

**Journal #4489 from sdc 8.23.19**

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[Photographs of Native Americans](#)

**Aztec Dancer**



## Antoinette Cavanaugh

I'm thinking about young ones going off to school...this year, don't "wish them luck." Instead, tell them, "Be diligent in your work. Strive for success. Meet new people and make good connections. Do things that serve you well as you learn. Don't let your fear kill your adventure. Come home for a visit once in awhile but don't move home until you finish what you have set out to do. You are worth experiencing success and I support you."

## [Uplift Connect](#)

"In the Lakota/Sioux tradition, a person who is grieving is considered most waken, most holy. There's a sense that when someone is struck by the sudden lightning of loss, he or she stands on the threshold of the spirit world. The prayers of those who grieve are considered especially strong, and it is proper to ask them for their help.

You might recall what it's like to be with someone who has grieved deeply. The person has no layer of protection, nothing left to defend. The mystery is looking out through that person's eyes. For the time being, he or she has accepted the reality of loss and has stopped clinging to the past or grasping at the future. In the groundless openness of sorrow, there is a wholeness of presence and a deep natural wisdom."

— Tara Brach

## [Louinda Garity](#)



2019-20 Washoe Royalty. Such beautiful girls. Whomever made the crowns, you did a lovely job.

**Congratulations**

[Karen Lundy](#) Kathren Walker she is awesome beader been doing crowns for I don't know how many years

[Lana Hicks](#) Katherine Walker began doing crowns for the Fallon PowWow back in the day while I was coordinating that event. Many of the princesses still have them.

Goldcrest (Regulus

regulus) in Finland by

Ossi Saarinen. <https://www.instagram.com/soosseli/>



Booted Racket-tail (Ocreatus underwoodii) in Ecuador by James Gan



Cuban Tody (Todus multicolor) by Karlos Ross.

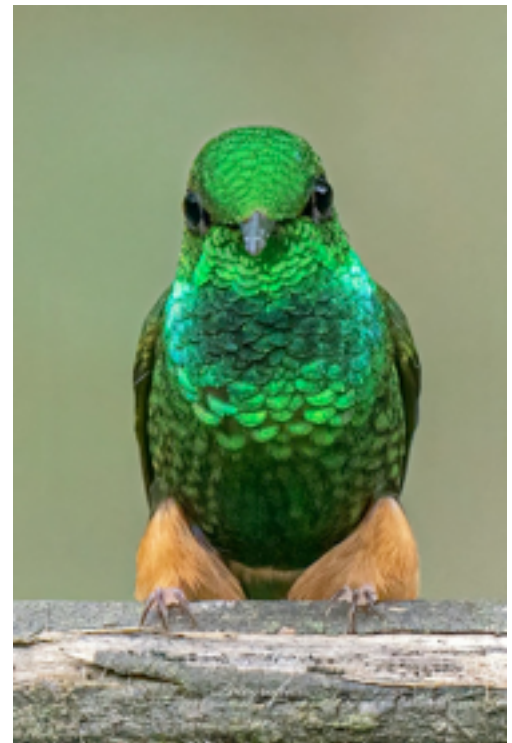


**Today's selection -- from *The Big Ones* by Dr. Lucy Jones.**

The history of California:

"California was claimed by Spain in the sixteenth century and named after a fictional island in a popular contemporary Spanish novel, a far-off place of abundance led by an Amazon queen, Califia. The reality of early California, before irrigation systems, was not nearly so bountiful. With three to four months of rain per year and pro-longed, dry summers, it couldn't support most crops. It had drawn just a few thousand European colonists by 1821, when a revolution transferred California from Spain to the Mexican Empire.

"Contributing little to the tax base, California was largely ignored by the Mexican government.





