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Tree sits, marches, road blocks, bodies placed near chainsaws.

Installation took 20,000 pounds of plastic out of the Pacific -proof ocean garbage can be cleaned Wildfire experts are pushing back more forcefully against activists who oppose forest thinning Attacus Atlas

Deforestation is a Crime

"They Just Didn't Care': Families of Missing Native Women Call Out Indifferent Police

What sea level rise will do to famous American sites, visualized

New Maps Show Impact of Pandemic on Indigenous People in the US

Indigenous tribes tried to block a car battery mine. But the courts stood in the way

PUBLIC SECTOR JOB FAIR - WEDS, OCT 20 at Reno Town Mall

Effort to recognize Indigenous Peoples' Day in Nevada advances in one rural county, stalls in another Chance of La Niña winter rises

Berkeley's new Indigenous Community Learning Garden takes root

SIR PowWow moved to Lassen College



Indigenous activists and allies take part in an occupation at the headquarters of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 2021. Photo: Jennifer Falcon / Indigenous Environmental Network

Statement from occupation at Bureau of Indian Affairs central office

Thursday, October 14, 2021 Indianz.Com

Note: This post has been updated with additional social media posts from Jennifer Falcon of the Indigenous Environmental Network. The following is the text of an October 14, 2021, statement from a group of people who entered the central office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. The central office is located at the headquarters of the Department of the Interior in the nation's capital.

We will no longer allow the U.S. government to separate us from our relationship to the sacred knowledge of Mother Earth and all who depend on her. Her songs have no end, so we must continue the unfinished work of our ancestors who have walked on before us.

Because of colonization, our mission has been passed on generation after generation — to protect the sacred. Just as those who walked before us, we continue their song and rise for our youth, for the land, and for the water. Politicians do not take care of us. Presidents will break their promises but Mother Earth has always given us what we need to thrive. We will not back down until our natural balance is restored.

For the land, for our waters, for our future — we must fight now so our young will thrive.

You can arrest us, tear gas us, poison us but there will always be more hearts to continue the song until we are all free.

Another world is possible.

Our demands for the President of the United States are:

- -Abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- -Restoration of 110 million acres (450,000 km2) of land taken away from Native Nations
- -Bring Home Our Children Buried At Your Residential Schools
- -Restoration of treaty-making (ended by Congress in 1871)
- -Establishment of a treaty commission to make new treaties (with sovereign Native Nations)
- -Land Back
- -Water Back
- -Honor the Treaties
- -No new leases for oil and gas or extractive industry on public lands
- -Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
- -Reclaim and affirm health, housing, employment, economic development, and education for all Indigenous people
- -Restoration of terminated rights
- -Repeal of state jurisdiction on Native Nations
- -Federal protection for offenses against Indians

"The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don't have any." -- Alice Walker



Older Artists - Sharon Davisson

I'm 79 and am learning to work with clay. This represents a Cherokee girl who has strength and determination. I made her to honor my ancestors.



Cheryl Seelhoff

Danish photographer and designer Jim Lyngvild has created an absolutely astonishing gallery of Danish woman public figures, family members, politicians, dressed as Völva, based on archaeological studies

ent by Janet Crutcher

and findings in Viking graves. The presentations are authentic to the tiniest detail; for example, Lyngvild himself dyed some of the linen used in one costume to achieve exactly the right shade of blue. The Völva were female, powerful, fearsome, indigenous spiritual leaders of the old Norse. (Nothing like the objectified, sexualized, obscene, pandering nonsense found on the internet. As Lyngvild jokes, people were often relieved when the Völva passed on and might put boards over their graves in hopes they wouldn't come back. All proceeds of Lyngvild's work go to the Donner Foundation. The first photo is of Lyngvild's mother.

Old Indian Woman

From time to time I would sit and LEARN from her.

On her 107th birthday I visited her and I said....

They took your land?

She said, it wasn't ours to keep.

They gave you smallpox blankets?

She said, but we survived the winter.

They broke the treaty?

She said, it was merely paper.

They stampede buffalo at you when you stood by the cliffs.

She said, Our spirits flew and became eagles, hawks and crows.

They killed your leaders?

She said, They became our ancestors.

I was visibly frustrated with my old friend and that's when she smiled and said...

I used to be angry (like you).

Until I woke up and realized my LIFE is their constant failure.

