

Journal #5013 from sdc 8.26.21

Bodies of Paiute children believed to be buried at site of former Utah Indigenous boarding school

Pursuing a career in journalism was to improve and enlarge coverage of Native Americans

NIH inviting feedback to enhance research on health implications of climate change

Megadrought to pit fish lives against human needs in U.S. West

Solar Canals in CA Could Save 63 Billion Gallons of Water a Year

Brooke Simpson: The America's Got Talent Journey

Indigenous Community: The Key to Saving Our Planet

Hearst Museum Exhibits

Tribal Water: Resilience in a Changing Environment

8.25. Organic Act Signed into Law



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Bodies of Paiute children believed to be buried at site of former Utah Indigenous boarding school

The bodies of several Paiute children are likely buried below the summer grasses at the site of an Indigenous boarding school they were forced to attend in Panguitch, believe Utah tribal leaders and history experts.

Event Alert: Thacker Pass Intervenor Plaintiff Hearing
This Friday, August 27th, at 9am

AMENDED MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS of the Honorable Chief Judge Miranda M. Du on 8/11/2021.

IT IS ORDERED that a hearing, to be heard by Zoom Video Conference, is set for 8/27/2021 at 9:00 AM in Reno Courtroom 5 before Chief Judge Miranda M. Du. The Court will hear oral argument on Intervenor Plaintiff Atsa Koodakuh Wyh Nuwu's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. [45](#) .)

Persons granted remote access to proceedings are reminded of the general prohibition against photographing, recording, and rebroadcasting of court proceedings. Violation of these prohibitions may result in sanctions, including removal of court issued media credentials, restricted entry to future hearings, denial of entry to future hearings, or any other sanctions deemed necessary by the court.

The Public may access and listen to the Hearing as follows:
Public telephonic participants may call the AT&T conference line listed below no later than ten (10) minutes prior to the hearing. The phone number to call is (888) 251-2909. The access code is 3803398 and the security code 082721. All telephonic participants must identify themselves to the Courtroom Administrator when they enter the telephonic conference. They must mute their telephones and refrain from speaking during the hearing. No one may place one's phone on hold during the proceedings.

One of my main motivations for **pursuing a career in journalism was to improve and enlarge coverage of Native Americans**. Growing up, I seldom saw Native people depicted in the news beyond the occasional obligatory mention on Thanksgiving or as gold standards for despair in stories about our plight focusing on high rates of poverty and other social ills.

Dreaming of changing this dynamic I began working as a staff photographer and photo editor for daily newspapers. I eagerly brought Native-related story ideas to my mostly White male editors, confident they'd be interested in covering a long-overlooked community.

I was crushed to learn that for the most part, they weren't interested. I recall an editor who told me that since I am an Ojibwe woman, I wouldn't be able to maintain my journalistic objectivity in covering Native people or issues. I asked him why he wasn't concerned about sending White male reporters to cover City Hall since most of the political leaders were also White males. He laughed and shook his head no. That was different, he insisted, and besides why was I being such a smart ass?

Native Americans and other communities and people of color simply fell outside of the legacy press' institutional definition of news. Real news involved people running other institutions such as government, schools and industry, who for the most part are White. Even if Native journalists are employed by the legacy press, we are usually measured by our ability to adhere to the framework of White centered reporting and news coverage.

Emotionally and spiritually exhausted by forcing myself into the pigeonhole of mainstream journalism, I simply left. I began producing stories about Native peoples and issues mostly for the ethnic press. The legacy press gradually began to offer me story assignments but again, I found the constant calls to center Whiteness, to explain, justify and mute Native voices draining and uninspiring.

The truth is, White men don't possess an exclusive, priestly hold on journalistic skill and truth telling. And they certainly don't have a premium on objectivity. All journalists bring our birth, ethnicity and identities to this work. Thinking otherwise is an illusion that helps stifle opportunities for Native journalists to do our work with the institutional support we need to move the needle forward on understanding our issues. Worse, it deprives the public of important news about the whole community and perpetuates the illusion that only certain people are newsworthy.

