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Update on BAEA

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Tribes ask PUC to reconsider review of new Enbridge pipeline route, saying cultural study wasn't done

The Culture of Fear

Young Ojibwe Artist Draws a Hero – Watch the Trailer for 'Wabooz'!

LSNARP meeting rescheduled for February 27-28, 2018

Arthur Selman



Badger Run Wildlife Rehab

January 2 at 3:16pm ·

Update on BAEA

2018-001.....Our lead poisoned Bald Eagle patient is hanging in there. Took this picture today while we were dosing her. We feel pretty certain .it's a SHE because she's really big (just look at those feet). Since she is relatively alert, at a normal weight, & not anemic we are giving her a chance to eat on her own. She turned down a juicy squirrel last night, but that's to be expected with the new surroundings. If she doesn't eat by tomorrow we'll start force feeding. Given her high lead levels we expect her treatment to take some time (if she survives). Lead chelation treatment in an eagle runs around \$50 for 5 days of treatment followed by a 2 day washout period with another blood test (each blood test runs about \$10 in reagents). She'll likely need 3 or more such

rounds of this treatment. We'll keep you posted... [See More](#)

Trump Nominee to Lead Indian Health Services Faces Claims of Misrepresentation

President Donald Trump's nominee to lead the troubled Indian Health Service appears to have misrepresented his work experience at a Missouri hospital to a Senate committee. wsj.com

GBC Invites Participation from the Public to Participate on Task Teams by [Gary Horky](#)

Great Basin College will launch four task teams to gather input and make recommendations to GBC President Joyce Helens in four related areas of the college. The kick-off meeting for all 4 teams will be Thursday, January 11 at 2 p.m.

The team topics have been refined, as suggested by Great Basin College staff:

1. College Revitalization: What comprises the “college experience” among the markets we serve and how do we strengthen that?
2. College Athletics: What are our community and student expectations?
3. GBC Latino Student Population: How have we prepared for the tremendous growth in this student population?
4. New Programs: What are the needs in the geographical areas we serve that warrant expansion or creation of new programming?

If you would like to participate on a team, contact Mardell Wilkins at 775-753-2265 or email mardell.wilkins@gbcnv.edu by January 11. The live meeting will be held at the GBC Winnemucca Center room 123

Question: Where did the earliest recorded festivities to honor the arrival of a new year take place?

1. **10,000 years ago in Rome**
2. **4,000 years ago in Babylon**
3. **8,000 years ago in China**
4. **15,000 years ago in Greece**

USGS - Science for a Changing World www.usgs.gov (*treasure trove of archives*)

Overview

The USGS researches, monitors, models and forecasts the effects of such change on the Nation's resources. The resulting information and products help policymakers, natural resource managers, and the public make informed decisions about the management of resources on which they depend.

Alaska Region

The Alaska Region represents a resource-rich, dynamic landscape shaped by volcanoes, earthquakes, major rivers, and glaciers. Here, we conduct research to inform management of Alaska's extensive natural resources, inform national Arctic energy policy, and provide scientific information to help others understand, respond to, and mitigate impacts from natural hazards.

Midwest

Welcome to the Midwest Region! Our region includes 19 Science Centers in 12 States from the Great Lakes to the Dakotas, south to Missouri and Kentucky. Our streamgauge network is used to monitor and assess water resources across the region. Other research focuses on fisheries and

aquatic ecosystems, midcontinental plant/animal species, invasive species, wildlife disease, and energy and mining.

Northeast

We conduct impartial, multi- and interdisciplinary research and monitoring on a large range of natural-resource issues that impact the quality of life of citizens and wildlife throughout the New England and Mid-Atlantic states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Vermont and Virginia.

Northwest

Our scientists in the Northwest Region conduct impartial, multi- and interdisciplinary research and monitoring on a large range of natural-resource issues that impact the quality of life of citizens of the Northwest states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Pacific

The Pacific Region has nine USGS Science Centers in California, Nevada, and Hawaii. The Regional Office, headquartered in Sacramento, provides Center oversight and support, facilitates internal and external collaborations, and works to further USGS strategic science directions. Our scientists do a broad array of research and technical assistance throughout the U.S. and across the globe.

