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Wild rice waters a big reason Indian tribes oppose Enbridge pipeline project
Mass timber: Tall wood buildings for high-performance design (USGBC Northern California)
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RG 75 - Nevada
Land or money?
After a Win at '48 Hour Film Project Portland', Native Crew Looks for Win in Paris
Pete Homer Jr.



From Star Tribune: **Wild rice waters a big reason Indian tribes oppose Enbridge pipeline project**

The Ojibwe say wild rice waters would be increasingly at risk if a pipeline planned by Calgary-based Enbridge comes to fruition.

<http://strib.mn/2yyBIZ5>

[Mass timber: Tall wood buildings for high-performance design \(USGBC Northern California\)](#)

Center of the West - sample of exhibits

EASTERN WOODLANDS NATIVE AMERICANS

Curated by PARUL 8 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

Adornment in the West: Turquoise & Silver

Curated by Marg2309 36 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

Step 3 contrasting native past and present

Curated by Liz Feller 6 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

Women and Men's leggings

Curated by Majel B 33 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

Women and Men's Footwear

Curated by Majel B 19 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

"Accessories"

Curated by Majel B 22 objects [Visit this exhibit »](#)

<https://collections.centerofthewest.org/exhibits>

More: <https://collections.centerofthewest.org/treasures/indexpartial=0&bbm=0&wg=0&cfm=0&pim=1&dmnh=0&ondisplay=0>

We are pleased to announce the Call for Papers for the **Third International Conference on Communication & Media Studies**, held **18–19 October 2018** at the **University of California at Berkeley** in **Berkeley, USA**.

Founded in 2015, the International Conference on Communication & Media Studies offers an interdisciplinary forum for the discussion of the role of media and communications in society.

We invite proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, colloquia, virtual posters, or virtual lightning talks. The conference features research addressing the [annual themes](#) and the **2018 Special Focus: "Alt-Media - The Shifting Tide of Political Communication."**

For more information regarding the conference, use the links below to explore our conference website.

[Call for Papers](#)
[Themes](#)
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[Conference History](#)
[Submit a Proposal](#)

Submit your proposal by 20 October 2017.

We welcome the submission of proposals to the conference at any time of the year before the final submission deadline. All proposals will be reviewed within two to four weeks of submission.

Today's selection -- from *American Sphinx* by Joseph J. Ellis. Thomas Jefferson discarded his deeply held convictions regarding small government to engineer the Louisiana Purchase, a transformative acquisition for the country and the greatest increase in American territory until the massive land acquisitions under President James Polk. Jefferson handled the purchase with decisiveness and skill:

"There was nothing miniature about the American West, nothing less than grandiose about Jefferson's vision of its future role in American history and nothing but extraordinary presidential leadership, matched with even more extraordinary good fortune, that produced the

Louisiana Purchase. When word reached Washington in 1803 (on July 4 no less) that France had agreed to the sale of the Louisiana Territory for fifteen million dollars, the American republic doubled in size overnight. Even compared with the legendary purchase of Manhattan from the Indians for a pittance, the acquisition of half a continent for about three cents an acre was a bigger steal. It was unquestionably the greatest achievement of the Jefferson presidency and, with room left for scholarly quibbling about Abraham Lincoln in 1861, Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930s and Harry Truman in 1945, one of the most consequential executive actions in all of American history.

"It was fashionable for many years to tell the story of the transaction primarily as a meditation on the influence of dumb luck. 'Napoleon threw the province, so to speak, at Livingston, Monroe, Madison and Jefferson,' wrote one historian, 'and they share between [sic] them -- equally -- whatever credit there was in catching it and holding it -- that is all.' This interpretation represented a continuation of Federalist explanations at the time. '[T]he acquisition has been solely owing to a fortuitous concurrence of unforeseen and unexpected circumstances,' said an editor in the *New York Evening Post*, 'and not to any wise or vigorous measures on the part of the American government.' The fairer judgment would seem to be that Jefferson was both more fortunate and more prescient than anyone realized at the time. And his nearly mystical sense of the American West made him more flexible in the implementation of his political principles than at any other time in his public life. To seize an empire, it turned out, required an imperial president. ...