Indian Country Today gives its journalists the support to report on Native people and issues such as the often-defining role we play in local and federal elections, the innovative ways tribes have dealt with COVID-19 and vaccine hesitancy, the role treaty rights can play in protecting the environment and natural resources for the entire community and most recently how Indigenous ways of knowing can light a path forward in addressing the climate change crisis.

Our news coverage at Indian Country Today offers nuance and depth about Native issues and people that you won't find elsewhere, news that truly informs and enlightens. As a journalist, I'm living the dream at Indian Country Today, breaking new ground and exploring rich untold stories that you need to read.

We need more Native journalists to help give readers all the news, news that leaves no one out of the whole story.

Mary Annette Pember, National Correspondent

National Institute of Health Request for Information (RFI): Climate Change and Health
The Steering Committee of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Climate Change and Human Health Working Group invites feedback on the approaches NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices can take to enhance research on the health implications of climate change in the United States and globally.

This request for information (RFI) invites comments from diverse stakeholder groups that include scientific researchers, community advocates, clinicians, and policy makers. The NIH has identified six priority areas of research on human health and climate change, listed below. This RFI seeks to identify research gaps and priorities in these areas and encourages responses on related topics that are not listed.

- Innovative Research that Addresses Climate Change and Human Health
- Scientific Infrastructure to Address Human Health and Climate Change
- Research and Community Partnerships to Address Environmental Injustice and Foster Resilience
- Rapid Research Response Capacity to Address Human Health and Climate Change
- Diverse Workforce to Address Human Health and Climate Change
- Translation and Dissemination of Research Findings and Health Protective Strategies

Learn more here: <https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-ES-21-009.html>

How to Submit a Response

Responses will be accepted through **August 30, 2021**. Responses must be e-mailed to NIEHS-RFI-CCHH@niehs.nih.gov. Please include "NIH Climate Change and Human Health RFI" and the Notice Number (NOT-ES-21-009) in the subject line. Responders are free to address any or all the categories listed above. The submitted information will be reviewed by NIH staff. Responses to this RFI are entirely voluntary and may be submitted anonymously. If willing, you may indicate the environment to which your perspective pertains (e.g., academic institutions, extramural, intramural researchers, industry, and the public). Please do not include any personally identifiable information or any information that you do not wish to make public. Proprietary, classified, confidential, or sensitive information should not be included in your response.

The Government will use the information submitted in response to this RFI at its discretion. The Government reserves the right to use any submitted information on public websites, in reports, in summaries of the state of the science, in any possible resultant solicitation(s), grant(s), or cooperative agreement(s), or in the development of future funding opportunity announcements. This RFI is for informational and planning purposes only and is not a solicitation for applications or an obligation on the part of the Government to provide support for any ideas identified in response to it. Please note that the Government will not pay for the preparation of any information submitted or for use of that information.

We look forward to your input and hope that you will share this RFI opportunity with your colleagues.

Background

Climate change poses substantial threats to human health across the lifespan. These threats influence diverse health concerns including communicable and non-communicable diseases, injuries, hazardous exposures, mental health, and death. Observational and modeling studies have identified impacts on and threats to health and well-being that are immediate (e.g., extreme weather events such as hurricanes, heat waves, floods and droughts) as well as resulting from more gradual changes in climate (e.g., rising sea levels, shifts in rainfall and humidity). In the United States and globally, structural racism and discrimination place communities of color, under-resourced, health disparity populations, and other historically disadvantaged communities at higher risk from health impacts of climate change.

Health consequences of climate change may be direct (e.g., heat stress, death) or indirect (e.g., infectious diseases or conditions associated with pollution) effects, and may occur due to actions taken to mitigate (e.g., changes in energy systems) and adapt (changes in the built environment) to climate change. Understanding the health implications – including potential health benefits -- of actions to prevent, mitigate, and adapt to climate change offers opportunities to improve the social and environmental determinants of health, especially for at-risk communities.

