

Journal #4401

The Earth Is Just as Alive as You Are

“Are we the the last generation?”

Teresa Wright Selected As a NEH Summer Scholar

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A Place, an Experience, and a Way of Life

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Climate Anthem

5 Ways The Government Keeps Native Americans In Poverty

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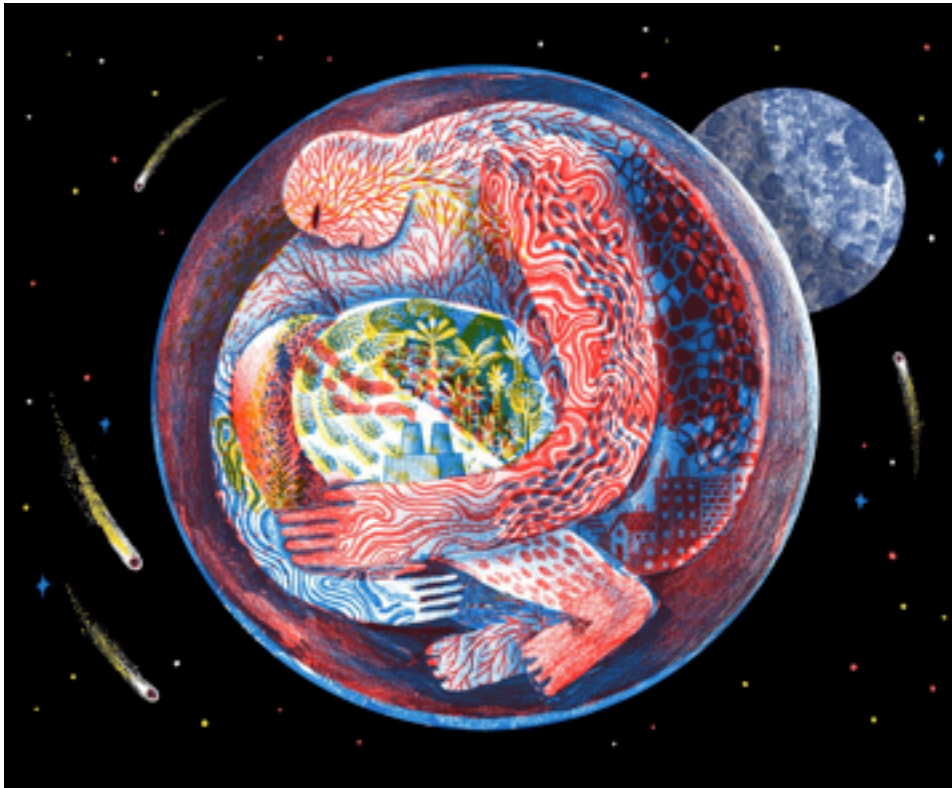
Reservations, Resistance, and the Indian Reorganization Act, 1900-1940

San Francisco-sized population at Tahoe? Bridge could have changed lake forever

Nevada officials concerned over possible low census count

Water Shorts

Webinar on Strategies for Food Systems, Health, and Economic Development



The Earth Is Just as Alive as You Are

By FERRIS JABR

Scientists once ridiculed the idea of a living planet. Not anymore.

“Are we the the last generation?”

Battle of Waterloo Bridge: A Week of Extinction Rebellion Protests

Matthew Taylor and Damien Gayle, Guardian UK



Urgent Alert:

National Register Proposed Rule - NATHPO Webinar Thursday, April 25

The National Park Service is seeking to revise Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60 and 63, governing the listing of properties in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This proposed rule, [published in the Federal Register](#) on March 1, 2019 with a public comment period **ending April 30, 2019**, proposes significant changes to the NRHP.

The proposed changes have serious tribal implications, threatening tribes' ability to participate in NHPA Section 106 and protect sacred and significant cultural sites. DOI has determined that this proposed rule will have no direct effects on tribes, and therefore no consultation is required. Failure of DOI to consult with tribes on the rulemaking implicates tribes' relationship with DOI, abrogates DOI's trust responsibilities to tribes, and impinges on tribal sovereignty.

