

**Journal #4821**

**from sdc**

**11.30.20**

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## 40 Old-Fashioned Skills That Kids Need to Know

- How to write a letter
- How to make a phone call
- How to take a message
- How to converse with an elder
- How to play with a baby
- How to sew on a button
- How to genuinely apologize
- How to hammer a nail
- How to introduce yourself
- How to notice the needs of others
- How to make scrambled eggs
- How to balance a checkbook
- How to write a thank you note
- How to do laundry
- How to garden
- How to fix something
- How to plan a healthy meal
- How to hang a picture
- How to wash dishes
- How to budget
- How to wait and save for something
- How to check tire pressure
- How to ask questions to get to know someone better
- How to read a map
- How to find a book in the library
- How to seek counsel from someone more experienced
- How to care for a pet
- How to select a thoughtful gift
- How to admit a mistake
- How to set the table
- How to iron a shirt
- How to give someone the benefit of the doubt
- How to weigh pros and cons
- How to have good table manners
- How to dust
- How to read a recipe
- How to vacuum the stairs
- How to change a lightbulb
- How to open, close, and lock windows
- How to use a fire extinguisher
- How to make a salad
- How to make a smoothie
- How to clean the refrigerator
- How to clean the bathroom
- How to clean the kitchen
- How to address and stamp an envelope
- How to write a check
- How to refill a stapler
- How to put air in a bike tire
- How to pump gas
- How to change a flat tire

*And to be able to articulate The Rule of 72! sdc*

## [Ian Zabarte](#)

Our custom is sharing and a measure of our humanity.



[Caldera National Monument Idaho Advocacy](#)

Bannock Men at Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho photographed by William H. Jackson during Hayden Expedition of 1872.

Until 146 years ago, it was the Bannock who owned Island Park. Bannock's territory included the rich salmon fisheries at Salmon Falls and Shoshone Falls on the Snake River, the Great Camas Prairie in central Idaho, and the bountiful buffalo grounds of Eastern Idaho -- including Island Park. The Bannock were stewards of these lands. They refrained from over-hunting and over-fishing and did not kill for sport and, until the pioneers began surging down the Oregon Trail in the 1850's, did not let others over-hunt on their lands. The Bannock regularly set large fires to suppress the sagebrush and to improve grazing for elk and bison. Mountain man Beaver Dick, in the 1870's, recorded in his journal the Bannock setting a fire near what is now St. Anthony that burned up into Island Park and noted that the Bannock practiced this burning regularly. All was taken from the Bannock.

The gold discoveries of 1860-1862 in Idaho and Montana brought inevitable conflict as tens of thousands of young and well armed Euro-American miners rushed into area seeking their fortunes. In 1863, the Bannock, along with the Shoshone, were attacked in winter camp by the U.S. Calvary in what is now known as the Bear River Massacre with an estimated 410 Native American casualties including women and children. After several more years of skirmishes and flight, Bannock Chief Targhee, to save his people from from further hardship and starvation, agreed to settle on the Fort Hall Reservation in the Treaty of Fort Bridger of 1868, just four year prior to this photo of 1872.

Corrupt government officials did not always deliver food rations stipulated by treaty and the Bannock, who were a horse culture, loved to leave the reservation to camp and to buffalo hunt so that conflicts with the thousands of Euro-Americans now in the area continued. All blew up six years after this photo in the Bannock War of 1878 where most of the men pictured here next to their plowed field probably lost their lives. The Bannock, considered some of the best of Native American warriors, were nearly wiped out in this war. Some in this photo of 1872 wear hats but many still have the distinctive Bannock hairstyle. So few Bannock were left after the Bannock War that the tribe lost its identity, however, and melded with the Shoshone in what is now known as the Shoshone-Bannock tribe.

**When it's cold enough to  
see the melody.  
An award winning photo  
by Kathrin Swoboda.**



### **California Wants Its Imperial Valley to Be ‘Lithium Valley’**

By Bloomberg Businessweek, 11/19/20

Dust storms laced with toxins sweep across California’s Imperial County, where mud volcanoes spit and hiss near the shores of the slowly shrinking lake known as the Salton Sea. The county is one of California’s poorest, most of its jobs tied to a thin strip of irrigated land surrounded by desert. San Diego and the Golden State’s prosperous coast lie only 100 miles away across a jumble of mountains, but it might as well be another world.