Megadrought to pit fish lives against human needs in U.S. West

By Bloomberg Law, 8/23/2021

Water cuts aimed at farmers amid the West's megadrought have set the stage for bitter legal and political fights over one of the most overlooked water uses—the right of water to remain in streams to sustain fish and endangered species, lawyers say. The drought is poised to call that right into question, pitting drinking water providers and food growers against conservationists who want to keep streams wet so that fish can survive.

FREETHINK.COM

Solar Canals in CA Could Save 63 Billion Gallons of Water a Year

Researchers looked into what it would take to cover California's canals with solar panels and found that the benefits of solar canals outweigh the costs.

Jana Schmieding: Indigenous representation in TV

By Indian Country Today

2021 has been a major year for Natives in television following two influential shows about Native communities. Actress Jana Schmieding appears in both productions and joins us to discuss Indigenous visibility in Hollywood. Plus, more on the wildfires burning in the Pacific Northwest ... [continue reading](#)

Brooke Simpson Shares How Competing on 'AGT' is Different From 'The Voice' ... Brooke is a part of the Haliwa-Saponi tribe. It's a tribe from the very small town ...

Brooke Simpson: How 'America's Got Talent' Journey is ...

<https://talentrecap.com > America's Got Talent>



New

UN Climate Report Is ‘Code Red for Humanity,’ but Joining Forces and Using Indigenous Knowledge Could Avert Disaster

In a grim [report](#) released on August 9th, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says that climate change was “[unequivocally](#)” caused by human activity, and that within two decades, rising temperatures will cause the planet to reach a significant turning point. The report’s authors—a group of the world’s top climate scientists convened by the United Nations (UN)—predict that by 2040, average global temperatures will be warmer than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, causing more frequent and intense heat waves, droughts and extreme weather events.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres called the bleak findings a “[code red for humanity](#).” The report found global warming increasing at a faster rate than earlier predictions estimated:

“It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land... [and] at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2,000 years. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred.”

Even if the world’s nations enacted sharp and stringent reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases today, overall global warming is [still estimated to rise](#) around 1.5 degrees Celsius within the next 20 years. That means that the hotter, more dangerous future that scientists and the Paris climate agreement sought to avoid is now unavoidable.

To survive the climate emergency, we each need to look at ourselves and consider our choices as consumers, parents, eaters and voters.

Linda Mearns, a senior climate scientist at the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research and one of the report’s co-authors, [offered](#) a stern warning: “It’s just guaranteed that it’s going to get worse,” she said, adding that there is “[n]owhere to run, nowhere to hide.” In an interview with the Hill, Kim Cobb, the lead author of the report’s first chapter, [said](#),

“We’re already reeling, clearly, from so many of these impacts that the report highlights, especially in the category of extremes that are gripping these headlines and causing so much damage, but of course the 1.5 degree Celsius world is notably and discernibly worse.”

“The alarm bells are deafening, and the evidence is irrefutable: Greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel burning and deforestation are choking our planet and putting billions of people at immediate risk,” Guterres said in a [statement](#) on the report. “Global heating is affecting every region on Earth, with many of the changes becoming irreversible.”

There is a sliver of hope that the worst impacts of the climate catastrophe might be averted, but time for that is rapidly running out, and many actions must be taken by governments, the private sector and civil society in tandem and with urgency—a tall order.

“I again call on donors and the multilateral development banks to allocate at least 50 percent of all public climate finance to protecting people, especially women and vulnerable groups,”

Guterres [said](#). “COVID-19 recovery spending must be aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. And the decade-old promise to mobilize \$100 billion annually to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries must be met.”

Key stakeholders in the climate crisis response are the world’s Indigenous peoples, who are particularly vulnerable to the direct impacts of climate change, as they are often living on the front lines of the natural environment and depend on healthy ecosystems for their survival. The climate crisis also adds another difficulty to the long list of obstacles that Indigenous communities have faced for centuries, including loss of land and resources, human rights violations, discrimination, marginalization and unemployment.