Southeast

We conduct impartial, multi- and interdisciplinary research and monitoring to address a broad range of natural-resource issues that affect the quality of life of citizens and landscapes in the Southeastern United States and the Caribbean region.

Southwest

The Southwest Region ranges from the Colorado Rockies to the Gulf Coast and the Western Deserts to the Great Plains. The Southwest Region conducts multi- and interdisciplinary research and monitoring in locations across the Region, the United States, around the world, and across our solar system.

From War to Self-Determination: a history of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

The relationship between the US Government and Native Americans has never been an easy one. This article traces its development from attempts to obtain tribal neutrality during the Revolutionary War in 1775, through the assimilation policy of the late 1800's to the modern policy of Self-Determination. First published in 1996. by C.L.Henson clhenson1@cox.net

The Nineteenth Century

One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was the creation, in 1775, of three departments of Indian affairs; northern, central, and southern. Among the first departmental commissioners were Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry. Their job was to negotiate treaties with tribes and

obtain tribal neutrality in the coming Revolutionary War. Fourteen years later, the U. S. Congress established a War Department and made Indian relations a part of its responsibilities.

The office of superintendent of Indian trade was in the War Department in 1806. The superintendent was responsible for the operation of the factory trading system. Thomas L. McKenney held this office from 1816 to the end of the factory system in 1822.

The abolition of the trading system removed even this effort to centralize the work with the Indians within the War Department. March 11, 1824 Secretary of War John C. Calhoun created what he called the Bureau of Indian Affairs without authorization from the Congress. McKenney, formerly superintendent of Indian trade, was appointed to head the office, with two clerks assigned to him as assistants.

McKenney was instructed to take charge of the appropriations for annuities and current expenses, to examine and approve all vouchers for expenditures, to administer the funds for the civilization of the Indians, to decide on claims arising between Indians and whites under the intercourse act, and to handle the ordinary Indian correspondence of the War Department.

Only Secretary Calhoun seems to have called this newly created agency a Bureau of Indian Affairs. McKenney first designated it the "Indian Office" in his correspondence, and later uniformly used the "Office of Indian Affairs." He and the clerks assigned to him became in actual practice an Indian secretariat within the War Department, handling a large volume of correspondence and other detailed routine business that pertained to Indian matters.

It was apparent to McKenney that he had inherited all the routine work that related to Indian affairs but that the authority and responsibility was still in the Secretary of War. What was needed was the necessary Congressional action creating an Office of Indian Affairs, with the essential responsibility placed in a department head who would receive and act upon all matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Indian tribes.

Thomas L. McKenney on March 31, 1826 drew up a bill that called for the Office of Indian Affairs created by the Congress, with a responsible head having authority and responsibility to deal with all matters relating to Indian affairs. This requested the appointment of a "General Superintendent of Indian Affairs," to head the Office of Indian Affairs, and to whom would have been assigned all Indian relations that had rested with the Secretary of War. After commitment to the Committee of the Whole, the bill failed to receive further action during that congress.

In 1829, at the request of the Secretary of War, Governor Cass and General Clark included McKenney's proposal in their plan to recognize Indian affairs. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs introduced the measure a third time in the 22nd Congress, and it passed both houses to become law. The bill gave the president authority to appoint a Commissioner of Indian Affairs to serve under the Secretary of War, and have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and all matters arising out of Indian relations." The Commissioner was to receive an annual salary of \$3,000.

With a Bureau or Office of Indian Affairs and a Commissioner to head that section within the War Department, it was now possible to work toward the development of more orderly methods

of conducting Indian relations and to bring to a close what had been referred to as a period of confusion in matters that involved Indians. That part of the act of July 9, 1821 authorizing the appointment of the Commissioner was later amended by the act of 1849 that transferred the Office of Indian Affairs to the Department of the Interior. Within a century it controlled virtually every aspect of Indian existence.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), also referred to, until 1947, as the Office of Indian Affairs and the Indian Office, is one of the oldest agencies within the U.S. government. Today the BIA's role has come almost full circle, evolving into an advisory agency as the tribes progress toward self-determination.

