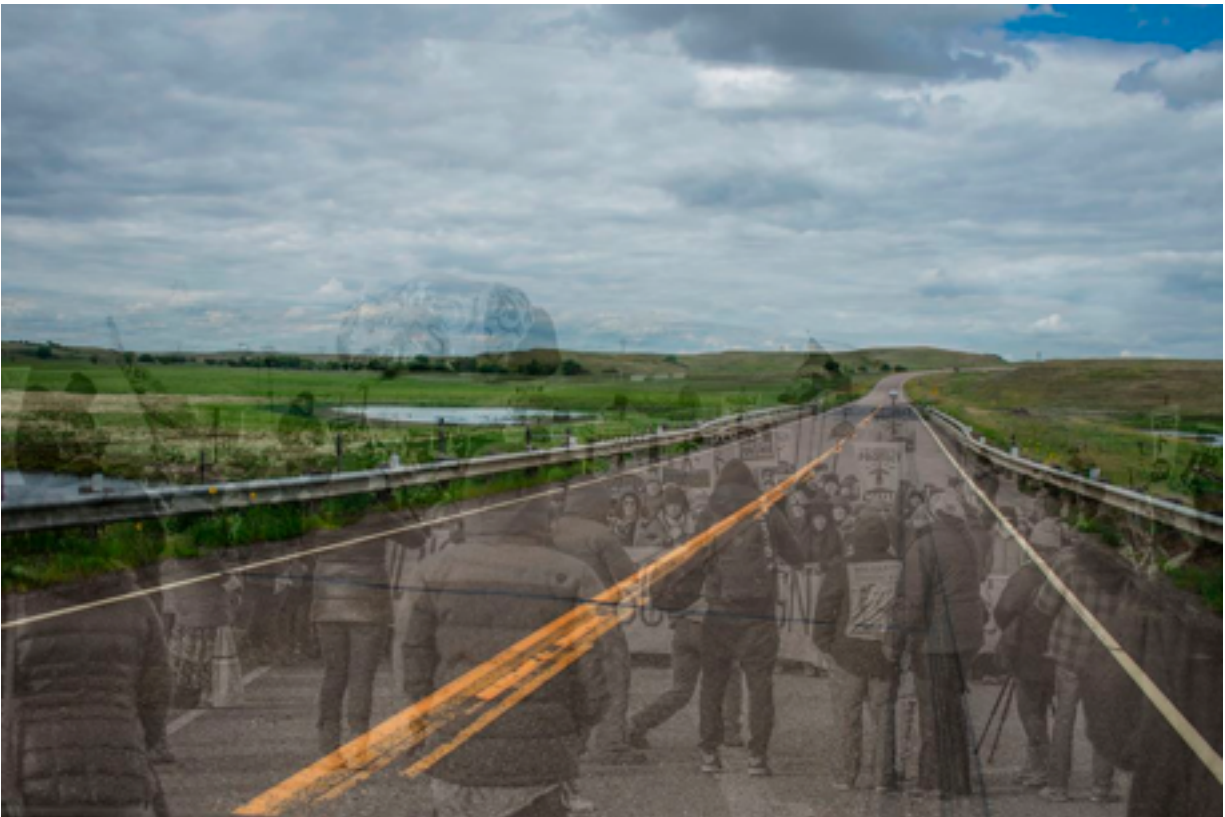
Sea Lions

The Great Mystery Wakan Tanka

100 Knight-Hennessy Scholarships Available

The Spiritual Truth Why American Indians Would Keep Long Hair? A Tale Untold

Will New York City remove statue of Christopher Columbus?



[Bucky Harjo](#)

Many strong prayers were left upon this bridge, this road, it's all we had to keep us strong, to keep us safe, to keep us united. Our prayers have not ended, they have gone to the four directions.