During this webinar, Valerie will review NATHPO's comments and the template letter we have shared encouraging tribes to request government-to-government consultation -- and answer any questions you may have. These documents are available on nathpo.org.

Presenter: Valerie Grussing **When:** Thursday, April 25 at 12pm EDT

Where: Webinar [Register for the Webinar](#)

GrantStation

National Opportunities

Support for Day Programs for Elders with Dementia

The Brookdale Foundation Group works to advance the fields of geriatrics and gerontology and to improve the lives of senior citizens.

Efforts to Address Hunger Issues Funded

The Domestic Hunger Grants program, an initiative of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) World Hunger, aims to provide relief and development assistance for those who suffer from hunger and injustices related to hunger in the United States.

Grants Promote Native Language Preservation

The Native Language Immersion Initiative, a program of First Nations Development Institute, seeks to stem the loss of Indigenous languages and cultures by supporting new generations of Native American language speakers, and establishing infrastructure and models for Native language-immersion programs that may be replicated in other communities.

Organizations Fostering Diversity and Dignity Supported

The Wild Geese Foundation works to defend human rights and to promote food sovereignty by supporting nonprofit organizations throughout the country that respect the diversity of human expression and identity.

Regional Opportunities

Funds for Out-of-School Tech Skills Programs in Company Communities

The Best Buy Community Grants Program provides support to community-based organizations that are located within 25 miles of a Best Buy facility.

Grants Bolster Community Organizing Initiatives in the Midwest

The mission of the Needmor Fund is to work with others to bring about social justice.

Support for Housing, Health, and Education Efforts in Oregon

Meyer Memorial Trust works with and invests in organizations, communities, ideas, and efforts that contribute to a flourishing and equitable Oregon.

Foreclosure and Community Development Legal Services in South Carolina Funded

The South Carolina Bar Foundation is requesting proposals for a special grant program established as a result of a settlement between the U.S. Department of Justice and Bank of America in a mortgage fraud suit.

Federal Opportunities

Program Supports Rural Minorities and Women in STEM

The Women and Minorities in STEM Fields program supports research, education and teaching, and extension projects that increase participation by women and underrepresented minorities from rural areas in STEM.

Funds Available for Economic Development Efforts

The Community Economic Development Projects program supports well-planned, financially viable, and innovative projects to enhance job creation and business development for individuals with low income.

A Place, an Experience, and a Way of Life

The Lewis Family Foundation created Alnoba to develop strong leaders and strong communities, help protect our wild places, support local farmers and promote healthy living, awaken reflection and creativity through art, and foster mindfulness.

People come to Alnoba to continue their lifelong journey of learning and transformation. It is a place where we connect with our higher selves and with one another to create a way of being in the world that is sustainable, nourishing, and bold.



We believe that through deep personal reflection and connection we can access our passion and purpose—transforming how we lead, live, love, build community, and honor our planet.

Our Mission

Alnoba is dedicated to developing courageous leadership and sustainability models to help change people's lives, create stronger communities, and save the earth we share. We believe that it is through deep personal reflection and connection to our humanity and the natural world that we access passion and purpose—transforming how we lead, live, love, build communities, and honor our planet. Lead from anywhere. Make a difference. Go deep inside to come out strong. Care about community. Connect. Live mindfully. Walk the earth. Be wild again. Eat local food. Access passion. Find your purpose. Take risks. Give back.

Our Alnoba entities share a commitment to make a difference, encourage the New Hampshire way of independent thinking, and are set in an inspirational and natural environment. All of the proceeds from Alnoba support our work with nonprofits, youth organizations, and the Kensington community.

“We can experience nothing but the present moment, live in no other second of time, and to understand this is as close as we can get to eternal life.”