### **The Klamath River Dam Removal Project Will Benefit Local Tribes and Salmon Regeneration**

By Green Matters, 11/19/20

Although river dams are generally useful in preventing floods in nearby communities, for providing irrigation systems, and for energy generation, they sometimes do more harm than good. The lower Klamath River's four hydroelectric dams, for example, have brought tremendous anguish to local Oregon and California tribes, as they've closed off hundreds of miles of river that would generally provide food for the tribes. It will also help regenerate the declining salmon population.

**Today's selection** ([delanceyplace.com](http://delanceyplace.com)) -- from *Atlas of Indian Nations* by Anton Treuer. The tribes of northeastern America were complex, vibrant, and -- before European settlers arrived -- populous:

"The Northeast is one of the richest places on Earth. Although Europeans would get rich by stripping away the largest copper, nickel, and iron ore deposits in the world, harvesting the largest virgin stands of white pine timber, and farming millions of acres of prime agricultural land, Native people saw a different kind of wealth. The region provided so much fish, wild game, wild rice, and arable land that it supported a substantial tribal population. The population density rivaled some of the more populated parts of Europe, which was a tremendous source of strength but also a weakness. Because the Northeast was one of the first parts of the continent continually colonized by Europeans, the sustained Contact between whites and Indians made those disease outbreaks more frequent and disastrous. Most estimates place the Native death toll at 95 percent of the tribal population.

"The tribes of the Northeast had highly developed political systems and networks of alliances. The wealth of the land led to competition over resources between tribes, and when the French and British entered the fray, the scale of the conflict rose to epic levels. Both France and England issued genocidal edicts aimed at various tribes and nearly succeeded in completely eliminating some. ...

"In the Northeast, it was not simply the strong individual tribes that survived -- it was those who leveraged greater strength from alliances with other tribes and with Europeans who were able to dominate the territory and emerge from the colonial era intact. The Iroquois Confederacy, and other tribal alliances were the means to survival and, for some, an increasing territory and standard of living for a long time after European contact.

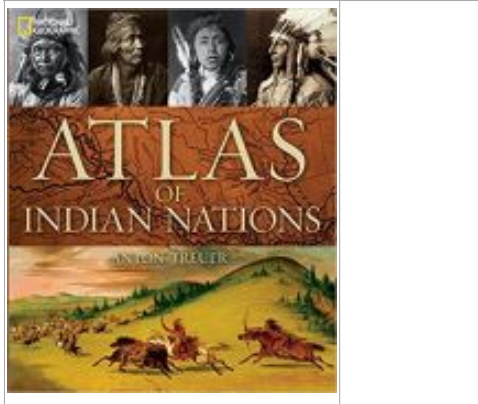
"Almost every tribe in the Northeast originated from one of three mother groups: Algonquian, Iroquoian, or Siouan. The Algonquian (or Algic) people were at one time a single group with one language, but as they spread out throughout the Northeast and migrated west, they diversified in language and culture. Twenty-seven tribes trace their origins to this mother group, including the Ojibwe, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Menominee, Micmac, Wampanoag, and Powhatan. Algonquian tribes typically built wigwams and other domed structures. They fished more than they hunted and farmed more than they fished. Even as the Algonquian tribes changed and diverged several cultural commonalities remained, among them a strong, patrilineal clan system that was one of the primary determining factors in what kind of positions people assumed in life -- political leadership, protection, medicinal practice, and so on. Although rapid geographic dispersal and marriage with Europeans challenged the clan system for many Algonquian peoples, clan remains an obvious surviving attribute of their culture.

"The Iroquoian tribes formed the second largest group of Indians in the Northeast. Like the Algonquian tribes, they sprang from one mother group and diversified over time. They, too, maintained a sophisticated clan system. However, for Iroquoian tribes, clan was passed down matrilineally (through the mother), meaning Iroquoian women held a high degree of power. The longhouse dominated Iroquoian architecture, and many families shared a single longhouse, joining whole communities together in everyday life with sophisticated kinship networks and ceremonial functions. Iroquoian people were famous for their agricultural innovations cultivating

the three sister crops of corn, beans, and squash, and more than other tribes in the Northeast they relied on farming, with much less augmentation from gathering, fishing, and hunting.

"The Siouan family of tribes included groups in the Northeast as well, such as the Ho-chunk (Winnebago). However, Siouan tribes in the Northeast were markedly different from Siouan groups of the Plains. They maintained vibrant patrilineal clan systems, deeply relied on agriculture, and never adopted the horse as a primary tool in hunting. The Ho-chunk and other Siouan groups in the Northeast used domed lodges for ceremonial purposes and for their primary residences, but had tepee structures for travel and seasonal living."

