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Disney signed a contract with Indigenous leaders to portray culture respectfully in Frozen II

Six Stories





www.wyndhamcity.com > [how-one-child-single-handedly-saved-a-tradition](#)

Connie Hart, nee Alberts, was just a little girl when she single-handedly saved a critical element of her people's culture — the Gunditjmara tradition of eel-basket ...

[How one child single-handedly saved a tradition](#) abc.net.au

"I believe we are here to do good. It is the responsibility of every human being to aspire to do something worthwhile, to make the world a better place than the one we found." —Albert Einstein

[The Spirit of the Indigenous Occupation of Alcatraz Lives On, 50 Years Later](#)

LORETTA GRACEFFO, WAGING NONVIOLENCE

In 1969, Indigenous activists occupied Alcatraz Island, demanding that their treaties be honored. The movement had a lasting effect on federal policy, bringing about the official rejection of "Indian termination policies" and a series of bills ending government-sanctioned assimilation in favor of self-determination. A lot of work remains, but the Alcatraz occupation endures as a beacon of hope for the Indigenous community. [Read the Article →](#)

Australian Koalas Considered 'Functionally Extinct' With Only an Estimated 80,000 Remaining

The population of Australian koalas is falling to dangerously low numbers. According to the Australian Koala Foundation (AKF), there is believed to be no more than 80,000 koalas in Australia, which makes the species "virtually extinct." In a press release, the AKF revealed that they have monitored the 128 federal electorates that fall within the range of koalas since 2010. Now, 41 of those electorates have no koalas. Deforestation, disease, and the effects of climate change are the biggest.

Read in People: https://apple.news/A3FFPQyDfRU6BKAMukQb-_Q



Some scientists argue that since we spend roughly 20 years asleep, dreams should be considered an alternate reality.

Paula J Wright

I dream about work all the time. How to do this? What to do about that? I gathered all my resources already for tomorrow's presentation. I've been in a position at various times where I am the only native woman in a training session and I experience stereotypical judgement because of several factors. But this doesn't limit me. Like most good people I know, one has to rise above the given situation to maintain a high level of standard and articulately perform. I represent my people, the program I serve, and the people I help. There is no time to wither or slink under the table, figuratively speaking. Today is going to be a good day!

Water Shorts

USDA Releases New Irrigation Data

Irrigation in the United States continues to become more efficient, according to [U.S. Department of Agriculture data](#).

The average amount of irrigation water applied to a field was 1.5 acre-feet per acre in 2018. That number comes from the Irrigation and Water Management Survey, which is conducted every five years.

In 2013, the average was 1.6 acre-feet per acre, and in 2008, it was 1.7 acre-feet per acre.

In context: [U.S. Irrigation Continues Steady Eastward Expansion](#)

North Dakota Water Supply Project

The Bureau of Reclamation will prepare an environmental impact statement for a water supply project in eastern North Dakota. The project, which includes a 165-mile pipeline, is designed to ensure water availability for half the state in times of severe drought.

Reclamation considers two issues will be paramount in its review. One is the effect on water volumes in the Missouri River, the project's water source. Water would be diverted from Garrison Dam.

The other is the potential to convey invasive species across watersheds. The project will transfer water to a region that drains into Hudson Bay, in Canada.

Comments on the scope of the review are being accepted through December 15. Send them to ENDAWS.EIS@usbr.gov.

Lead and Copper Rule Proposal Published

The EPA published in the Federal Register its draft proposal for updating federal regulations for lead in drinking water.

Publication initiates a public comment period that ends on January 13, 2020. Submit comments via www.regulations.gov using docket number EPA-HQ-OW-2017-0300.

Managing Large River Basins

On November 20, federal scientists and officials will take part [in a meeting](#) on the difficult of managing large river basins, focusing on the upper Mississippi River and Rio Grande. The all-day meeting, to be held in Washington, D.C. is [free and open to the public](#).