"Jefferson regarded Spanish ownership of the vast western region of North America as essentially a temporary occupation that conveniently bided time for the inevitable American sweep across the continent. Of all the European powers, Spain, the chronically weak 'sick man of Europe,' was, as Rufus King put it, 'the most proper to possess a great empire with insignificance.' When rumors reached Washington in 1802 that Spain had ceded its rights in North America, including the all-important control over the Mississippi, to Napoleon and France, Jefferson immediately recognized the French presence as a fundamental shift in the strategic situation; it both threatened American security and blocked westward American expansion. Without quite shouldering Madison to the sidelines, Jefferson assumed personal control over the diplomatic initiative to remove this unacceptable intrusion of a major European power onto the American continent.

"His instructions to Robert Livingston, the newly appointed American ambassador to France, minced no words. He apologized for temporarily displacing the secretary of state but explained that he 'cannot forbear recurring to it personally, so deep is the impression it makes in my mind.' The sale of the Louisiana region to France was a major disaster that 'completely reverses all the political relations of the United States and will form a new epoch in our political course.' It constituted, he believed, the greatest challenge to American independence and national integrity since the American Revolution: 'There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy,' he explained to Livingston. That epicenter of American national interest was New Orleans. Despite past friendship with France and despite his own personal affinity for the Franco-American alliance, the moment France occupied New Orleans the two nations must become mortal enemies. 'From that moment,' he concluded ominously, 'we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.' Given his deep and lifelong hatred of

England, Jefferson was effectively describing French control of the Mississippi as the equivalent of an international earthquake that moved all the geological templates into a new pattern.

"Though eminently capable, Livingston possessed the singular disadvantage of not being a Virginian. Jefferson wanted someone on the ground in Paris whom he could trust implicitly. So he in effect ordered James Monroe, a Jefferson protégé currently serving as governor of Virginia, to become a special envoy to France. '[T]he circumstances are such as to render it impossible to decline,' Jefferson observed dramatically, because 'on the event of this mission, depends the future destinies of this republic.' Monroe's instructions authorized the purchase of New Orleans and as much of the Mississippi Valley as possible -- the geographic boundaries of the French acquisition from Spain were fuzzy -- for up to ten million dollars. Even the paramount domestic goal of debt reduction was subordinated to recovering control over America's interior.

"During the winter and spring of 1803, while the outcome of the Monroe mission remained up in the air, Jefferson's management of the prospective crisis was deft and shrewd. He saw to it that du Pont de Nemours, an old French friend, was provided information about America's deadly serious intentions that could be leaked in the proper corridors at Versailles. When the Spanish official still governing New Orleans abruptly closed the port to American commerce, Jefferson came under considerable pressure to launch a unilateral military expedition to seize both the city and the Floridas, thereby abandoning diplomacy in favor of war with both Spain and France. Hamilton, writing as Pericles, endorsed the military solution, arguing that 'in an emergency like the present, energy is wisdom.' Despite an authorization from Congress empowering the president to raise eighty thousand volunteers for a military campaign, Jefferson remained calm. Even if the ongoing negotiations in Paris failed, he explained -- and of course they did not -- outright war was both unwise and unnecessary. Time and demography were on the American side, justifying a patient policy 'till we have planted such a population on the Mississippi as will be able to do their own business, without the necessity of marching men from the shores of the Atlantic 1500 or 2000 miles thither ...'

