Journal #4101 from sdc 2.27.18

Lake Mead Dwindles

Expansion of off-shore drilling

Trump's War on Native America: Proposed 2019 Budget to Eliminate Tribal Programs

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The Lightning

Wetlands in California and Oregon Could Disappear With Sea Level Rise

Council of State Archivists News

Meeting of the Minds

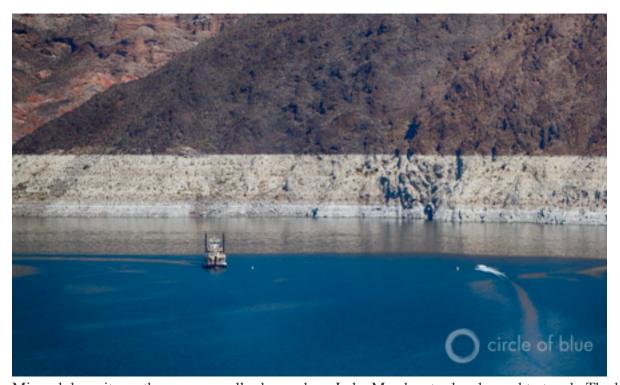
Navajo Nations first solar project now producing enough electricity for about 13,000 homes Photo Contest

The town of Newbern, Ala., had no library. That's when students stepped in

Federal Judge Blocks Construction of Bayou Bridge Pipeline

"A Sacred Path, The Way of the Muscogee Creeks"

Gary "Yada" McCloud



Mineral deposits on the canyon walls show where Lake Mead water levels used to touch. The big reservoir set a new record low on May 18, 2016. Photo © J. Carl Ganter / Circle of Blue *In context:* <u>Lake Mead record low reflects changing American West</u>.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation warned farmers south of California's Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that they should expect only 20 percent of their requested water allocation from the federal Central Valley Project. Snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountains is at 20 percent of normal levels and the state's rainfall has been scarce. <u>Sacramento Bee</u>

In context: Choke Point Index: California Central Valley

President Trump has proposed an offshore drilling plan that would mean an unprecedented expansion of oil and gas drilling off of America's coasts, putting hundreds of species of birds and numerous coastal communities in jeopardy.

The plan would open practically all of the nation's offshore waters to new drilling, including millions of acres of previously protected areas. Opening these new places to drilling would put countless species of birds at risk, along with sensitive ecosystems that birds and other wildlife need to survive, while threatening communities up and down the coasts that depend on a healthy marine environment.



Write to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and ask them to reject this dangerous plan to vastly expand offshore drilling.

This proposed five-year plan rejects a plan completed just over a year ago after a lengthy review process, which sensibly kept fragile waters off the table in the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans. The new plan disregards the significant local opposition from cities and states that have spoken up forcefully to protect their way of life. And it ignores the serious risks that birds would face by expanding drilling, such as Red Knots in the Atlantic, Western Snowy Plovers in the Pacific, and Spectacled Eiders in the Arctic.

The risks are far too high to move forward with this current plan. In the Arctic, for example, there is simply no proven method to clean up an oil spill, which would threaten key wildlife hotspots proposed for drilling. And across the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, a spill would devastate birds and vital habitat while threatening the economic viability of hundreds of coastal communities that rely on tourism and other ocean and coastal activities.

Make your voice heard, and send an official public comment to BOEM to oppose this unnecessary and dangerous expansion of offshore drilling. The deadline to comment is March 9.

Sincerely, Sarah Greenberger, Senior Vice President, Conservation Policy, National Audubon Society

Trump's War on Native America: Proposed 2019 Budget to Eliminate Tribal Programs

During the first week of his presidency, Donald Trump signed an executive order calling for both the finishing of the construction of the Dakota Access pipeline and...lrinspire.com

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Delanceyplace.com: Today's selection -- from Walter De Maria The Lightning Field.