You see, despite their efforts, I SURVIVED..

and became an OLD INDIAN WOMAN.



MARIJUANAVENTURE.COM

Women to Watch 2021 - Mary Jane Oatman - Marijuana Venture

The idea of plant medicine has a long history not only in Mary Jane Oatman's family, but in her culture as a member of the...

The State of Electric School Buses in the US

Electrifying U.S. school buses is a big idea that would deliver big benefits to the climate, air and most importantly kids' health. In fact, E-school buses could reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all buses in the country by about 50% and create new jobs, yet fewer than 1% of school buses on U.S. roads today are electric. In a recent article, WRI's **Leah Lazer** and co-authors dig into the current state of play of electric school bus adoption and explore the potential behind new te

Tree sits, marches, road blocks, bodies placed near chainsaws.

The tactics of the 1990s timber wars are being revived in a Mendocino County forest, where a redwood timber harvest began this year. Unlike past battles, however, this one is being fought in the context of heightened anxiety over climate warming and monster wildfires. Cal Fire, which owns the property, has said the cull will promote forest health. The activists say the state is caving to logging interests. SFGate.com

"I and my colleagues are getting really tired of the type of activism that pretends to be science and in fact is just self-serving garbage." Wildfire experts are pushing back more forcefully against activists who oppose forest thinning. Sacramento Bee



WorldBusiness Insider

A half-mile installation just took 20,000 pounds of plastic out of the Pacific - proof that ocean garbage can be cleaned

William Shatner issues dire warning following space flight: 'Destruction of the planet is suicide'

William Shatner appeared on "Cuomo Prime Time" Thursday, just one day after traveling into space on the Blue Origin rocket. The emotional 90-year-old actor revealed that since his return he has be





The Nature.

Dolores Rondan

Attacus Atlas, is the amazing butterfly, that disguises as a snake, is the largest representative of the Saturniidae family and the largest Moth in the world.

Considered one of the largest butterflies in the world. Attacus Atlas originates from the Malaysian rainforest and comes to be about 30 centimetres wide by about 25 long, that is thirty times larger than the butterfly average.

One of the characteristics of this insect is that the entirely of its food and nutrients are ingested during the larval stage. As an adult, the Attacus Atlas has its mouth sealed, so it will never feed itself during its lifetime like a butterfly, so they live almost two weeks.

With this mechanism, these butterflies have sacrificed their longevity for the largest production of pups.

Caterpillars feed on different plant leaves, such as Muntingia calabura, Annona muricata Cinnamomum verum, Nephelium lappaceum and Citrus

The Atlas Moth Caterpillar can reach a length of 11.5cm and is blue-green with a long dorsal processes. Youth Caterpillars are covered in a white essence. In addition to the prolongations of the abdominal segment, they have a large-dimensional green dot surrounded by an orange on each side. Credit: Cultura General

Deforestation Is a Crime

Robinson Meyer, The Atlantic

Meyer writes: "A new bipartisan bill would treat it that way."

READ MORE

'They Just Didn't Care': Families of Missing Native Women Call Out Indifferent Police Hallie Golden, Guardian UK

Golden writes: "Monica Fast Horse texted her 26-year-old daughter on a Thursday evening in August to ask when she would be home. It wasn't fear that drove her to it, it was simply what they always did: they checked in with each other."

READ MORE

"Study is the bane of childhood, the oil of youth, the indulgence of adulthood, and a restorative in old age." -- <u>Walter Savage Landor</u>

What sea level rise will do to famous American sites, visualized (Guardian)

New maps show pandemic impacts on Indigenous people in the U.S. Oct 15, 2021 08:14 am

News brief When Navajo Nation saw its first cases of COVID-19 in March 2020, Jourdan Bennett-Begaye started a spreadsheet. She's the managing editor of Indian Country Today , and the spreadsheet was a way to track coronavirus cases across Indigenous communities. At the time, that data was incomplete. "I wanted this data to come directly from tribes and publicly available data," wrote Bennett-Begaye in a piece for Indian Country Today . "I also wanted to give the data back to them to use." Instead of using a community's story without having anything to give back to them, she said "We wanted the database to be open to scrutiny and showed our homework. Our data stood out, too, because we were the only ones who had a mortality count in American Indian and Alaska Native communities." Today, that spreadsheet has evolved into an interactive and comprehensive set of maps and data that are now available online . The project was a collaboration between the news outlet and the Johns Hopkins Click here to read more or share on Social Media