The meeting is being convened by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

National Drinking Water Advisory Council Fall Meeting

The group of experts that advises the EPA on drinking water policy [will meet](#) on December 4 and 5 in Washington, D.C.

The agenda focuses on regulations for perchlorate and lead, both of which are under development.

The meeting is open to the public, but registration is required. To RSVP, send an email to Elizabeth Corr (corr.elizabeth@epa.gov) with the subject line NDWAC 2019 Attendee. Include your name, address, and phone number. If you want to make a five-minute oral statement, indicate your wishes in the email.



[SunRose Ironshell](#) is with [Delacina Chief Eagle](#) and [Deborah Anderson](#) at [Hollywood](#).
[November 15 at 7:25 PM](#) · [Los Angeles, CA](#)

**Red Nation Film Festival 2019 - Nominated for best documentary
"Woman of the White Buffalo"**

[When Disaster Strikes, Indigenous Communities Receive Unequal Recovery Aid](#)

ALLISON HERRERA, HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

In the last decade, more than 70 natural disasters have occurred on tribal lands, with some communities being hit more than once a year. Yet, on average, tribal citizens receive only about \$3 per person, per year in federal government natural disaster aid, while U.S. citizens receive about \$26 per person, per year. [Read the Article](#)

[France Says All New Rooftops Must Be Covered In Plants Or Solar Power Panels](#) greenandgrowing.org

[The Overlooked Aftermath of the Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster](#) Robin Lindley

from [Central Pacific Railroad Photographic History Museum](#)
<museum@CPRR.org>

Did [Indian attacks](#) disrupt construction of the Central Pacific Railroad as they did the Union Pacific?

No, [Indian attacks](#) on the Central Pacific Railroad were [not a problem, as they were for the UPRR](#). "[The problem had never seriously affected the C.P. Charlie Crocker had made sure of that by issuing lifetime passes to Shoshoni, Cheyenne and other local chieftains permitting them to ride the passenger cars, and had also decreed that tribesmen of lesser rank might ride the freight cars free for 30 years.](#)" Also, "[many Native Americans were employed in the \[CPRR\] construction across Nevada.](#)"

[A Great and Shining Road](#) by John Hoyt Williams has a number of comments about [Indians](#) and the railroad, including the following [p.134]:

"While the Union Pacific was led in the field by generals, protected by generals, and worked by armed veterans of every rank, the Central Pacific, spared the threat of [Indian depredations](#), had little need of the military. The primitive Digger [Indians](#) of that part of the Sierras being pierced by Strobridge's men were—through epidemics—mere memories. [Bakeless, 386] Descending from the Sierras to the Truckee and the flatlands below, however, the Central Pacific's surveyors encountered Indians neither primitive nor mere memories. Here lay the lands of the Paiute, [Shoshone](#), and several migratory branches of the ferocious Apache. In 1863, by the Ruby Valley Treaty, various tribes had assented to open their lands (at least a very narrow strip of them) to be used for and by the railroads—a vaguely understood concession to the right of eminent domain—and, for the most part, they had remained peaceful.[Odie B. Faulk, *The Crimson Desert.-Indian Wars of the American Southwest* (New York, 1974), 123-25] The Central Pacific, which was granted permission by the Nevada legislature to build through the state only in 1866,[*Bancroft, Chronicles*, 6:229] was taking no chances. In that year the company signed its own treaties with the dreaded Apache subtribes, Paiutes, and others-treaties replete with generous "gifts," better defined as bribes. Some of the Indians, notably the Apaches, did not, of course, become converts to philosophical pacifism, but their warpaths seldom intersected the path of the railroad, with which they had a satisfactory arrangement. Not dependent upon the buffalo for their way of life, Nevada's Indians had less to fear from the railroad than did the Indians of the Plains. In fact, the company was to encounter only one

potentially dangerous Indian problem along its entire route from Sacramento to Promontory ... and that passed without much bloodshed.[Haymund, 32-33] Peaceful or not, the Indians along the Central Pacific right-of-way did little to inspire confidence among whites, from

Frémont in the 1840s to George Crofutt, who wrote in his 1869 railroad guide of the "Shoshones and [Paiutes], two tribes who seemed to be created for the express purpose of worrying immigrants, stealing stock, eating grasshoppers, and preying upon themselves and everybody else." [Crofutt, 163] In addition to giving the Indians interesting gifts, the Central Pacific soon had any number of Indians" on its payroll,[Mayer and Vose, 93] and, as workmen were tracking the alkali flats of Nevada and Utah, the company permitted Indians to ride the trains for free.