Most of the *Californios* (Spanish-speaking descendants of the original colonists) could be found in the south-ern part of the state, and the arrival of a few English-speaking set-tlers in the northern part went unprotested. **When California was lost to the United States in the Mexican-American War in 1848, there were fewer than eight thousand white Hispanic residents and about fifty thousand Native Americans.**

"This all changed when gold was discovered near Sacramento in 1848. Word spread quickly, and in 1849 settlers began pouring into California. The political leadership scrambled to handle this wave of migrants (the forty-niners), and California was quickly granted statehood in 1850. The first U.S. census that year showed just under ninety thousand residents; the population had ballooned to over four hundred thousand by 1860. In their quest to find gold and get rich quick, most failed. The more reliable path to success lay in supplying the human needs of the miners."

**The Big Ones: How Natural Disasters Have Shaped Us**      **Author: Dr. Lucy Jones**  
**Publisher: Doubleday**      **Copyright 2018 by Lucy Jones**      **Pages: 60-61**  
***Delanceyplace.com***

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**Attachments:** [NW FM HUD Flyer.pdf](#)

Register Today for this **FREE** Training from HUD's Office of Native American Programs!

**Financial Management and Basic Audit training - September 10-12 in Portland, OR.**

Please share with your colleagues in Indian Country!

Regards, HUD/SWONAP

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### **Catch the Rains**

Re-vegetate your open areas with Bosque del Bac Restoration Mix and Southeast Arizona Native Grass Seed Mix. When you plant these mixes you help prevent erosion and provide nourishing habitats for native desert animals and pollinators. Both are available in 1/4 lb and 1 lb bags, in-store and online.



[Bosque del Bac 1/4 lb mix](#)  
[\\$12.00](#)  
[AZ Native Grass Mix 1/4 lb mix](#)  
[\\$12.00](#)



**Mata Ortiz Pottery back in stock!**

Mata Ortiz pots are hand built without the use of a potter's wheel. All materials and tools originate from supplies that are readily available locally. The preferred fuel for the low temp firing is a grass-fed cow manure or split wood. Each of these characteristics derive from the ancient pottery traditions of the region. (left: [Dimpled Seed Pots by Mata Ortiz artist Fito Tena](#))



[Hand-crafted Painted Seed Pot by Mata Ortiz artist Avelina Corona](#)

[Small Painted Seed Pot by Mata Ortiz artist Elena Mora](#)



**Tribe Raises Stakes in Dakota Access Pipeline Fight Amid Surge in Democratic 2020 Support**

<https://readersupportednews.org/news-section2/318-66/58293-tribe-raises-stakes-in-dakota-access-pipeline-fight-amid-surge-in-democratic-2020-support>

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On average we have about 600 people gather for this event. This event will draw students, alumni, and participants from Nevada, Arizona, California, New Mexico and other states. Collaborators who have contributed to this great event include UNR's *The Center: Every Student, Every Story*, *Native American Alumni Chapter (NAAC)*, *Native American Student Organization (NASO)*, *Residential Life*, *Office of New Student Initiatives*, *Office of Diversity Initiatives*, and many community supporters.

<http://www.facebook.com/events/193699...>



[Study says stay-at-home moms should be paid over \\$160,000 a year to care for their kids](#)



[Adam Singsinthetimber](#)

Grandmother/  
Granddaughter  
Special at Crow  
Fair 101. —  
feeling  
Apsáalooke at [My Crow Fair Camp](#).

[The U.S. Is Running Out of Nurses](#)

*“A good leader is always learning. The great leaders start learning young and continue until their last breath.”*

*“For me the starting point for everything – before strategy, tactics, theories, managing, organizing, philosophy, methodology, talent, or experience – is work ethic.” – Bill Walsh*

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### **There’s No Questioning Quest’s Results**

- A homegrown jobs training program in San Antonio is beating all the competition. After a Levi Strauss factory in a low income Hispanic neighborhood closed some 27 years ago, community groups created Project Quest as a way of preparing workers for better-paying, more highly skilled jobs that were less vulnerable but still in demand.
- Where other retraining efforts nationally have failed, [Project Quest has succeeded in taking workers lacking in skills and successfully positioning them for jobs](#) where they can earn double or triple what they had before.
- The process isn’t magic. Each year 300 to 400 Project Quest students, average age 30, are placed with local community colleges and other schools where participants can



complete degrees in health care and nursing, information technology and other fields where salaries and demand is high but qualified candidates are few.