Indigenous tribes tried to block a car battery mine. But the courts stood in the way

Legal setbacks in efforts to block a new lithium mine in Nevada's Thacker Pass highlight how federal courts routinely fail to protect sacred lands

Read in The Guardian: https://apple.news/AU7IWZ5OKSU624jj88HjA4w

PUBLIC SECTOR JOB FAIR - WEDS, OCT 20 AT RENO TOWN MALL. 12-3 pm

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Students participate in an Indigenous Peoples' Day assembly and walk on Monday, Oct. 11, 2021 at Schurz Elementary School. The school is located on the Walker River Paiute Reservation.

DAVID CALVERT / THE NEVADA INDEPENDENT

Effort to recognize Indigenous Peoples' Day in Nevada advances in one rural county, stalls in another

By Jazmin Orozco-Rodriguez, The Nevada Independent

For the first time, Mineral County celebrated Indigenous Peoples' Day this week. It's a significant move for a county in rural Nevada, where Native communities still face obstacles to getting recognition, even as Indigenous Peoples' Day is increasingly celebrated across the nation.

In the past, Mineral County, home to a portion of the Walker River Paiute Tribe's reservation, has only celebrated Columbus Day on the second Monday of October, but this year, the rural county joined the state's urban centers in honoring the local Paiute community. The Mineral County Board of Commissioners recently voted unanimously to proclaim Monday as Indigenous Peoples' Day after Walker River Paiute Tribe Chairman Amber Torres asked them to take up the issue.

In neighboring Lyon County, commissioners didn't get that far. The topic sparked debate, but commissioners ultimately couldn't agree on a proclamation and will take up the issue at a meeting next month.

Open SmartNews and read "**Chance of La Niña winter rises**, forecasters say. Here's what it means for your state" here: https://share.smartnews.com/afqpM

To read it on the web, tap here: https://share.smartnews.com/JNcjz

Berkeley's new Indigenous Community Learning Garden takes root

The 4-month-old garden boasts Cherokee Purple tomatoes, Chiletepin peppers and many other Indigenous and California native plants.

By Gretchen Kell I UC BerkeleyOct. 15, 2021, 9 a.m.



On a work day at the garden this past summer, members of Berkeley's native community got to work sowing seeds that have now become a wide variety of Indigenous and California native plants. Credit: UC Berkeley/Adam Sings in the Timber

There's a new garden at UC Berkeley, but for Adina Lewis and other Indigenous people in the campus community, it's much more than flora and fauna. The Indigenous Community Learning Garden is a place where both they and native plants can connect and thrive.

On 1,050 square feet in the Oxford Tract, at the campus's northwest corner, the 4-month-old garden boasts Dakota Ivory corn, Cherokee Purple tomatoes, Chiletepin peppers, California buckwheat, tree mallow, white sage, native California grapes, California brittlebush and many other Indigenous and California native plants. Since June, students have been planting, tending and harvesting the crops, documenting their work, and learning and sharing stories about gardening done by their ancestors.

On a recent afternoon, Lewis, a fifth-year microbial biology major, checked the heartiness of the "three sisters"— corn, beans and squash — growing there as companions and in mounds, not rows. Many Native American groups have long planted these food staples together, with cornstalks forming a trellis for the beans, which convert nitrogen from the air into a soil-bound form especially useful to corn, and huge squash leaves carpeting the ground, preventing weed growth and the evaporation of soil moisture.

Nearby, bees visited Seneca and Arikara sunflowers, a nutritious herb called purslane provided ground cover to create a humid microclimate for nearby species, and milkweed, a disappearing plant used in basketmaking, offered a favorite habitat for monarch butterflies, which lay eggs on their hosts. "These plants have relationships with each other, they have their own minds," said Lewis, a descendant of the Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, whose traditional homeland is in the southern Sierra Nevada foothills. "What we're doing here is trying to teach folks the Indian ways of gardening. It's farming in the very best way."



Sanches admiringly examines a sunflower growing in the new Indigenous Community Learning Garden in the Oxford Tract. Nearby, Adina Lewis waters some of the many native plants growing there this fall. (UC Berkeley photo by Adam Sings in the Timber)

Peppers of many kinds grow in the Indigenous Community Learning Garden. Credit: UC Berkeley/Adam Sings in the Timber

Next spring, ESPM associate professor Elizabeth Hoover's "Indigenous Food Sovereignty" course will use the garden to give students the opportunity to learn more about native food plants and professional methods of horticulture.

