

## ***Journal #3953      from sdc      8.3.17***

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**What does it take for a free democratic society to survive?**

***Libraries.***

***For our nation to progress, we must ensure the preservation of our records. We must provide free and open access to information to all citizens. We must ensure that everyone, regardless of age, gender, race or creed has the ability to develop information literacy skills necessary to participate in the democratic process. Libraries do all of this and more.***

***Yet, library funding within the United States faces continual cuts. The rise of anti-intellectualism and anti-government organizations like the Tea Party has resulted in shrinking library budgets- denying Americans their right to access the library. EveryLibrary <[info@everylibrary.org](mailto:info@everylibrary.org)>***

### **Diablo Valley College Library Technology Program:**

Interested in a career in libraries or the information industry? Do you enjoy helping others find information? Explore career opportunities through DVC's Library Technology Program. **[Library Career Opportunities](#)** **[Learn More](#)** **[dvc.edu](http://dvc.edu)**

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## Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property

In a recent interview, former NARF Board Member, Professor Rebecca Tsosie spoke about intellectual property protections and how they are applied to indigenous knowledge—an area of law where NARF is very active.

*“With respect to indigenous peoples, it’s different. Indigenous songs, for example, can be very ancient, collective, from tribal tradition. They’re not works of individual authorship, so they don’t really fit into copyright law. They certainly aren’t patentable or trademark capable. So, what do we do with that?”* [Read the full interview.](#)

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Bixi Nibe

**SISTERS AND BROTHERS, WARRIORS OF THE FOUR DIRECTIONS.....THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY IS LAUNCHING THIS "ASSESSMENT" OF OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN MY VIEW FAR FROM INTEGRATING OUR KNOWLEDGE WITH \$CIENCE AND TECH NO LOGY, WE NEED TO BE SUPPORTED AND RECOGNIZED AS THE ANCESTRAL NATURAL GUARDIANS OF OUR MOTHER EARTH. OUR KNOWLEDGE IS NOT FOR SALE. MANIPULATING THE TERM INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (IPTK) TO NOW BE INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL(TO INCLUDE PERHAPS FARMERS) KNOWLEDGE (ILK) WATERS DOWN OUR RIGHTFUL PLACE AS THE FOREFRONT AND LEADERS AS GUARDIANS OF THE CIRCLE OF LIFE. FIGHT BACK. STANDING ROCK, WATER IS LIFE. THIS IS WHO THEY ARE....**

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body, established by member States in 2012. It provides policymakers with objective scientific assessments about the state of knowledge regarding the planet’s biodiversity, ecosystems and the benefits they provide to people, as well as the tools and methods to protect and sustainably use these vital natural assets.

Our mission is to strengthen knowledge foundations for better policy through science, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. To some extent IPBES does for biodiversity what the IPCC does for climate change.

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## **TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEBRUARY 22 , 1819**

Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, signed at Washington February 22, 1819.

Original in English and Spanish.

Submitted to the Senate February 22, 1819. Resolution of advice and consent February 24, 1819.

Ratified by the United States February 25, 1819. Ratified by Spain October 24, 1820. The Spanish instrument of ratification was submitted to the Senate February 14, 1821. (Message of February 13, 1821.) Resolution of advice and consent February 19, 1821. Ratified by the United States February 22, 1821. Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 22, 1821.

Proclaimed February 22, 1821.

Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits between the United States of America, and His Catholic Majesty.

The United-States of America and His Catholic Majesty desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two Parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions by a Treaty, which shall designate with precision the limits of their respective bordering territories in NorthAmerica.

With this intention the President of the United-States has furnished with their full Powers John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the said United- States ; and His Catholic Majesty has appointed the Most Excellent Lord Don Luis de Onis, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the Town of Rayaces, Perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella, the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight-Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order; of the Counsel of His Catholic Majesty; his Secretary with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni- potentiary near the United-States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their Powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Article 1.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United-States and their Citizens, and His Catholic Majesty, his Successors and Subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United-States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the Eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent Islands dependent on said Provinces, all public lots and Squares, vacant Lands, public Edifices, Fortifications, Barracks and other Buildings, which are not private property, Archives and Documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said Provinces, are included in this Article.

