

Journal #4285

Recognizing Veteran's Day

WHILE YOU WERE SLEEPING--federal judge temporarily blocked construction of the Keystone XL

Pomo Basketmaking: A Supreme Art for the Weaver: Elsie Allen

40th Anniversary of Titicaca National Reserve

Discovery of Missing Documents Spurred U.S.O.C. to Act Against Gymnastics Federation

An Olive Branch in Montana

The Value of History in an Era of Fake News

Will the US Finance Industry Fund Bolsonaro's Destruction of the Amazon?

As Brazil's Far Right Leader Threatens the Amazon, One Tribe Pushes Back



Recognizing Veteran's Day

Congress establishes the U.S. Army, Sept. 29, 1789 By **ANDREW GLASS**

On this day in 1789, the final one of the congressional session, the lawmakers passed an act that morphed a small force inherited from the Continental Congress — one that had been created under the Articles of Confederation — into the U.S. Army.

Although the newly adopted U.S. Constitution charged Congress with raising and regulating the nation's military forces, House and Senate members delayed action. Busy organizing the federal

government and debating the location of the new capital, Congress neglected dealing with the issue until prodded to do so by President George Washington.

On Aug. 7, 1789, Washington reminded Congress the provisions for troops made under the Continental Congress needed to be superseded by action under the Constitution. It was an issue, Washington wrote the legislators, “of national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed.”

A lingering suspicion of standing armies also fueled Congress’ reluctance to act. It was widely believed that state militias could adequately deal with the nation’s defense needs. However, continued clashes with native tribes, in which the American side often fared badly, caused a shift in thinking that laid the foundation for a professional army.

Its first iteration was known as “The Legion of the United States,” which existed from 1792 to 1796 under the command of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne. In 1796, Wayne accepted the surrender of all British forts located illegally within the United States, in violation of the 1783 Treaty of Paris. The legion also raided the Native American stronghold of Kekionga. It built fortifications in the town and named it Fort Wayne, in honor of its commanding general. (Wayne died in Erie, Pennsylvania, on Dec. 15, 1796.)

Multiple fiascos during the War of 1812 persuaded the federal establishment to initiate a thorough reform of the War Department. John C. Calhoun, the secretary of war, reorganized the department into a system of bureaus, whose chiefs held office for life, with a commanding general in the field — although the Congress did not authorize this position.

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s, Winfield Scott served as the nation’s senior general, retiring at the start of the Civil War in 1861. The bureau chiefs acted as advisers to the secretary while commanding their own troops and field installations. Congress regulated the affairs of the bureaus.

SOURCE: U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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**An Act to establish an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of War, 7 August 1789.**

That there shall be an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on, or entrusted to him, by the President of the United States, agreeable to the constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships or warlike stores, of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

SEC. 2. That there shall be in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department.

SEC. 3. That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office, or employment, take an oath or affirmation *well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him*.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall, forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers, in the office of secretary for the department of war, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled. [*Approved, August 7, 1789.*]

**An Act to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops raised under the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled and for other purposes, 29 September 1789.**

That the establishment contained in the resolve of the late Congress, of the 3d of October, 1787, except as to the mode of appointing the officers, and also as is hereinafter provided, be, and the same is hereby recognized to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the pay and allowances of the said troops, be the same as have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolution of the 12th of April, 1785.

SEC. 3. That all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and privates, who are, or shall be, in the service of the United States, shall take the following oaths or affirmations, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States." "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me."

SEC. 4. That the said troops shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles of war as may hereafter by law be established.

SEC. 5. That, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hostile incursions of the Indians, the President is hereby authorized to call into service, from time to time, such part of the militia of the states, respectively, as he may judge necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and that their pay and subsistence, while in service, be the same as the pay and subsistence of the troops above mentioned.