"Jefferson was also extremely fortunate, in some ways ironically so. Napoleon's decision to sell not just New Orleans but also the entire Mississippi Valley and modern-day American Midwest was prompted by the resumption of the Anglo-French war in 1802. Ambassador Livingston had earlier complained that negotiating with France was impossible: 'There is no people, no Legislature, no counsellors. One man is everything. He seldom asks advice, and never hears it unasked.' This, of course, was the essence of the Napoleonic all-or-nothing style. But once Napoleon decided to cut his losses in America in return for money that would subsidize his European army, the same style worked to Jefferson's advantage; Napoleon sold all his North American possessions for practically nothing. The early Federalist attempts to undercut Jefferson's coup in acquiring the Louisiana Territory emphasized the impulsive character of Napoleon's decision, which had nothing to do with Jefferson's diplomatic maneuverings and everything to do with the shifting European context and the unpredictable Napoleonic character.

"The deeper truth was that Louisiana was a providential gift from the insurgent slaves and the malaria-carrying mosquitoes of Santo Domingo (now the Dominican Republic and Haiti). The

immediate cause of Napoleon's decision to abandon his dreams of a French empire in America was the disastrous failure of a twenty-five-thousand--man expeditionary force headed by Charles Leclerc, Napoleon's brother-in-law, that had been dispatched to Santo Domingo to suppress the slave insurrection there under the charismatic leadership of a black man named Toussaint L'Ouverture. Believing that a show of American support against the revolutionary government of Toussaint might win Napoleon's favor, Jefferson had informed the French government that 'nothing would be easier than to furnish your army and fleet with everything, and to reduce Toussaint to starvation.' As it happened, Leclerc's troops were decimated in the savage fighting against the slave insurrectionaries before American aid could arrive, and the mosquitoes killed off the rest. The virtual extinction of the French expeditionary force, which had been scheduled to proceed to New Orleans after dispatching the blacks of Santo Domingo, was the immediate cause of Napoleon's decision to cut his losses in the Western Hemisphere. In that sense, Jefferson was not only extraordinarily lucky but also beholden to historical forces that he had actually opposed.

"If, then, one ever wished to construct a monument in New Orleans memorializing the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson would have to be a central figure, but he would also need to be flanked by busts of Toussaint and his fellow black insurrectionaries, plus perhaps a tribute to the deadly mosquito. And the most appropriately eloquent quotation would come from Talleyrand, that ubiquitous and famously unscrupulous French foreign minister. 'I can give you no direction,' he said to Livingston, 'you have made a noble bargain for yourselves, and I suppose you will make the most of it.' Talleyrand was referring to the imprecise and therefore controversial borders of French Louisiana, but his statement accurately described Jefferson's presidential style in the immediate aftermath of the sale. He violated his most cherished political principles several times over in order to guarantee the most expansive version of the 'noble bargain,' and he temporarily made himself into just the kind of monarchical chief magistrate he had warned against. 'It is incumbent on those who accept great charges,' he explained afterward, 'to risk themselves on great occasions,' adding that 'to lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written laws, would be to lose the law itself.' "

American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson

Pages 23-26

Author: [Joseph J. Ellis](#) Publisher: [Vintage Books](#) Copyright 1996 by [Joseph J. Ellis](#)



Native Singer Wows the Judges on NBC's The Voice

NBC's The Voice is back with a new season and loads of fresh vocal talent. The singing competition kicked off its 13th season with blind auditions being judged by Adam Levine, Blake Shelton, Jennifer Hudson and Miley Cyrus.

In last night's episode, we saw all four judges battling over Brooke Simpson, from the Haliwa-Saponi tribe! Check out her audition!