[KRNV News 4](#) 8.22 @ 4pm

The Carson City Sheriff's Office has advised evacuations for Paiute and Shoshone streets on the Carson Colony due to the [#VoltaireCanyonFire](#). <http://bit.ly/2wkFPFg>

SWEEPING CHANGES TO SAGE GROUSE PLANS

The Interior Department in August released its review of 98 West-wide sage grouse management plans that were finalized in 2015 after a decade of research and negotiations. Some governors and industry groups applaud the recommendations, because they give states more flexibility and could open up lands for development. Critics say the report values oil and gas over the sage grouse, and that its recommendations would undo the work of existing plans. Here are a few key takeaways:

A greater sage grouse in Baker County, Oregon. A new report released by the Interior Department suggests scaling back protections for the imperiled bird. Nick Myatt/Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Changing boundaries

The recommendations include evaluating

and perhaps eliminating focal areas and priority conservation areas that limit development in the bird's most sensitive habitat.

Population targets

Instead of focusing on overall habitat health and resilience, the report recommends population targets as a measure of conservation success.

What's next?

Lawsuits over the 2015 management plans from Idaho, Nevada and Utah will continue, while the Interior Department discusses the report with states, feds, ranchers, developers and conservationists. More recommendations will come this fall, and again in early 2018. -Tay Wiles

[INFR-Indian National Finals Rodeo](#) Tickets for the 2017 INFR are on sale NOW!

[Jocelyne Berengaria Houghton's](#)
[Photos](#) **'Resilience'**

Artist: Erin Genia, 2017

Installed at the Seattle Center

**'Aweeshkore xaa,
'ekwaa'a xaa**

**(We are happy you
are here)**

From May 17-19, 2018,

the American Indian

Studies Center at

University of

California, Los Angeles

and its Southern

California co-hosts will

welcome NAISA, the

largest scholarly

organization devoted

to Indigenous issues

**and research, to Yaanga (Downtown Los Angeles) on the traditional,
ancestral, and unceded territory of the Tongva.**



Los Angeles is home to the largest Indigenous populations in the US. It is our aim to highlight the incredibly rich landscape of Indigenous Los Angeles at NAISA 2018. Our meeting will be set in downtown on what used to be the village of Yaanga before Tongva dispossession. As the city grew, so did Indigenous populations in Los Angeles. Many American Indians, Latin American Indigenous peoples, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians have come to the rich land of the Gabrieliño/Tongva for a variety of reasons, whether it was from following the rich trade of sea otters, fishing or whaling, or being driven from their homes by the economic tyranny of federal Indian policy, or fleeing persecution of the Mexican government against Indigenous peoples. Many from the Pacific and Global South would follow and make Los Angeles their home. To learn more about the history of Tongva land and how these communities have made their home in LA, we invite you to visit Mapping Indigenous LA's website where you will find storymaps and more information: mila.ss.ucla.edu.

Extending out from LA and into the Southern California region, we find 19 federally recognized tribes and hundreds more who are not yet recognized. We will provide more information about the amazing community sites for you to visit. Also, there is a plethora of culturally rich museums that hold important archives of Indigenous knowledge as well as contemporary work.

Today we meet as communities to learn from each other, devise anti-colonial strategies and ignite conversations about a decolonial future. We hope that you will join us for this exciting conference!

For questions or inquiries, please contact us at naisa2018localhost@gmail.com.

Save the Date May 17–19, 2018
InterContinental Hotel 900 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90017

For more information about the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association, visit naisa.org

Yaavetam

people of

Yaanga

Yaa (place of) **nga**: in of, place of

Tongva

To Earth **ng** place of **VA** from

UCLA American Indian Studies Center 3220 Campbell Hall, Box 951548 LA, CA 90095

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NAISA Conference 2018

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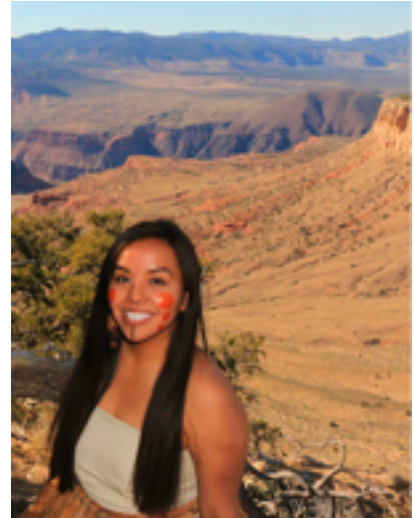
**At the
2017
Silver
State
Gourd
Society
Event**