SEC. 6. That this act shall continue, and be in force, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

~~~~~ *for a fascinating read:*

Henry Knox, **Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States, 18 January 1790.** <https://history.army.mil/books/RevWar/ss/repdoc.htm>

[Naval Act of 1794 - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Act_of_1794) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Act_of_1794

The *Act to Provide a Naval Armament* also known as the *Naval Act* of 1794, or simply, the *Naval ...* From then until 1797, *the United States'* only armed maritime service was the Revenue Marine, ... discussed various proposals for a *naval* force, including estimates of costs for *building* frigates, but none were acted upon.

[The Establishment of the Department of the Navy](https://www.history.navy.mil/.../navy.../OriginsNavy/the-establishment-of-the-departm...)

<https://www.history.navy.mil/.../navy.../OriginsNavy/the-establishment-of-the-departm...>

Nov 13, 2017 - *The United States Navy* traces its origins to the *Continental Navy*, *established* during the War of Independence by the Continental Congress on 13 October 1775, which date we observe as the *Navy Birthday*. After the War of Independence, the ships of the *Continental Navy* were sold off, and the seamen and officers let go.

[Launching the New U.S. Navy | National Archives](https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/new-us-navy/navy-bill.html)

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/new-us-navy/navy-bill.html>

Aug 15, 2016 - The New *U.S. Navy*. Annual Address by George Washington. December 3, 1793. Senate Draft of an "*Act to provide a Naval Armament*" March 18, 1794. George Washington's Message to the *U.S. Senate*. June 3, 1794. A Bill to *Establish* the Department of the *Navy*. April 11, 1798. John Adams's Message to the *U.S. Senate*. May 18, ...

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Nov. 10, 1775, may be the commonly celebrated birthday of the **Marine Corps**, but it wasn't actually established as its own branch until about 23 years later. On July 11, 1798, U.S. President John Adams signed "*An Act for Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps*," effectively creating a new branch of the military. Jul 6, 2011

**[July 11, 1798: Marine Corps Becomes Independent Branch of U.S. ...](https://patch.com/.../july-11-1798-marine-corps-becomes-independent-branch-4a0ca3...)**

**<https://patch.com/.../july-11-1798-marine-corps-becomes-independent-branch-4a0ca3...>**

Jul 6, 2011 - Nov. 10, 1775, may be the commonly celebrated birthday of the *Marine Corps*, but it wasn't actually *established* as its own branch until about 23 years later. On July 11, 1798, *U.S.* President John Adams signed "*An Act for Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps*," effectively *creating* a new branch of the *military*.

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[United States Air Force - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Air_Force

The United States Air Force (USAF) is the aerial and space warfare service branch of *the United States Armed Forces*. It is one of the five branches of *the United States Armed Forces*, and one of the seven *American* uniformed services. Initially *established* as a part of *the United States Army* on 1 August 1907, the *USAF* The *act* created the *National Military Establishment*

(renamed ...

[National Security Act of 1947 - Wikipedia](#)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National Security Act of 1947](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Act_of_1947)

The National Security Act of 1947 was a major restructuring of *the United States* government's ... It also created the Department of the *Air Force* and *the United States Air Force*, which separated the Army *Air Forces* into its own service. ... Aside from the military reorganization, the *act established* the National Security Council ...

[History](#) · [Actions](#) · [Galler](#)

[The Coast Guard: America's Oldest Maritime Defenders ...](#)

www.gocoastguard.com/about-the-coast-guard/learn-the-history

Established in 1790, the *Coast Guard* served as the nation's only armed force on the ... Since then, the *Coast Guard* has protected the *United States* throughout its long ... 4 August 1790 – President George Washington signs the *Tariff Act* that ...

[Coast Guard History 2016: How the Coast Guard became a military ...](#)

coastguard.dodlive.mil/.../coast-guard-history-2016-how-the-coast-guard-became-a-m...n

Aug 1, 2016 - Hamilton *established* this fleet to enforce tariff laws, so these cutters were ... rules, regulations and compensation as the re-*established* *U.S. Navy* and ... The *act* formally designated the new “*Coast Guard*” as a *military* service.

[14 U.S. Code § 1 - Establishment of Coast Guard | US Law | LII / Legal ...](#)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/14/1>

Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The *Coast Guard* as *established* January 28, 1915, shall be a *military* service and a branch of the armed forces of the *United States* at all times. The *Coast Guard* shall be a service in the Department of Homeland Security, except when operating as a service in the Navy.”