As Huntington recalled, "They were given government passes to ride in first-class cars, in the Shoshone country," and all along the line company employees had orders "to let the Indians ride and treat them well.... We always let the Indians ride when they want to," [Huntington papers, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, C-D 773, 2/66] said Huntington, and the company's regular passengers felt they were witness to a Wild West show."

Photograph of "Shoshone Indians looking at Locomotive"



"The Central Pacific railroad was offered Army support for protection but turned it down. They had their own ideas on how to deal with the Native Americans. When the railroad came out of the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the Nevada flat land they started running into Paiute tribes. Central Pacific Dignitaries would meet with the Chiefs and offer them treaties. They were offered free passage on the trains, and jobs. They were also told if they gave the railroad problems that the railroad had a great army of men and would defeat them. The Central Pacific at that time started using Paiutes to work on the railroad. As they moved into Shoshone territory they began to use Shoshone workers. The Central Pacific used both their men and women. It was written by an observer of that day that those Native American women were stronger than the men in back breaking work. The C.P. also hired Chief Winnemucca and his tribe to be tourist attractions. ... The Paiute and Shoshone would work along side the Chinese workers." —[*Native Americans and the Railroad* by Kerry Brinkerhoff](#)

[In 1868, the Central Pacific Railroad reached "French Ford" \(founded in the late 1850s by a Frenchman named Joe Ginacca who settled on the banks of the Humboldt River and traded with pioneers heading west on the Emigrant Trail to California and Oregon and who also operated a](#)

[ferry service that transported wagons across the Humboldt\) which was renamed Winnemucca in honor of a famous Paiute chief.](#)

In contrast with the CPRR's satisfactory arrangement with the Indians, Union Pacific Chief Engineer Grenville M. Dodge wrote that "In 1866 ... explorations were pushed forward through dangers and hardships that very few at this day appreciate, for every mile had to be run within range of the musket, as there was not a moment's security. In making the surveys, numbers of our <http://cpr.org/Museum/FAQs.html#Indiansmen>, some of them the ablest and most promising, were killed; and during the construction our stock was run off by the hundred, I might say, by the thousand." Dodge wrote to General William Tecumseh Sherman: "We've got to clean the Indian out, or give up. The government may take its choice."



Did you

know that [Sohcahtoa](#) helped [build](#) the railroad?

EPA Releases FY 2019 Annual Environmental Justice Progress Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its Fiscal Year 2019 Environmental Justice Progress Report highlighting the agency's progress in advancing environmental justice for minority, low-income, tribal, and indigenous communities across the country. EPA is committed to assisting vulnerable communities to become cleaner, healthier, and more prosperous places to live, work, learn and play. The FY 2019 Report shows how EPA is collaborating with partners, supporting communities, and ensuring that EJ is integrated into the work of every EPA programs and regional office. EPA is also working to align programs, policies and investments to support economically distressed communities, including those in Opportunity Zones.

You can read about these and many other accomplishments, including EPA making notable progress in accelerating the remediation of Superfund sites to address environmental risk, in the FY 2019 Report.

Read the report: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/annual-environmental-justice-progress-reports>



[10 Native American Inventions Commonly Used Today](#)

From kayaks to contraceptives to pain relievers, Native Americans developed key innovations long before Columbus reached the Americas.

