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From NARF: a Petition for you to send to President, US Senators and Congressmen

The Amazon's best hope? A female indigenous chief is on a mission to save Brazil's forests

Trump Administration to Strip Florida Key Deer of Federal Protection

A Nebraska court affirmed an alternative route for the Keystone XL oil pipeline

World Water Week

2020 Candidates Address Missing Indigenous Women at Native American Forum

AMY GOODMAN, DEMOCRACY NOW!
Following this week's historic Frank LaMere Native American Presidential Forum in Sioux City, Iowa, a panel of Indigenous figures responds to the 2020 candidates' proposals to tackle issues affecting the Native American community. At the forefront of the discussion were issues such as the chronic murder and disappearance of Native American girls and women, land sovereignty, and generational trauma caused by colonialism.



Lucas Brown Eyes
@LucasBrownEyes

This may be the Native in me jumping out. But I'll never understand how some people can consider buildings made by man sacred, but mountains, oceans, and land - Things actually made by the Creator/God - as not sacred.

10:55 AM · 8/13/19 · Twitter Web App

World Water Week 2019

https://www.worldwaterweek.org/?mc_cid=a8643b9480&mc_eid=b10eb26a48 OR

Circle of Blue is proud to once again partner and serve as an official media partner with [SIWI's World Water Week](#). You can follow Circle of Blue's social media accounts on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [Instagram](#) for interviews, images, and coverage throughout the week.

[The US Border Patrol and an Israeli Military Contractor Are Putting a Native American Reservation Under "Persistent Surveillance"](#)

Will Parrish, The Intercept

Parrish writes: "CBP plans 10 of these towers across the Tohono O'odham reservation, which spans an area roughly the size of Connecticut." [READ MORE](#)

Hominy Indians

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article may need to be **rewritten** to comply with Wikipedia's [quality standards](#). [You can help](#). The [discussion page](#) may contain suggestions. (March 2014)*

The **Hominy Indians** were a professional [American football](#) team in [Hominy, Oklahoma](#) during the 1920s and 1930s.^[1] On 26 December 1927^[2] they had a chance to play against the New York Giants, the World champion team at that time. The team played its last season in 1936.^[3]

The Hominy Indians were a professional American football team founded and financed by Otto and Ira Hamilton,^[4] from [Hominy, Oklahoma](#). The team was an all [Native American](#) team, with players coming and going from twenty two different tribes. They were named State Champions in 1925. They played regionally and traveled across the country to games. On 26 December 1927. the Hominy Indians had a chance to play against the World Champions, New York Giants. The team played its last season in 1936. A docu-drama film titled "Playground of The Native Son" went into production in the winter of 2012 in Oklahoma, with a release date of 2013. The film is produced by Fully Funded Films owner, Celia Xavier and is to be co-directed by Michael P Nash and Celia Xavier. The Executive Producer was Celia Xavier, and the movie was starred in and narrated by Adam Beach. A subsequent feature film is in pre-production currently based on the Hominy Indians Football team.

History

In the early 1870s, one band of the Osage Tribe led by Blackdog were relocated by the U.S. Government from a reserve in northern Kansas to what is now Hominy, Oklahoma. This band of Osages became one of the five settlements of the Osage Nation. Hominy was located near a creek and was inhabited by extremely large natives, the majority of them taller than six foot and over 200 pounds.^[5] The Hominy Indians were established in 1923 playing teams formed by American Legions of neighboring cities in Kansas and Oklahoma. They proved successful quickly but were always short on finances. In 1925, they were bankrolled by Dick Rusk, Harry Bigeagle, Allison Webb, and Ed LaBelle providing them with uniforms and travel expenses.^[6]

They were a professional all-Indian [American football](#) team whose greatest accomplishment was defeating the [National Football League](#) champions, the [New York Giants](#), in 1927.^[7]

The Team

Ira Hamilton was the leader of the football team, which was founded by a group of Osage men.^[8] According to “Hominy Indians,” the team was “all-Indian”, but was composed of teammates from many different tribes. They accomplished a 28-game winning streak during their time of play, which was ended by the Great Depression in 1932.^[9] According to “Osage News,” The team was made of people from 14 different tribes but was mainly made up of players from the Haskell Institute, a famous Indian school. The Majority of the players were from the Osage tribe, because the base of the team was in Hominy, Oklahoma.^[10]