MEET MNAUSA CONTESTANT #4: **Jalene Kanayurak** hails from Barrow (Utqiagvik), Alaska, a member of the Iñupiaq Tribe located north of the Arctic Circle. The 23-year-old nurse received her Bachelor's Degree from the University of New England in Portland, Maine. Kanayurak, who currently works as an Emergency Room Nurse looks forward in obtaining her Master's in either Nursing or in Health Administration. Her platform is to help the Indigenous communities by promoting Health and Wellness throughout Indian Country. PHOTO/Connie Masterson

MEET MNAUSA
CONTESTANT #3: **Jewel**

Honga hails from Peach Springs, Arizona, the 27-year-old is an enrolled member of the Hualapai Tribe, but is also half Navajo. Honga earned two Bachelors Degree in Business Management and Marketing from Northern Arizona University and plans on continuing her education pursuing a JD/MBA dual program. - Honga is working on bringing her Hualapai youth program to life.... [See More](#)



MEET MNAUSA
CONTESTANT #2: **Tomasina Gilliam** hails from Tamarac, Florida, the 26-year-old is a member of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Gilliam holds a Masters Degree in Public Health from Everglades University and a current student working toward a Doctorate Degree at Lynn University. Originally from Fort Pierce, FL, Gilliam works as an Advance Career Development personal influencing youth with innovative ways of accomplishing their personal goals. Her platform is the preservation of the Indigenous languages and promoting higher education. PHOTO/Cynecia Welch

MEET MNAUSA CONTESTANT #1: **Sharona Eskeets** hails from Newman, California, the 25-year-old is a member of the Navajo Tribe and a student at Brigham Young University. In her fourth year as a student at BYU, Eskeets traveled the world through the university's program "Living Legends," promoting her Native American heritage. Eskeets, originally from Bloomfield, NM speaks three languages which includes Spanish and French. Her platform is to promote substance abuse



prevention throughout Indian Country. PHOTO/McKenna Shurtleff

MEET MNAUSA CONTESTANT #5: Chanelle Amber-Dawn Tilden hails from Klagetoh, Arizona, a member of the Navajo Tribe. The 25-year-old obtained a Bachelor's Degree from Arizona State University and interning at the Bureau of Land Management Phoenix (AZ) District. She is a current student at Prescott College working on her Master's Degree in Environmental Studies. Tilden's platform is to empower Native youth through environmental stewardship - to spread the message throughout Indian Country of the importance of protecting our natural resources for future generations.

PHOTO/Hannah Manuelito



MEET MNAUSA CONTESTANT # 6:

Autumn Rose Miskweminanocsqua Williams hails from Long Island, New York, a member of the Shinnecock Nation. The 24-year-old has a Bachelor's Degree in Mass Communication and a minor in Business from Virginia Commonwealth University. She is currently a Marketing and Communication Assistant at Peconic Land Trust, a company which conserves Long Island's working farms, natural lands, and heritage. Williams' platform is to spread the message of empowering Indigenous women throughout Indian Country by focusing on identity connection to the larger society, and the ability to encourage one another. Photo/Mehtab Kaur

Title: Indigenous Research Institute for Student Empowerment Program (I-R.I.S.E.)

Date: Wednesday, August 23rd through Friday, August 25th 2017

Time(s): 10:00am to 2:00pm Wednesday, August 23rd, 10:00am to 2:00pm Thursday, August 24th and 4:00pm to 6:00pm Friday, August 25th 2017 for Family Dinner with the Native American Alumni Chapter and the Native American Student Organization at UNR.

Location: Joe Crowley Student Union, 3rd Floor, The Center: Every Student, Every St...[See](#)

[More](#)





[Matt Remle](#)

On January 18, 1958 over 500 armed men from the **Lumbee Tribe surrounded the KKK** at Hayes Pond in North Carolina. The KKK had been seeking to establish a presence in the area and decided to target the Lumbee to bolster their campaign. When the Lumbee men showed up they shot out the lights the Klan were using for their rally and began shooting at the Klansman, whom fled from the scene and never established a presence in that area. Pictured are Charlie Warriax and Simeon Oxendine of the Lumbee who captured the KKK flag that night. This pic was featured in Time magazine.