[READ MORE](#)

EPA Seeks Nominations for the Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee

EPA has announced a solicitation for 20-30 nominees to serve on the Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Committee (FRRCC). Established in 2008, the FRRCC provides independent policy advice, information, and recommendations to EPA's Administrator on a range of environmental issues and policies that are of importance to agriculture and rural communities.

To build a broad and balanced representation of perspectives for the FRRCC, members will be selected from a variety of relevant sectors. Members may represent allied industries and stakeholders including farm groups, rural suppliers, marketers, processors, academia/researchers; state, local, and tribal government; and nongovernmental organizations. In selecting committee members, EPA will consider qualifications such as: whether candidates are actively engaged in farming, hold leadership positions in ag-related organizations, possess a demonstrated ability to examine and analyze complicated environmental issues with objectivity and integrity, have experience working on issues where building consensus is necessary, and are able to volunteer several hours per month to the committee's activities.

EPA is specifically seeking 20-30 members for 2-3 year terms. The Committee expects to meet approximately twice a year. Applications must include a resume or curriculum vitae and a statement of interest and must be received by EPA by **December 31, 2019**.

For full details about the application process and further information, please visit the committee's website at www.epa.gov/faca/frcc.

General information on federal advisory committees at EPA may be found at www.epa.gov/faca.



Clan Dyken
2019 Revive The Beauty Way
Tour

Gah-Nee'
Seven Crescent Drive
Las Vegas

Saturday November 23rd
Ian Zabarte
On Shoshone Nuclear Issues 6:00 PM
Music 7:00 PM

In support of the 28th annual food and supply
run to the Dine-Nation

**\$10 Suggested
Donation**

November
1- Coopers Corral, Sheep Ranch
2- Bootjack Stompers Hall, Mariposa
8- North Fork Grange, Junction City
9- Odd Fellows Hall, Nevada City
14- Panamanik Building, Orleans
15- Grange Hall, Williams, OR
16- Temple Of Intention, Mount Shasta
21- The Refuge, Jamestown
23- Gah-Nee-Las Vegas
24-30 Food & Supply Run - Dine Nation

www.clandyken.com



[Scientists Have Observed Epigenetic Memories Being Passed Down For 14 Generations](https://sciencealert.com) sciencealert.com

Please note that an **update has been posted to the Equator Principles** page, which may be of interest to you as a stakeholder in the EP update process.

Please see <https://equator-principles.com/ep-association-news/a-strengthened-equator-principles-and-new-leadership-for-the-association/>

Please also see: <https://equator-principles.com/ep4/>

[Charter School Gets Canceled for Wanting to Teach Indigenous History](#)

The case has it all: white-centrism, the "school choice" debate, and the obscene way in which North Carolina is failing its students.

[Using Digital History in the Classroom](#)

New to digital history? These three steps may help you incorporate #DigHist into your classroom.

[Making Access Happen: NARA's Leadership in the Digital Decade](#)
[by David Ferriero](#)

Ferriero discusses how the National Archives has advanced their digital access for their records through collaboration, innovation, and learning.

[Ancient Emojis? Archeologists Have Discovered Epic New Nazca Lines in Peru, Thanks to an Assist From A.I.](#)



[Disney signed a contract with Indigenous leaders to portray culture respectfully in Frozen II](#)

SIX LITTLE STORIES WITH LOTS OF MEANINGS

- (1). Once all villagers decided to pray for rain. On the day of prayer, all the people gathered, but only one boy came with an umbrella. That is faith.
- (2). When you throw babies in the air, they laugh because they know you will catch them. That is trust.
- (3). Every night we go to bed without any assurance of being alive the next morning, but still we set the alarms to wake up. That is hope.
- (4). We plan big things for tomorrow in spite of zero knowledge of the future. That is confidence.
- (5). We see the world suffering, but still, we get married and have children. That is love.
- (6). On an old man's shirt was written a sentence 'I am not 80 years old; I am sweet 16 with 64 years of experience.' That is attitude.

Have a happy day and live your life like these six stories.
Remember - Good friends are the rare jewels of life,
difficult to find and impossible to replace!!