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-3:42 [Oitancan M Zephier](#) was live.

Star Quilts of the Little Wound High School 2018 Graduating Class.

Quilts are made and gifted to their graduate by each individual graduate's family chosen quilter. Some order them from local quilters in the business. Some have family member's who quilt. For example, when I graduated high school my mom and her friend made mine.

Little Wound School is located on the Oglala Lakota Nation.

Bring home your very own saddle-trained wild horse or halter-trained wild burro from the Northern Nevada Correctional Center **by Steven Field**

RENO, Nev. — On Saturday, June 2, the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Corrections – Silver State Industries are hosting a saddle-trained wild horse and halter-trained wild burro adoption at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center located at 1721 Snyder Avenue, south of Carson City, Nevada. Public viewing begins at 9 a.m. and a competitive-bid adoption [...] [Read more of this post](#)

New exhibits opening, free snacks and refreshments at the Marzen House Muesum

by [Steven Field](#)

Lovelock, Nev. - The Marzen House Museum will be opening and dedicating three new exhibits on the California Trail, Panama Nevada and Nevada minerals, Saturday June 2 at 10 a.m. The dedication will be followed by tropical refreshments and snacks at the one-time only “Canal Juice Bar and Café” at the Marzen House Museum located at 25 [...]

[Read more of this post](#)

Klamath River dam panel gets FERC approval

By Will Houston, Eureka Times-Standard, 5/29/18

Proponents of a plan to remove four Klamath River dams to improve water quality and fish health were encouraged last week after a federal commission approved their panel of experts who will be responsible for determining what it will take to undergo what officials say is the largest dam removal project in the nation’s history, according to the nonprofit heading the project.

Today's selection -- from *Villa and Zapata: A History of the Mexican Revolution* by Frank McLynn.

Porfirio Díaz used bribes and murder to rule Mexico for three and a half decades, from 1876 until forced from office in the Mexican Revolution of 1911:



"In July 1872, ... Miguel Lerdo de Tejada succeeded Benito Juarez as president, but in 1876 made the perennial mistake of all nineteenth-century Mexican presidents and tried to overstay his welcome through re-election. [Mexican war hero Porfirio] Díaz raised an armed rebellion, fighting under the slogan 'effective suffrage and no re-election'. ... Díaz defeated [Lerdo] and entered Mexico City in triumph in November 1876.

"Díaz aimed at absolute

power and he had learned enough under Juárez to know how to get it. He had worked out that, provided you conciliate certain key social groups, you can repress the rest. Díaz offered deals to landowners, generals, local elites, foreign capitalists, sections of the middle class and even powerful bandit leaders; the rest he killed or cowed. He was convinced that every man had his price and, when confronted by a recalcitrant politician or general, always tried bribery first; he liked to cite a peasant tag from his childhood, illustrating his base view of human nature: 'This rooster wants corn.' If bribery failed, he turned to murder. This was Díaz's famous *pan o palo* system -- bread or the club. He made it clear that he wanted no opposition, either in presidential elections or elsewhere. Two generals, García de la Cadena and Juan Corona, allowed their names to go forward as presidential hopefuls only to be mysteriously murdered. It became known that sudden death awaited all who opposed don Porfirio.

Porfirio Díaz and his wife, Carmen Romero Rubio, with other members of the Porfirian ruling faction

"Usually, however, there was no need for extreme measures, for money did the trick; as Díaz, in another of his farmyard saws, put it: 'A dog with a bone in its mouth neither kills nor steals.' Díaz quickly built up a hierarchy of political influence, with himself at the top, then the twenty--seven state governors he appointed, followed by 300 *jefes políticos* (local political bosses) and 1,800 mayors or municipal presidents. Díaz nominated representatives to the toothless Congress in Mexico City, sometimes accompanied by rigged elections, and controlled the Supreme Court by appointing placemen and stooges. He showed particular favouritism towards the men of his native state: out of 227 representatives he nominated in 1886 to comprise the paper tiger masquerading under the name of Congress, sixty-two came from Oaxaca.