Negotiators at [COP26](#), the upcoming UN climate conference taking place in Glasgow in November, should include Indigenous voices, knowledge and needs as they outline the world’s climate mitigation plan. Hopefully, they will uphold the sentiment expressed during the COP26 [Climate and Development Ministerial](#) held in March, where the “importance of drawing on the knowledge held by [I]ndigenous peoples, women, rural communities, young people and local authorities was... emphasized, along with the importance of pursuing rights-based approaches.” Vehia Wheeler, co-founder of Sustainable Oceania Solutions, a small, women-owned social enterprise based in Hawaii that seeks to educate the young citizen scientists of Oceania using ancestral knowledge in partnership with STEM methods, called for Indigenous voices and their climate solutions to be championed at COP26. “Indigenous knowledge systems should be a guide for the future,” she recently [said in a tweet shared by COP26](#).

One main reason that the world’s Indigenous communities must play a central role in the climate fight is the fact that they hold or manage a disproportionate amount of officially protected regions, regions that have experienced a low human impact. According to an [assessment](#) on the species extinction crisis issued by the UN Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019, Indigenous peoples occupy 28% of the Earth’s land, but more than 40% of formally protected areas—and 37% of all remaining terrestrial areas with low human impact.

“Three-quarters of the land-based environment and about 66% of the marine environment have been significantly altered by human actions,” the IPBES report states. “On average these trends have been less severe or avoided in areas held or managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.” Deforestation rates across the Amazon, for example, are [two to three times lower in lands held by Indigenous peoples](#).

In other words, when it comes to conserving nature and biodiversity—important strategies in the battle to save the climate—these front-line communities are doing a lot of things right. Unlike the Western viewpoint that the natural world is something that humans can and should dominate, Indigenous communities across the globe have lived in harmony with nature, seeing the life on the planet as part of an [interconnected whole](#). “We put our non-human relatives first, meaning the trees, the sky, the water,” Nikki Cooley, co-manager of the Tribes and Climate Change Program for the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals in Flagstaff, Arizona, [told](#) Yale Environment 360 last year. “We don’t treat them as objects to be studied in a lab. We revere them.”

Working intimately with the land and its natural resources, and often guided by a holistic mix of current science and traditional knowledge, Indigenous people have been successfully mitigating climate risks and adjusting to changes in the climate and environment for generations. “Indigenous peoples have always been on the front lines,” said Cooley. “Tribes have always been adapting to climate change. Now we have to adapt even faster.”

“People around the world increasingly see the urgent need to tackle the twin emergencies of climate change and biodiversity loss,” writes Steven Nitah, a former politician from the Northwest Territories, Canada, who served as the chief negotiator for the Łutsël K’e Dene First Nation, in a recent commentary in [One Earth](#). “We can make progress on both these fronts if the world also recognizes the leadership of Indigenous peoples who oversee the most healthy, biodiverse, and intact lands and waters left on Earth.”

The 2019 IPBES report [notes](#) that current modeling on a regional and global scale lacks Indigenous input and suggests that policymakers consider “the views, perspectives and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, their knowledge and understanding of large regions and ecosystems, and their desired future development pathways.”



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon addresses the High Level Segment of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Defense of Life.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for Indigenous Peoples supports that view, [contending](#) that Indigenous communities are “vital to, and active in, the many ecosystems that inhabit their lands and territories and may therefore help enhance the resilience of these ecosystems,” adding that “[I]ndigenous peoples interpret and react to the impacts of climate change in creative ways, drawing on traditional knowledge and other technologies to find solutions which may help society at large to cope with impending changes.”

“The gravity of the climate emergency has been tirelessly called out by Indigenous and front-line communities for decades,” [said](#) Tom Goldtooth, executive director of the [Indigenous Environmental Network](#). “We must pressure the IPCC before the mitigation report comes out early next year to listen to the voices of the traditional knowledge holders of Indigenous peoples and end carbon pricing, carbon capture and solar radiation management mitigation strategies that keep fossil fuels coming out of the ground.”