In 1849, Congress transferred the BIA from the War Department to the newly created Department of the Interior. With this transfer came a change in policy and responsibilities. The removal of tribes to reservations had brought about disease and starvation, which forced the government to begin providing tribes with food and other supplies. Administering the distribution of this aid became a responsibility of the BIA. By the 1860s, however, the agency was not discharging its duties responsibly. Unscrupulous Indian agents increased misery on reservations and generated hostility. In 1867, Congress appointed a Peace Commission to study the problems of the BIA's administration of reservations. The commission recommended many changes, including the appointment of honest, more effective agents and the establishment of a separate, independent agency for Indian affairs. Some improvements were forthcoming, but the recommendations to remove the BIA from the Interior Department and establish it as an independent agency was never followed.

During the assimilation era, in the 1880s, the BIA's presence on reservations increased dramatically. Indian agents became responsible for operating schools, dispensing justice, distributing supplies, administering allotments, and leasing contracts. By 1900 the Indian agent had, in effect, become the tribal government.

The Twentieth Century

The next major change in BIA services came in response to the Meriam Report of 1938, which detailed the government's shortcomings in providing services to reservations. Congress responded to the report by passing the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), which aimed to improve tribal economies and strengthen tribal governments. BIA services were expanded to include forestry, range management, and agricultural extension service, construction, and land acquisition. BIA services continued to expand until the 1950s and 1960s, the termination era, at which time congress dismantled some of the agency's duties. The responsibility for educating Indian children passed to the states and Indian health care became the responsibility of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now called the Department of Health and Human Services).

In the 1970s the new policy of self-determination reversed the policies of termination. Along with the new policy came greater application of Indian culture and tribal governments. Congress passed a series of laws, including the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act and the Health Care Improvement Act, which aimed to improve the quality of reservation life without destroying tribal government. Today the BIA is trying to change its structure and

character from a management to an advisory agency. Its goals, as stated in its manual, reflect this objective: (1) To encourage Indians and train Indians and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the federal government; (2) To facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potentials; (3) To mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Indian and Alaska Native people for use by them; and (4) To use the skill and capabilities of Indian and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

In line with the fourth objective the BIA gives Indian applicants first consideration when hiring employees. Before the 1930s, few bureau employees were Indians. As part of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, Congress required that Indians be given preference in hiring. This requirement was challenged in the 1970s as unconstitutional and racially discriminatory. The Supreme Court ruled, however, that preferential hiring of Indians by the BIA did not violate the law but was proper given the government's special political relationship to tribes. Today more than 95 percent of the bureau's twelve thousand employees are Indian.

The situation today

The tribes' relationship with the bureau is often described as a love/hate relationship. On the one hand, the bureau is the symbol of the tribes' special relationship with the federal government. On the other hand, tribes have suffered from bureau mismanagement, paternalism, and neglect. It is the hope and objective of many tribal peoples and government officials that tribes can enter into a more equal relationship with the bureau and that the bureau can truly function in an advisory capacity as opposed to dictating policy to tribes.

The federal government's relationship with tribes has wavered over the years between respect for tribal sovereignty and rights and attempts to extinguish tribal existence. The current relationship between tribes and the federal government is one of respect for tribal rights. It is an era of self-determination in which the federal government has committed itself to protecting and enhancing inherent tribal resources, rights, and the ability of tribes to manage their own governments.

The current administration is in the process of "downsizing" in order to meet balanced budget promises. Only time will tell how the first owners of this America will be treated by the current Administration and Congress.

C.L. Henson is the former head of the Education Section of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington D.C. and now runs his own consultancy service organising lecture tours in Europe and the USA. He can be contacted at The Henson Company, P.O. Box 2274 Vienna, VA 22183, USA. E-mail CLHINTL@aol.com

Further reading

There are two other articles on Native Americans in American Studies Today on-line. Follow the links if you would like to read them.