[The Voice 2017 Blind Audition - Brooke Simpson: "Stone Cold"](#)

[READ MORE](#)

A here's a little bit about Brooke Simpson from NBC's The Voice:

Age: 26 From: Hollister, North Carolina Current City: Fort Lauderdale, Florida

RG 75 - Nevada

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation [Shoshone-Goship]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1942-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) ([National Archives at Riverside](#))

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe [Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) ([National Archives at Riverside](#))

Ely Shoshone Tribe [Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe [Paiute, Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))

1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1896-1920 [Roseburg Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1906-1948 [Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1912-1925 [Fallon Subagency](#) (National Aves at San Francisco)
 1911-1937 [Pyramid Lake Subagency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1952-1975 [Nevada Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1917-1924 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe [Northern Paiute, Western Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 [Utah Superintendency](#) (National Archives at Washington D.C.)
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1906-1948 [Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1920-1921 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Fort Mojave Tribe [Mojave]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1864 New Mexico Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1863-1873 Arizona Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1906-1931 Fort Mojave Subagency and School (National Archives at Riverside)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1929-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Lovelock Paiute Tribe [Northern Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1896-1920 [Roseburg Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1906-1948 [Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1912-1925 [Fallon Subagency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1911-1937 [Pyramid Lake Subagency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians [Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 [Nevada Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe [Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1869-1913 [Special Agency of Nevada](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1888-1941 [Walker River Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1906-1948 [Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1912-1925 [Fallon Subagency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1911-1937 [Pyramid Lake Subagency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 [Nevada Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
1937-1977 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony [Paiute, Shoshone, Washoe]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1955 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1959-1960 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

[Western Shoshone, Northern Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1942-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Summit Lake Paiute Tribe [Northern Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians

[Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, Wells Band]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1869-1913 [Special Agency of Nevada](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1869-1951 Western Shoshone Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1959-1960 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1923-1946 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1931-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Walker River Paiute Tribe [Numu Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
 1869-1913 [Special Agency of Nevada](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1888-1941 [Walker River Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1896-1920 [Roseburg Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1959-1960 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1936-1948 Bishop Subagency (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

- 1915-1945 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California [Washoe]

Includes Carson Colony,

Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches.

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

- 1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

- 1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Winnemucca Indian Colony [Western Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

- 1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

- 1936-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Yerington Paiute Tribe [Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

- 1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1888-1941 [Walker River Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

- 1936-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Yomba Shoshone Tribe [Western Shoshone]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

- 1849-1870 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington, D.C.](#))
1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

- 1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)



Carolyn Dick shared a link. [High Country News](#)

Land or money?

After generations of struggle, the Western Shoshone decide in a divisive election to accept land settlement payments from the federal government in lieu of the tribe's ancestral lands, which one spanned the Great Basin. hcn.org

After a Win at '48 Hour Film Project

Portland', Native Crew Looks for Win in Paris

You might remember hearing of the film Fancy Dancer, a documentary film project by Isaac Trimble a few years back in which he documented the process of learning culture and wellness by fancy dancing. Well he's involved in a new project which has already received accolades in the industry.

Produced by Isaac Trimble, and directed by LaRonn Katchia, short film Missing Indigenous boasts an all Native American crew, lovingly known as Team RedFawn. The film recently won

"Best Film" and "Best Cinematography" in Portland's 48 Hour Film Project, and seeks to tell a story of a people too often underrepresented among mainstream audiences.

[Missing Indigenous Trailer](#)

[READ MORE](#)

Pete Homer Jr. - July 22, 1936 - September 30, 2017

Pete (Mohave/Shasta Indian from the Colorado River Indian Tribe) devoted his entire career to the advancement of Native Americans through employment and training and economic development programs. Pete served as the Division Chief of the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration's Indian and Native American Programs and served from 1975 to 1985. Pete also served as the Executive Director of the National Indian Business Association. For more information, see the following link.

<http://obits.dignitymemorial.com/dignity-memorial/obituary.aspx?n=Pete-Homer+Jr.&lc=1529&pid=186836890&mid=7584918>

Funeral Service Friday, October 06, 2017 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Parker Valley Presbyterian Church 26668 Mohave Rd Parker, Arizona 85344

Traditional Services Friday, October 06, 2017 5:00 pm - 4:00 am
Colorado River Indian Tribes Big House 26190 Laffoon Road Parker, Arizona 85344