

Journal #4488 from sdc 8.22.19

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Iceland Held A Funeral For Its First Glacier Lost To Climate Change And Left This Warning Sign

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Trump Gives Pen to Dow Chemical CEO After Signing Executive Order to Eliminate Regulations

Janet Davis at Presidential Forum

Ancient Ruins Older Than The Pyramids Discovered In Canada

FAA Finds City of Pocatello Discriminated Against the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Lease

Mapping the strain on our water

Country's Largest Tribal Nation Seeks Congressional Delegate

Calendar

Radioactive fallout from WMD tested on the Shoshone Natio

The oldest olive tree in the world located on the island of Crete. It is estimated that it is more than 3,000 years old and this tree still produces olives! · [See original](#) ·

[Judge won't reconsider ruling in Agua Caliente tribe's water case By Palm Springs Desert Sun, 8/19/19](#)

A U.S. District Court judge has denied a motion from the federal government to reconsider a ruling on the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' lawsuit against two Coachella Valley water agencies. The court previously ruled that the federal government and tribe had failed to provide evidence of injury "to the Tribe's federally reserved water right." Since the motion to reconsider was denied, a hearing set for Monday was cancelled. In his ruling, U.S. District Judge Jesus Bernal called the motion to reconsider a "thinly veiled attempt to relitigate the summary judgement motions."



[Numa Indee](#) updated her cover photo.



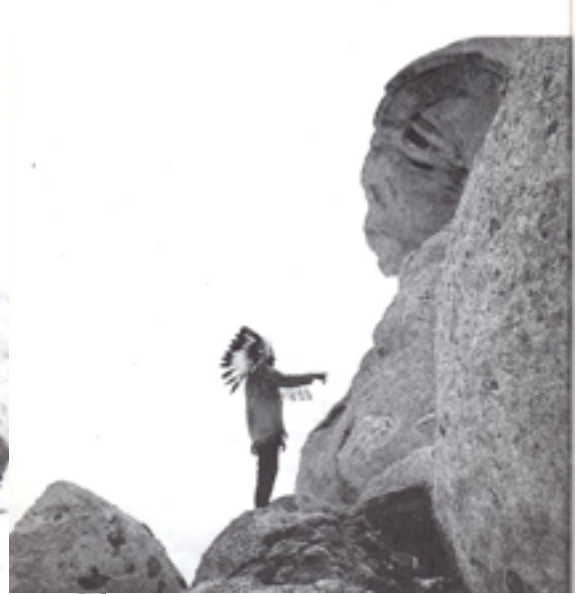
A White Mountain Apache Sunrise Dance for a girl transitioning into a young woman. It is a beautiful ceremony that has existed since the beginning of time and has survived the ages. It is in the midst of it's season now and will soon close out in the Fall till Spring. (Thank you Kyle Ethelbah)

“History had no lessons or rules to offer the student, it could only broaden his understanding and strengthen his critical judgment.”
– Carl von Clausewitz

'We're Asserting Our Self-Determination'; Yuroks Celebrate Reacquiring 50,000 Acres of Ancestral Land

By Wild Rivers Outpost, 8/19/19

Per-gish Carlson was within sight from his father's house, where Blue Creek meets the Klamath River, where he recounted a story of Troy Fletcher and his ugly fish. The Yurok Tribe's late executive director was working the Western Rivers Conservancy and Green Diamond Resource Company on re-acquiring 50,000 acres of ancestral territory. One day, Fletcher and Carlson had dropped a group of conservancy representatives on Blue Creek and stayed behind and fished. The tribe's executive director hooked onto the “ugliest blackest fish” Carlson had ever seen



[Dee Numa](#)

[August 16, 2017](#) ·

Chief Harry Winnemucca and
Herma 1970

[Iceland Held A Funeral For Its First Glacier Lost To Climate Change And Left This Warning Sign](#) [buzzfeednews.com](#)

The glacier's memorial plaque, titled "A letter to the future," reads:

"Ok is the first Icelandic glacier to lose its status as a glacier. In the next 200 years, all our glaciers are expected to follow the same path. This monument is to acknowledge that we know what is happening and know what needs to be done. Only you know if we did it."