The Dancing Ground: [David and Valerie Forster describe a day course in Navajo culture which Dennis Dennis Lee Rogers, a Navajo artist and educator conducted at a local adult education college.](#)

[The Native American Peoples of The United States](#) [Christopher Brookeman looks at the way in which native American culture and values have been misunderstood and misinterpreted by mainstream American society. He examines the conflict between their traditional values and pervasive commercialism, and the debates over assimilation versus cultural identity.](#)

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<http://www.americansc.org.uk/Online/indians.htm>

Answer: **4,000 years ago in Babylon- it began with the first new moon after the spring Equinox.**

POLICE: Victim Services Unit Seeks Volunteers

The Reno Police Department's Victim Services unit wants volunteers for its March training academy. Volunteers provide crisis intervention and support services by phone to victims of domestic violence, stalking, and protection order violations.

The police department said that "ideal candidates must show reliability, integrity, discretion, compassion, and commitment," but that no prior experience is required. [READ MORE](#)

[For Native Americans, a 'Historic Moment' on the Path to Power at the Ballot Box](#)

By JULIE TURKEWITZ

Court battles playing out over indigenous voting rights have the potential to tip tight races in states with large native populations and to influence matters of national importance.

LBJ:

[113 - Special Message to the Congress on the Problems of the ...](#)

www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=28709

And we must assure the *Indian* people that it is our desire and intention that the special relationship between the *Indian* and his government grow and flourish. For, the first among us must not be last. I urge the Congress to affirm this policy and to enact this program. *LYNDON B. JOHNSON* The White House March 6, 1968 ...

[The Hill Country of Lyndon Johnson | New Republic](#)

<https://newrepublic.com/article/95600/the-hill-country-lyndon-johnson>

It's the Texas Hill Country of *Lyndon Baines Johnson*. Less than 50 ... The Germans worked hard, minded their own business; the *Indians* tended to trust them more than they did the Anglo

American. ... Others got protection from *Indian* attacks, but not the “strange” Mormons who wrote to the *Indian* agent in San Antonio: “...



1964 Press Photo
Mrs Lyndon B
Johnson Induction
Crow Indian Tribe

[US Presidents in
Their Own Words
Concerning
American Indians ...
https://
nativenewsonline.net/
currents/us-
presidents-words-
concerning-
american-indians/](https://nativenewsonline.net/currents/us-presidents-words-concerning-american-indians/)

Feb 20, 2017 - Lyndon
Johnson. “What we
have done with the
American *Indian* is its
way as bad as what we

imposed on the Negroes. We took a proud and independent race and virtually destroyed them. We have to find ways to bring them back into decent lives in this country.” Richard Nixon. “I am committed to furthering ...

[LBJ Outlines His Great Society - Jan. 4, 1965 - YouTube▶ 4:09](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KuuEFTgodc8)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KuuEFTgodc8>

Jan 4, 2013 - Uploaded by MCamericanpresident

On Jan. 4, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson outlined his goals for a Great Society in his State of the ...

As Red Lake faces a new addiction epidemic, 'Nobody is giving up on anybody'

The battle against addiction has been a constant on the reservations in northern Minnesota. But recently, the demons have escalated to deadly mixes of heroin. <http://strib.mn/2vwCOPj>

Tribes ask PUC to reconsider review of new Enbridge pipeline route, saying cultural study wasn't done

Minnesota's Ojibwe leaders say the state botched its pipeline environmental study. <http://strib.mn/2CT74HJ>

January 5th, 1879

500 native Paiutes were loaded onto wagons and walked, under heavy armed guard, from their land—the same land under siege by the Bundys—to the Yakama Reservation in Washington.



They traveled 300 miles on a forced march, knee-deep in snow, shackled two by two.

Today's encore selection -- from *The Culture of Fear* by Barry Glassner.

Every society faces thousands of risks. How do these societies choose which risks to highlight most prominently, why are the ones chosen so often those that represent statistically among the smallest threat, and what is the cost to these societies of that culture of fear?:

"To blame the media [for our culture of fear that

is disproportionate to actual risk] is to oversimplify the complex role that journalists play as both proponents and doubters of popular fears. It is also to beg the same key issue that the millennium hypothesis evades: why particular anxieties take hold when they do. Why do news organizations and their audiences find themselves drawn to one hazard rather than another?