"There was rigid government control of all aspects of education. The press Díaz dealt with by carrot and stick. The *ley mordaza* or gagging law, which he cunningly put on the statute book during the chaotic 'presidency' of Manuel González (see below) abolished the right to a jury trial for journalists guilty of 'libel' or 'sedition' and such guilt was established by the mere say-so of a single magistrate, inevitably a Díaz stooge.

"Newspapermen could also be jailed without trial if anyone reported their unpatriotic or seditious 'state of mind' or even their 'intentions' to the police. On the other hand, Díaz paid out generous subsidies to proprietors and editors, provided they reported the news as he wanted it reported. He even maintained the fiction of 'opposition' newspapers so that, at judicious intervals, they could be given the nod to destroy the reputation of anyone in the Army or politics Díaz thought was becoming too powerful. If the generous 'subsidies' did not work, Díaz sent in his gangs of thugs, known as the *bravi*, to smash up presses and newspaper offices or to provoke unwary editors into fatal duels. At the limit Díaz could silence any press critics by sentencing them to noisome tropical penitentiaries from which scarcely anyone returned alive. One intrepid editor, a one time Díaz supporter named Filomeno Mata, actually beat the odds by going to jail no less than thirty-four times during the *Porfiriato*.

"Díaz's next task was to perpetuate his rule. At first he trod carefully, mindful of the resonance of the 'no re-election' slogan in the Mexican unconscious. In 1880 he appeared to step aside, allowing Manuel González to become president. However, González was his creature and did his bidding in every respect. The years 1880-4 were notorious for government profligacy and financial incompetence, so that Mexicans in 1884 welcomed Díaz back as a saviour. This was a favourite Díaz ploy. If he spotted a man with ambition, he found a political bed of nails for him, some post as governor where he would lose all reputation and credibility. By 1888 Díaz's grip on Mexico was so tight that he no longer needed the farce of proxies like Manuel Gonzalez. 'No re-election' was forgotten about, the constitution was amended in 1887 to allow a second successive term, and again in 1890 to allow an infinite series of successive presidencies by the

same man; between 1884 and 1904 Díaz had himself re-elected six times (the other 'elections' were in 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900).

"Díaz's regime was a repressive tyranny but he lacked the technology to impose a totalitarian dictatorship or police state. He did not seek to control every aspect of Mexican life and was relaxed about conflicts between local elites or powerful families within a state; his main concern was that no one should emerge who could contest his power at the centre. Díaz's rule was thus an intermittently coercive tyranny, whose chief outward sign was the *rurales*, the quasi-military mounted police force that patrolled the countryside. The *rurales*, uniformed in suede and armed with the latest Mauser rifles, were effectively above the law outside Mexico City and were much feared as a consequence. Their favourite method of dealing with opponents was through the *ley fuga*, or law for dealing with fugitives from justice: this allowed anyone to be shot dead who 'tried to escape'. The Houdini-like propensity of Mexicans was evidently high in the Díaz years, for over 10,000 people died under the *ley fuga*."

Villa and Zapata: A History of the Mexican Revolution

Author: Frank McLynn Publisher: Basic Books

Copyright 2000 by Frank McLynn Pages: 5-8

Senate and House Committees Approve Water Infrastructure Bills

House and Senate committees approved versions of a water infrastructure bill that outlines which projects are eligible for federal funds.

Congress usually reviews the Water Resources Development Act, as it is generically called, every two years. The act authorizes levee, lock, dam, and ecosystem projects overseen by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Route Fifty, a news site that focuses on government, flags a [substantial difference](#) in the two bills: the Senate version addresses drinking water and sewer financing, in addition to Army Corps provisions.

Comments on EPA's Stance on Groundwater Pollution

The agency asked for comments on its policy that the discharge of pollutants to groundwater that is connected to rivers, lakes, and oceans is covered by the Clean Water Act.

Nine Senate Republicans [told the EPA](#) that it should not keep that policy. "EPA must clarify that discharges into groundwater are not subject to NPDES permitting," they wrote.