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**[Scientists are bidding farewell to the first Icelandic glacier lost to climate change. If more melt, it could be disastrous](#)**      [cnn.com](#)

**[Trump administration quietly makes it legal to bring elephant parts to the U.S. as trophies](#)**      [washingtonpost.com](#)





[Trump Gives Pen to Dow Chemical CEO After Signing Executive Order to Eliminate Regulations ecowatch.com](#)  
[By EcoWatch](#)

*Credit: Hollow Log Tree Carving and Sculpture*

*“The West won the world not by the superiority of its ideas or values or religion [...] but rather by its superiority in applying organized violence. Westerners often forget this fact; non-Westerners never do.”*

*“The dangerous clashes of the future are likely to arise from the interaction of Western arrogance, Islamic intolerance, and Sinic assertiveness.”*

*– Samuel P. Huntington*

[Elveda Martinez](#)

So proud of [Janet Davis](#) for participating in the Presidential Forum in Iowa. Here she is asking Bernie Sanders about voting rights -4:02

[Janet Davis](#) is with [Oj Semans](#).

[Sitting here at the Omaha airport thinking what an adventure this trip has been! It was truly amazing! Your vision and your work in Indian Country always out there in the forefront. We have our work cut out for us in the 2020 Election. Our voices are being heard and now we need to make those votes count! Thank you and Four Directions! Thank you for including our Nevada Tribes! Thanks from the Pyramid Lake Paiutes! #FourDirections](#)

## **Ancient Ruins Older Than The Pyramids Discovered In Canada**

**By Gabe Paoletti**

Published **September 6, 2017**  
Updated **December 5, 2018**  
**A researcher at the site said,  
"I remember when we got the  
dates back, and we just sat  
back and said 'Holy moly, this  
is old.'"**

Grant Callegari/Hakai Institute

A team of Canadian Ph.D students discovered an ancient village that dates back to before the era of the pyramids.

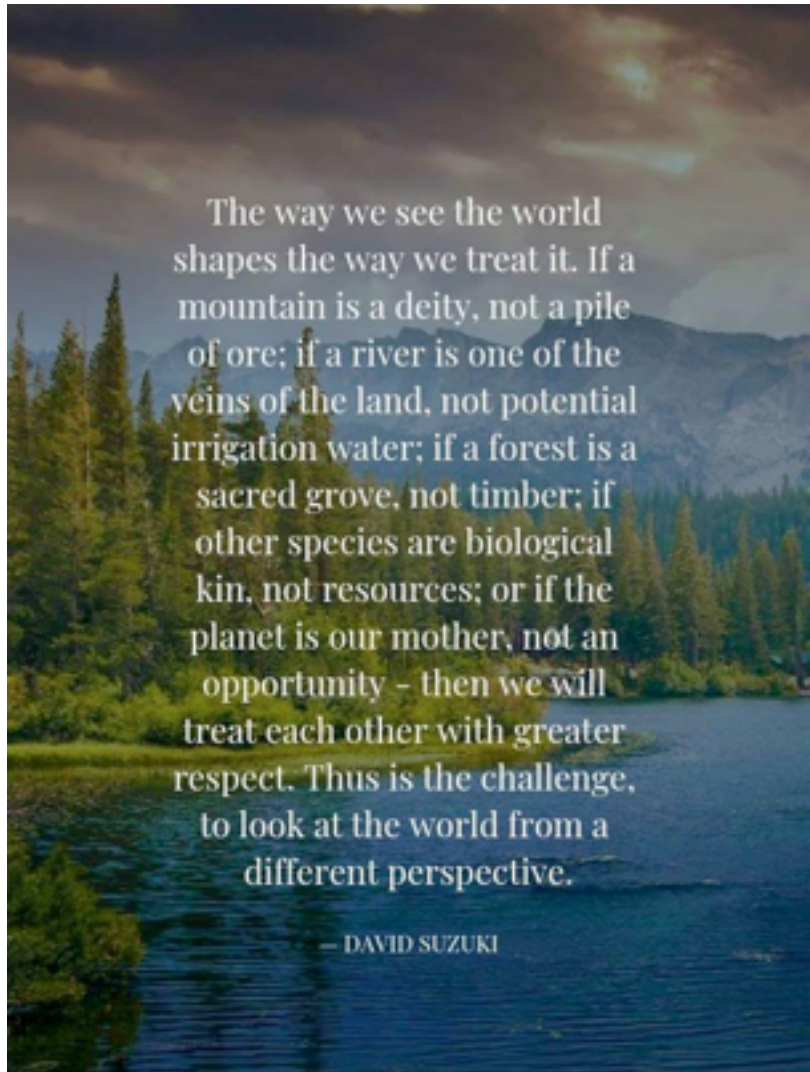
[CTV](#) reports that a team of students from the University of Victoria's archeology department have uncovered the oldest settlement in North America. This ancient village was discovered when researchers were searching Triquet Island, an island located about 300 miles north of Victoria, British Columbia.