[U.S. President Woodrow Wilson signs National Defense Act - HISTORY](#)

<https://www.history.com/.../u-s-president-woodrow-wilson-signs-national-defense-act>

On June 3, 1916, *United States* President Woodrow Wilson signs into *law* the ... of the *National Guard*—the network of states' militias that had been *developing* ...

[PDF]

[An Act To amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as ...](#)

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/73rd-congress/...1/c73s1ch87.pdf>

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this *Act* is hereby Amendment. expressly reserved. The *National Guard* of the *United States* is hereby *established*. eNatitd ...

[Appendix B: Constitutional Charter of the Guard - Army National Guard](#)

<https://arng.ng.mil/resources/News/Publications/Documents/Posture.../AppendB.htm>

Article I, Section 8 of *the U.S. Constitution* contains a series of “militia clauses,” vesting ... *The 1792 act established* an idea of organizing these militia forces into ...


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**U.S. Merchant Marine - United States American History**  
**[www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1724.html](https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1724.html)**

**<https://>**

The role of *U.S. Merchant Marine* in the history of the United States of America. ... He ordered the mass production of Liberty Ships and *established* the U.S. Maritime ... the enemy craft, damages, their lifeboat voyages, and *acts* of heroism.

The **Act** also **established** federal subsidies for the construction and operation of **merchant** ships. Two years after the **Act** was passed, the **U.S. Merchant Marine** Cadet Corps, the forerunner to the **United States Merchant Marine** Academy, was **established**.

**Merchant Marine Act of 1936 - Wikipedia**  
**[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchant Marine Act of 1936](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchant_Marine_Act_of_1936)**

[PDF]

**A Study of American Merchant Marine Legislation - Duke Law ...**  
**<https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2823&context=lcp>**  
**by CG Morse - 1960**

The Shipping *Act* of 1916,2 was designed to secure an American merchant ..... An *American merchant marine* is one of our most firmly *established* traditions. It.

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*“From secrecy and deception in high places; come home, America. From military spending so wasteful that it weakens our nation; come home, America. From the entrenchment of special privileges in tax favoritism; from the waste of idle lands to the joy of useful labor; from the prejudice based on race and sex; from the loneliness of the aging poor and the despair of the neglected sick — come home, America.”- Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), speech accepting the Democratic nomination for president, July 14, 1972.*

**WHILE YOU WERE SLEEPING:**

-- A federal judge temporarily blocked construction of the **Keystone XL pipeline**. [Fred Barbash and Allyson Chiu report](#): “It was a major defeat for [Trump], who attacked the Obama administration for failing to move ahead in the face of protests based largely on environmental concerns. Trump signed an executive order two days into his presidency setting in motion a course reversal on the Keystone XL pipeline and the Dakota Access pipeline. The decision, issued by Judge Brian Morris of the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana, does not permanently block a permit but requires the administration to conduct a more complete review of potential adverse impacts related to climate change, cultural resources and endangered species. It basically ordered a do-over.” lg6t v

**[Judge Blocks Disputed Keystone XL Pipeline in Setback for Trump](#)**

By LISA FRIEDMAN and CORAL DAVENPORT

The Trump administration “simply discarded” the effect the project would have on climate change, the court found.

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**[Pomo Basketmaking: A Supreme Art for the Weaver: Elsie Allen](#)** [...https://www.amazon.com/Pomo-Basketmaking-Supreme-Art-Weaver/.../0879610166](#)

*Elsie Allen* made a pledge to her mother that she would carry on the Pomo tradition of basketmaking. She did not get the chance to make good on this promise ...

**[Elsie Allen on Native American Authors](#)**

**[www.ipl.org/div/natam/bin/browse.pl/A148](#)**

*Elsie Allen* was born in a hop field outside Santa Rosa, California. She learned to read and write English between ages thirteen and sixteen. Allen's mother on ...

**[Elsie Allen, 1899-1990 | University Library](#)**

**[https://library.sonoma.edu/research/guides/regional/notablepeople/allen](#)**

A Pomo basket weaver, scholar, educator, cultural consultant, and writer, *Elsie Allen* was also known as "Pomo Sage". In her own words (1972): Basket weaving ...

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Another previous Google Doodle

**40th Anniversary of Titicaca National Reserve** (October 31, 2018)

Today’s Doodle honors the 40th anniversary of the *La Reserva Nacional del Titicaca* (Titicaca National Reserve), which protects one of the rarest ecosystems on earth. Lake Titicaca is one of the planet’s few remaining ancient lakes, estimated to be 3 million years old. Situated in the

