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Miss Indian World at Lake Tahoe

Exploding Pipeline Was Part of Push for Fracking-Reliant Petrochemical Network

Lawmakers Join Opposition to Ruby Mountain Drilling

Loss of Indigenous Works in Brazil Museum Fire Felt 'Like a New Genocide'

NCAI Survey on Tribal Workforce

Got fossils? New state park in North Las Vegas does

Why Minnesota companies have a lot to say about addressing global food insecurity

Ex-nuclear site in Colorado to open as wildlife refuge

Public Safety Department Holds Hiring Event Sept. 22, 2018

Serrell Smokey on Tribal businesses

Origin Story by David Christian

Patron of Indian Arts dies



Anne Willie-

Susan is at Lake Tahoe – Nevada State Park.

Miss Indian World (Taylor Susan) at Lake Tahoe, Nevada. I spent my summer's there as a kid at 4-H Camp. I have been dreaming about this lake for the last couple of years, it was calling me, I am here...blessed, wanted Taylor to see the beauty of northern Nevada.

Keep forgetting to provide a moment of thought for our friends at Catawba and other eastern areas.

[Exploding Pipeline Was Part of Push for Fracking-Reliant Petrochemical Network](#)

Sharon Kelly, DeSmogBlog: Last month, a pipeline in western Pennsylvania exploded just seven days after going online. It's owned by Energy Transfer Partners, the same pipeline company behind the Dakota Access pipeline project and the Bayou Bridge pipeline in Louisiana. It's also part of newly planned petrochemical corridor in the region that's attracted huge investment -- as well as strong opposition. [Read the Article](#)

[Lawmakers Join Opposition to Ruby Mountain Drilling](#)

September 11, 2018 - Katherine Davis-Young, Public News Service (NV)

[Play Audio in Browser Window](#)

A Nevada Legislature committee recognizes "the irreplaceable scenic, biological, cultural and recreational value of the Ruby Mountains to Nevadans." (Trevor Bexon/ Flickr)



ELKO, Nev. — More Nevada lawmakers are voicing opposition to plans to allow oil and gas leasing in the Ruby Mountains.

For months, dozens of environmental organizations, Native American tribes and sporting groups have been speaking out against the U.S. Forest Service proposal to open parts of the Rubies to drilling and fracking. Now, the Nevada Legislature's interim public lands committee will send a letter formally opposing the leases.

The move comes after a 5-4 vote last week. But the fight to protect the Ruby Mountains is not over, said Patrick Donnelly, Nevada state director with the Center for Biological Diversity.

"This is certainly not the end of this," Donnelly said. "But I think this adds to this overwhelming chorus of opposition that has come out of every corner of Nevada and around the West for oil and gas in the Rubies."

The letter will go to the secretaries of the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture, as well as Gov. Brian Sandoval.

In 2017, the U.S. Forest Service introduced the plan to open 54,000 acres of the Northeastern Nevada mountain range to oil and gas development. Over two public comment periods, the Forest Service received thousands of letters of opposition from the public.

The leases were proposed in response to the Trump administration's push for "energy dominance" across the U.S. But Donnelly said he hopes the federal agencies that will make the final decision on leasing the land will take into account the environmental consequences that could come with oil and gas development.

"The plan is in the works, but they haven't signed on the dotted line yet," Donnelly said. "And that's why we're saying, you know, it's not too late. They can change their minds, they can respond to the people of Nevada and say no to this. They're under no obligation to allow leasing in the Rubies."

If approved for leasing, several more steps in the Forest Service approval process would be required. No leases have been scheduled yet.

LIVE INTERACTIVE TOWN HALL

National Groundwater Emergency

What you need to know

Monday, Oct 1
1p ET

Learn more · Register: circleofblue.org/michigan-groundwater

[Loss of Indigenous Works in Brazil Museum Fire Felt ‘Like a New Genocide’](#)

By MANUELA ANDREONI and ERNESTO LONDOÑO

The destruction of indigenous artifacts and documents was a personal blow for the descendants of Brazil’s oldest inhabitants, who had long fought to preserve their heritage--

“The two most important days in your life are the day you are born and the day you find out why.” – Mark Twain

“Good friends, good books, and a sleepy conscience: this is the ideal life.” – Ibid.

