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Soil From a Northern Ireland Graveyard May Lead Scientists to a Powerful New Antibiotic

At the Met, Two New Monumental Paintings Foreground the Indigenous Experience

Only survivor in all of Mexico who still speaks the Cuicapá language

The Colorado River Is Overcommitted. This Is How It All Started

Ancient Skull Found on Archeological Dig



[Indigenous Australians unite in historic healing ceremony](#)

abc.net.au

[As bushfires and drought ravage the nation, hundreds of Yuin people have gathered at the foot of Mount Gulaga for a historic healing ceremony on the NSW far south coast.](#)



[Congress votes to compensate Spokane Tribe for Grand Coulee lands](#)

[spokesman.com](#)

[Some 70 years after their traditional homelands were flooded as part of the reservoir for the Grand Coulee Dam, Congress approved a new system compensation for the Spokane Tribe for the land they lost.](#)

[Federal court says tribal rights outrank farmers' rights](#)

[A federal appeals court has found that the water rights of Klamath Basin tribes take priority over those of farmers who sued the federal government in 2001 for reducing their irrigation water supply after a dry year.](#) [kdrv.com](#)

Climate Shorts

The Arctic may have crossed key threshold, emitting billions of tons of carbon into the air, in a long-dreaded climate feedback

A new federal report on the Arctic finds the region is in the midst of drastic and sudden changes as a result of human-caused warming.

Read in The Washington Post: https://apple.news/AQeWf9TdmRQS1kS3K_Gg6Jw

Homeless crisis to hit 400,000,000 if Greenland ice keeps melting at the same rate

Ice is melting faster than expected and sea levels could rise 67 centimetres by the end of this century. Read in Metro: <https://apple.news/AFPysecuZTcaWYN6yQ3Xq3g>

This Decade

The climate crisis is already here — and it's only getting worse.

Read in BuzzFeed News: <https://apple.news/AsNRQvmyZSoaZn5y7CEdIPg>

Climate change threatens to eradicate humanity's vital wild vegetables

Rising temperatures have impacted various crops around the world, raising concerns about food insecurity and famines in some regions. Though many studies have largely focused on the big

cereal crops, a new study warns that climate change also threatens the wild versions of humanity's most commonly consumed cultivated vegetables. Most of these wild relatives aren't stored in gene banks, leaving cultivated veggies at risk of decimation by environmental changes. READ: The world's wheat crops are at

Read in SlashGear: <https://apple.news/ADWFu53l3OsmI-GnpfLtAVQ>

Kids facing effects of climate change are taking their governments to court

Two recent legal cases in Canada help explain the evolution of climate activism here and around the rest of the world.

Read in The Conversation Canada: <https://apple.news/A83D22bmGRfizAs0m8sH7Yg>

Audubon Secures Important Water Right that Supports Birds and People

It's a Vast, Invisible Climate Menace. We Made It Visible. -

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/12/12/climate/texas-methane-super-emitters.html>

Brazil's Bolsonaro Calls Greta a 'Brat' for Speaking up for Indigenous Rights

<https://www.ecowatch.com/bolsonaro-thunberg-indigenous-rights-2641567205.html>



[A computer simulation supports the idea that grandmothers helped our species evolve social skills and longer lives](#)

from css

Interesting article on reconciliation at the personal/family level

<https://www.usatoday.com/in-depth/news/nation/2019/12/16/black-white-tucker-family-meet-confront-slavery-history/4412970002/>

https://www.hcn.org/articles/tribal-affairs-tantoo-cardinal-shines-in-the-new-film-falls-around-her?utm_source=wcn1&utm_medium=email



Four Directions

Advancing equality at the
ballot box across Indian Country
fourdirectionsvote.com

Four Directions and Nevada Tribes Native American Presidential Forum

National Host Committee

Four Directions, Native American Rights Fund, National Congress of American Indians,
Native Organizers Alliance, and Nevada Tribes.

Co-Host Committee (as of December 11, 2019)

Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association, Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes, Coalition of Large Tribes, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, Seeding Sovereignty.

7 Generations, 7 States and 77 Electoral votes - Indian Country United

The forum will consist of invited Candidates sitting with panels consisting of Tribal leaders, organizations, elders and youth throughout Indian Country with an emphasis on the 7 key battleground states of Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

On January 14th & 15th, 2020, we will be hosting our second Native American Presidential Forum. The venue will be the University of Nevada Las Vegas, at the Artemus W. Ham Concert Hall – a venue which seats 1,832. There will be free General Admission at the door with priority given to Tribal members. Tribal Leaders please RSVP OJ at tateota@hotmail.com and Media contact Lycia Maddocks at lmaddocks@NCAI.org.