'Hate Crimes Target Native Americans in Nevada and U.S. Bordertowns'

[by John Redhouse, Dineh](#)

Censored News is a service to grassroots Indigenous Peoples engaged in resistance and upholding human rights. bsnorrell.blogspot.com

920: Number of “problem” California **sea lions** on the Columbia River and tributaries that could be killed annually to protect salmon.

77: Percent of the region’s sea lion population that would represent (based on 2006 population estimates).

In July, the House Committee on Natural Resources passed the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, which allows permit holders to kill California sea lions on a 112-mile stretch of the Columbia River. Proponents, including the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, say the bill will help endangered salmon populations. But critics caution that the bill undermines federal protections such as the Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act and National Environmental Policy Act, without addressing the root causes of salmon declines, primarily habitat destruction and dams. The bill heads to a vote in the House

next. -Maya L. Kapoor



The Great Mystery Wakan Tanka

The six grandfathers / He Sapa

Mount Rushmore before carving

The Black Hills in South Dakota is an area which is historically linked to several tribes, including the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Kiowa. As a sacred area, it was used for making contact with the spirit world and obtaining spiritual power. It was here that many Indians conducted ceremonies such as the vision quest, the Sun Dance, and others. It was here that they gathered the sacred medicines-the plants-that they needed for healing and for ceremonial use.

By the 1870s, Americans were spreading rumors that that Black Hills were unoccupied, that they were an area which Indian people did not use. Illegal expeditions into the area somehow ignored all of the Indian hunting parties which they encountered, and which were reported in their journals, and told of an empty area waiting for “development” by non-Indians who would redeem the area from its paganism and make it a part of modern America.

The theft of the Black Hills from the Sioux has been widely reported by both historians and the popular media. The theft, however, involved more than just taking the land: it also involved renaming it. All of the geographic features within the Black Hills had Indian names in 1877, but over the next couple of decades these names were replaced by non-Indian names.

In 1884, New York City attorney Charles E. Rushmore came to the Black Hills to check on legal titles to some properties. On coming back to camp one day, he asked Bill Challis about the name of a mountain. Bill is reported to have replied:

“Never had a name but from now on we’ll call it Rushmore.”

With that offhand comment, the mountain known to the Sioux as Six Grandfathers became Mount Rushmore. The Sioux name had been an important part of their oral tradition and their association with the land. The new name reflected the American lack of concern for the history of the land and the importance of attorneys in their society.

The wealth generated from the gold and the cattle in the Black Hills was not enough to satisfy American greed. By the 1920s, people were looking for new ways of exploiting the Black Hills. In other parts of the country, tourism was proving to be an economic asset, and so, in 1923, Doane Robinson, the South Dakota state historian, came up with an idea to bring tourists (and their money) into the state. His idea was to commission a sculptor to transform one of the tall narrow, granite rock formations in the Black Hills into memorials of major figures from the mythic narrative of the American west. In his vision, he saw giant memorials to heroes such as George Armstrong Custer, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and perhaps the Sioux chief Red Cloud, which would stand along a new highway and lure tourists away from Yellowstone National Park.

The next problem was how to bring the vision into reality. To solve this, Robinson turned to Gutzon Borglum, the son of Danish Mormon immigrants who had made the ten-week trek along the Mormon trail through Indian lands to Salt Lake City. Borglum was one of the most famous sculptors of the time. Borglum had been involved with the carving of a massive bas-relief monument to the heroes of the Confederacy at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Borglum was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and Stone Mountain was used as a site to revitalize the Klan.

Robinson had initially envisioned the carvings on a series of geological features known as “The Needles,” but Borglum found them unsuitable for carving and selected the Six Grandfathers (Mount Rushmore) instead. The new plan was assailed by naturalists who pointed out that it would desecrate the natural beauty of the Black Hills. Robinson replied:

“God only makes a Michelangelo or a Gutzon Borglum once in a thousand years.”