"[2017 marked] the fortieth anniversary of Walter De Maria's *TheLightning Field*. Dia Art Foundation commissioned and maintains this permanent sculpture made of four hundred stainless steel poles set in the high desert of New Mexico. Dia was established in 1974, just three years prior to *The Lightning Field's* completion, and this remote work embodies the institution's principles: a new way of presenting art, faith-ful to the artist's vision, outside traditional museum boundaries, and for extended periods of time. Dia sought to enable extraordinary artistic projects that could not otherwise be possible. Certainly, no cultural organization of the time was equipped to realize an undertaking of this scale, nor, perhaps more critically, to place such trust in the artist. ...

"Undoubtedly, one of the single most remarkable qualities of the conceptualization of *The Lightning Field* is the prescribed, durational aspect of its encounter. The cause of both critical celebration and frus-tration, the artist's insistence on a prolonged visit of almost twenty-four hours is consistent with Walter De Maria's perspicacity in understand-ing the significance of the

contextual and situational encounter of an artwork. In 1977, when *The Lightning Field* was completed, no other cultural experience outside of the performing arts and film called on the viewer to devote time in such a way to one work. Although the journey to view land art situated in a remote landscape had become a fairly well-established phenomenon, and De Maria himself had already explored a number of works in the Western desert that called for such a trek -- including *Mile Long Drawing* (1968) and *Las Vegas Piece* (1969) -- the idea of the prolonged visit, one in this case accompanied by an overnight stay in accommodation specifically designated for the experience of seeing the work, was (and still is) an altogether singular level of orchestration.

"The length of the visit is far from arbitrary. It ensures the ability to see *The Lightning Field* at different times of the day and, in particular, to witness the effect at sunset and dawn, when the light on the poles is most dramatic. It allows time to walk the one-mile-by-one-kilometer perimeter of the poles, traverse the interior, experience the different alignments created through the viewer's movement, and observe the relationship betw een *The Lightning Field* and the landscape, which De Maria insists is integral: 'The land is not the setting for the work but a part of the work.'

Walter De Maria: The Lightning Field Publisher: Sackler Institute at Dia Art Foundation Author: Jessica Morgan, John Cliett, Robert Fosdick, Walter De Maria

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Wetlands in California and Oregon Could Disappear With Sea Level Rise

Sydney Pereira, Newsweek, 2/22

Earthquakes aren't the only concern on the Pacific Coast. Though sea level rise is most often paired with Miami's future, thousands of miles away, tidal wetlands along the West coast are vulnerable to sea level rise too, particularly in California and Oregon. Focusing on 14 estuaries on the West Coast, a new study published Wednesday in <u>Science Advances</u> localizes the future destruction due to sea level rise.

With sea level rise, a major California ecosystem faces extinction if we don't act Glen M. Macdonald, Sacramento Bee, 2/22

It is increasingly clear that climate change will touch every corner of California. For the state's coastal marshes – a major ecosystem from San Diego to Humboldt counties – the toll may be complete annihilation.

Council of State Archivists:

Endangered Data Week: February 26 - March 2

Endangered Data Week raises awareness of threats to publicly available data; explores the power dynamics of data creation, sharing, and retention; and teaches ways to make endangered data more accessible and secure. Learn how your agency can participate by visiting the <u>EDW</u> website! When you Tweet, use the hashtag #EndangeredData.

51st Georgia Archives Institute

The Georgia Archives Institute will be held June 11–22 in Morrow, Georgia. Kathleen Roe will serve as principal instructor. The Institute includes classroom instruction, repository tours, and a three-day internship. Visit the <u>Institute's website</u> for more information. *Deadline for applications: April 1.*

CLIR Invites Applications for 2018 Digitizing Hidden Special Collections Awards

The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) is accepting applications for the 2018 <u>Digitizing Hidden Special Collections and Archives</u> awards. The national competition, funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, supports digitizing collections of rare and unique content in collecting institutions. Grants of between \$50,000 and \$250,000 for a single-institution project or between \$50,000 and \$500,000 for a collaborative project may be sought for projects beginning between January 1 and June 1, 2019. Find more information on <u>CLIR's website</u>. *Deadline to submit project proposals: April 3*.