- In a nine-year trial comparing a group of people who had taken part in Project Quest with a group who had not, a study released in April showed that the Quest graduates had significantly higher, sustained earnings over time, something not often seen in other training programs.
- The president of the Economic Mobility Corporation, a nonprofit research group that conducted the study, said the results were stunning, and a labor economist at Harvard said the program gives employers a chance to find workers they wouldn't have considered otherwise, as well as providing opportunities to a disadvantaged group of workers. (NYT)

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### **Oil lobbyist brags about criminalizing gas and oil pipeline protests in leaked audio recording**

<https://www.dailykos.com/story/2019/8/20/1880168/-Oil-lobbyist-brags-about-criminalizing-gas-and-oil-pipeline-protests-in-leaked-audio-recording>

## **The Trump economy vs. the Obama economy, in 15 charts By Heather Long . Read more »**

As experts debate whether the U.S. is headed for a recession in 2020, another key question is: Is the Trump economy any better than Obama's?



**Trump Order May Open California's Giant Sequoia Nat'l Monument To Development** [sanfrancisco.cbslocal.com](http://sanfrancisco.cbslocal.com)

**GetUp!** [June 25, 2015](#) ·

Cheers and cries of pure joy erupted as the **judge handed down the ruling in the world's first ever climate liability suit.** 886 Dutch citizens, including teache... [See More](#)

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**Governors Are Losing the Space to Govern:** As the bulk of state spending shifts toward mandatory programs, experimentation is grinding to a halt in the laboratories of democracy.

(Atlantic)



**California Condors Could Soon Soar Above the Redwoods Again Thanks to One Local Tribe** [By Tyler Hayden](#) [audubon.org](http://audubon.org)

*After a more than 100-year absence from Northern California, the California Condor might be reintroduced to its former range as soon as 2019. Photo: Madison Roberts/Audubon Photography Awards*

For more than a decade the Yurok Tribe has been pushing to reintroduce the culturally significant bird to Northern California. Now, supported by scientific research and a host of agencies and organizations, a plan is taking shape.

More than a century has passed since our continent's largest land bird soared among the world's tallest trees. The last California Condor of the Pacific Northwest was shot and killed sometime



between 1890 and 1910 in a tiny town outside Redwood National Park. Glass-eyed and dusty, the bird is mounted at the nearby Clarke Historical Museum in Eureka.

Not far from Eureka, along the same stretch of California coastline, the Yurok tribe calls home an area around the Klamath River, which meanders from Southern Oregon into Northern California. Like their ancestors, the Yurok still build sweathouses from fallen redwoods and fish the river for salmon. But the tribe aches to be reunited with *prey-go-neesh*—their ancestral name for the condor. “To us, he is the king of the sky,” says tribe chairman Thomas P. O’Rourke, Sr. “His absence is a hole in our hearts.”

The Yurok believe that when the creator was designing the world, he asked each animal spirit to contribute a prayer in song; the gangly yet graceful condor crooned a song more beautiful than any before it. Today, despite the birds’ decades of absence, tribal dancers wearing condor feathers handed down through generations chant his name during their annual renewal ceremonies.

To reclaim this missing piece of their cultural landscape, Yurok elders voted in 2003 to reintroduce condors to their lands. For a group of native people with limited funds, it was a bold and rare move. But the decision, O’Rourke says, was an easy one for the 5,000-member tribe, the largest in California. “No world can function and stay in balance until it is whole,” he says.

Although the vote set the Yurok community to action, the necessary state and federal agencies were not yet ready to sign on to the project. To gather support, the Yurok hired biologists to study the region's rocky coast and foggy forests to determine if it could sustain a new population of the birds, which historically ranged from British Columbia down to Baja California before habitat loss, lead poisoning, and thinning eggshells decimated their numbers. Small pockets of the endangered species survive today in Big Sur and in parts of the Southwest as part of an intensive breeding and reintroduction program, but none live above the San Francisco Bay Area. A total of 435 birds exist in captivity and in the wild.