The said Archives and Documents shall be left in possession of the Cornmissaries, or Officers of the United-States, duly authorized to receive them.

Art. 3.

The Boundary Line between the two Countries, West of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea, continuing North, along the 'Western Bank of that River, to the 32d. degree of Latitude; thence by a Line due North to the degree of Latitude, where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or Red-River, then following the course of the Rio-Roxo Westward to the degree of Longitude, 100 West from London and 23 from Washington, then crossing the said Red-River, and running thence by a Line due North to the River Arkansas, thence, follow- ing the Course of the Southern bank of the Arkansas to its source in Latitude 42, North, and thence by that parallel of Latitude to the South-Sea.' The whole being as laid down in Melishe's Map of the United-States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January 1818. But if the Source of the Arkankansas River shall be found to fall North or South of Latitude 42, then the Line shall run from the said Source due South or North, as the

case may be, till it meets the said Parallel of Latitude 42, and thence along the said Parallel to the South Sea:" all the Islands in the Sabine and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the Course thus described, to belong to the United-States; but the use of the Waters and the navigation of the Sabine to the Sea, and of the said Rivers, Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said Boundary, on their respective Banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both Nations. The Two High Contracting Parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims and pretensions to the Territories described by the said Line: that is to say.

The United-States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce for-- ever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the Territories lying West and South of the above described Line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United-States, all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any Territories, East and North of the said Line, and, for himself, his heirs and successors, renounces all claim to the said Territories forever.

Art. 4.

To fix this Line with more precision, and to place the Land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both Nations, each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint a Commissioner, and a Surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the Ratification of this Treaty, at Nachitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said Line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the River Arkansas, and to ascertain the Latitude of the source of the said River Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the Line of Latitude 42. to the South Sea: they shall make out plans and keep Journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary Articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art. 5.

The Inhabitants of the ceded Territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their Religion, without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish Dominions shall be permitted to sell, or export their Effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Art. 6.

The Inhabitants of the Territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United-States by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United-States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the Citizens of the United-States.

Art. 7.

The Officers and Troops of His Catholic Majesty in the Territories hereby ceded by him to the United-States shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the Officers of His Catholic Majesty, to the Commissioners or Officers of the United-States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United-States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish Officers and Troops and their baggage to the Havana.

Art. 8.

All the grants of land made before the 24th of January 1818, by His Catholic Majesty or by his lawful authorities in the said Territories ceded by His Majesty to the United-States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the person in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same

grants would be valid if the Territories had remained under the Dominion of His Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands, who by reason of the recent\* circumstances of the Spanish Nation and the Revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same respectively, from the date of this Treaty; in default of which the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January 1818, when the first proposal on the part of His Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas was made, are hereby declared and agreed to be null and void.

Art. 9.

The two High Contracting Parties animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects may have suffered, until the time of signing this Treaty.

The renunciation of the United-States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August 1802.

2. To all claims on account of Prizes made by French Privateers, and condemned by French Consuls, within the Territory and Jurisdiction of Spain.
3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of Deposit at New-Orleans in 1802.
4. To all claims of Citizens of the United-States upon the Government of Spain, arising from the unlawful seizures at Sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain or the Spanish Colonies.
5. To all claims of Citizens of the United-States upon the Spanish Government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the Government of the United-States have been presented to the Department of State, or to the Minister of the United-States in Spain, since the date of the Convention of 1802, and until the signature of this Treaty.