Green groups, many of which have filed lawsuits against such discharges from coal ash ponds, [take the opposite view](#), arguing that the agency "lacks the authority" to adopt a different position.

Federal courts have heard cases from Hawaii, South Carolina, and Virginia in the last year about this issue.

[Canada: Indigenous People Suffer From Toxic River, Report Says](#)

Daniel Lak, Al Jazeera

Lak writes: "The toxic effects of mercury dumped in a river in Canada continue to harm indigenous communities five decades on." [READ MORE](#)

Canadian Government to Buy Contested Oil Sands Pipeline

Times

The New York

The decision

caps a divisive battle over whether to allow a pipeline expansion that environmentalists say would contribute to climate change and risk spills. [Read the full story](#)

[Canadian Government to Buy Contentious Kinder Morgan Pipeline for \\$4.5 Billion](#)

Leyland Cecco, Guardian UK

Cecco writes: "Canada's federal government has announced it will buy a controversial pipeline from the Alberta oil sands to the Pacific coast to ensure it gets built." [READ MORE](#)

Pipeline stance complicates Heitkamp's second term Senate hopes

The Washington Post Standing Rock Sioux tribal member Marlo Hunte-Beaubrun went door to door on North Dakota's largest American Indian reservations in 2012 turning out the tribal vote to help put Democrat Heidi Heitkamp in the U.S. Senate. Six years later, with Heitkamp fighting hard to win a second term, Hunte-Beaubrun is staying on the sidelines. [Read the full story](#)

After coal and oil plants shut down in California, premature birthrates also dropped

New research released on Tuesday shows that in a very short amount of time, communities in the shadow of the fossil fuel plants can begin to see health benefits—if those fossil fuel plants are closed down. [Inside Climate News reports](#) that a new study “found that the rate of premature births dropped from 7 to 5.1 percent after the plants were shuttered, between 2001 and 2011. The most significant declines came among African American and Asian women.” This study goes onto the mountain of accumulating evidence showing how air quality, amongst other things, is an enormous factor in our public health.

Using birth records from the California Department of Public Health, the researchers found mothers who lived within 5 kilometers, 5-10 kilometers and 10-20 kilometers of the eight power plants. The women living farthest away provided a control group, since the authors assumed their exposure would be minimal.

The authors controlled for many socioeconomic, behavioral, health, race and ethnicity factors affecting preterm birth. "That could account for things like Obamacare or the Great Recession or the housing crisis," Casey said.

The study found that the women living within 5 kilometers of the plants, those most exposed to the air pollution, saw a significant drop in preterm births.

A big part of that is environmental racism. Communities of color are usually on the front lines of our worst environmental abuses. Studies come out every few weeks showing how [people of color are the first to receive the](#) results of our country's greed-driven deregulations. [The majority of Californians living in close proximity to its oil industry are people of color.](#)

The Trump administration's insistence in [attacking all of the clean air policies](#) across our country is not simply craven because of its naked greed, it's the beginnings of a public health crisis that the Republican Party is not interested in handling on any level. The importance of the study

showing these health benefits in California is that [Trump's EPA has targeted](#) the world's fifth or sixth largest economy as the [battleground for so much of its environmental rollbacks](#).

[Environmental justice is social justice and racial justice](#). These things cannot be separated.

“The generation that destroys the environment is not the generation that pays the price. That is the problem.” – Wangari Maathai



List of potential National Native American Hall of Fame Inductees Released! Posted By [Corinne Oestreich](#) May 28th, 2018 Blog

The Inaugural Induction Ceremony will be on Saturday, October 13, 2018, at the Phoenix Indian School Memorial Hall in Arizona. 10 years ago James Parker Shield, Little Shell Chippewa, and Cree, began his dream of honoring Natives who have contributed a great deal to society. Click the link below to read the list of names considered to be inducted into the National Native American Hall of Fame. [Read More](#)

Stopping a Dakota Access Pipeline Leak in Under 10 Minutes? A Fairy Tale, Say the Standing Rock Sioux

By Susan Cosier

Nine minutes. That's the longest it would take to detect a leak and shut down the [Dakota Access Pipeline](#) (DAPL) should the crude oil within begin escaping into the North Dakota prairie or the Missouri River. At least that's what Energy Transfer Partners (ETP), the pipeline's owner, says. It's a claim that the Standing Rock Sioux tribe calls completely unrealistic given the company's "inadequate" emergency response plan.