*Scientists hired by the Yurok Tribe found that the Klamath River region, which includes Redwood National and State Parks, still provides suitable habitat and enough food to sustain a California Condor population. Photo: Gary Crabbel/ Enlightened Images/Alamy*

The biologists were pleased to discover that the Klamath River area remains ripe for condors. The area’s sparse human population means fewer hunting grounds and power lines, and a glut of carrion options, including washed-up whale carcasses, ensure plentiful food. The possible threat of lead poisoning from bullets and fishing tackle, however, remained a worry. Luckily, long-term studies revealed only trace amounts of the element in other scavengers such as turkey vultures and ravens—enough to prompt lead education efforts among local hunters but not derail the plan.

Once the Yurok-hired scientists had gathered sufficient data and after condor reintroduction programs showed repeated success elsewhere, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service jumped on board. That was 2008. Now, a total of 15 agencies and organizations eager to collaborate have agreed to help release captive-bred condors into Redwood National and State Parks in Humboldt and Del Norte counties in the next two years. The joint task force just completed its first round of public scoping meetings and is in the process of drafting an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the restoration plan, which will receive a second round of public input before the final EA is published.

“When we talk about the power of this bird, we don’t just mean its physical power,” O’Rourke says of the 25-pound modern day pterodactyls with 9.5-foot wingspans. “We mean its ability to forge positive relationships between people.” Mike Long, a Fish and Wildlife endangered species division chief, agrees that working relations with the Yurok and between agencies have been incredibly smooth. “It’s been a dream team,” he says.

That alacrity was on display during the week of scoping meetings held at the end of January. The majority of attendees supported the idea and wanted to see birds in the air as soon as possible—especially a 94-year-old Yurok elder hoping to witness a condor flying up the Klamath in her lifetime. Meanwhile, a member of the Nez Perce tribe in Portland lauded the Yurok for exercising their sovereign rights in such a powerful way. "You inspire us," he said.

Still, concerns do exist among timber and energy companies that the introduction of an endangered species to their region could disrupt operations. Cattle ranchers wonder how it could impact their grazing land. And hunters in Oregon, where the bird's range could extend, are anxious that condors might prompt regulators there to ban lead ammunition, as California did in 2013 with full implementation of the phased-in bill taking effect in 2019. These worries were presented at the meetings and among the more than 3,000 written comments submitted to the USFWS about the proposal.

Long says he understands the hesitation and that Fish and Wildlife is considering designating the new condor group an “experimental nonessential population,” which would offer more collaboration with stakeholders and ease blanket Endangered Species Act (ESA) protections where appropriate. “It would allow for a more surgical approach,” he says. For instance, Long explains, the standard ESA designation could prohibit logging altogether in certain parts of the birds' range. But by applying the sub-rule to the federal law, only certain logging activities—such as cutting down a nest tree—might be outlawed. It's an especially complicated piece of the regulatory puzzle that continues to be studied.

*With their massive wingspans, California Condors can reaching speeds of more than 55 miles per hour, climb to altitudes of 15,000 feet, and travel up to 200 miles in a day. Photo: Richard Simonsen/Audubon Photography Awards*



[Audubon California](#), which played a major role in the state's lead ammo ban, is fully supportive of the

reintroduction proposal. The chapter's Director of Bird Conservation Andrea Jones says she's thrilled at the prospect of the black and white buzzards once again roaming throughout Yurok ancestral territory. "Seeing condors in the wild gives us a glimpse into California's historic and rich biodiversity and reminds us that we still have landscapes large enough to support these giant birds," she says.

