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2.27.23

Lady Lakers are State Champs Snow US judge won't block huge lithium mine on Nevada-Oregon line San Jose State pushes to preserve Ukrainian history "Book Stop" kiosk - vending machine dispenses books; bringing books to library deserts Copyright Office rules artwork/images produced by AI tools cannot be copyrighted Majestic Wild Stallion Killed by Inept BLM Staffers P-22 Memorial Draws Thousands of Adoring Fans Library of Congress seeks temporary legislative analyst CAIED 40 Under 40 Awards Water board waives Delta rules that protect salmon Scholarships (A-H) with April 1 deadlines Tribal education is a matter of tribal survival



Lady Lakers do it!

As you hunker down for more snow, consider what life was once like in Bodie, California's quintessential ghost town. If there wasn't nearly \$100 million in gold to be torn out of the hills on the eastern side of Sierra, no one would have chosen to live there. It was not only one of California's remotest mining towns, it was among the coldest places anywhere in the country. In winter, snow would bury homes made of thin wooden boards, sometimes up to the roofs. Hundreds died from exposure and disease. Yet Bodie boomed, hosting as many as 8,000 residents along with more than 60 saloons to wash their worries away. In 1884, a local newspaper editor summed up the recipe for survival. "Winter is here," he wrote, "the snow part at least. A nice little cabin on Wood street. A winter's supply of grub; a few books, including a pack of cards; and half a barrel of whiskey will carry a person through until spring."



Bodie after a snowfall in an undated photo. (Huntington Digital Library)

And if you're tired of snow, google "White Winter, 1889-1990 or the 1909 snow in Las Vegas.

San Jose State pushes to preserve Ukrainian history

Almost a year ago, a San Jose State assistant professor spearheaded an effort to help her childhood library in Cherkasy, Ukraine. Her effort caught the attention of a volunteer group, and now they're racing to **digitize a 3,000-book collection of the nation's history** before it could potentially be destroyed in the war.

San Francisco's first "Book Stop" kiosk opened up on Treasure Island. The vending machine dispenses books and is meant to **bring books to library deserts.**

> **US Copyright Office** rules artwork and images produced using artificial intelligence tools cannot be copyrighted (<u>More</u>)

"History is one long processional of crazy ideas>" — Phil Knight

Majestic Wild Stallion Killed by Inept BLM Staffers

The Bureau of Land Management killed a beloved wild stallion near Mount Charleston, Nevada, for reasons that made no sense to anyone. By federal law, wild horses in Mount Charleston are supposed to be protected. Something must be done to stop inept<u>LEARN MORE</u> government agents from murdering these protected horses. double click on white box



P-22 Memorial Draws Thousands of Adoring Fans

On February 4, 2023, a mild sunny day in Los Angeles, thousands of people gathered at the famous Greek Theatre to honor the life and legacy of celebrity lion P-22 at what may be the



grandest memorial of its kind for a non-human animal. Sadly, P-22 was euthanized after a medical evaluation in December due to injuries from a lethal car strike combined with severe chronic diseases related to rodenticide poisons. Legislators, diplomats, and dignitaries donned the stage alongside performers and elementary school students to celebrate P-22's contributions to the LA community and beyond. P-22 brought people together and galvanized a movement to build the world's largest wildlife crossing over a busy highway to save his local species from extinction. <u>LEARN MORE</u>

JOBS & INTERNSHIPS HEBARY

Legislative Analyst (Temporary Position)

The Library of Congress is accepting applications for Legislative Analyst (Temporary Position), GS-12, until March 3, 2023.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) Office of Legislative Information Services (LIS) is seeking a Legislative Analyst. LIS is the organization within CRS and the Library of Congress that is mandated to produce legislative information for the United States Congress.

Responsibilities:

The Office of Legislative Information Services is the organization within CRS and the Library of Congress that produces legislative information for the United States Congress that is considered to be authoritative for Federal legislation: it is consulted widely by lawmakers, policymakers, academics, and members of the public who are seeking accurate, objective information on both new and amended Federal legislation.