The Four Directions and Nevada Tribes Native American Presidential Forum 2020 will showcase the political power of Indian Country united. We must not wait for political parties to organize our Nations and/or our people - we must depend upon ourselves, our Nations, Organizations and our People to make a positive change. *We as Nations united and our friends can change this Nation, OUR NATION in 2020. 7 Generation, 7 States and 77 Electoral Votes.*

YOUR PARTICIPATION WILL HELP REWRITE OUR HISTORY AS A POLITICAL FORCE

Previously -The Frank LaMere Native American Presidential Forum – August 19 & 20, 2019



Photographs of Sioux City Iowa taken by Brian Pavlich

Justices look at Oklahoma Indian Country

Please see: [Justices look at Oklahoma Indian Country](#)

[ascienceenthusiast.com](#) | By [A Science Enthusiast](#)

[NASA releases first sounds ever recorded on Mars](#)



Plan Ahead Calendar

January 25 - Dancing Earth: Between Underground and Skyworld Show. Gammage (Tempe). Fee. For more information click [here](#).

February 8 - 30th Annual Heard Museum World Championship Hoop Dance Contest. Heard Museum. Fee. Noon-5:00 p.m. For more information check the [website](#).

February 18-21, 2020 - 6th International Meeting on Indigenous Women's Health. Albuquerque Marriott. For information email [them](#).

Fort Humboldt Conflict Period - [viewcontent.cgi](#)

<https://digitalcommons.humboldt.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1013&context=svk>

An Inventory of Gubernatorial Archives in the 50 States | Center on the American Governor

<http://governors.rutgers.edu/on-governors/us-governors/an-inventory-of-gubernatorial-archives-in-the-50-states/>

Book Review: Advocates for the Oppressed: Hispanos, Indians, Genízaros, and Their Land in New Mexico By Malcolm Ebright – La Jicarita

<https://lajicarita.wordpress.com/2014/12/22/book-review-advocates-for-the-oppressed-hispanos-indians-genizaros-and-their-land-in-new-mexico-by-malcolm-ebright/>

Next time you have a candy bar.....from delanceyplace.org

Early Latin America by James Lockhart and Stuart B. Schwartz

By far the greatest number of slaves from Africa were shipped to Brazil, some four million as compared to 390,000 that went to North America. The reason? Brazil's nascent economy was based almost entirely on sugar, and the brutal work of the sugar *engenhos*, where up to 10 percent of the slaves died each year:

"The economic basis of the northeast [Brazil] after the late sixteenth century was the bulk agricultural export sugar, rather than silver as in Mexico or Peru, and despite the efforts of the Jesuits to convince the Brazilian Indians to do intensive labor, or those of the colonists to force them to, a sedentary Indian labor force was simply lacking. The Indian base of the central areas of Spanish America was absent in Brazil, and the attention of the government was directed to stimulating and taxing the sugar trade, rather than collecting labor and tribute from the indigenous population. But export agriculture did create a viable basis for the growth of the northeast, and by 1600 a population of about 100,000, including large numbers of European women and some 30,000 Black slaves, sure signs of a region's wealth, were concentrated at the ports and sugar mills.

"The failure of the Portuguese to create a dependable Indian labor force, coupled with population loss from epidemic disease and flight, made the significance of African workers all the greater. Faced with a growing demand for sugar in Europe, Portuguese planters increased the level of slave importation, so that rather than an auxiliary labor force as in most of Spanish America, Africans and their descendants became the majority of the population. This development of an agricultural export economy characterized by African slave labor and a Euro-African cultural fusion foreshadowed what would take place in the Caribbean and certain coastal areas of Spanish America in the eighteenth century.

"Despite the strong European cultural and institutional overlay in the coastal agricultural areas that formed the core of the colony, Brazil was not Europe. The early missionary effort, the disastrous early contact with the Indians, and the rapidly expanding importation of Africans created relationships and hierarchies that were distinctly colonial, although always drawing on Iberian precedents whenever possible. On the northeastern sugar coast and around a few other port cities like Rio de Janeiro to the south and Belem or Sao Luiz to the north, an Iberian slave-based society developed, maintaining many European forms but resting on a population in large part composed of coerced Indians and even more of enslaved Africans. Although located on the coast, this was the core of Brazil. ...

"The central social institution of colonial Brazilian life in the seventeenth century was the *engenho*, that complex of land, coerced labor, technical skills, and capital that produced Brazil's primary export commodity, sugar. As we have seen, the way in which these elements could be combined effectively had already been worked out in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic islands, but the rich soils of coastal Brazil seemed to offer opportunities for an increase in scale and hence of output unknown up to that time. It should be made clear that the term 'plantation' was never employed to describe the unit of production in the sugar industry. Instead, Iberians used the word 'engenho' (Sp. *ingenio*, related to Eng. 'engine'), which strictly speaking meant only the mill itself but came to represent the whole operation, including houses, slaves, land, and animals. The term 'engenho' evokes images of the rural seigneur, of patriarchal dominance, of country estates, servants, and slaves, set among green cane fields and palms on the horizon.

Although much of the image is true, there is also a heavy coating of romanticism that must be peeled away if we are to understand the nature of the engenho and its effects on the development of Brazilian society.