“Man is diminished if he lives without knowledge of his past; without hope of a future he becomes a beast.” —

P.D. James

Norway is returning Easter Island artifacts to Chile

<https://wef.ch/2FVwy9A>

***** https://grist.org/article/the-internet-is-ablaze-with-lil-dickys-bizarre-star-studded-climate-anthem/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=newsletter&utm_campaign=daily *****

The Nevada Commission for Woman has launched Elevate HER NV campaign to raise awareness and encourage women to apply for positions currently available on state and local boards and commissions. *For more information, visit the website:* www.elevatehernv.org.

5 Ways The Government Keeps Native Americans In Poverty forbes.com

As long as tribes are denied the right to control their own resources, they...

(Ed note: consider the publication and who reads it.....sdc)

Female chief in Malawi breaks up 850 child marriages and sends girls back to school inhabitat.com

Reservations, Resistance, and the Indian Reorganization Act, 1900-1940

In 1900, the federal census recorded just over 200,000 American Indian people living in the United States. Most lived on reservations—parcels of land that Indian people had retained in treaty negotiations—over which the federal government claimed jurisdiction. By 1900, the policy of the federal government was that American Indian people needed to assimilate into white society, giving up their traditional ways to become like Euro-Americans in their living arrangements, dress, pastimes, religious expression, and work.

The government tried to achieve assimilation in many ways. One was to divide certain reservations into individual parcels of land for male-headed families to own and farm. A federal policy since 1887, this process drastically reduced the size of the affected reservations and saw the transfer of land from Indian hands to those of whites. A second government policy required Indian children to attend [boarding schools](#) a great distance from their homes, where school staff tried to make them look, speak, and pray like white children.

These policies largely came to an end in 1934 with the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), which replaced assimilation programs with initiatives that attempted to strengthen the tribes. Part of the “Indian New Deal,” this legislation was spurred by a 1928 Brookings Institution report that found terrible poverty on reservations across the United States. Each American Indian nation had to vote on whether to accept the IRA. When voting was finished, 172 tribes had accepted the act, and 73 had rejected it. The Navajo nation—the largest Indian nation in the country—rejected the plan. They distrusted the Bureau of Indian Affairs because it had ordered them to kill many of their sheep and goats in 1934 in a misguided attempt to stop soil erosion on the reservation. The Navajo were left without the livestock on which they depended, especially during the harsh winter of 1934.

Created By Catherine Denial, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Time Period

- [The Emergence of Modern America \(1890-1930\)](#)
- [The Great Depression and World War II \(1929-1945\)](#)

Chicago citation style

Catherine Denial. Reservations, Resistance, and the Indian Reorganization Act, 1900-1940. 2018. Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America, <http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/reservations-resistance-and-the-indian-reorganization-act-1900-1940>. (Accessed March 30, 2019.)

APA citation style

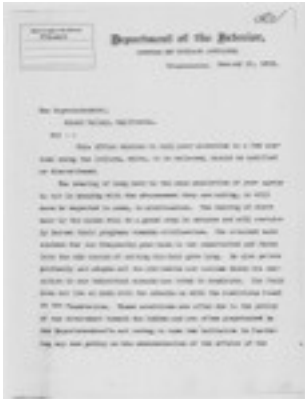
Catherine Denial, (2018) Reservations, Resistance, and the Indian Reorganization Act, 1900-1940. Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America, <http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/reservations-resistance-and-the-indian-reorganization-act-1900-1940>

MLA citation style

Catherine Denial. Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America <<http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/reservations-resistance-and-the-indian-reorganization-act-1900-1940>>.

Note: These citations are programmatically generated and may be incomplete.