This is just one of the problems examined in a [new report](#) recently submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which last February approved DAPL's controversial route snaking less than a mile from the tribe's reservation and upriver of tribal lands. In more than 300 pages, the document details many issues that the government never fully investigated when conducting its environmental review in 2016. The report, written by the Standing Rock Sioux and independent experts, delves into treaty agreements, the history of government takeover in the region, the inadequacy of ETP's risk analysis, and how one accident could ruin land, water, and a way of life.

But ETP's assertion that it could shut the pipeline down in under 10 minutes is what the report takes particular issue with—something tribe member Dave Archambault Sr. calls "pure folly" and a "fairy tale." Don Holmstrom, an author of the report who worked with the U.S. Chemical Safety Board for 17 years, says that after noticing a break, workers would first have to decide what steps to take to stop the oil from coursing through the steel, an often stressful judgment. Then they must find and close the emergency flow restriction devices one by one, which can take time depending on how much pressure has built up in the pipeline.

Of course, all that hinges on whether ETP realizes there's a leak in the first place. In reality, oil pipeline leaks frequently don't even register with control systems and operators; a farmer will simply notice a growing stain darkening a remote field and call it in. According to records obtained by the tribe and its technical team, no one at the company would be able to tell something was amiss if less than 1 percent of the 600,000 billion barrels it transports each day was oozing out. That comes to 6,000 barrels—still a lot of oil.

"You have a possibility of a huge leak that goes on over time," said Archambault. He tells me over the phone that he's currently gazing out over a frozen Lake Oahe, a reservoir on the Missouri River where the Standing Rock Sioux get their drinking water. "Right now I'm looking at the river and you can't see the water. You couldn't see a leak because it's got ice cover."

ETP's own documents state the company has to fly over the land near Lake Oahe every three weeks to look for spilled oil since so little foot traffic exists near the pipeline there. "They know their detection system is not very good, so they need to actually visually inspect," Holmstrom said.

The Standing Rock Sioux and three other tribes continue to fight ETP in court. Ultimately they want the government to shut down the 1,172-mile pipeline that runs about four feet underground

from North Dakota to Illinois. To do that, they need to document why a pipeline there is such a bad idea. Before approving the project, the Army Corps didn't exactly identify what's at stake if DAPL ruptures—something the pipeline has already done at least [five times](#) since its oil started flowing last June.

In 1958, the Army Corps flooded 56,000 acres of agricultural land and wooded lowlands on which the Standing Rock Sioux tribe once depended as part of the Oahe Dam project. Lake Oahe is a result of that project. Holmstrom said that Oahe pools are so close to the reservation, and provide wetland habitat for so many species, that the Corps should have considered it an HCA, or high-consequence area (i.e., a sensitive waterway). Such a designation would have required a more thorough environmental review that identified risks such as potential drinking water contamination, the sickening or killing of wildlife, and the suffocation of vegetation (to name a few). DAPL crosses beneath Lake Oahe just north of the Standing Rock Sioux tribal lands.

The Corps had been on its way to conducting a more intensive review when newly elected President Donald Trump directed it to [fast-track the assessment](#). That move further politicized the DAPL debate pitting industry against the tribe's safety. The Corps granted the pipeline's final permit a month later.