Andes mountains some 3,810 meters above sea level, it holds the title for highest elevation of any major lake in the world and largest freshwater lake in South America.

Funded by the Peruvian state, the Titicaca National Reserve also supports the ancient civilization of the Uros people, who live on floating islands made from reeds, like the one seen in today's Doodle. The Uros moved to these islands when the Incas expanded onto their land, and still live and fish there.

The National Reserve is also a living zoo of rare animals that require protection, including the Lake Titicaca frog, whose baggy skin enables it breathe under the surface of the lake. In the national reserve there's also the Ballivian Sponge, which has been living there for 7,000 years; 60 species of birds; and mammals including the wild guinea pig, the vizcacha (a chinchilla-like rodent), and Andean wolves, llamas, alpacas, skunks, and foxes.

This truly amazing place is unlike any other on Earth, rich in biodiversity and culture — and the reserve is invaluable to its continued survival.

Happy anniversary to the Titicaca National Reserve!

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*Why archives are important:*

**Discovery of Missing Documents Spurred U.S.O.C. to Act Against  
Gymnastics Federation By JULIET MACUR**

U.S.A. Gymnastics told Olympic committee officials it had found documents that law enforcement had been seeking for months. The committee decided enough was enough.

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**An Olive Branch in Montana**

I am not naïve about race hatred in our country. But I have also found reason for hope.

By Tiya Miles

Ms. Miles is a professor of history at Harvard.

My hope for release from the waking nightmare of our political world was waning as I went to bed on Tuesday night. Although I live in Massachusetts (which re-elected its intrepid Democratic senator) by way of Michigan (which elected a Democratic governor), I was keeping an anxious watch on the tight race in Montana, where it looked as though the incumbent Democratic senator Jon Tester might lose.

Yes, Montana. It is hard for most people on the eastern side of the Mississippi to believe that I have ties to the place. Once, when I was mailing a package from Ann Arbor to Whitefish, the postal clerk, a black man with whom I often joked, insisted that I had made a mistake on the address. "You don't know anybody in Montana," he said. I told him the package was for my sister-in-law, and that I did, in fact, know her. "Well, you've never been there," he teased.

I have been there. I have lived in, visited and driven through Montana's cities, towns and reservations for more than 25 years. I have researched and published on African-American history in the state. My husband is a Montana native, in both meanings of the phrase, and I have Native American as well as white relatives there. We all love Senator Tester, who is from a



ranching family in Big Sandy (down the highway from my husband's home reservation), because he is an old-school, boots on the dusty ground Democrat; because he wanted to hire my sister-in-law (a different one) as his liaison to Native communities; because he castigated Donald Trump's policy of separating immigrant families; and because he was willing to vote his conscience against Brett Kavanaugh. And Mr. Tester was under attack.

My mother-in-law was keeping count of how many times Mr. Trump and Mike Pence had flown in to run Mr. Tester out of office. In the wee hours of the morning, it seemed as though their tactics had worked, that we would lose a rarity: a centrist Democrat in a rural state. But on Wednesday we learned that Mr. Tester had bested Matt Rosendale, a self-described "Trump conservative." Montana has proved itself stalwart even if the contest was too close for perfect comfort.

I am keeping the faith in Montana and many places like it in the beet-red zone of the election map. That faith, reignited on Wednesday, was kindled last summer by an unexpected olive branch. In the long weeks of July and August, when black people were being harassed by random white passers-by for grilling in public parks or selling bottles of water and when bad political news was emerging at a blistering, almost incomprehensible rate, I felt especially exposed as a black woman in Montana. In Kalispell, where I was staying with family, I looked over my shoulder while taking walks and avoided running on any street because so many residents carried guns.

In Bozeman, where my daughter was enrolled in an intensive dance workshop that culminates in a performance at the annual Sweet Pea Festival, I worried about leaving her alone with strangers. An African-American and Gros Ventre/Assiniboine teenager, she wins no "identity politics" points in a state where bloody battles were fought by the United States military to drive American Indians onto reservations, where racial divides between whites and Native Americans are still keenly felt through geography and inequality, and where the black population is minuscule.