Having trouble vi



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NCAI’s Partnership for Tribal Governance (PTG) invites tribal leaders, workforce development staff, and other interested stakeholders to take a short online survey designed to help PTG better understand how they are using – or planning to use – its new [workforce development toolkit](#). The survey results also will inform PTG's efforts to provide tribal nations with targeted technical assistance and support resources as they develop strategic approaches to workforce development.

PTG will mail individuals who complete the survey (estimated completion time: 5-6 minutes) a **copy of the toolkit as a token of its appreciation**. The deadline to complete the survey is Friday, September 21, 2018.

To take the survey, click [here](#).

Note: The survey is anonymous. Individual responses will be reviewed by NCAI for its internal use only and will not be shared publicly.

NCAI Contact: Tyesha Ignacio, *Second-Year Wilma Mankiller Fellow*, tignacio@ncai.org

[Got fossils? New state park in North Las Vegas does](#)

The preserved traces of mammoths, camels, bison, horses, sloths and dire wolves have been found on the grounds at the new Ice Age Fossils State Park, according to the Nevada State Parks website.

Not Native story, but much of world food production are crops domesticated by Native Americans: corn, beans, potatoes, etc.

https://www.minnpost.com/economy/2018/09/why-minnesota-companies-have-a-lot-to-say-about-addressing-global-food-insecurity/?utm_source=MinnPost+e-mail+newsletters&utm_campaign=c1b453ab11-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_09_14_08_07&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3631302e9c-c1b453ab11-124125841

Why Minnesota companies have a lot to say about addressing global food insecurity **Taryn Phaneuf**09/14/2018



REUTERS/Alexandre Meneghini

United Nations World Food Programme executive director David Beasley: “The world is never going to be at peace if we don’t have food security.”

A farmer in Kenya knows he’ll get paid for the grain he harvested and brought to the elevator owned by Cargill. A dairy cooperative in Rwanda purchased milk cooling equipment with some financial support from Land O’Lakes. And after learning from General Mills how to fortify flour, an African entrepreneur can start a mill that’ll mean more demand for local grain and more jobs.

These and other efforts on the international stage by Minnesota food and agriculture companies play an integral role in addressing food insecurity, said David Beasley, executive director of the United Nations World Food Programme, who came to Minneapolis last week for a Food Security Summit with Jeff Harmening, CEO of General Mills, Beth Ford, president and CEO of Land O’Lakes, and Joe Stone, head of animal nutrition at Cargill.

The summit was part of a series of lunchtime speaker events put on by the Economic Club of Minnesota, whose members and sponsors run the gamut of Minnesota industries, including many ag and food companies. Besides General Mills, Land O’Lakes, and Cargill, sponsors include Target, AgriBank, a farm credit bank, Bellisio Foods, and Ecolab “There’s a reason we here in Minnesota are focused on food security,” Club Chairman Mark Kennedy said.

Here’s what the Minnesota executives said about what they’re doing to improve food security — and the ripple effect that can have in developing countries.

Influence around the world

Executives from each Minnesota food company recognize they not only have a stake in curbing hunger around the world, they also have the tools and resources to do it — that they can use

their wealth and expertise to help make food production operations all over the world more efficient.

“It’s not enough to show up and provide food,” said Ford, who noted that Land O’Lakes has worked in international development for more than three decades.. “What is the structure you’re putting in place? What are the elements of success? ... it really is about, what is the tech and knowledge we can convey from a farm-to-market platform that will allow countries to succeed?”

Their motives aren’t solely altruistic, of course. The help they offer often dovetails strategically with their corporate interests. General Mills has programs that help vanilla farmers in Madagascar, for example, because the company depends on a stable supply of vanilla.