Games/Season

Shoemaker stated, In the early years of the Hominy Indians team they played games against regional teams such as Coffeyville, Elk city, and Fredonia in Kansas; Avant, Bartlesville and Fairfax in Oklahoma, and Sarcoxie and Joplin in Missouri.^[11]

The Indians had a significant rivalry against another nearby Osage Football team located within the Osage Reservation, Fairfax. Like other members of the Osage Nation the Osages who lived in the settlement of Fairfax were wealthy due to oil revenue produced on Osage land. They loved the game of football and their wealth gave them the needed resources to start a "team". They lacked an organized club so in turn they would import local college players under assumed names to play in home games against the Hominy Indians. These local games pushed for the construction of a new stadium at the renowned Indian school in Lawrence, Kansas, the Haskell Institute.^[12] The Hominy Indians quickly rose to fame as they defeated other teams throughout the country. The Indians had never been defeated or even tied with another team as they entered into the biggest game of their existence against the champions of the National Football League, the New York Giants. One day after Christmas in 1927, three weeks after the Giants defeated the New York Rangers for their national title, the Giants traveled to Pawhuska, Oklahoma to face the dominating Indians. The Hominy Indians defeated the Giants by a score of 13-6 in front of what was said to be about 2,000 fans.^[13]

Finance

At the start of the teams’ career in 1923, the Indians were very successful. The only drawback the team faced was the lack of resources for traveling and equipment. This financial burden was short lived when in 1925, the team received sponsorship from four Hominy Osage members. Dick Rusk, Harry Bigeagle, Allison Webb, and Ed LaBelle gave much needed financial support that provided the team with uniform and travel expenses.^[14]

Salary

The salary for a Hominy Indian player rarely ever rose above \$150 per game and there are many instances when it dropped below that average. At times, all proceeds from the games would go to ensure that the players were compensated.^[15]

Players

Hamilton, the founder of the Indians, resigned from his duties in order to take on the role of

playing left guard for the team. Pete Big Horse, who towered over other players, played right guard for the team. Otto Hamilton, Ira's brother, played the center position. Bill Shadlow played a pivotal role on the front line.[16] Legends say that the Hominy Indians team was made up of all-stars. One player, John Levi, was said to be able to [drop kick](#) the football, which is more round and heavier than today's standard football, through the goalposts from the 50 yard line. It is also said that he could make a 100-yard pass. Johnnie "Pepper" Martin proceeded to play [baseball](#) with the [St. Louis Cardinals](#) after his time with the Indians. Voted one of the best players in American History, [Jim Thorpe](#) was rumored to have played on the team for a couple of years. [17] According to a magazine article titled "They might be the giants", this rumor has proven to be false; he in fact never actually played for the Indians. Jim Thorpe did coach his own team called the Oorang Indians. Joe Pappio played for Thorpe's [Oorang Indians](#) for a short stint and then moved back to Hominy to play for the Indians. There are film records of Pappio hitting linemen so hard their helmets would fly off of their heads, allowing the teams' running back to make huge gains.[18]

Advertisement

[The Great Depression](#) struck in the 1930s and posed a need for more creative advertising of the games. When the Hominy team had a game far away they would dress in their traditional dancing clothes and have a "[pow-wow](#)" dance to promote the game. They could always get a big crowd with their drums, feathers, chants, and whoops.[19][20]

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They Might Be Giants

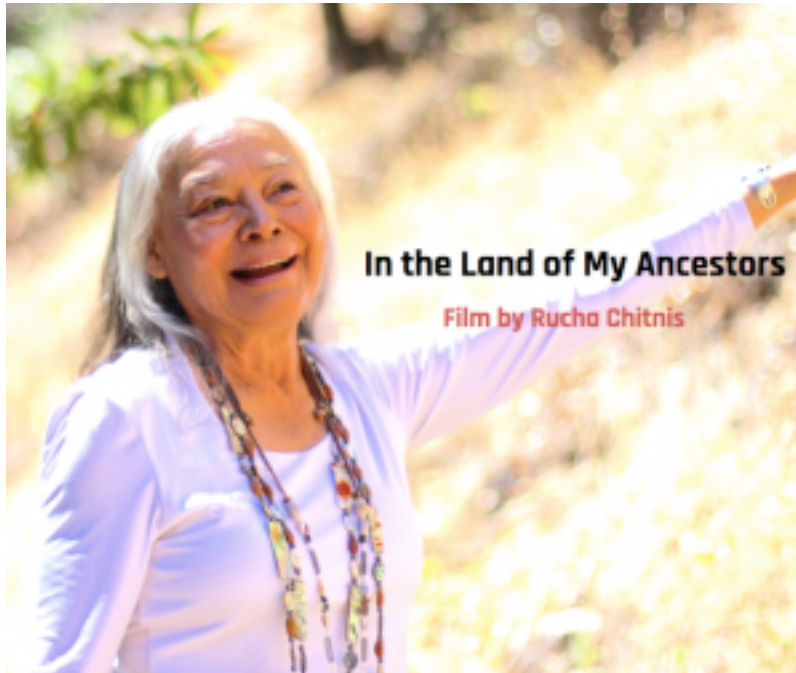
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"[J]ust because we're ingesting them doesn't mean we have a risk to human health. The main conclusion is, I think, if you are a consumer drinking bottled water or tap water, you shouldn't necessarily be concerned." –Bruce Gordon, the coordinator of water, sanitation, and hygiene for the WHO, in reference to microplastics in drinking water. The report claims that the current levels of microplastics in water likely aren't dangerous to human health, and argues that bacteria causing waterborne diseases like typhoid and cholera should be a much greater concern. [Associated Press](#)