The renunciation of His Catholic Majesty extends:

1. To all the inquiries mentioned in the Convention of the 11th of August 1802.
2. To the sums which His Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Provincias Internas.
3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda that was fitted out and equipped at New York.
4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the Government of the United- States arising from unlawful seizures at Sea or within the ports and territorial Jurisdiction of the United-States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of His Catholic Majesty upon the Government of the United-States, in which the interposition of His Catholic Majesty's Government has been solicited before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty, or to His Minister in the United-States.

And the High Contracting Parties respectively renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective Commanders and Officers in the Floridas.

The United-States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of Law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish Officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American Army in Florida.

Art. 10.

The Convention entered into between the two Governments on the 11. of August 1802, the Ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December 1818, is annulled.

Art. 11.

The United-States, exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their Citizens, to which the renunciation herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars.

To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a Commission, to consist of three Commissioners, Citizens of the United-States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; which Commission shall meet at the City of Washington, and within the space of three years, from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned. The said Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment, as aforesaid, or by the President of the United-States during the recess of the Senate, of another Commissioner in his stead. The said Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine on oath every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish Government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of Justice, the Laws of Nations, and the stipulations of the Treaty between the two Parties of 27th October 1795; the said Documents to be specified, when demanded at the instance of the said Commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars, shall be made by the United-States, either immediately at their Treasury or by the creation of Stock bearing interest of Six per Cent per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the Territories hereby ceded to the United-States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United-States may prescribe by Law.

The records of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, together with vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions be deposited in the Department of State of the United-States; and copies of them or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish Government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the United-States.

Art. 12.

The Treaty of Limits and Navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in all and each one of its Articles, excepting the 2, 3, 4, 21 and the second clause of the 22d. Article, which, having been altered by this Treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

With respect to the 15th Article of the same Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation of 1795, in which it is stipulated, that the Flag shall cover the property, the Two High Contracting Parties agree that this shall be so understood with respect to those Powers who recognize this principle; but if either of the two Contracting Parties shall be at War with a Third Party, and the other

Neutral, the Flag of the Neutral shall cover the property of Enemies, whose Government acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13.

Both Contracting Parties wishing to favor their mutual Commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary Assistance to their respective Merchant Vessels, have agreed, that the Sailors who shall desert from their Vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up, at the instance of the Consul — who shall prove nevertheless, that the Deserters belonged to the Vessels that claimed them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their Nation: that is to say, the American Consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the Document known by the name of Articles, and the Spanish Consul in American Ports, the Roll of the Vessel; and if the name of the Deserter or Deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall be arrested, held in custody and delivered to the Vessel to which they shall belong.

Art. 14.

The United-States hereby certify, that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries they suffered from her Privateers, Consuls, and Tribunals, on the Coasts and in the Ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this Treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

Art. 15.

The United-States to give to His Catholic Majesty, a proof of their desire to cement the relations of Amity subsisting between the two Nations, and to favour the Commerce of the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish Vessels coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth, or manufactures directly from the Ports of Spain or of her Colonies, shall be admitted for the term of twelve years to the Ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes or of tonnage than will be paid by the vessels of the United-States.

During the said term no other Nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded Territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. 16.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in due form by the Contracting Parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in Six Months from this time or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof, We the Underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the United-States of America and of His Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of Our Powers, the present Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits, and have thereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done at Washington, this Twenty-Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen.

(Seal) John Quincy Adams

(Seal) Luis de Onis

" Hunter Miller, Op. Cit. 1933; V. 3, Doc. 41.