The team found ancient fish hooks and spears, as well as tools for making fires. However, they really hit the jackpot when they found an ancient cooking hearth, from which they were able to obtain flakes of charcoal burnt by prehistoric Canadians.

Using carbon dating on the charcoal flakes, the researchers were able to determine that the settlement dates back 14,000 years ago, making it significantly older than the pyramids of Ancient Egypt, which were built about 4,700 years ago.

To understand how old that truly is, one has to consider that the ancient ruler of Egypt, Cleopatra lived [closer in time](#) to you than she did to the creation of the pyramids. Even to what we consider ancient people, the Egyptian pyramids were quite old.

This newly discovered settlement dates back more than *three times* older than the pyramids.



## **Hakai Institute**

Alisha Gauvreau, a Ph.D student who helped discover this site said, “I remember when we got the dates back, and we just sat back and said, ‘Holy moly, this is old.’”

She and her team began investigating the area for ancient settlements after hearing the oral history of the indigenous Heiltsuk people, which told of a sliver of land that never froze during the last ice age.

William Housty, a member of the Heiltsuk First Nation, said, “To think about how these stories survived only to be supported by this archeological evidence is just amazing.”

“This find is very important because it reaffirms a lot of the history that our people have been talking about for thousands of years.”

Researchers believe that this settlement indicates a mass human migration down the coast of British Columbia.

“What this is doing, is changing our idea of the way in which North America was first peopled, said Gauvreau.”

The students hope to continue to search nearby islands for more evidence of this migration.

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## **FAA Finds City of Pocatello Discriminated Against the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in Lease Agreements**

Published August 17, 2018 FORT HALL, Idaho — On June 8, 2016, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes issued an official Press Release informing the public of a federal investigation on the City of Poca... [nativenewsonline.net](http://nativenewsonline.net)

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## **Mapping the strain on our water**

**Pockets in several U.S. states — and across the globe — are draining their limited water supplies**

By [Bonnie Berkowitz](#) and [Adrian Blanco](#)

Risk of water stress

The United States has enough water to satisfy the demand, but newly released data from the World Resources Institute shows some areas are out of balance.

The WRI’s Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas researchers used hydrological models and more than 50 years of data to estimate the typical water supply of 189 countries compared to their demand. The result was a scale of “water stress” — how close a country comes to draining its annual water stores in a typical year.

Of course, many years are not typical, and unpredictable weather patterns of a changing climate can have drastic consequences. In areas of high or extremely high water stress, said Betsy Otto,

director of WRI's Global Water Program, "if you then hit a drought ... you're really in trouble, because you're already using most of what you have."

The United States ranked 71st of 189 countries, and low-medium on the stress scale, meaning we are pulling out just under 20 percent of our available water.

***For best graphics, so to:***

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2019/08/06/mapping-strain-our-water/?noredirect=on>

Extremely high risk of water stress                      NM

States with higher water use per day

High    CA    AZ    CO    NE

Medium to high                      NJ/WY/TX/FL/NC/DE/RI/KS/AR/MA/NV/VA

Low to medium                      GA/ID/MT/ND/SC/MN/NH/OR/WI/CT/SD/IN/PA/AK/MO/OK  
OH/UT/LA/VT/KY

Low                                      NY/WA/WV/MS/MD/IA/IL/TN/AL/MI/ME/DC

Circles are sized to population

But within the country, the push-and-pull for water varies greatly. Paul Reig, an environmental scientist who leads Aqueduct, helped explain why.