Yet executives say their corporate and philanthropic work often share the same mission. It’s their business to feed the world, so it fits that they want to make agricultural land around the world as productive as possible. That includes sharing expertise of all kinds, from teaching food safety protocols and providing better tools for planting, harvesting, and storing crops to introducing high-tech alternatives that empower farmers and increase their profits.

“If it’s done well, I don’t think we even need to talk about philanthropy,” Stone said. Buying a grain elevator in Kenya isn’t a philanthropic choice, but it does give farmers access to a market for their crop. “People work for Cargill because they want to help.”

Food security is national security

For someone whose job is all about food, Beasley spends a lot of time talking about war. That’s because he sees an inextricable link between the two. The number of people in danger of starving to death increased over the last two years, reversing a global downward trend, and raising alarm among humanitarian organizations like the WFP. Why? “Man-made conflict,” said Beasley, adding that the WFP spends about 80 percent of its funds in war-torn countries, where groups like ISIS, Al-Shabaab, and Boko Haram “use food as a weapon.”

Families trying to feed their children may join ranks with terror groups. Or they’ll flee their country and join millions migrating to Europe or the U.S. He said feeding people is key to undermining terror groups bent on destabilizing the West. “The world is never going to be at peace if we don’t have food security.”

All of which means the work Minnesota companies have been doing around the globe for decades has taken on new urgency. General Mills has been helping address the issue for about 40 years, Harmening said, listing initiatives directed at reducing food waste, supporting food entrepreneurs, and feeding children. When it comes to the latter, an underlying reason is due to the assumption that conflict often arises first among poor, disenfranchised young people. “Riots aren’t started by old people,” Harmening said.

But whether it’s ideas, money, or training, “we need private sector engagement,” Beasley said. “Better yields, productivity, supply chain dynamics ... all these issues combined are very important. We’re not going to solve the problem with just another billion dollars.”

It takes a coalition

The WFP’s approach to addressing food security issues is similar to its corporate counterparts, in that it encompasses more than air-dropping pallets of food, Beasley said. The WFP’s approach includes building food systems that help the local economy and restore dignity to residents. Through its [“food for assets” initiative](#), the WFP buys food from farmers in-country, which they distribute to others in exchange for help improving infrastructure or rehabilitating land that will help make the community self-sustaining.

These kinds of approaches have been of particular important to Beasley, a former Republican governor of South Carolina who joined the WFP in April 2017 amid global concerns that the Trump administration would reduce American support of global aid programs. Instead of decreased support, he said U.S. financial aid has increased from about \$1.9 billion to \$2.5 billion. Seeing that the U.S. isn’t backing away, Germany and the UK have followed suit.

Since joining the WFP, he’s pressed the organization about its “exit strategy” in each of the 80-plus countries where it’s present. Each one needs a self-sustaining food system that can withstand shocks brought on by conflict, climate change, and natural disasters.

It takes everyone playing their part to accomplish that, Harmening said. “It takes a coalition. The government can’t do it by itself. The military can’t do it by itself. It really takes a coalition of people coming together to reduce food insecurity and that’s what makes it so challenging,” he said. “As much as [General Mills has] done, there’s still a lot more to do.”

[Ex-nuclear site in Colorado to open as wildlife refuge](#)

DENVER -- A unique wildlife refuge on the site of a former nuclear weapons plant in Colorado was scheduled to open its gates on Saturday, after a confusing day when officials first said they would not open the refuge and then said they would.