**publisher:** National Geographic Society      Copyright 2013      pgs. 25-30



## **A Power Company's Quiet Land-Buying Spree Could Shield It From Coal Ash Cleanup Costs**      *Max Blau, ProPublica*

Blau writes: "Over the past several years, utility giant Georgia Power has embarked on an unusual buying spree, paying top dollar for people's property in places where cheap land was easy to find." [READ MORE](#)





This is America's first urban 'agrihood' in Detroit. It feeds 2,000 households for free from this two-acre garden and a fruit orchard with 200 trees. It also has a sensory garden for kids [www.miufi.org](http://www.miufi.org)

The **Michigan Urban Farming Initiative**, based in Detroit's North End, is an all-volunteer, non profit sustainable agriculture project that produces free organic food for people within a two mile radius.

The aim is to use urban agriculture as a platform to promote education, sustainability, and community in an effort to empower urban communities.

learn more: [www.miufi.org](http://www.miufi.org)



And from Walker River.....

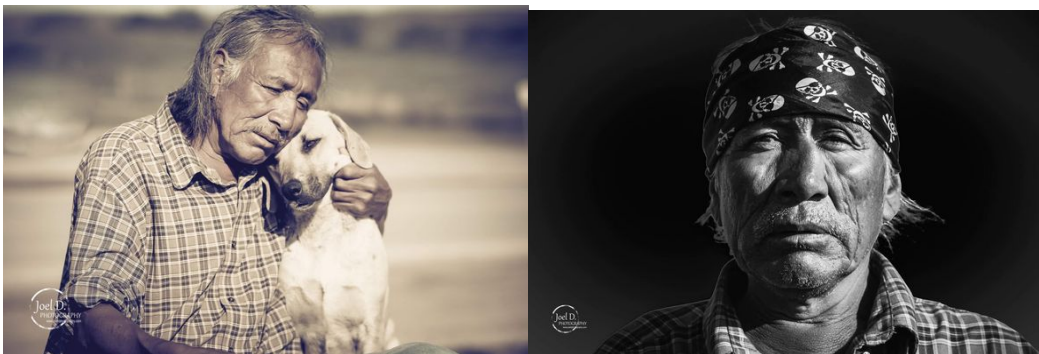
[An Ancient Squash Dodges Extinction Thanks to the Efforts of Native American  
Picture It I See photography](#)

**Climate Change Haunts a Ghostly Border in Honduras** *Areli Palomo, NACLA*  
Palomo writes: "'To see what you want to see will take us a while,' Iván tells me just in front of his house. 'That stone that you are looking for is already cast out into the sea.'" [READ MORE](#)

## **A man named Marty**

A few summers back I stopped at Sharps Corner - a convenience store near Porcupine, S.D. I stopped to grab a soda when this man appeared at my car before I could even get out, offering to sell some bead work. He was friendly so I got out and looked at what he had to offer. I really had no need for what he was selling. I looked at him and asked his name. He told me it was Marty. I told him I wasn't interested in what he had but I had a proposition for him. He asked what it was? I told him let me take some pictures of you and I will pay you. He responded to me, you mean model? I said yes. A warm smile came across his face and he said yes. Before I started taking his picture he asked me why him? Why take my picture? I told him ever face has a story to tell and I want to tell yours through my camera. He stood there for me and looked off in the distance and he stood tall his back straight and chin out. You could feel the sense of pride swell up inside him. I paid him twenty dollars and went off on my way. Through the next few summers I have met with Marty and took his picture and slowly came to know a man I am proud to call my friend. He has a warm spirit about him - friendly to say the least. Marty has never been married or had any children. He loves to bead and paint when he can. He has a wandering spirit and stays at different homes. His fight with the bottle has been long and hard.

In my life time I have met many people including congressman, governors and even the Crown Prince of Norway. However meeting Marty White Thunder was a step above all the rest. I have never met a man who had so little but yet gave so much back to the world. I asked him once what he as doing tomorrow he told me laughing and with a smile, "living". I asked what he meant. Without me living for tomorrow there is no hope for today. from a man who has so little in life came words that made me stop and think about my life. How I always complain about what I have to do tomorrow. There is always bills to pay, a job to do, laundry and dishes. Somehow for some reason living has never made my list until now.