### **The southwest is most stressed**

Because much of the territory is naturally arid, southwestern states are in the most precarious positions when it comes to water, Reig said.

New Mexico, for instance, was the only state in the "extremely high" category, earning the same alarming score (4.26 on a five-point scale) as the United Arab Emirates, which was the 10th most-stressed in the world.

New Mexico's demand sucks up more than 80 percent of the largely arid state's annual supply. That leaves 20 percent, but such a narrow margin means that it may have trouble withstanding an extended drought or an increase in demand from population or industry growth.

Neighboring Arizona was among four states in the somewhat-less-perilous "high stress" category.

### **California uses more water than any state**

Ample water resources in northern areas of California are balanced by huge demands from Central Valley agriculture and the large populations in hotter, drier southern areas such as Los Angeles and San Diego.

California [uses the most water](#) of any state, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, up to 9 percent of all withdrawals from the national supply.

### **Central Florida is straining its aquifer**

On the other coast, Florida demonstrates that a state surrounded by seas and perforated by lakes and rivers can still have a water problem.

Desalinization of saltwater is expensive and often not practical. The enormous [Floridan aquifer](#) provides most of the area's freshwater, but demand is high. Florida uses the fourth-most water of any state. Reig said it also supplies up to 7 percent of the water used for the country's thermoelectric power.

### **Stress appears in seemingly unlikely areas**

Only part of Colorado is snowy peaks and mountain streams. Much of the eastern half of the state is largely flat, fairly dry agricultural land that uses an enormous amount of water for irrigation. Same for Colorado's northeast neighbor, Nebraska.

Even the "Land of 10,000 Lakes" can have water issues. Parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin border Great Lakes, and in those places water is plentiful, Reig said. But other heavily agricultural parts of the states rely on limited resources that tend to fluctuate.

### **Much of the world is worse**

The U.S. water picture is far less grim than that of other places.

Seventeen countries ranked in the "extremely high stress" category, and they are home to about a quarter of the world's population.

ASIA

Qatar/Israel

Extremely high risk of water stress                      Lebanon

AFRICA            Egypt/Libya/Eritrea/Botswana

EUROPE            Spain

India/San Marino

AMERICA            High: Chile/Mexico



## OCEANIA

Medium to high: Australia/China/France/Indonesia/U.S.

Low to medium: UK/Russia

Low: Jamaica/Norway/Uruguay/Equatorial Guinea

China and India are not displayed to scale.

The most dire numbers are in Qatar (4.97 on a water-stress scale of 1 to 5), which pulls out nearly all its available water in any given year, followed by Israel and Lebanon.

But by far the most populous high-stress country is India, where more than 600 million people live in areas of high or extreme water stress, said Shashi Shekhar, the country's former secretary of India's Ministry of Water Resources. After two straight unusually weak monsoon seasons, taps in the city of [Chennai](#) ran dry in June.

In South Africa, [Cape Town](#) only narrowly avoided Chennai's fate in 2018 after [drastically curbing water use](#). Mexico City, meanwhile, is sinking because so much groundwater is being pulled out, Otto said.

### **Not all the news is bad**

Fourteen countries had a score of 0.0, meaning either supply is very high, demand is very low or both. Those include countries such as Uruguay, Norway, Jamaica and Equatorial Guinea.

And in the United States? Many places are in good shape, but this may be the only metric ever in which D.C.'s stress level ranks lowest in the country.

*Note: Reig said that small islands are very difficult to model because they're not part of a watershed. So Hawaii and some island nations are not included in the data.*

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***The Cherokee Nation is choosing to exercise their rights as outlined in 200 years of treaties. It's past time for the United States to finally be good faith participants in treaties signed by this country's indigenous people.***

### **[Country's Largest Tribal Nation Seeks Congressional Delegate](#)**

nytimes.com

The newly elected chief of the Oklahoma-based Cherokee Nation plans to...

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[Terri Hendry](#)

Fun fact: Stanford University owned land around Reno's railroad tracks. The Reno ReTrack project learned this. So did the Reno Aces Ballpark project. The underlying title to some Reno streets still belong to Leland Stanford's estate, who was heir to the estate. They still own additional land. Amazing. Good watch.

