Journal #5331 from sdc 11.15.22

The Architect who never went to school

Ever wanted to be a FBI agent?

Discussion: how writing, making art, and working in nature can be radical acts of resistance Global Human Population to Reach Eight Billion by November 15 The River of No Return

How writing, making art, and working in nature can be radical acts of resistance

Which creature has claimed the most human lives in history?

"Why Treaties Matter: Self-Government in the Dakota and Ojibwe Nations"

National Women in Apprenticeship Day

Cambodia Asks U.K. Cultural Institutions to Return Looted Statues

<u>Jane Recker</u>: A billionaire female financier on why your daughters should learn to play poker In Arizona, Small Tribe Watches Warily as Supreme Court Takes Up Native Adoption Law NV Catkeneb Welcome Biden Move to Promote Competition in Meat Processing GrantStation

10th Anniversary Edition of Bad Indians: A Tribal Memoir



Weird, Fantastic and Odd Things · Sara Wiley ·

The Architect who never went to school

These are Weaver Birds found all over East Africa in addition to other countries within the continent of Africa!

The Wonders of Nature!! Their process of "WEAVING" their future home in which to incubate and feed their forthcoming chicks is an amazing dance in nature. They seem to be as skilled as any Master Weaver of cloth ad rugs.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

San Francisco Bay Area On-site Full-time · Associate Special Agent: Education/Teaching Background

About the job: HOW TO APPLY

STEP 1: Click on the "Apply" button to be directed to the FBIJobs Careers website. STEP 2: Click the "Start" button to begin. You will be prompted to either Sign In to continue or to register with FBIJobs if you don't already have an account. STEP 3: Follow the step-by-step process to submit your interest. You will be guided through each step. You must complete all sections of the form AND ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS MUST BE ATTACHED to successfully submit your interest.

- 1. Your resume, specifically noting relevant work experience and associated start and end dates.
- 2. Other supporting documents:
 - College transcripts, if qualifying based on education, or if there is a positive education requirement.
- Veterans: DD 214; Disabled Veterans: DD 214, SF-15 and VA letter dated 1991 or later. Please see instructions on the site for attaching documents.

JOB DESCRIPTION

Use your education and teaching background to become an FBI Special Agent!

FBI Special Agents apply their professional expertise and unique skill sets to their work every day. Special Agents come from professional backgrounds, including education. Your methodical and analytical ability to simplify complex material and present it with clear explanations is highly valued at the FBI. Your education experience, whether K-12 or higher, can easily translate to a Special Agent career, where you'll enhance your team by identifying threats and building relationships with communities and individuals.

You can expect continued specialized training once onboard and opportunities to work on some of the Bureau's most complex cases. The scope and scale of our investigations provide unique challenges unlike anything you could work on in the private sector. Your ultimate mission: to protect the American people and uphold the Constitution of the United States.

SALARY LEVEL \$78,000.00 - \$153,000.00

Salary is commensurate to experience and location.

DUTIES: Candidates must:

- Adhere to strict standards of conduct.
- Undergo a rigorous background investigation, credit checks and a polygraph in order to obtain a Top Secret Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Clearance.

- Pass all physical fitness requirements; must be physically fit to complete training at the FBI Academy at Quantico, VA, and maintain a high level of fitness throughout your career.
- Pass a medical exam, which includes, but is not limited to, meeting visual and hearing standards.
- Successfully complete approximately 19 weeks of employment as a Special Agent trainee, while housed at the FBI Academy at Quantico.
- Upon graduation from the FBI Academy, be available to transfer to one of the FBI's 56
 Field Offices, including San Juan, Puerto Rico or remote resident agencies (satellite
 offices) to meet the needs of the FBI. Special Agents rarely return to their processing
 office. Applicants should ensure that their families are prepared for and support this
 move.
- Throughout your career, be available for temporary duty assignments anywhere in the world, on either a temporary or a long-term basis.
- Work a minimum of a 50-hour workweek, which may include irregular hours, and be on-call 24/7, including holidays and weekends.
- Be willing and able to participate in arrests, execute search warrants, raids and similar assignments.

In addition, all Special Agent candidates must successfully complete the Special Agent Selection System (SASS), a mentally and physically challenging process designed to find only the most capable applicants. The selection process typically takes one year or more to complete.

KEY REQUIREMENTS You must:

- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Be at least 23 years old and not have reached your 37th birthday on appointment.
- Be able to obtain a Top Secret SCI Clearance.
- Have two years of full-time professional work experience (see work experience waiver for exceptions).
- Meet the FBI's Employment Eligibility requirements.
- Possess a valid driver's license with at least six months driving experience.