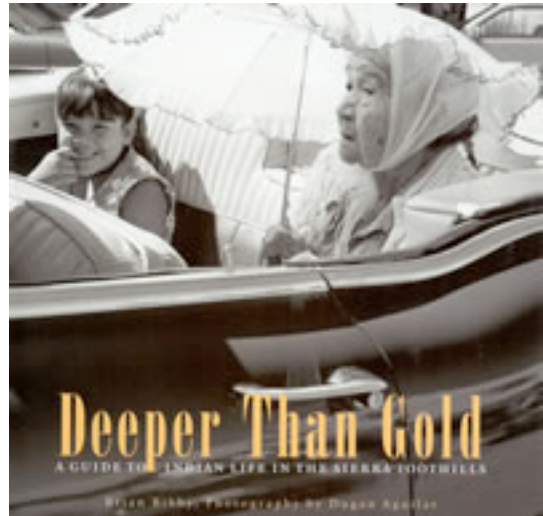
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## **Deeper Than Gold - Brian Bibby and Dugan Aguilar, Authors**

In January 2008, Brian Bibby and Dugan Aguilar spoke on California native cultures to the Sierra College class named Interdisciplinary 6: The Sierra Nevada.

The Native cultures of the Sierra Nevada Foothills present a fascinating and complex story. This lecture presented scholar Brian Bibby and photographer Dugan Aguilar discussing this remarkable chronicle through a presentation on their book *Deeper than Gold: A Guide to Indian Life in the Sierra Foothills* (2004).



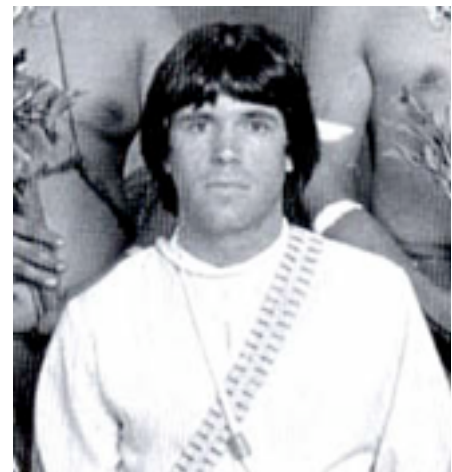
*Deeper than Gold* brings together the present and the past—both ancient and recent—in a captivating compilation of anecdote, myth, recollection, and reflection. Five years in the making and the result of almost thirty years of dedicated work among California's native communities, *Deeper Than Gold* is a tribute to the Native people of California's Gold Country. This lecture featured author Brian Bibby discussing the book, and renowned photographer Dugan Aguilar discussing and showing his beautiful original photographs.



Brian Bibby is an independent scholar and cultural activist. He has worked for over thirty years with elders of many of California's Native communities. A longtime scholar of the song, dance, language, and artistic traditions of Native California, he has taught at a number of institutions and has served as a consultant and guest curator for many cultural and folk arts programs in California. He is also the author of *The Fine Art of California Indian Basketry* (1996) and *Precious Cargo: California Indian Cradle Baskets and Childbirth Traditions* (2006). Since this lecture in 2008, Bibby has authored *Essential Art: Native Basketry from the California Indian Heritage Center*

(2012).

Dugan Aguilar is a Pauite/Pit River/Maidu photographer whose work celebrates the perseverance of Native American culture. He has exhibited his work at the Institute for Indian Arts, the California State Indian Museum, and the C.N. Gorman Museum. He is the recipient of several awards from





the Santa Fe Indian Market. He lives in Elk Grove, California. Dugan also attended Sierra College.

Since this lecture in 2008, Aguilar has had major exhibitions at the Autry National Center in Los Angeles (2008), Grace Hudson Museum in Ukiah, California (2008), Oakland (California) Museum (2010) and the de Saisset Museum at Santa Clara (California) University (2010). His photographs have appeared in many publications, including the upcoming *Sierra Stories: Tales of Dreamers, Schemers, Bigots and Rogues* (Heyday, 2014), which features Dugan's portrait of the Maidu artist Judith Lowry.

The following was part of a classroom presentation. As a result, there may be references to charts, diagrams, photos or other unseen imagery.

This presentation was originally a "SierraCast," a podcast from the Sierra College Center for Sierra Nevada Studies website, the Sierra Nevada Virtual Museum, which was online from 2005-2012.

Part One begins with Dugan Aguilar reminiscing about his days as a Sierra College student.