- [Source Set](#)
- [Additional Resources](#)
- [Teaching Guide](#)



[A letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs \(the “long hair” letter\) about the way in which Indian people should dress and act, 1902.](#)



[A response to the “long hair” letter from the Hoopa Valley Indian Agency, 1902.](#)



[A photograph of a Crow Indian family eating together in their kitchen, 1910.](#)



[A photograph of a Crow Indian camp, taken between 1901 and 1911.](#)

1923. Fort Bidwell. Standing Rock, Dakota.

Time	Activity	Remarks
7:00 A.M.	Roll call	
7:15 A.M.	Prayer	
7:30 A.M.	Breakfast	
8:00 A.M.	Class	
8:30 A.M.	Class	
9:00 A.M.	Class	
9:30 A.M.	Class	
10:00 A.M.	Class	
10:30 A.M.	Class	
11:00 A.M.	Class	
11:30 A.M.	Class	
12:00 P.M.	Lunch	
12:30 P.M.	Class	
1:00 P.M.	Class	
1:30 P.M.	Class	
2:00 P.M.	Class	
2:30 P.M.	Class	
3:00 P.M.	Class	
3:30 P.M.	Class	
4:00 P.M.	Class	
4:30 P.M.	Class	
5:00 P.M.	Class	
5:30 P.M.	Class	
6:00 P.M.	Class	
6:30 P.M.	Class	
7:00 P.M.	Dinner	
7:30 P.M.	Class	
8:00 P.M.	Class	
8:30 P.M.	Class	
9:00 P.M.	Class	
9:30 P.M.	Class	
10:00 P.M.	Class	
10:30 P.M.	Class	
11:00 P.M.	Class	
11:30 P.M.	Class	
12:00 A.M.	Class	

An excerpt from a daily schedule of programming for the Fort Bidwell boarding school in 1923.



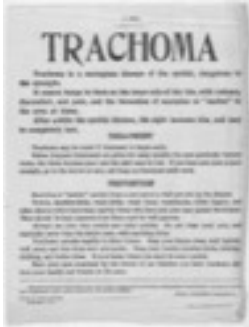
A photograph of girls setting the lunch table at St. Francis Mission School in South Dakota, ca. 1915.



A photograph of boys planting while girls watch at St. Bernard's Mission, Standing Rock Reservation, 1934.



An excerpt from *The Problem of Indian Administration*, a study of conditions on reservations conducted by the Brookings Institution, 1928.



[A Bureau of Indian Affairs poster about the dangers of the eye disease trachoma, 1937.](#)



[A map showing the location of Indian reservations in 1900 and 1930.](#)



[An excerpt from *The New Day for the Indians*, an analysis of the successes of the Indian Reorganization Act, published in 1938.](#)

[An excerpt from *Rebuilding Indian Country*, a film created by the US Department of the Interior, 1933.](#)



[A photograph of Superintendent A. G. Hutton explaining the Indian Reorganization Act to Navajo men, 1934.](#)



• [An excerpt from a Department of the Interior report that explains Indian citizenship, 1952.](#)

San Francisco-sized population at Tahoe? Bridge could have changed lake forever

<https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/transportation/back-seat-driver/article153171109.html>

Another opportunity for Tribes to become the economic engines of the rurals:

Nevada officials concerned over possible low census count

By [Michael Scott Davidson](#) / RJ

Water Shorts

“In February 2018, the agency sought public comment on whether the NPDES permit program applies to releases of pollutants to groundwater and whether the agency should revise or clarify its position on this issue. Informed by those comments and based on a holistic analysis of the statute, its text, structure, and legislative history, the agency concludes that the best, if not the only, reading of the [Clean Water Act] is that Congress intentionally chose to exclude all releases of pollutants to groundwater from the NPDES program, even where pollutants are conveyed to jurisdictional surface waters via groundwater.” — [Interpretive note](#) written by Matthew Leopold, EPA general counsel, and David Ross, assistant administrator for water, on whether Clean Water Act pollution permits apply to groundwater that eventually flows into rivers, lakes, and oceans.