California Historical Society
Tuesday, October 15, 2019,
6:00PM

In the Land of My Ancestors
Film Screening and Discussion
With Beloved Ohlone Elder,
Ann Marie Sayers, and
Producer Rucha Chitnis
Join us for a screening of *In
the Land of My Ancestors*, a
documentary short that
celebrates the living legacy of
Ohlone elder Ann Marie
Sayers, who has created a
refuge for Native people amidst
their ancestral land to reclaim
their culture, history, and
indigeneity. The film will be
followed by a dialogue
between Ann Marie and her
daughter Kanyon Sayers-Roods,

with Rucha Chitnis, the producer of the film.

The second half of the program will focus on how non-indigenous peoples might learn understand California's dark history of genocide and mistreatment of Native peoples. We will also explore how to listen and learn from the leadership of Ohlone women and other First Peoples of the San Francisco Bay Area.

**Tuesday, October 8,
2019, 6:00PM
Maestrapeace: San
Francisco's
Monumental
Feminist Mural
Book Talk, Signing,
and Reception**

Same CHS, different
look, easier to
navigate. Explore
what's new [here](#).

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California Historical  
Society Collection at  
the University of

Southern California. Explore more photographs [here](#).



*Just interesting:*

## **Ever Wonder Where All Those Quirky Google Doodles Come From? We Spoke to Jessica Yu, Captain of the Doodlers**

It takes a small army of designers and planners to keep the project going.

[artnet News](#), August 21, 2019

Google's Doodle honoring Gustav Klimt's 150th birthday, July 14 2012. Courtesy of Google. In 1998, Google's co-founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, were on their way to Burning Man and wanted to message their trip to the world. So they took Google's signature logo, which greets visitors to the company's homepage, and replaced the second "o" with [an image of the festival's icon](#). They considered their "out-of-office" message a public inside joke.

This is how Google Doodles began—and the company, only a few months old, wasn't even incorporated yet.

Now, 21 years and several thousand Doodles later, the daily sketches are the quirky face of one of the world's most powerful companies. They're the subjects of Facebook posts and small talk with colleagues. Your dad probably sends them to you in body-less emails.

Most artists dream of garnering an audience of thousands. Google's Doodlers, as they're known—a shifting lineup of dozens of artists, engineers, and product managers based in the company's headquarters in Mountain View, California—work on a platform that averages over five billion searches per day. As a team, they publish several hundred Doodles a year across the world.

"It's... tricky," Jessica Yu, the Doodle team lead, tells artnet News while laughing. "It takes a lot of planning."

The majority of Google's Doodles are born in a giant brainstorming session held yearly by Yu and her staff.

"We go through thousands and thousands of suggestions we get from Googlers, outsiders, or people on our team," she says. "We read through all of those, and then we go country by country to figure out what the calendar is going to be for the year. We try and make sure we have a diverse calendar in many respects—culturally, thematically, geographically, et cetera. You want funny moments, poignant moments, educational or inspiration moments."

They finalize the calendar with a company representative from each country in which they operate (Google's Doodles differ depending on where you are in the world), then go about "conceptualizing" each artwork, determining whether an image will be static or animated, interactive or automatic, video- or game-based. And then they plot out who will design it. Illustrators get many of the straightforward drawings; engineers are assigned the more elaborate ones. In most cases, the two groups collaborate.