When my daughter and I arrived at the dance studio set against the backdrop of rugged peaks, we were not surprised to find that she was the only black girl and one of two visibly identifiable girls of color. We were huddled together, taking stock, when a neatly styled middle-aged white woman started toward us in a determined gait. A man dressed in jeans, a western belt, a plaid shirt, and a cowboy hat accompanied her. I steeled myself, planning how I would defend my daughter against an anticipated racial slight.

"I noticed you two aren't from around here. Neither are we," the woman said. They had driven over from Glendive, a town five hours east near the North Dakota border — rural, insular, and white. Bozeman is no diversity hub, but compared to Glendive, it could be California. I watched the husband, bracing for his reaction to his wife's overture and was stunned when he reached out a hand, introduced himself, and smiled all the way to his eyes. "If our daughters could meet," the woman suggested, "maybe they won't feel alone."

This couple from a rural Republican state saw that our families had something in common, that we stood in this uncertain space together and might join purposes. This was something to reach for, to take solace in, the notion that there could be a “we.”

I am not naïve about race hatred or Montana. The state is home to headline-grabbing white supremacists in Whitefish, the lakeside town where the unapologetic neo-Nazi Richard Spencer is based. My husband arranged to rent a house online in Bozeman, only to be told the place was unavailable immediately after a Native American relative toured it on our behalf. Once when I stood at the sinks in a restaurant bathroom in Havre, a white woman walked in and screamed, exclaiming that she didn’t expect (or want?) to see a black person. And according to the Southern Poverty Law Center, hate groups grew in Montana following Mr. Trump’s election.

But the Glendive couple was working from a different cultural script, not written by the alt-right but perhaps instead by Toni Morrison. In her recent collection of lectures, “The Origin of Others,” Ms. Morrison emphasizes the existential challenge and moral call to sympathize with the stranger. She herself often takes inspiration from a text that used to be heralded in the Republican Party: the Bible.

I will never know if that couple voted for Mr. Trump in 2016, and I’m not sure that it matters anymore. I would like to think people like them who seek connection and reject division put Jon Tester over the line. Even in an unlikely place like Montana, Americans from diverse backgrounds can be compatriots. We still have a country, imperfect as it always was, but capable of holding back a force that would make strangers of us all.

Tiya Miles is a professor of history at Harvard and the author of “[The Dawn of Detroit: A Chronicle of Slavery and Freedom in the City of the Straits.](#)”

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**Nevada Humanities Salon**

The Value of History in the Era of Fake News

**Friday November 16**  
**6:00 - 7:30pm**

Sundance Books and Music  
121 California Avenue, Reno

NEVADA HUMANITIES

The poster features a central image of Tiya Miles, a Black woman with dark hair, smiling and wearing a necklace. To her left is the cover of her book, 'A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life', which shows a woman in a red collar. The background is a light beige color with faint, wavy lines.

**How do we add value and clarity to a world steeped in unclear and inaccurate information? Find out at our Salon on November 16.**

Join Nevada Humanities for our November *Salon: The Value of History in the Era of “Fake News.”* Moderated by Alan Deutschman, Reynolds Chair of Business Journalism at the University of Nevada, Reno, this *Salon* features Dr. Allyson Hobbs, Associate Professor of History and the Director of African and African American Studies at Stanford University, who will discuss the value of using history to provide perspective on contemporary issues and the importance of bearing witness to the realities of injustice in our nation. Dr. Hobbs is the author of *A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life* and the forthcoming, *Far From Sanctuary: African American Travel and the Road to Civil Rights*.

The *Nevada Humanities Salon Series* is held bi-monthly and features a panel discussion with topics relevant to the humanities in Nevada, as well as an audience Q & A session and light refreshments.

This program is a part of the “Democracy and the Informed Citizen” Initiative, administered by the Federation of State Humanities Councils. We thank The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for their generous support and the Pulitzer Prizes for their partnership.

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**[Will the US Finance Industry Fund Bolsonaro's Destruction of the Amazon?](#)**

*Natalie Sauer, Climate Home News*

Sauer writes: "The world's largest asset managers could play a pivotal role in safeguarding the Amazon forest, a report published on Thursday shows, amid concerns Brazil's president-elect Jair Bolsonaro could strip the planet of its lungs." [READ MORE](#)



**[As Brazil's Far Right Leader Threatens the Amazon, One Tribe Pushes Back](#) By **ERNESTO LONDOÑO****

“Where there is indigenous land,” newly elected President Jair Bolsonaro has said, “there is wealth underneath it.”