Students approached Hoover to help co-sponsor the garden shortly after she moved to Berkeley from New England in late October 2020, and when she toured the Oxford Tract space, "I said, 'This is amazing. I'd love to work on this," said Hoover. She then collaborated with the students and Bauerle and applied to the College of Natural Resources to acquire the field space; the application was approved last spring.

Examples of the research projects that students might conduct at the site, said Hoover, include cultivating edible geophytes — Indian potatoes, soaproot, camus, onions and other brodiaeas — that declined after Indigenous stewardship practices were restricted or removed by settler colonists in California, and exploring the impact of agricultural practices and livestock on geophytes' habitats.

Hoover, who is of Mohawk descent and grew up on a little farm in upstate New York, also said research also could be done on how perennial, drought-tolerant and milpa, another term for three sisters, mixed farming methods can reduce labor inputs, increase plant adaptability and provide culturally relevant foods.

For Indigenous students with a horticultural background, said Hoover, the garden is a place where they can bring their seeds and "stay connected with the plants and crops important to them." At the garden, Hoover herself has contributed buckskin brown beans, an heirloom variety good for a three sisters garden, and she sprouted Kabocha squash seeds from a farmer's market.

Students gardening together at the site often talk about plants grown by older family members and uses of them, including baby sage to make tea and desert globemallow to soothe the lungs and stomach. Recently, student Jesmane Sanches, who works regularly in the garden, reminisced about her grandmother's talent at growing heirloom roses, while Lewis remarked about milkweed's use in basket-making and for attracting pollinators. Nearby, Joshua Hoyt sprayed plants with a homemade remedy for powdery mildew.

"Grandmother's house was covered in roses," said Sanches. "She worked in the agricultural industry, in the fields."

Said Lewis, "We all have some knowledge passed down, creation stories," adding that the Indigenous community at Berkeley is building the garden as "labors of love."

Bauerle said she hopes the stories and planting know-how being shared in the garden will become "common knowledge." She added that guests to the garden and the campus are adding to that knowledge base. For example, the owners of Café Ohlone, a Berkeley restaurant committed to the cuisine of the Indigenous Ohlone people of Northern California, have toured

the garden and talked with students about the café's take on Indigenous dishes utilizing traditional ingredients, such as acorns, mushrooms, hazelnut flour and sunflower seed oil.

A core of about 15 people is maintaining the garden, and Hoyt, a program coordinator for the American Indian Child Resource Center's Preparing Oakland Native Youth Program and who is of Italian and Native American descent — Métis from the Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa and Yankton Sioux tribes — was hired for his knowledge of traditional plants and foods. The former professional chef, now a researcher and educator, is busy building a guide to what's planted and will be planted there, along with the plants' common and scientific names; edible, cultural and medicinal uses; pollinator and wildlife values; and drought tolerance.

"What we're doing here is trying to teach folks the Indian ways of gardening," said student Adina Lewis (right), posing with Jesmane Sanches. "It's farming in the very best way." Credit: UC Berkeley/Adam Sings in the Timber"

This is beyond just a community or student garden, it's not hobby stuff," said Bauerle. "Students want a faculty member who is willing to teach and provide field units for students who want to work there and learn about foods and how they were prepared."

The garden also may become a place for Indigenous people external to the Berkeley campus, such as the Café Ohlone owners, to partner with the garden and hold events, she said, like educational tea workshops and "other possibilities for learning lost by colonization efforts."

Unfortunately, the Indigenous Community Learning Garden does not have a permanent space in the Oxford Tract. Each year, an application will be required to propose continued research and teaching there.

But Bauerle believes that the garden, unique in its focus on growing Indigenous plants, and also because it's student-led — "Gardens like this just don't exist," she said — has a future at Berkeley.

"There's a lot of potential to make this a long-term project, as long as we keep coordinating with Liz and others who want to be involved," she said. "A lot of potential."



(Love the T-shirt! sdc)

Phenocia Bauerle, director of the Native American Student Development office, is another cosponsor of the garden. She learned about traditional foodways from her grandfather and great-grandparents. Credit: UC Berkeley/Adam Sings in the Timber

This article was <u>first published</u> by UC Berkeley News. (Some pics eliminated for space concerns)



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HEAD MAN

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