EDUCATION

• Candidates must have a bachelor's degree or higher (preferably in education or a related field) from a U.S.-accredited college or university.

All degrees must be from an accredited college or university and must be verified by submitting college transcripts.

The River of No Return July 24, 2019PNG

The Salmon River is among the longest <u>free-flowing rivers</u> in the United States. On its 425 mile (684-kilometer) course from the Sawtooth Mountains through central Idaho, not one functioning dam impedes its flow.

The river begins on the north slope of <u>Norton Peak</u> as a trickle, but soon swells into a roaring torrent as it absorbs runoff from multiple ranges. Over hundreds of millions of years, the river has carved some of the deepest gorges in the United States, some of which have more vertical <u>relief</u> than the Grand Canyon. The only deeper gorge in North America is nearby <u>Hells Canyon</u>.

On July 24, 2019, the Operational Land Imager (OLI) on Landsat 8 acquired this natural-color image of a rugged section of a canyon near the confluence of the South Fork and the Salmon River. Notice how it lacks the straight, sheer walls of the Grand Canyon. Instead, the water slowly carved a geologic wonderland of wooded granite ridges, eroded bluffs, and scattered stone towers and crags.

The river proved a daunting obstacle for early explorers and pioneers. On <u>August 23, 1805</u>, Lewis and Clark's dream of finding a water route across North America ended in failure when a scouting party led by the <u>Shoshone guide Swooping Eagle</u> and <u>William Clark</u> turned back after <u>observing a tumultuous scene</u> with the river "roiling, foaming, and beating against the innumerable rocks which crowded its channel."

When gold miners and lumberjacks flocked to the area in the 1860s, they had so much trouble getting boats up the river that it simply became known as "the river of no return"—a name that stuck. After Congress set aside land along the riverbanks for conservation in 1980, they called it the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness. Protecting 2,366,757 acres, it is the largest contiguous wilderness area in the Lower 48 United States.

Ancient artifacts found along the Salmon River at Cooper's Ferry add yet another dimension to this remarkable river valley. In 2019, archaeologists from the University of Oregon announced they had discovered bones, charcoal, and spears that radiocarbon dating indicated to be more than 16,000 years old—one of the oldest archaeological sites in the U.S.

The discovery added to a growing body of evidence that the first people to reach North America may have arrived by boat rather than over a land bridge connecting to Siberia. At that time, the Salmon River valley would have been free of ice, making it what archaeologists have described as a logical "off-ramp" for groups from Asia traveling to North America by boat.

NASA Earth Observatory images by Lauren Dauphin, using Landsat and topographic data from the <u>U.S. Geological Survey</u> Story by <u>Adam Voiland</u>.

References & Resources

- Discovering Lews & Clark <u>August 23, 1805.</u> Accessed July 11, 2020.
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers (2020) Salmon River, Idaho. Accessed July 11, 2020.
- Oregon State University (2019, April 29) New artifacts suggest first people arrived in North America earlier than previously thought. Accessed July 11, 2020.

- Science (2020) First people in the Americas came by sea, ancient tools unearthed by Idaho river suggest. Accessed July 11, 2020. Accessed July 11, 2020.
- Smith, L. <u>Rivers of Power: How a Natural Force Raised Kingdoms, Destroyed Civilizations, and Shapes Our World.</u> Accessed July 11, 2020.
- Spence, C. (2016) A History of Gold Dredging in Idaho. Accessed July 11, 2020.
- U.S. Forest Service <u>Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.</u> Accessed July 11, 2020.

Once Upon A Time, Idaho Boaters Couldn't Return From The River Of No Return By Addy S. Published Sep 19, 2022

Adventure and history come together in this tale of the 'River of no Return.'

The History Of The River Of No Return

In 1805, explorers Lewis and Clark set about on an expedition to navigate and map out Salmon River. They found the waters to be saturated with freshwater fish such as salmon and rainbow trout. The river was subsequently named after its primary wildlife resident, the salmon. In fact, Salmon River is home to up to 70% of all Chinook Salmon in the Columbia River Basin. Many of the species of salmon that are abundant in this River are listed as federally endangered species.

Lewis and Clark sailed downstream and discovered that the drops and rapids were so steep that, in addition to the fast current of the water, the river was nearly impossible to boat. They were forced to abandon the journey out of fear their boat might capsize. There was also the fear that one of the waterfalls might bring about their demise as the water rushed too quickly to row against.

They followed the river on foot instead, finding the surrounding land to be exorbitantly endowed and fertile. For decades, maps showing the Salmon River referred to it as Lewis River. It wasn't until the 1950s or so that the River was properly explored by Frank Lance, Hank the Hermit, and Buckskin Bill.