AES Conference Highlights Audio Archiving, Preservation, and Restoration

The Audio Engineering Society's (AES) 2018 conference is June 28–30 at the Library of Congress Packard Campus in Culpeper, Virginia, and will focus on Audio Archiving, Preservation, and Restoration. For guidelines on submitting a paper, visit the <u>AES website</u>. *Register by May 1 to receive the early-bird discount.*

The **Washington State Archives' grants** to local governments offer funding for 1) purchase of software, services, and hardware to improve the retention, management and disclosure of public records; 2) purchase of equipment, supplies, training, and/or temporary staffing to organize storage areas/file rooms; and 3) digital imaging. Read More >

The **Library of Congress has launched <u>Labs.loc.gov</u>**. This <u>collaborative website</u> will host a changing selection of experiments, projects, events and resources designed to encourage creative use of the Library's digital collections.

As part of the ACCESS project, consultant Michelle Gallinger and the Education and Tools Subcommittee are drafting **three short guidance documents for the National Governors Association on managing public records,** including email.

New on the CoSA Blog

CoSA President Tim Baker recaps the discussion from the *Preserving Electronic Government Information* (PEGI) Project Team gathering last fall where participants discussed, among a number of topics, the big gaps in born-digital preservation today.

Read More >

The Louisiana Secretary of State is currently advertising for the position of State Archivist for the Louisiana State Archives. This is an unclassified position, currently posted on the Louisiana Civil Service website.

The **Texas State Library and Archives** has the following guidance documents: "Quick Tips on Disposal of Electronic Records"; "What needs to be addressed in an E-Records Management Policy" and "Selling Records Management to your Supervisor"; "Are text messages records?".

Georgia Archives celebrates its 100-year anniversary this year with a <u>series of special monthly tours</u>. Lots of other programs are planned, so keep an eye on the <u>Archives' website</u> for the latest news

News from Meeting of the Minds:

- Join us March 15 from 5-7pm at Revival Bar in **Sacramento** (500J St) for a casual **happy hour meetup** with others working in urban sustainability. More info and RSVP.
- Our next webinar on March 14 will discuss an **autonomous vehicle shuttle project in Las Vegas** with two of the team leaders that helped launch the project. More info and



registration here.

• On June 14th, we're convening a **one-day thought leadership summit** in Ann Arbor focused on mobility and smart cities. <u>More info.</u>

Navajo Nations first solar project now producing enough electricity for about 13.000 homes

A giant array of solar panels near the famed sandstone buttes of Monument Valley has begun producing electricity for the Navajo Nation azcentral.com



Send us photos or videos of you and your crew enjoying Nevada's 300+ natural hot springs. Post 'em on Instagram using #nvhotsprings, or submit those bad boys here: http://bit.ly/

2BwbOEu (HEY! NO GEOTAGGING, please!)BONUS! Wanna boast the badge of a true Hot Spring Steward? Share a shot** of a time you did your part to clean up / build up / rehab a soak spot—or otherwise contributed to a more spectacular experience for your fellow springers! See More

The town of Newbern, Ala., had no library. That's when students stepped in.



Behind the Lens: The Town That Had No Library

Architecture students transformed an old bank into a library for Newbern, Ala. governing.com



Federal Judge Blocks Construction of Bayou Bridge Pipeline
Federal District Court Judge Shelly Dick halted the construction of the controversial Bayou
Bridge pipeline across the Atchafalaya Basin. Today's decision grants a...

earthjustice.org

Burton:

Root of all evil, yeah. But that isn't true-it's how you use it. And there's a window of opportunity here, the tribes see a window of opportunity. If they do it right, they can get in. make their money, get out, invest it wisely, and it'll be there for them. That's what a lot of tribes are doing now-they're taking themselves off the government "welfare line," let's say. And it's a positive impact on the reservations. You know, there was a big deal on gaming about a year ago, I guess, when Donald Trump come up before Congress and just raked the tribes over, and just got really racist, trying to get support to kill the [Indian] gaming, and it backfired on him-nobody would touch it. Nobody would touch him, didn't want to be associated with him.