Part Two begins with Dugan Aguilar discussing an exhibition of his work at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento.

Part 1: (You'll have to go to website: <https://www.sierracollege.edu/ejournals/jsnhb/v5n2/deeper.html>)

Part 2: This presentation is presented in two parts. Part One – 71 minutes Part Two – 63 minutes. Introductions read by Gary Noy, Director emeritus of the Sierra College Center for Sierra Nevada Studies and former Editor-in-Chief of the Sierra College Press.

**Photo credits:** Brian Bibby – Courtesy of Brian Bibby

Dugan Aguilar today – from the *Native American Encyclopedia*

*Deeper Than Gold* book cover – Courtesy of Heyday Books

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*Dee Numa*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbbBEvo2V5k>

[Pyramid Lake Paiute Sacred Visions Pow Wow](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbbBEvo2V5k)

[Women's Fancy Dance](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbbBEvo2V5k)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0dExaj0CGU>

[Pyramid Lake Paiute Sacred Visions Pow Wow 2017](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0dExaj0CGU)

[Women's Traditional Dance Paiute Shoshone Washoe Coleville Reno Sparks Nevada](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0dExaj0CGU)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Soq4-NrmxYI>

[Pyramid Lake Paiute Sacred Visions Pow Wow 2017](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Soq4-NrmxYI)

[Men's Golden Age](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Soq4-NrmxYI)

**The Eastern California Museum** was founded in 1928, and has been operated by the County of Inyo since 1968. The mission of the Museum is to collect, preserve, and interpret objects and



information related to the cultural and natural history of Inyo County and the Eastern Sierra, from Death Valley to Mono Lake. The Museum collection is held in public trust, and a computerized database with over 15,550 records is used to manage the Museum's extensive collections. In addition to those artifacts, the Museum also houses about 27,000 historic photographs of the Eastern Sierra region, the majority of which date from the late 1800s through the 1950s. The Museum is also an outstanding resource for researchers, and typically handles about 200 requests for information or photo reprints per year.

*George Brown, a Paiute Indian from Round Valley, gained a reputation as an excellent mule packer because of his ability to transport difficult loads up the steepest trails.  
[2010.29.676 VTM]*

Artifacts and information are interpreted for the public through the Museum's permanent exhibits and an annual rotating, special exhibit from the collection. The Museum also maintains archives that make up the History Files, and the Family Files, both of which contain newspaper clippings, original documents, and other information about the towns, people, and subjects that have played a role in the history of Inyo County and the Eastern Sierra. The Frank M. Parcher Research Library is another excellent source of information for researchers and the general public. The Museum also presents educational programs, special events, and lectures and talks that are free and open to the public. In addition to the main Museum buildings at the Museum's Independence campus, the Eastern California Museum also maintains the historic Commander's House and Edwards House in Independence, and the Mary DeDecker Native Plant Garden on the Museum grounds. The Eastern Californian Museum, located at 155 N. Grant St. in Independence, is open daily and weekends (except major holidays) and admission is free, although donations are appreciated.

The Virtual Transportation Museum is a creative online museum experience that escorts visitors though the sometime humorous, often dangerous, always fascinating routes that intersected to become the history of transportation in California's spectacular Eastern Sierra Nevada and the Owens Valley. Transportation in this remote and rugged part of the state during the 19th and 20th centuries was challenging and took many forms, from building an aqueduct to transport the valley's water to Los Angeles to staking out toll roads though the harsh, unforgiving heart of Death Valley.

In the 1800s, miners and farmers in the Eastern Sierra region (which includes the present-day Inyo and Mono counties) primarily relied on packing and freighting companies to transport their products to market and to obtain supplies. The famed 20-mule team freight wagons that plied the rough roads from Death Valley mines to Los Angeles are emblematic of the era. Eventually, several railroad companies made tracks to the region, expanding transportation options. Tourism began to replace mining and agriculture as the driving force in the local economy in the early part of the 20th century, and building a modern highway system to enhance automobile travel became the task of the California Department of Transportation.