Buckskin Bill was the name given to Sylvan Ambrose Hart, who was an early American explorer. He famously lived on the banks of the Salmon River and provided much of the finer information and cartography related to the land. The river and its deposits are rich in minerals and sediments that are perfect for a thriving ecosystem. Buckskin Bill made the most of this natural richness and lived almost entirely off the land on the banks of the Salmon River. It is said that he spent less than \$50 a year on his living essentials.

https://www.thetravel.com/why-is-it-called-river-of-no-return-in-idaho/

On Nov. 17, join Nevada Humanities for a discussion about how writing, making art, and working in nature can be radical acts of resistance. For more information or to RSVP, click here. (Nevada Humanities via Facebook)

Which creature has claimed the most human lives in history? (... other than humans themselves) https://www.didyouknowdaily.com/story/biggest-human-killer

"Why Treaties Matter: Self-Government in the Dakota and Ojibwe Nations" is a nationally recognized, award-winning exhibit made in partnership with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian.

Contact Us: Jennifer Tonko jennifer@mnhum.org

About the Exhibit

The exhibit explores relationships between Dakota and Ojibwe Indian Nations and the U.S. government in this place we now call Minnesota. Learn, through a video presentation and 20 banners featuring text and images, how treaties affected the lands and lifeways of the indigenous peoples of this place, and why these binding agreements between nations still matter today.

Permanent Display

"Why Treaties Matter: Self-Government in the Dakota and Ojibwe Nations is on permanent display at the Minnesota State Capitol.

Minnesota State Capitol 3rd Floor, Rooms 316-317

75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard

St. Paul, MN 55155

"Why Treaties Matter" Virtual Exhibit

In this virtual exhibit, see how Dakota and Ojibwe treaties with the U.S. government affected the lands and lifeways of the Indigenous peoples of the place now called Minnesota and why these binding agreements between nations still matter today.

View Website



In honor of National Women in Apprenticeship Day, celebrated on November 17 during National Apprenticeship Week, November 14–20, please join the Women's Bureau for a panel discussion on how the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act can promote gender equity in apprenticeships. Women's Bureau Director Wendy Chun-Hoon will moderate a conversation on the opportunity we have with recent federal funding to invest in our workforce and create new and better opportunities for women.

Women in Apprenticeship: Building Our Power

November 17, 2022 | 4-5:30 p.m. ET REGISTER TODAY

(Copy and paste link: https://usdolee.webex.com/usdolee/j.php?
RGID=r84ca9e3206ad797a68a157a7bf16305a
Learn more about our Women in Apprenticeship & Nontraditional Occupations grant-program

Cambodia Asks U.K. Cultural Institutions to Return Looted Statues

British museums contain hundreds of allegedly stolen temple treasures

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/cambodia-asks-uk-cultural-institutions-to-return-looted-statues-180980104/?

utm_source=smithsoniandaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=20221109-daily-responsive"&spMailingID=47620026&spUserID=OTYyNTc5MzkyMTQyS0&spJobID=2341182089&spReportId=MjM0MTE4MjA4OQS2

Jane Recker: A billionaire female financier on why your daughters should learn to play poker

https://www.cnbc.com/2022/11/06/billionaire-female-financier-on-why-your-daughters-should-play-poker.html

In Arizona, Small Tribe Watches Warily as Supreme Court Takes Up Native Adoption Law Karin Brulliard, The Washington Post

Brulliard writes: "Victor Cortez was just 5 months old when he was brought here from California by a tribal social worker, who placed the baby in the care of a relative after his mother was jailed for drug trafficking."

READ MORE

NV Cattlemen Welcome Biden Move to Promote Competition in Meat Processing



November 7, 2022 - Suzanne Potter, Public News Service (NV)

 $\frac{https://www.publicnewsservice.org/2022-11-07/rural-farming/nv-cattlemen-welcome-biden-move-to-promote-competition-in-meat-processing/a81365-1$

GrantStation

National Opportunities

Funds Promote Military and Veteran Community Health and Well-Being

The Bob Woodruff Foundation Grants Program funds programmatic efforts serving the military and veteran community in the United States.

National Gun Safety and Civic Engagement Efforts Supported

The William Talbott Hillman Foundation strives for a future where creativity is nurtured, democracy is upheld, and gun violence is no more.

Grants Strengthen Healthcare for Individuals With Developmental Disabilities

The WITH Foundation provides support to nonprofit organizations throughout the U.S. that promote comprehensive healthcare for adults with developmental disabilities.

Adult Literacy Programs Funded

ProLiteracy supports adult literacy programs across the United States.