“The front lines are already way ahead of the politicians. We are leading with solutions—from community-owned solar energy systems that create safe, good-paying jobs to just recovery efforts that ensure those communities most impacted by the crisis are built back in sustainable and safe ways based on community needs. To truly address the climate crisis, we need policymakers to enact bold and transformative policies like the [THRIVE Act](#), which [was] crafted in deep consultation and partnership with Black, Brown, Indigenous, Asian and Pacific Islander, poor, and marginalized communities.”

[Elizabeth Yeampierre](#), executive director of [UPROSE](#) and co-chair of the Climate Justice Alliance Board of Directors

And while it is clear that Indigenous knowledge is critical to solving the climate crisis, the future is in everyone’s hands. And it’s not just about focusing on what society emits into the atmosphere (the [net-zero myth](#)), but also about [how we behave as consumers overall](#).

What we eat, what we buy, where we travel—all of it degrades the environment to some degree and impacts the climate. “Every single day that we live, we make some impact on the planet,” [said](#) famed primatologist Jane Goodall. “We have a choice as to what kind of impact that is.” It’s a responsibility that falls on the shoulders of individuals as well as worldwide leaders of industries and governments.

To survive the climate emergency that has gripped the planet, we each need to look at ourselves and reconsider our behaviors as [consumers](#), [homemakers](#), [parents](#), [travelers](#), [drivers](#), [eaters](#) and [voters](#). Support must be given to political, business, civic, Indigenous, Black, Brown, LGBTQ, women and youth leaders who are laser-focused on just, equitable and science-based climate solutions. “If we combine forces now, we can avert climate catastrophe,” [said](#) Guterres.

“But, as [the IPCC] report makes clear, there is no time for delay and no room for excuses.”

Reynard Loki

Independent Media Institute

This article was produced by [Earth | Food | Life](#), a project of the Independent Media Institute.



Sunrise!!

Above All

Recognize we are at War for Life. We fight Real Peoples of Mother Earth. The medicine for death is Life. For darkness Light!! The Power to hold your Peace in all circumstance is the way. For so many posting on overwhelming difficulty we must rise above our humanity!! Warrior up my Loves!

----->> Bixi Nibe

Hearst Museum Exhibits:

- [Salvaged: The Hearst Museum, Colonialism, and Caring for the Past](#)
- [Rediscovering Ancient Women: Fragments of Their Lives from the Mediterranean Collections at the Hearst Museum of Anthropology](#)
- [Empowering Engaged Thinkers: Student Discovery Stories from the Hearst Museum](#)
- [Exploring Objects, Fears, and the Future](#)
- [Cloth that Stretches: Weaving Community Across Time and Space](#)
- [Pleasure, Poison, Prescription, Prayer: The Worlds of Mind-Altering Substances](#)

Other Exhibits & Projects Featuring Hearst Museum Collections:

- [Object Lessons: The Egyptian Collections of the University of California, Berkeley](#)
- [Yuungnaqpiallerput – The Way We Genuinely Live – Masterworks of Yup'ik Science and Survival](#)
- [Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative](#)
- [The Book of the Dead in 3D](#)
- [Uncovering Pacific Pasts](#)

SEARCH THE CALIFORNIA LANGUAGE ARCHIVE

GO

THE SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA AND OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES is an archive and research center in the Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley, supporting the documentation, analysis, preservation, and revitalization of the indigenous languages of the Americas.

THE CALIFORNIA LANGUAGE ARCHIVE is an online catalog of indigenous language materials in archives at the University of California, Berkeley. It includes physical and digital materials held by the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, the [Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology](#), and the [Bancroft Library](#)



8.25

On this day in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Organic Act into law, which created the National Park Service. Today, some 20,000 members of the Park Service help manage 423 areas, including 63 national parks.

[Read a post from the National Museum of the American Indian that highlights Native American perspectives on caring for national parks.](#)