Since 2008, full-time Yurok biologist Chris West and his colleague Tiana Williams, a Harvard graduate and tribal member, have lived and breathed the dream of reunifying condors with their northern range. The plan, they explain, is to start releasing six condors a year for 10 years beginning in the fall or winter of 2019. The birds would be hatched and reared at other condor recovery facilities before being transferred to a flight pen constructed in the Redwood National Park's remote Bald Hills. There they will acclimate to the area before being released to fend for themselves. Food would still be provided outside the pen so that the free-flying birds could still be recaptured for tracking and testing purposes.

The ultimate hope is that the condors will start breeding in the wild. A distinct population in Northern California would enhance the species' genetic diversity, West says, and help guard against total extinction in the event their southern counterparts experience some sort of catastrophe such as a mass poisoning. Though condors can soar on thermals for hours—reaching speeds of more than 55 miles per hour, climbing to altitudes of 15,000 feet, and travelling up to 200 miles in a day—it is unlikely the Yurok flock will interbreed with the Big Sur band given the vast terrain in between.

West, who's worked with multiple condor populations throughout his career, says it was the personal connection biologists develop with condors that drew him to the species in the first place. Because each bird is so precious, great personal gratification comes with knowing his research and hands-on care help each one survive. "There are so few birds out there, that when you see success, you see it by the individual," he says.

Williams says she's excited for what's ahead and to grow close with the condors, known for their intelligence and individuality. Soon she'll head to the Los Angeles Zoo for handling and treatment training, specifically chelation therapy in case she must nurse a bird with lead poisoning back to health. For Williams, the recovery project is imbued with a special sense of meaning, given the intersection of her heritage and her job. "This is really exciting for me," she says. "As a tribal member, it's very significant."

Above all, Williams is excited for the Yurok elders who've waited and prayed for their sky spirit to return. Soon, their dream of seeing a condor once again wheeling above the redwoods could come true. O'Rourke says the sight will fill his heart. "I know I'll have tears in my eyes."

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### **[50 States. 50 Archival Photos. How Many Can You Guess?](#)**

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

We took a trip through The New York Times's photo archive to find one striking image from each state. Test your knowledge with this quiz.



GBRW is forwarding this action alert. **The comment deadline was extended to August 26, 2019.**

GBRW will also send a comment letter on the proposed rule change. In addition to what is stated in this alert, the rule would exclude any mining operation with less than 640 acres of surface disturbance from federal environmental review on forest service land. This would allow mining companies to leapfrog in with a smaller footprint and no environmental review and then expand. In addition many underground mines have a smaller surface footprint, but can have significant environmental impact, such as groundwater contamination (the Hollister underground mine north of Battle Mountain, NV is an example).

Thank you for your action John Hadder

**[ACT NOW: Tell the U.S. Forest Service your voice matters!>>](#)**

Last month, the U.S. Forest Service unveiled a newly proposed policy that would make it easier – a lot easier – to rubberstamp large-scale logging and clear-cuts in our National Forests without any scientific analysis or public input.

These proposed changes to the National Environmental Policy Act -- also known as NEPA -- would prevent local input from government decision-making and institutionalize our current administration's denial that we are experiencing a climate crisis.

**[We need your help to keep our nation's bedrock environmental policy intact.](#)**

Smarter planning leads to healthier forests, but these rollbacks would prioritize logging, mining, and roadbuilding above other concerns, and could actually increase the risk of wildfires.

Under the new rule, changes to large-scale logging operations on up to 4,300 acres would be completely exempt from environmental review – that's 6.6 square miles.

Laws like NEPA have a dual purpose – they give local communities a say in how their forests and protected areas are managed to ensure that decisionmakers consider that public input, AND they ensure we use science-based decision-making when it comes to responsibly managing our natural resources.

**[ACT NOW: Tell the USFS we deserve to weigh in on projects that impact our communities!](#)**

Joro Walker, Western Resource Advocates

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The **National Park Service** will **[waive entrance fees to its parks](#)** -- including Northern California's **Muir Woods** and **Pinnacles** -- to celebrate its 103rd birthday on Sunday. Enjoy the outdoors free of charge!

*“Life can only be understood backwards; but it must be lived forwards.” – Søren Kierkegaard*