Regional Opportunities

Support Available for Green Infrastructure Projects in East Coast States and Canada

TD Green Space Grants support green infrastructure development, tree planting, forestry stewardship, and community green space expansion as a way to advance environmental and economic benefits toward a low-carbon economy in the U.S. and Canada.

Grants Improve Quality of Life in Maryland and Utah

The Kahlert Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations to improve the quality of life and well-being of communities in Maryland and Utah.

Organizations Funded in the Pacific Northwest

The M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust is a capacity building organization that invests in nonprofit organizations in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington to help improve the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest.

Grants Target Bank Communities in the Southern U.S.

First Horizon Foundation provides support in communities where First Horizon Corporation operates, including areas of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Federal Opportunities

Legal Services for Veterans Supported

The Legal Services for Veterans program aims to increase access to legal services to eligible veterans.

Grants Available for Newspaper Preservation

The National Digital Newspaper Program's purpose is to create a national digital resource of historically significant newspapers published between 1690 and 1963.

SBB Research Group Foundation

The SBB Research Group Foundation supports ambitious organizations solving unmet needs with thoughtful, long-term strategies. The Foundation primarily provides support in the greater Chicago, IL, area. The Foundation recognizes the profound challenges facing the community as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and is currently offering a special grant program to continue i its support and engagement with impactful nonprofits during the pandemic. <u>Learn more</u> about the funding guidelines and application process.

Yves Rocher Foundation: Women of the Earth Awards

The Yves Rocher Foundation's Women of the Earth Awards (Prix Terre de Femmes) honor women who are striving to preserve biodiversity and change the world. The Foundation is accepting applications for the International Award, which currently focuses on the preservation of wetlands. <u>Learn more</u> about the Award guidelines and application process.

Fearless Fund

The Fearless Fund invests in women-of-color-led businesses seeking pre-seed, seed level, or series A financing. The Fund's mission is to bridge the gap in venture capital funding for women-

of-color founders building scalable, growth-aggressive companies. <u>Learn more</u> about the funding guidelines and application process.

Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples Community Vitality Grants

Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples, Inc.

Community Vitality grants support projects that are rooted in relationship to land, healing, cultural revitalization and knowledge sharing, and the weaving of intergenerational kinships, honoring elder and youth relationships, and nurturing cultural transmission strategies. **Application Deadline: 12/7/2022**

Inflation Reduction Act Funding - EPA Tribal Consultation - November 15: EPA is offering tribes the opportunity to consult on the financial assistance programs identified in the Inflation Reduction Act. The Act addresses multiple environmental and public health issues facing Indian tribes, including climate impacts and issues. EPA would like to learn from tribes how the Agency can use the Inflation Reduction Act funding to advance environmental and public health protection in Indian country. Written comments are due by December 27. When: 2:30pm ET

Tribal Transportation Program Safety Funds

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT's Office of Federal Lands Highway offers funding for tribal governments for the purposes of transportation projects related to safety, safety planning and safety/infrastructure. **Application Deadline:** 1/15/2023

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Grants

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants support pre-disaster mitigation activities to build capacity to help identify mitigation actions and implement projects that reduce risks posed by natural hazards. Funding is specifically set **aside for resilient infrastructure projects for Tribal** communities. **Application Deadline: 1/27/2023**

Social and Economic Development Strategies Program-Tribes

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS Administration for Native Americans supports community-driven projects designed to grow local economies, strengthen Native American families, including the preservation of Native American cultures, and decrease the high rate of current challenges caused by the lack of community-based businesses, and social and economic infrastructure in Native American communities. **Application Deadline:** 3/31/2023

FY 2023 AmeriCorps State and National Native Nations Planning Grants

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps planning grants provide support to a grant recipient to develop an AmeriCorps program that will engage AmeriCorps members in implementing evidence-based interventions to solve community problems. **Application Deadline:** 4/5/2023

Water and Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and Colonias

U.S. Department of Agriculture

USDA Rural Development funds grants for water and waste disposal facilities and services on federally-

recognized tribal lands, colonias and rural areas that face significant health risks due to a lack of access to adequate, affordable water or waste disposal. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**

Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

U.S. Department of Agriculture

USDA Rural Development provides funding in the form of low-interest loans and grants to develop essential community facilities in eligible rural areas, including Federally Recognized Tribal Lands. Guaranteed Loan Options are also available. Application Deadline: Ongoing

Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants

U.S. Department of Agriculture

USDA Rural Development funds grants for eligible communities to prepare for or recover from an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water. **Application Deadline: Ongoing**

"To restrain our interpretation of the Constitution to the minds of dead white men fails to honor the breadth and abstraction of their commands and will make all of us less free.