When you venture into the Virtual Transportation Museum, you will be able to peruse more than 500 historic photographs accompanied by enlightening text about the region's transportation history. Photos take viewers down the region's first roads and highways and train routes, and provide a glimpse of early life on the main streets in Bishop, Big Pine, Lone Pine, and Independence. The Museum's 13 sections allow visitors to read about and view photographs of the Native American inhabitants of the Inyo-Mono region, and the planes, trains, automobiles, and livestock used in the logging, mining, agriculture, water and power, and recreation and tourism industries. Along the way, visitors will meet a colorful cast of characters, from "Seldom Seen Slim," one of Death Valley's most notable "jackass miners," to Norman Clyde, who made more than 100 first ascents in the Sierra Nevada and also guided the legendary Sierra Club "High Trips," to William Mulholland, who engineered the famed Los Angeles Aqueduct, which still sends Owens Valley water more than 200 miles south to Los Angeles. Log on to [www.virtualtransportationmuseum.com](http://www.virtualtransportationmuseum.com) and enjoy traveling through the rich past of this unique part of the world.

*Spend an hour going through all aspects of the museum.....a great model for a digital museum and obviously a site for a physical visit. sdc*

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### **The Poison Papers: Thousands of Pages Discovered Detail the Secret History of the Chemical Industry**

**Center for Media and Democracy**

Excerpt: "The Bioscience Resource Project and the Center for Media and Democracy released a trove of rediscovered and newly digitized chemical industry and regulatory agency documents Wednesday stretching back to the 1920s." [READ MORE](#)

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### **South Carolina Utility Scraps \$14 Billion Nuclear Project**

[https://www.ecowatch.com/summer-nuclear-station-canceled-2467656474.html?](https://www.ecowatch.com/summer-nuclear-station-canceled-2467656474.html?utm_source=EcoWatch+List&utm_campaign=3274d15035-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_49c7d43dc9-3274d15035-85895669)

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It has been a pleasure to be a part of NMSU for over a decade. I leave with much fulfillment and gratitude. May the world of education continue to evolve to match the new consciousness that has manifest in our world!

A New Paradigm Has Emerg<http://buff.ly/2wj30Mped>!

Mi'ungaw wah' mi' bi' i',

Dr. Lisa Grayshield, PhD, Water Protector



[FaraHNHeight Fine Art](#) shared their [event](#):

Please join FaraHNHeight Fine Art Gallery for Photographer Tom Harjo's artist reception and opening exhibition Friday August 4th at 5pm. ([FaraHNHeight Fine Art](#) 311 Paseo Del Pueblo Norte, Taos, New Mexico 87571)

### **Portraits from Standing Rock: Artist Tom Harjo Statement-**

"My journey to Standing Rock began with sadness and anger. I saw the Democracy Now! Video of DAPL Security releasing dogs upon unarmed men, women, and children and I was devastated. How could this happen in 2016? How could a private corporation within America's borders be so comfortable with using any means necessary to turn a profit? And why did the police stand by as this was happening? Why are Native people still seen as "merciless Indian savages" ?

To answer these questions I went to Standing Rock to support my Lakota brothers and sisters and to bear witness. As one of the few Native photographers in Camp, I was compelled to present something beyond the meager news coverage and the shaky Facebook videos. To accomplish this I chose still photography. With a photo, one has the ability to fully examine these moments in time.

A Lakota Elder at Standing Rock told me that we had an obligation, when we returned home, to share with others what we had experienced. So, these photos are my experience. Please enjoy the splendor of the Lakota Homeland, the beauty of the Camp community and take the opportunity to see what your local police department has become.

I am a Quapaw, Shawnee, Delaware, Muscogee (Creek), Seminole, and Cherokee Indian living in Albuquerque, NM."