Borglum changed the original vision of the project and proposed a “Shrine of Democracy” which would focus on Presidential portraits. He would later state:

“The purpose of the memorial is to communicate the founding, expansion, preservation, and unification of the United States with colossal statues of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.”

In 1926, Borglum began carving the faces of four presidents out of a mountain in the Black Hills, land sacred to the Lakota people. The sculptor, who admired Manifest Destiny and saw the conquest of the Lakota and the theft of their sacred land as justifiable, dedicated the sculptures to the Expansion of the United States. From Borglum’s perspective, Manifest Destiny, an expression of racial superiority, was an expression of the rightful order of the world.

The Great Mystery Wakan Tanka

100 Knight-Hennessy Scholarships Available **Deadline: 27 September 2017**

Open to: high-achieving students who are independent thinkers, display purposeful leadership, and have a civic orientation

Scholarship: Full funding includes tuition, stipend, graduate program and related academic expenses, with additional financial support available

Description

Knight-Hennessy Scholars is an international graduate-level scholarship program for study at Stanford University. Established in 2016, the program prepares students to take leadership roles in finding creative solutions to complex global issues. Scholars receive full funding to pursue any graduate degree at Stanford and have additional opportunities for leadership training, mentorship, and experiential learning across multiple disciplines.

Each year up to 100 high-achieving students (50 in the first year) who are independent thinkers, display purposeful leadership, and have a civic orientation will receive full funding to pursue a graduate education at Stanford.

Eligibility

You are eligible to apply to the Knight-Hennessy Scholars program if you are applying to enroll in any full-time graduate degree program at Stanford (for example, but not limited to, DFA, Eng, JD, MA, MBA, MD, MFA, MS, or PhD) or if you plan on pursuing one of Stanford's many joint- and dual- graduate degree options (for example, but not limited to, MD+PhD, JD+MA, MBA+MS).

The Stanford education of Knight-Hennessy Scholars is fully funded. The Knight-Hennessy Scholars program funds up to the first three years of your graduate education, and if your degree program exceeds three years — such as an MD or PhD program, or a Stanford dual- or joint-degree program — then your Stanford home department will fund the remainder of your education to the extent consistent with its standard funding commitment for that program. (That is, for example, typically six years for PhDs in education, five years for PhDs in humanities.)

While we are excited to build a cohort that reflects the breadth of excellence at Stanford, there are no allocations or quotas by discipline or program. Please note, however, that we will give priority to applicants who will spend at least two years at Stanford: we do not believe one year is sufficient to form the community we envision and benefit from the leadership platform we are developing.

Scholarship

- Full funding includes tuition, stipend, graduate program and related academic expenses, with additional financial support available.
- Pursue any graduate degree at Stanford, from PhDs in arts, education, engineering, humanities, or social sciences to professional degrees in business, law, or medicine.
- Build skills in leadership and communication that will empower you to work across disciplines and to scale creative solutions for complex challenges.

- Students who earned a bachelor's degree in 2013 or later are eligible to apply to the pioneer class of Knight-Hennessy Scholars.

Please note: We highly recommend that you apply using a current version of Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox.

Application

Below, we explain what the application process entails. There are two applications: one is for the Knight-Hennessy Scholars program, and the other is for your Stanford graduate degree program. Your Knight-Hennessy Scholars program application is due by 1:00pm (Pacific Time) on September 27, 2017. In order to apply, [register HERE](#).

The Spiritual Truth Why American Indians Would Keep Long Hair? A Tale Untold

<http://onlinenative.net/2017/08/20/the-spiritual-truth-why-american-indians-would-keep-long-hair-a-tale-untold/>

On CNN....Columbus Circle needs to change its name too.

[Will New York City remove statue of Christopher Columbus?](#)

Monuments linked to the Confederacy aren't the only ones being called into question.

Christopher Columbus has become a polarizing figure in history. So now the statue of the Italian explorer in Columbus Circle might just be on the chopping block.

fox5ny.com