The Kingdom of Antonin Scalia by Liza Batkin / The New Yorker

The world Scalia claimed to want was one with a robust democratic tradition and handcuffed judges who would keep their thoughts to themselves. But the Justices in the majority today, while repeating his cries, are doing precisely what Scalia claimed to loathe: they're ruling like kings. Instead of relying on broad formulations and an expansive view of history, though, they're using restraint as a weapon to get what they want. Scalia proposed that we take the crowns off judges. Now they're sitting on the heads of his inheritors."

https://www.heydaybooks.com/qa-with-deborah-a-miranda-on-the-10th-anniversary-edition-of-bad-indians-a-tribal-memoir/



The critically acclaimed mixed-genre chronicle of Native American survivance by poet-professor Deborah A. Miranda debuts in hardcover with over 60 pages of new material in honor of the book's 10th anniversary this Indigenous Peoples Day. The best-selling first edition of Miranda's revolutionary memoir—adopted widely by book clubs and classrooms across the nation—is a classic of Native American Literature and an indispensable entry point for anyone seeking a more just telling of US history.

Featuring never-before published essays and poetry, the **10th Anniversary Edition of** <u>Bad Indians:</u> <u>A Tribal Memoir</u> plumbs deeply into Indigenous displacement, genocide, resilience, and solidarity in a poetically rendered corrective to prevailing narratives of Native erasure. With dauntless emotional honesty, Miranda challenges the pedagogy of California Missions history, envisions

Native life through colonization, and reflects movingly on intergenerational legacies of colonial trauma and collective liberation.

It's been a decade since *Bad Indians* was first published. What gives the lessons of this book continued, or even deepened, urgency?

<u>Bad Indians</u> is a response to the erasure and silencing of California Indian experiences and history by colonial powers and cultural mythology—history books, tourism, the Catholic Church, the United States government, and educational institutions. Even as California Indian voices become stronger, challenges to Indigenous rights and tribal sovereignty keep coming. In the 2015 canonization of Junipero Serra, and in the absence of an accurate California history curriculum, we still see attempts to erase historical crimes—attempts often made by descendants of the very people and institutions that committed those crimes. In 2017, the California State Board of Education published a history and social science framework that did not mention Congress's funding of bounties for Indian deaths, or California governor Peter Burnett's open insistence on waging "a war of extermination" against California Indians. Obviously, we still have much work to do.

Many educators now teach your book in universities and even high schools. How have you've seen this book affect students?

One undergraduate told me, "I'm 20 years old, born and raised in California, and I've never heard any of this history about the Indigenous people in my own state. I never realized that my education has such huge holes in it!" I hear this story a lot; students feel the book is a wake-up call to ask more questions, demand better answers. One young Indigenous woman walked up to me after a reading at a university, handed me a folded note, said, "Thank you," and walked away. The note began, "It happened to me way before fourth grade." She went on to write about how reading pieces in this book peeled away layers of shame and gave her a new perspective about connections between colonization and contemporary sexual assault of Indian girls and women.

What hopes do you have for this book over the next ten years, and beyond?

I hope *Bad Indians* keeps motivating readers to educate themselves about the long-reaching effects of colonization in *everyone's* lives, and to act on that knowledge—whether that means supporting California Indian communities, cultures, and arts, or finding ways to heal themselves and their communities. I also hope the book encourages other young Indian people to see that yes, Indians *can* write poetry, fiction, essays, scholarship; that our own stories have value and meaning, that we can use language and art to mend the wounds caused by colonization that often keep us isolated from one another. This is what we need in order to form the community that nourishes our future.



Deborah A. Miranda

Deborah A. Miranda is an enrolled member of the Ohlone-Costanoan Esselen Nation of the Greater Monterey Bay Area in California. Deborah lives in Eugene, Oregon with her wife, writer Margo Solod, and a variety of rescue dogs. She is Professor of English emerita at Washington

and Lee University, where she taught literature of the margins and creative writing as the Thomas H. Broadus, Jr. Endowed Chair.

Her mixed-genre memoir *Bad Indians: A Tribal Memoir* received the 2015 PEN-Oakland Josephine Miles Literary Award, a Gold Medal from the Independent Publishers Association, and was short-listed for the William Saroyan Literary Award. She is also the author of four poetry collections: *Indian Cartography*, *The Zen of La Llorona*, *Raised by Humans*, and *Altar for Broken Things*. She is the co-editor of *Sovereign Erotics: A Collection of Two-Spirit Literature* and contributing editor of *When the Light of the World Was Subdued*, *Our Songs Came Through*. Photo by Margo Solod.