The Doodles have been workshopped in just about every artistic medium: pencil-on-paper drawings, graphic design, photography, and even claymation. The team often seeks out local artists to realize regionally specific artworks.

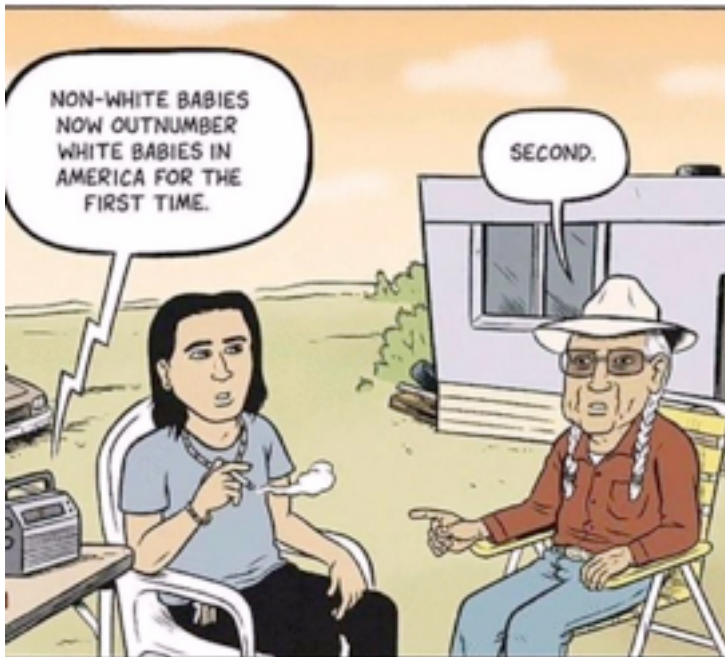
Artists themselves have also been popular honorees for the Doodlers. [Ruth Asawa](#), [Lygia Clark](#), [Giorgio Morandi](#), [Juan Gris](#), [Käthe Kollwitz](#), [Wassily Kandinsky](#), [Henri de Toulouse Lautrec](#), [Gustav Klimt](#), and dozens more have all had their day atop the search engine's home page.

Yu estimates that 95 percent of her team's Doodles are planned over a year in advance, but the remaining five percent are created in response to something newsworthy. "It gives us the ability to act on the fly on particular occasions," she says.

For instance, earlier this year, when NASA released the first image of a black hole, [Google created an animated, black hole-themed Doodle](#) within an hour.

Of course, given the sheer amount of data available to the company, it's not a stretch to think that the Doodle team could anticipate newsworthy moments and create responsive artworks. But that's not the goal, Yu says. Her team isn't concerned with the performance of a given Doodle—not in a traffic-based, ones and zeros sense, at least.

"It's not necessarily about maximizing the number of clicks," she explains. "It's a very heart-driven organization in a very data-driven company, quite frankly. We know that not every Doodle is going to be everyone's favorite, so we aim to ensure that every Doodle is going to be somebody's favorite."



### [Off the hook: California king salmon rebounds after drought](#)

By ABC News, 8/22/19

Trolling off the California coast, Sarah Bates leans over the side of her boat and pulls out a long, silvery fish prized by anglers and seafood lovers: wild king salmon. Reeling in a fish "feels good every time," but this year has been surprisingly good, said Bates, a commercial troller based in San Francisco. Bates and other California fishermen are reporting one of the best salmon fishing seasons in years, thanks to heavy rain and snow that ended the state's historic drought. It's a sharp reversal for

chinook salmon, also known as king salmon, an iconic species that helps sustain many Pacific Coast fishing communities.

**[Dead fish and starving whales: What Trump’s hidden report on water means to California By Sacramento Bee, 8/21/19](#)**

Federal scientists pulled no punches in their report: The Trump administration’s plan to send more water to San Joaquin Valley farmers would force critically endangered California salmon even closer to extinction, and starve a struggling population of West Coast killer whales. But the scientists’ findings weren’t adopted, nor were they released to the public. Instead, two days after scientists passed their findings on to the Trump administration on July 1, his officials responded by calling in a strike team to redo the 1,123-page report, documents and emails show.

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**[Dead fish and starving whales: What Trump’s hidden report on water means By Elizabeth Arakelian, UC Merced August 20, 2019](#)**

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**[Monkey Flower Used to Study Climate Change](#)**

California’s drought was hard not to notice — the dry lawns, fallowed fields and hot temperatures were evident across the state. To better understand how the drought affected the natural ecosystem in which we live, biology Professor Jason Sexton and his graduate students conducted a study on a California plant known only from the Sierra Nevada — the cut-leaf monkey flower.