My two cents: I cry for Native Americans and the environment, including the American Buffalo.



[Stewart Indian School Preservation Alliance - SISPA](#)

Here's a historic photo of the 1936 senior class at Stewart when it was then known as the Carson Indian School.

Calendar

Sept. 4 Phoenix, AZ [Native American Outreach Town Hall: U.S. Department of Labor Wants to Help](#)

The U.S. Dept. of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs' (OFCCP) town hall events to increase understanding between the agency and stakeholders. The knowledge gained from these events allows the Dept. and OFCCP to enhance the scope and quality of outreach and compliance assistance. Together with the Dept.'s Employment and Training Administration, OFCCP is looking to improve outreach and compliance assistance to the Native American community. For this town hall, we will also partner with the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service (IHS) and Administration for Native Americans (ANA). Register [here](#). The meeting is open to the public but will be of particular interest to Native American tribal leaders councils, tribal members, and community groups. Workers, job seekers, and all other members of the public are welcome and encouraged to attend.

Sept. 9–12 Washoe, NV Tribal Resilience and Climate Change Symposium For more information, contact Susane Jamerson at Susane.Jamerson@WashoeTribe.us or call (775) 265-8680.

Sept. 17–18 Niagara Falls, NY HUD's Office of Native American Programs' 4th National Native Asset Building Summit, "Asset Building: A Pathway to Economic Self- Determination" provides an opportunity for Native asset building

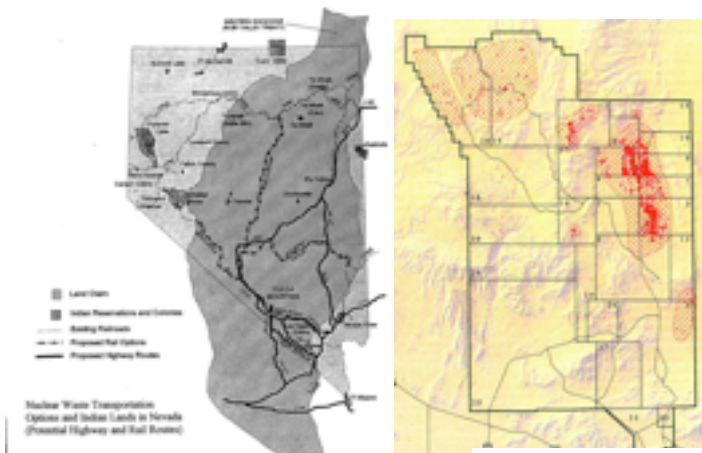
practitioners to network and get info. on self-sufficiency initiatives taking place in Indian Country. This summit will fill up quickly, so register now.

Sept. 15–19 Lake Prior, MN 2019 National Native Media Conference

Program features sessions about Indigenous media, journalism training and workshops, and a wealth of information to support and enhance knowledge and skills of our membership. This year, the joint conference will also focus on food systems, nutrition & health in Indian Country. Sessions will be led by Indigenous journalists teaching in-depth skills & sharing new insights on media in Indian Country. For more info., visit https://najanewsroom.com/2019-conference/?mc_cid=d938e3d9f0&mc_eid=21ffc7dfb6

Sept. 24–26 Washington, DC 2019 National Tribal Energy Summit (NTES) Tribal Energy: Powering Self-Determination

The U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) Office of Indian Energy, in coordination with the National Conference of State Legislatures, hosts the 2019 NTES, Tribal Energy: Powering Self-Determination. Educate yourselves and others, expand your circles, and meet with high-level Administration officials and Members of Congress. Tribal leaders—together with the Administration, representatives from federal agencies, state governments, private industry, utilities, and academia—will build networks, exchange ideas, and explore cross-cutting and cost-effective solutions to national energy interests. Registration info. coming soon on our [website](#)



[Ian Zabarte](#)

Radioactive fallout from WMD tested on the Shoshone Nation is why America needs universal health-care. [#NativeCommunity](#) [ActionCouncil](#) [#StormArea51](#)

Click to enlarge