Last June, after the Standing Rock Sioux and three other tribes took ETP to court, Judge James Boasberg mandated that the Army Corps revise its environmental assessment to "more adequately consider" the effect an oil spill would have on the Standing Rock Sioux's hunting and fishing rights, as well as issues regarding [environmental justice](#). He also required that an independent engineering company review whether ETP had complied with federal regulations and instructed the company to file an oil spill response plan. In the meantime, the oil would continue to flow at a rate of about half a million barrels a day.

ETP submitted the third-party review and response plan in early April, even though the tribes argue they still haven't been fully involved in the process. The Army Corps will now meet with all four tribes before June 1 and then complete a new environmental review.

Archambault, for one, hopes the tribe's own report will help push the company to better protect the Standing Rock Sioux's land and people from disaster, one way or another. "What's scary about this whole thing is that it's political," he said, and that "shows you how dangerous this whole thing is."

Foster Children Education Scholarship

The Foster Children Education Foundation Scholarship supports youth who are, or have been, in foster care (never legally adopted or expected to be legally adopted) in the State of Nevada and who have received a high school diploma and desire to earnestly pursue high education with at least a 3.0 GPA. Additionally, applicants must have no other significant financial means or other significant financial assistance to pursue their education.

The webpage says the deadline is March 31st, but we've been notified that it has been extended to June 15th. [Learn More](#)



IN THE
KNOW
INNOVATION

[These houses are constructed using LEGO-like bricks](#)

[Watch Episode](#)

[In The Know Innovation](#) posted a new episode on [Facebook Watch](#).
These houses are made entirely of LEGO-like wood bricks.

More Archives to Visit - Published by [University of Oregon Libraries](#)

C. L. Andrews photographs, 1880s-1948

Clarence L. Andrews (1862-1948) documented and collected documentation on native life, natural resources, and exploration of Alaska and the Yukon. The collection (1805-1948) consists of approximately 1600 prints and 75 negatives by more than 60 photographers, dealing almost exclusively with Alaska and the Yukon. Main subjects include the towns of Sitka, Skagway, Eagle, and Valdez, modes of transportation, from reindeer and dogs to railroads, ships, and kayaks, Native Americans, totems, wildlife and natural resources.

[Browse all record in C. L. Andrews photographs, 1880s-1948](#)

Charles W. Furlong (1874-1967) photographs, 1895-1965

Charles Wellington Furlong (1874-1967) was an explorer, writer and scientist who documented his adventures in publications and notebooks and well as in photographs. The Furlong photographs include copies of his artwork, ethnographical evidence, historical events and personalities, and remote corners of the world.

[Browse all record in Charles W. Furlong \(1874-1967\) photographs, 1895-1965](#)

Grayson Mathews (1948-2007) photographs, 1970s-1990s

Grayson Layne Mathews (1948-2007) photographed the American West, creating a signature series of rodeo images from 1971-72 through funding from an NEA fellowship. Following a successful career in freelance photography and university instructor in California, South Carolina and Virginia, he returned home to Klamath Falls, Oregon and documented natural and human transformation of the Klamath Basin landscape. The collection includes darkroom and digital prints. [Browse all record in Grayson Mathews \(1948-2007\) photographs, 1970s-1990s](#)

Lee D. Drake (1882-1957) photographs, ca. 1910-1957

Lee D. Drake (1882-1957) was a newspaper owner and civic booster in Pendleton and Astoria, Oregon. The collection includes Drake's amateur work and that of professional photographers from the Pendleton region, capturing images of the Pendleton Round-up, tribal peoples of the region, and Drake friends and family.

[Browse all record in Lee D. Drake \(1882-1957\) photographs, ca. 1910-1957](#)

Frazier Augustus Boutelle photographs, c. 1865-1900

Frazier Augustus Boutelle (1840-1924) served in the US Army for 57 years, fighting in the Civil War, in Indian wars, and working as a recruiter in World War I. In 1889-1900 he was Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. The collection consists of documentation of Boutelle's career: military scenes of the Indian Wars from 1870s to 1890s, images from the Philippines from 1898 to 1899, and the Yellowstone area 1889-1890. [Browse all record in Frazier Augustus Boutelle photographs, c. 1865-1900](#)