4,250: Natural gas and oil wells that would be drilled within 265,000 acres of central Wyoming as part of the Moneta Divide project. The estimated lifespan of the project — from drilling and production to remediation — is 65 years. A draft environmental impact statement for the project was published last week. ([Bureau of Land Management](#))

EPA Diminishes Its Groundwater Role

In an [interpretative note](#), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency officials concluded that the Clean Water Act does not have a role in regulating groundwater pollution.

Pollution of groundwater that eventually reaches rivers, lakes, or the ocean does not require a permit authorizing those discharges, called a NPDES permit, agency officials concluded. The opinion was written by Matthew Leopold, general counsel, and David Ross, assistant administrator for water.

The issue is a hot one, relatively speaking. The U.S. Supreme Court said earlier this year that it will hear a case this fall that involves pollution of groundwater that is hydrologically connected to regulated surface waters. Federal circuit courts have issued contradictory opinions on the question. Due to those opinions, the agency will wait until the Supreme Court issues a ruling before it applies the guidance to states that are under the Fourth and Ninth circuit court jurisdiction. Those circuit ruled that connected groundwater does require a pollution permit.

The agency's interpretative note will be open for public comment for 45 days after it is published in the Federal Register.

Trump Signs Colorado River Plan

President Trump [signed a bill](#) that allows the federal government to implement a state-led plan to store more water in Lake Mead. The plan extends through 2026, when a current water-sharing agreement expires.

Navajo Water Rights Bill Introduced

At the same time that the Colorado River basin states are pledging to leave more water in Lake Mead, senators [introduced a water rights settlement](#) that would allow an Indian tribe to pull out more water upstream.

The bill allows the Navajo Nation to consume 81,500 acre-feet per year from Utah's Colorado River allocation. The bill also authorizes \$210 million in federal funding to build infrastructure to access the water.

The bill is sponsored by Sens. Mitt Romney (R-UT), Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), and Martha McSally (R-AZ). *In context: [Colorado River's Tale of Two Basins](#)*

Perchlorate to OMB

The EPA is under a court order to set a limit for perchlorate in drinking water. The agency [submitted its draft proposal](#) to the Office of Management and Budget, which will review it.

Improving Consultation with Indian Tribes

The Government Accountability Office [recommends](#) that federal agencies deepen their engagement with Indian tribes and Alaska Native corporations during the planning phase for infrastructure projects such as pipelines and highways.

The GAO also suggests that Congress clarify the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires consultation with tribes over religious and cultural values that are connected with land slated for development.

The recommendations were based on interviews with officials from 57 tribes and 21 federal agencies.

Environmental Justice Meeting

The National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, which advises the EPA, will hold its [annual meeting](#) from April 30 to May 2 in Bethesda, Maryland. The agenda will be available this week, but at least one item will be Superfund sites.

Moneta Divide Project Comment Period

The Bureau of Land Management is accepting public comments on the draft environmental impact statement for the [Moneta Divide project](#), a large natural gas and oil development proposed for central Wyoming.

Send comments by July 18 to BLM_WY_LD_Moneta_Divide_EIS@blm.gov.

Water Reuse

The EPA is [developing guidance](#) to facilitate water recycling that it plans to release in September.

The agency seeks public input on the plan. Submit comments by July 1 via www.regulations.gov using docket number EPA-HQ-OW-2019-0174.

Webinar on Strategies for Food Systems, Health, and Economic Development

April 24, 2019

2:00 p.m. EST

Staff from EPA's Office of Community Revitalization will take part in a webinar on April 24, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, on how the office has developed strategies and programs to help communities use their assets to identify visions for growth that support a better environment and healthy living. The webinar is geared toward local and regional government officials, not-for-profit economic and community development organizations, and others working to promote economic development in communities.

Attendance is free, but registration is required by April 23 to ensure your connection. *(rc'd 4.23 but try anyway)*

Learn more about the webinar: <https://www.ksutab.org/education/webinars/details?id=348>

Register for the webinar: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/261225668236315660>