The big difference is, the gaming tribes put on big ad campaigns back in Washington: full-page ads in the *Post* saying, "When Donald Trump makes a million dollars, he buys a new yacht or builds another hotel. When a tribe gets it, they build a clinic, they provide schooling for their kids, or build a daycare or something like that." It's two different worlds, all the way around. And I think people are kind of seeing that now. I know the president come out with a proposal to pay for welfare reform with Indian gaming taxes, but that was killed. Senator Reid



Leona Hardy Mars
December 22, 2017

"After our walk, there were no babies left;" JAMES SCOTT

The late James Scott, Who died around 1944 at about 110 years of age.

He walked the Trail of Tears from the Alabama/Georgia region to Oklahoma when he was 7 to 8 years old. His parents died during the removal.

He was from Okemah, Oklahoma and belonged to Greenleaf Ceremonial Ground.

Since he had outlived most of his contemporaries, he was a major resource on Creek history and culture. He was well-known for his storytelling abilities.

With others he incorporated Greenleaf church in 1910, a little ways from Greenleaf traditional ceremonial grounds and stayed in touch with both groups.

At over 100 years old, Scott was alert and talkative. He chewed tobacco and carried his own

medicine pouch.

The following is his recollection of The Trail of Tears:

"One morning, when it was already getting cold, a runner came to our village out of breath, saying haltingly "Talking papers. They are sending people with talking papers-people are already disappearing-what's left behind is being stolen. They are sending us to a burial ground. They keep talking about judgment day. We need to either hide or mix with other tribes up north. These demons are shooting Indians if we resist. I have to warn the next village." He left and, even though I was just a boy, I knew that something very bad was about to happen-A dark cloud hovered over us. I don't know how many days went by. We started gathering provisions, we talked about other tribal towns, The earth trembled, and even the trees seemed to be shaking. The hovering dark cloud brought the evil men sooner than we expected. The soldiers started shooting. The whites rounded us up like cattle and put shackles on the strong men. There was a silent cry-no words-so devastating-silent prayers-then low humming of the chant of communal encouragement. Gun butts were hitting mouths. That morning cold winds blew-like judgment day.

We did not know where we were heading. There were talking papers-more talking papers-The whites would keep on bringing talking papers, and tragedy always followed. Along the trail, they split us up. I lost my mother and father and ended up with an uncle. Little babies sometimes would have their head smashed against a tree. Strong shackled men were used for pulling wagons and chopping wood. Those who got sick were left or dumped by the soldiers. There was hardly any food-People were hungry, cold, and frost bitten. The whites roasted meat and the aroma made you want to die. Each time someone fell, they sacrificed, saying, "Take my blanket-I am going home."

The chilling wind never left us-we have seen blizzards-now we were in one. Even Strong Buffalo would not have survived such a winter. Somehow, the Creator was with us. Most of the time, children walked; However, sometimes they would be allowed to ride in a wagon with older folks.

About the time we reached Indian territory. There were very few of us-mostly older children and shackled men. After our walk, there were no babies left; they killed the babies. Hardly any women made it. I only had one uncle left. We began with about 500 in our group and we wound up with 50 and we wound up near Okemah, Asilanabi, Greenleaf, The places where we finished growing up. These places were near some Christian Indians who had already got there before us.

Nitaspoki-The last day – I was always looking for it, but it did not come. It took 20 years for the nightmares to lessen."

Source: "A Sacred Path, The Way of the Muscogee Creeks"
Photo is of James Scott