Sexton, a botanist by trade, studies plant adaptation affected by major ecological changes. To study the influence of the most recent drought that lasted roughly from 2011-2017, Sexton drew upon his seed collection, which he started during his graduate work at UC Davis. Among his gatherings were seeds from the cut-leaf monkey flower plant, which he started collecting in 2005.

Two graduate students in Sexton’s lab, Lillie Pennington and Erin Dickman, conducted a resurrection study in which they compared the pre-drought seed growth to the drought-generation monkey flower seeds collected in 2014.

“There is a background level of change that’s always happening, and we want to compare that to a narrative of natural selection or adaptation,” Sexton said. “The idea behind it really comes down to understanding what happens to populations when we have a major ecological event, like the drought.”

To better understand this, Sexton and his graduate students planted pre-drought generation seeds from 2005 adjacent to drought generation seeds to observe their traits and changes. The result?

“The drought-generation plants emerged and flowered earlier, as well as achieved a bigger size,” Sexton said. “They got larger and produced more seeds, so that was evidence that they had adapted to the drought.”

Dryer conditions, like a drought, favor fast-emerging seeds, so slower-emerging seeds did not persist into the next generation in the study. The experiment also revealed a reduction in the range of seed emergence time during the drought, meaning a potential loss of genetic variation.

“I think it is an important study, especially now in this era of rapid climactic change when we don’t really know how native plants are responding to the change,” Pennington said.



Pennington continues to work with the monkey flower, and the rest of her research focuses on imposing drought conditions on both pre-drought and drought generations of the monkey flower to see which perform better. This also includes examining seeds from not just different environmental conditions, but also from different elevations.

“The lower-elevation populations already experience warmer conditions than usual, so when the drought happened, the change in precipitation and temperature wasn’t as extreme,” Pennington explained. “Higher and central populations potentially experienced a more pronounced change in temperature and precipitation.”

Genetic variation is not limitless, so Pennington aims to determine if the monkey flower has lost genetic variation, or if it will come back.

Moving forward, Sexton said, his concern is the severity of future droughts, which are predicted to happen again. This reduction in water, coupled with the reduction in snowpack, means there could be long-lasting effects on native plant species.

“When we study what is happening in the natural world right now, with no human influence, you can go out and see what nature is doing with global change,” Sexton said. “Studying climactic events like this gives us a sense of what nature might do in response in the future.”

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The Amazon Rainforest has been burning for the last 16 days and in a newly released video a crying indigenous tribes woman claims she saw "men burning" their reservation.



## [West Virginia Bets Big on Plastics, and on Backing of Trump Administration](#)

*By Keith Scheider, ProPublica*

*This story was originally published on [ProPublica](#). Republished with permission.*

*This story was co-published with the [Charleston Gazette-Mail](#).*

West Virginia’s industrial might has faded, but as 2020 approaches, the state has two resources that could be crucial to President Donald Trump as he seeks reelection and tries to make good on his pledge of “[American energy dominance](#)” — Republican votes and abundant natural gas.

It was a stretch of rural counties along the Ohio River in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania that form the largest natural gas field in the world and helped Trump win the states in 2016.

West Virginia’s elected leaders see the vast reserves as a path to renewed political and economic relevance for the Mountain State, which they envision rivaling the Gulf Coast as a center for processing natural gas and producing plastics.

And to make that a reality, the state’s top officials have lined up behind a plan to spend as much as \$10 billion to build a mammoth underground storage facility — big enough to hold the U.S. Capitol complex, or 10 million barrels of the liquid byproducts used in plastics manufacturing.

[New Technology From Germany Converts Plastic Into Diesel](#)

disclose.tv

Tons of plastic floats in the seas, entire regions suffocate in the garbage,...

## [Endangerment of the species](#)

[By Sacramento News & Review, 8/22/19](#)

The Center for Biological Diversity is preparing its biggest legal fight yet against the Trump administration—and it says nothing less than the survival of numerous species is at stake. Conservation and environmental groups were reeling last week when U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt oversaw a stark rewriting of the federal Endangered Species Act, allowing regulators to consider the profit goals of corporate stakeholders alongside the best scientific data when ruling on wildlife protections. Previously, decisions about which species needed federal protection were based on science alone. The new rules also instruct regulators to ignore long-term climate change models when determining whether fish and wildlife face extinction.