**[Nevada's new K-12 funding formula is taking shape. Will any revenue follow?](#)**

**Can solar power lead the Red Lake Nation toward energy independence?**

**<https://www.minnpost.com/environment/2020/11/can-solar-power-lead-the-red-lake-nation-toward-energy-independence/>**



*In case you missed it last week....*



Members of the San Carlos Apache Nation protest to protect parts of Oak Flat from a copper mining company on July 22, 2015, in Washington, D.C. (photo: Brendan Smialowski/Getty)

## **Trump Admin Is Rushing to Mine Sacred Tribal Land in Arizona**

By Carly Nairn, EcoWatch 27 November 20

**I**n yet another attack on the environment before leaving office, the Trump administration is seeking to transfer ownership of San Carlos Apache holy ground in Oak Flat, Arizona, to a copper mining company.

The administration pushed to finish the environmental review process, a necessary step to transfer ownership to copper mining company Resolution Copper, and its two parent companies Rio Tinto and BHP, to December 2020, almost a full year ahead of the planned completion.

"The Trump administration is cutting corners and doing a rushed job just to take care of Rio Tinto," Democratic Arizona representative Raúl Grijalva told [The Guardian](#). Grijalva has been outspoken in his [opposition](#) to the mine plans.

"And the fact they are doing it during Covid makes it even more disgusting. Trump and Rio Tinto know the tribes' reaction would be very strong and public under normal circumstances but the tribes are trying to save their people right now," Grijalva said.

Oak Flat is a high desert wonderland full of rock spires, choppy hills, ancient oaks, medicinal plants and long stretches of desert flatland. It contains many Indigenous archaeological sites dating back 1,500 years, and is near Tonto National Forest, the largest of six national forests in Arizona. For centuries, the Apache have considered the site holy, using the area for ceremonies. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

However, what is estimated to be one of the world's largest copper deposits resides 7,000 feet underneath the site. If mining proceeds, more than 11 miles of Indigenous sacred sites, burial grounds and petroglyphs would be destroyed, The Guardian reported. Not only that, but Resolution Copper intends to extract 1.4 metric tons of ore, which would create a crater stretching almost two miles wide and 1,000 feet deep.

Rio Tinto, the world's second largest mining company, is no stranger to controversy. The Anglo-Australian company was [recently involved](#) in destroying a 46,000-year-old Aboriginal site in order to mine iron ore, against the wishes of the land's traditional owners, the Puutu Kunti Kurrama and Pinikura people.

In 2014, a proposal called the Southeastern Arizona Land Exchange was tacked onto the end of a spending bill to exchange federal land for privately owned land for Resolution Copper. Several Arizona legislators supported it, despite [opposition from regional Arizona tribes](#).

Currently there is no federal law that allows control of ancestral lands outside of Native reservation boundaries.

After the environmental review process is complete, the transfer must occur within 60 days, potentially before President-elect Joe Biden's Jan. 20 inauguration.

The move marks one of many attempts by the outgoing administration to keep pushing for [environmental rollbacks](#) as it leaves office, including [opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge](#) for drilling and [weakening migratory bird protections](#).

"We are looking at the destruction of some of the Apache's most significant cultural and historic sites with this project," Kathryn Leonard, an Arizona state historic preservation officer, told The Guardian.

"Our preservation laws are not set up to prevent this level of loss. It weighs heavily on me."  
\*\*\*\*\*

### **Top California climate regulator wants to run Biden's EPA**



For Mary Nichols, it would cap a career of championing stringent air pollution rules, negotiating landmark vehicle emissions standards and implementing California's carbon trading system. She worked at the EPA from 1993 to 1997 as head of the Office of Air and Radiation.



## NARF News

### Legal Review Now Available

Our semi-annual review looks at the US Supreme Court's prominent role in Indian Country and the Court's recent decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*. [Get Latest Issue](#)

### Protecting Tribal Homelands Some good news this month! Gov. Whitmer

(MI) [revoked Enbridge's pipeline easement](#). Meanwhile, in Alaska, the Army Corps of Engineers [denied a Pebble Mine permit](#)



### Equality and equity for ‘the asterisk nation’: a Q

<https://www.minnpost.com/community-sketchbook/2020/11/equality-and-equity-for-the-asterisk-nation-a-qa-with-patrice-kunesh/>

[Native American Heritage Month: Recognition is nice, but repair is still required](#)