Public Safety Department Holds Hiring Event Sept. 22, 2018

The Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) is holding a hiring event in Reno for candidates seeking a career in law enforcement and public safety. About 80 positions are open statewide within the Nevada Highway [...] [Read more...](#) 2018-09-09 • ThisIsReno



[Serrell Smokey](#)
[September 12 at 6:22 PM](#)
#2 on Tribal businesses

A new report by the United Nations finds that 275,000 people have been displaced by drought in Afghanistan this year, compared to 52,000 who have been forced from their homes by conflict. Much of the displacement is due to failed harvests. In total, the UN warns that more than two million people in the country face difficulties due to water shortages. [Reuters](#)

221,000 acres Land that has burned this year in Utah, making it the worst wildfire season since 2012. The intense season, which is expected to last for another month, is largely a result of the state's abnormally hot, dry summer. The drought has also drained waterways, hurt wildlife populations, and disrupted agricultural water deliveries. [The Salt Lake Tribune](#)

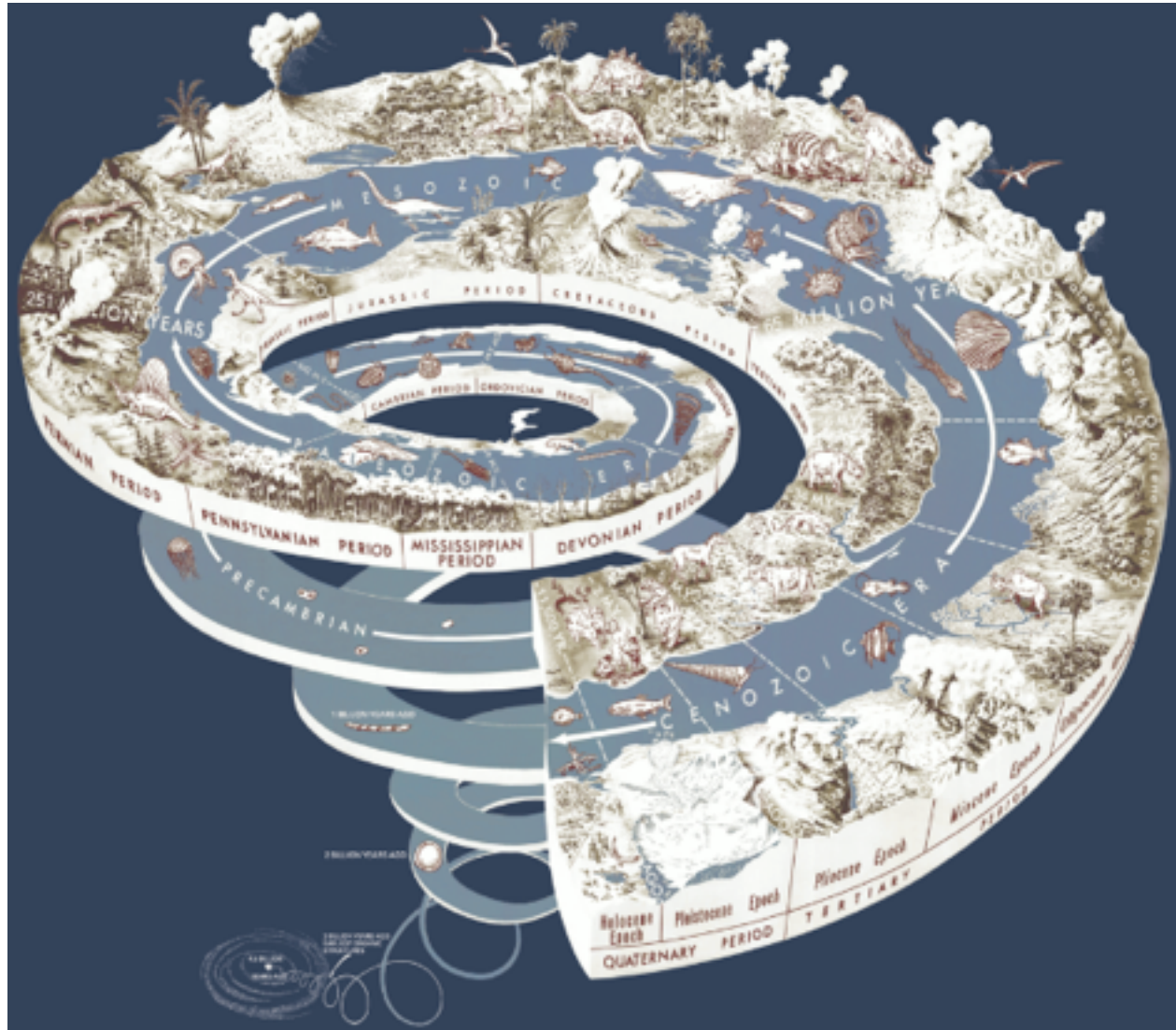
Delanceyplace.com: Today's selection -- from *Origin Story* by David Christian.