"Let us begin with sugarcane itself, for the nature of the crop and its product, sugar, determined much of the engenho's structure. Although there were regional variations, the process described here was basically the same throughout the Americas. The first crop usually took some fifteen to eighteen months to mature, but thereafter for the next three or four years the same field would yield a new crop every nine months or so without replanting. The harvest, or safra (Sp. *zafra*), began at the end of July and continued for eight or nine months. During this period the engenho was alive with activity. Slaves cut the cane and loaded it onto oxcarts that were then driven to the mill. There another crew of slaves produced sugar from the cane under the direction of technicians and with the help of artisans who might be either slave or free. The process was difficult and complicated. First the cane was passed through vertical roller presses, which were usually powered on the big engenhos by waterwheels, and on the smaller ones by oxen. The syrup pressed from the cane was then passed through a series of kettles where it was boiled and clarified until finally it was sufficiently clean to make sugar. The liquid was poured into conical molds, which were then set on long rows of planks in a special drying shed. After further drainage, which required three weeks or a month, the molds could be opened, showing the crystallized sugar to have formed in its characteristic 'sugar loaf.' The best grade had the least impurities and was therefore white in color. Brown sugar (*muscovado*) sold for less, and the inferior grades were often used to make rum. The sugar was then dried, crated in large chests, and taken by boat or oxcart to Salvador, Recife, or some smaller port for shipment to Europe.

"As one can see, sugar was a special crop in that it demanded not only agriculture but also highly technical processing. The need to process sugarcane at the point of origin meant that each engenho was a combination of agricultural and industrial enterprise, needing large amounts of capital and credit, the specialized skills of black-smiths, carpenters, coopers, and masons, and the technical know-how of men who understood the intricacies of the sugar-making process. Moreover, the labor demands of cane cultivation and sugar production were great and terrible. During the harvest, the engenho operated eighteen to twenty hours a day, and many observers remarked that the heat and fires of the cauldrons called up images of scenes of hell.

"The average mill had some sixty to eighty slaves, but a few large ones had more than two hundred. Although conditions might vary from engenho to engenho according to the personalities of owners or overseers, sugar imposed its own realities. In general, no matter what the intentions of the planters, the arduous working conditions, climate, and problems of food, housing, and care produced very high rates of disease and mortality. In a single year an engenho expected to lose between 5 and 10 percent of its slaves. Father Cardim, a Jesuit observer, wrote simply in the 1580s that "the work is great and many die." But as contemporaries put it, from the bitter captivity of the slaves came the sweet sugar, and for the slave-owning sugar planters, profit and status were to be gained from the enterprise. To be called *senhor de engenho* (millowner) in colonial Brazil was to be respected and obeyed; it was a title that brought with it power and prestige. The Portuguese crown never created a Brazilian nobility of dukes and counts, but the title '*senhor de engenho*' often fulfilled the same function.



The Coolest Music in the World: [**Listen to Siberian Ice Drummers Use Frozen Lake Baikal as an Incredible Musical...**](#)

[A group of Siberian percussionists have become an internet hit with an exhibition of ice drumming on frozen Lake Baikal. In minus 20C, they found by pure chance that the one metre thick ice has a distinctive and haunting rhythm all of its own, reported the Siberian Times. 'I felt like we were playin... snowaddiction.org](#)

Proof of Beautiful Concept

<https://www.dailykos.com/stories/2019/12/2/1903081/-Architect-creates-gorgeous-Vertical-Forest-high-rises-lined-with-215-000-Sq-Ft-of-forest-greenery?detail=emaildkre>

Zero Waste Solutions for Schools/Businesses/Home

<https://www.wisdomsupplyco.com/>

"The Only Good Indian Is a Dead Indian": History and Meaning of a Proverbial Stereotype on JSTOR

https://www.jstor.org/stable/541345?read-now=1&seq=3#page_scan_tab_contents

Milton Badt+shoshone

<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla%3Aen-U>

Farmers Return To Ancient Method: Fighting Pests By Planting Wildflowers Instead Of Using Chemicals

[The use of pesticides has proven to affect the environment in a negative way. Many farmers are now returning to ancient environmentally friendly approaches concerning pest control. One method is...%3Aofficial&ei=MqCEXNSLCJHktQX14L7ICg&q=Milyon+Badt%2Bshoshone disclose.tv](#)

[Soil From a Northern Ireland Graveyard May Lead Scientists to a Powerful New Antibiotic](#)

[At the Met, Two New Monumental Paintings Foreground Indigenous Experience](#)



[Mar Moreno](#) [December 17 at 8:54 PM](#)

She is Doña Inocencia González, she is 83 years old and is the **only survivor in all of Mexico who still speaks the Cucapá language**. She has just won the 2019 Na... [See More](#)

[*The Colorado River Is Overcommitted. This Is How It All Started](#) By KJZZ, 12/19/19

In the very early years of the 20th century, Western leaders had big dreams for growth, dreams tied to bringing water from the Colorado River across mountains and deserts. In dividing up the river, they assigned more water to users than the system actually produces. The consequences of the so-called “structural deficit” are being felt today, as states sweat through difficult river diplomacy to prop up water levels in reservoirs. The Colorado River basin states have acknowledged this “structural deficit” for a while, but why did it happen in the first place?

Ancient skull found on archaeological dig is proof of our alien origins.