"Mary Douglas, the eminent anthropologist who devoted much of her career to studying how people interpret risk, pointed out that every society has an almost infinite quantity of potential dangers from which to choose. Societies differ both in the types of dangers they select and the number. Dangers get selected for special emphasis, Douglas showed, either because they offend the basic moral principles of the society or because they enable criticism of disliked groups and institutions. In *Risk and Culture*, a book she wrote with Aaron Wildavsky, the authors give an example from fourteenth-century Europe. Impure water had been a health danger long before that time, but only after it became convenient to accuse Jews of poisoning the wells did people become preoccupied with it.

"Or take a more recent institutional example. In the first half of the 1990s U.S. cities spent at least \$10 billion to purge asbestos from public schools, even though removing asbestos from buildings posed a greater health hazard than leaving it in place. At a time when about one-third of the nation's schools were in need of extensive repairs the money might have been spent to

renovate dilapidated buildings. But hazards posed by seeping asbestos are morally repugnant. A product that was supposed to protect children from fires might be giving them cancer. By directing our worries and dollars at asbestos we express outrage at technology and industry run afoul.

"From a psychological point of view extreme fear and outrage are of-ten projections. ... Within public discourse fears proliferate through a process of ex-change. ... Conservatives also like to spread fears about liberals, who respond in kind. Among other pet scares, they accuse liberals of creating 'chil-dren without consciences' by keeping prayer out of schools -- to which liberals rejoin with warnings that right-wing extremists intend to turn youngsters into Christian soldiers.

"[English Poet] Samuel Taylor Coleridge was right when he claimed, 'In politics, what begins in fear usually ends up in folly.' Political activists are more inclined, though, to heed an observation from [President] Richard Nixon: 'People react to fear, not love. They don't teach that in Sunday school, but it's true.' That principle, which guided the late president's political strategy throughout his career, is the sine qua non of contemporary political campaigning. Marketers of products and services ranging from car alarms to TV news programs have taken it to heart as well.

"The short answer to why Americans harbor so many misbegotten fears is that immense power and money await those who tap into our moral insecurities and supply us with symbolic substitutes."

The Culture of Fear: Why Americans Are Afraid of the Wrong Things: Crime, Drugs, Minorities, Teen Moms, Killer Kids, Mutant Microbes, Plane Crashes, Road Rage, & So Much More

Pages: xxxiv-xxxvi

Author: [Barry Glassner](#) Publisher: [Basic Books](#) Copyright 1999 by [Barry Glassner](#)

Young Ojibwe Artist Draws a Hero – Watch the Trailer for ‘Wabooz’!

Posted By [Toyacoyah Brown](#)
January 3rd, 2017 Blog

It's so exciting to see a project come to life! Last year we shared a casting call for a new film called *Wabooz*, about a young Ojibwe boy from Red Cliff, Wisconsin named Rabbit who is obsessed with comic books. The filmmakers



wrapped up the project over the summer and put on the finishing touches this past fall with a few screenings at film festivals. Now we get a chance to see the official trailer! [Wabooz Trailer](#)
Please watch, share and pass around our official trailer! [49](#) [1.8K](#)

As with most independent films, this movie will first screen at film festivals like the upcoming Green Bay Film Festival and Fargo Film Festival. In fact it's already won an award for Achievement in Animation at the L.A. Skins Fest!

But not to worry if you can't attend any of the festivals as there will be a chance for the general public to watch. In fact on their Facebook page they said "After our festival run we plan on making the video available for purchase! We'll let you know as soon as it is!"

So make sure you follow <https://www.facebook.com/Waaboozmovie/> for all the latest info!

In response to recent Licensing Support Network Advisory Review Panel (LSNARP) member requests for a postponement of the January 30-31, 2018 LSNARP meeting, **the LSNARP meeting has been rescheduled for February 27-28, 2018.** The location and meeting times will remain the same. The attached *Federal Register Notice* regarding this date change will be published within the next week.

Anyone who already had registered to participate in the January 2018 LSNARP meeting via GoToWebinar will receive another e-mail indicating the revised meeting date. You do not need to re-register if you intend to participate in the February 2018 LSNARP meeting.

Dr. Andrew Bates, Chairman, LSNARP, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