Mass extinctions have dominated the history of our earth:

"[Life form changes] changes did not take the smooth, stately forms that Darwin and his generation expected of evolution. Instead, the history of big life was an unpredictable and dangerous roller-coaster ride. Asteroid impacts, sudden shifts in Earth's innards, changes in

the planet's atmosphere, and massive volcanic eruptions sent evolution careering down new and unexpected pathways. Evolution was 'punctuated,' as Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould argued in a famous article published in 1972. Like the cliché about the life of a soldier, evolution in the Phanerozoic meant long periods of boredom punctuated by moments of terror and life-threatening violence. The violence is most apparent in periods of mass extinctions. ...

"During mass extinctions, whole groups of species vanished suddenly and apparently randomly. ...



"The first mass extinctions happened back in the Archean eon. The great oxygenation event, 2.5 billion years ago, surely killed off many bacterial organisms for which oxygen was toxic. Indeed, this may have been the greatest mass extinction of all. Many groups of species also perished during the snowball-Earth episodes late in the Proterozoic eon, and we know that many disappeared at the end of the Ediacaran period. Since then, we know of at least five mass-extinction events during which more than half of all existing types of species disappeared.

The Cambrian explosion ended in a series of extinction events starting about 485 million years ago. Many species of trilobites walked the plank. So did many of the stranger Cambrian species, whose fossils have been found in the Burgess Shale in Canada and in the Chengjiang region in China. The Ordovician period also ended in a mass-extinction event 450 million years ago, when 60 percent of all genera may have vanished.

"The greatest of all mass extinctions came at the end of the Permian period, 248 million years ago. This time, more than 80 percent of all genera vanished, including the last of the trilobites. The precise causes of this mass extinction remain uncertain. It might have been due to rising magmas that broke through the crust in massive volcanic eruptions that sent enough ash into the air to block photosynthesis. We find modern evidence of this in a large volcanic region of Siberia known as the Siberian Traps. The eruptions pumped huge amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, so when the dust settled, carbon dioxide levels spiked, oxygen levels fell, and the oceans warmed. When Earth burped, the biosphere shuddered. By some estimates, oceans may have been as warm as thirty-eight degrees Celsius, hot enough to kill most marine organisms and stop nearly all photosynthesis in the seas. Warmer oceans could hold less oxygen and support less life, and deep beneath their surface, thawing balls of frozen methane known as clathrates may have released huge bubbles of methane. This was a *green-house mass extinction*; it killed by heating rather than freezing. In an extreme greenhouse world, large organisms survived only in the cooler polar environments in the far north and south of the vast supercontinent of Pangaea.

"Beneath the violent changes of the early Phanerozoic, a new biosphere was building. The spread of plants, fungi, and animals onto land transformed the Earth's surface. Particularly important was the spread of photosynthesizing plants onto land, because they consumed huge amounts of carbon dioxide and released huge amounts of oxygen. That reset the biosphere's thermostats, creating a new climatic regime with higher oxygen levels and lower carbon dioxide levels than ever before. In its essential features, that regime has lasted until today".

Origin Story: A Big History of Everything

Author: David Christian

Publisher: Little, Brown and Company

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Pages: 135-137

[Nancy Blomberg, Champion of Native American Art, Dies at 72](#)

By NEIL GENZLINGER

As a curator at the Denver Art Museum, she valued American Indian works as art, not as ethnographic specimens.