## **From NARF: a Petition for you to send to President, US Senators and Congressmen:**

WHEREAS, in 1908 the United States Supreme Court declared that Indian tribes are entitled to sufficient water to make their reservations liveable homelands; and,

WHEREAS, for decades the federal government has denied Native Americans access to the water on their lands; I respectfully call upon you to ensure, protect, and preserve water rights for Native American Tribes, and to fully fund Indian water settlements which are the moral and legal obligation of the US.

Respectfully yours,           (sign with your name/address)

*“What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another.” - Chris Maser*

**The Amazon’s best hope? A female indigenous chief is on a mission to save Brazil’s forests**

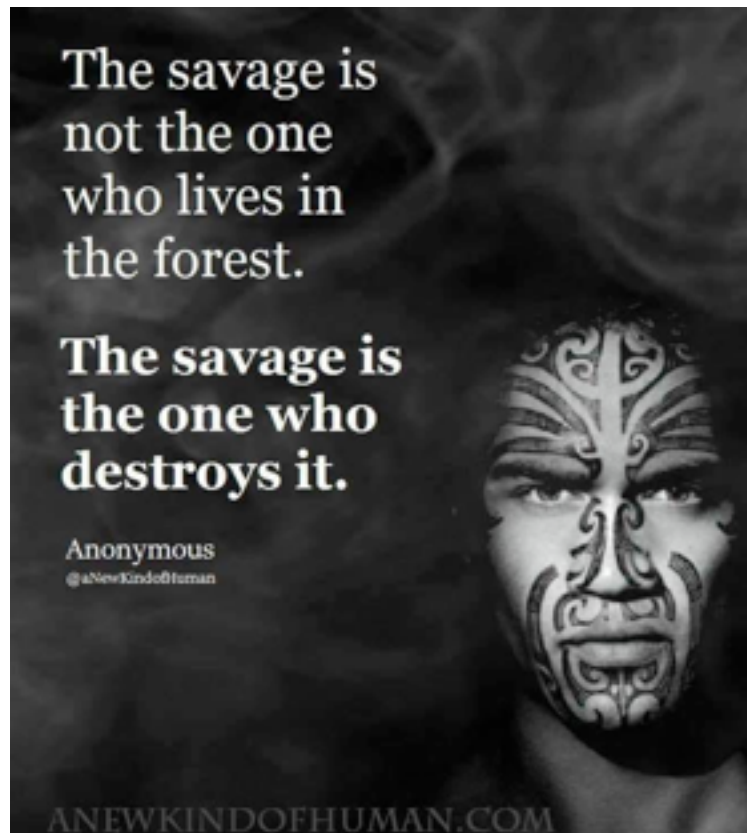
"If the forest is gone, people will also end," says Ajareaty Waiapi, a female chief and grandmother working to preserve her community — and the planet's lungs.

Read in NBC News: <https://apple.news/AbnDlnDgnR4WXcnFR6mRJkw>

**[Trump Administration to Strip Florida Key Deer of Federal Protection](#)**

[biologicaldiversity.org](http://biologicaldiversity.org)

**A Nebraska court affirmed an alternative route for the Keystone XL oil pipeline,** eliminating one of the last obstacles blocking the proposed pipeline. The line, which would run from Canada to Texas, has been embroiled in a decade-long legal battle and has faced staunch opposition from environmentalists and landowners. [Reuters](#)



*In context: [Water and Climate Safety, Finance Security, Drive Keystone XL Conflict.](#)*

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***“It’s impossible to withdraw millions of gallons of water and not have an impact. If you take any amount of water out of a glass you will always have less.” –Merrilee Malwitz-Jipson, a director of the not-for-profit Our Santa Fe River, in reference to a plan by Nestlé Waters North America to withdraw 1.1 million gallons (4.2 million liters) per day from springs fed by the Santa Fe River in Florida. Nestlé is waiting on a go-ahead from the local Suwannee River water management district, and activists are utilizing the delay to speak out against the planned withdrawal. They say that the Santa Fe River, which is recovering from over-pumping in years past, won’t be able to replenish the amount of water that Nestlé plans to withdraw. [The Guardian](#)***

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This year's **[World Water Week](#)** kicked off on August 25 in Stockholm, Sweden. The event, which brings together 1,1196 organizations from 127 countries, is focusing on "water for society - including all," as its theme this year.