The legislative analyst applies specialized knowledge in multiple subject areas (e.g., criminal law, environmental law and regulation, international law, etc.) and comprehensive knowledge of the operations, rules, procedures, and organization of the United States Congress to the analysis of Federal legislation. Using these analytical skills, the legislative analyst will write authoritative summaries of Federal legislation in assigned areas. These summaries are mandated by statute and are utilized as authoritative resources by lawmakers, policymakers, academics, and members of

the public who are seeking accurate, objective descriptions of both new and amended Federal legislation. Given the variable nature of workloads and congressional focus, successful legislative analysts are able to apply their critical skills to unfamiliar subject areas as needed.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities Expected:

- Ability to analyze and interpret legislative text.**
- Ability to conduct legislative research.**
- Ability to communicate in writing.**
- Knowledge of public policy areas.**
- Ability to plan and organize.
- Knowledge of the legislative process.
- Ability to communicate effectively other than in writing.

Minimum Qualifications:

Applicants must possess one year of specialized experience equivalent to at least the next lower level in the federal service (or at a comparable level of difficulty outside the federal service) and/or one full year of graduate level education.

Anticipated Start Date: March 27, 2023.

Location: Anywhere in the U.S. (remote job)

If you are interested in being considered, please submit an e-mail to Barbara

Perkins, <u>bperkins@crs.loc.gov</u>, with a cover letter, writing sample, and a resume that includes the start and end dates and number of hours per week for each work experience. Interviews may be held. RELOCATION EXPENSES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR THIS POSITION.

Click here for more information.

To see more current job and internship opportunities at the Library of Congress, <u>visit our careers</u> <u>site</u> and our <u>internship and fellowships site</u>.

Some times there is not enough time in the day.....and you can always tell when that is my day by all the little boo-boos in the Journals. Seems in Friday's edition (5404) the URL provided for Mr. Madison was that of Mr, Jefferson, so here are the corrections and on to Mr. Monroe!

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Thomas Jefferson%27s Eighth State of the Union Address https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/James Madison%27s First State of the Union address

Thanks to a careful reader....

James Monroe's First State of the Union Address (1817)

"From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie purchases have been made of lands on conditions very favorable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves.

By these purchases the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the State of Ohio, and to a part of that in the Michigan Territory and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the State of Georgia and an arrangement made by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole, of the land belonging to that tribe eastward of that river in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the State of Ohio along Lake Erie into the Michigan Territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the State of Indiana and the Illinois Territory to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the States and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile.

In this progress, which the rights of nature demand and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form and greater force of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort.

It is gratifying to know that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie were made with a view to individual ownership among them and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress whether other provision not stipulated by treaty ought to be made for these tribes and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States toward all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters to any extent will not be necessary, and the expense of attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of firearms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will therefore be requisite only in future along the coast and at some points in the interior connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns and the commerce of our great rivers, from the Bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labor be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious cases, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new States have been admitted into our Union to the west and south, and Territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land and the augmentation in its value be in like proportion.

The great increase of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should therefore derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first sale to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals.

Great capitalists will derive the benefit incident to their superior wealth under any mode of sale which may be adopted, but if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing at a low price vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them and not to the public. They would also have the power in that degree to control the emigration and settlement in such a manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object."

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/James_Monroe%27s_First_State_of_the_Union_Address

James Monroe's Second State of the Union Address

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/James_Monroe%27s_Second_State_of_the_Union_Address

In the mean time events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that Government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries, which it is presumed is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those Provinces to which the Spanish title extends the Government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the # of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those Provinces.

These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding on the one side the authority of Spain, and protected on the other by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practiced

various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate.

The invasion of Amelia Island last year by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers while in possession of the island as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theater of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it which menaced in its consequences the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly the United States, while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended.

In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed at an early period a connection with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land and in practicing on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment which, according to the rules of warfare practiced by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

edit

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add that in executing this order facts were disclosed respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain in authority there in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination and justified the confidence with which it inspired the savages that by those officers they would be protected.

A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligations of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object, that he should in effect accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated and of the protection on which they had relied in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was nevertheless no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the Government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their Government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there to deliver the posts - Pensacola unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it, and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola to terminate it by proving to the savages and their associates that they should not be protected even there, yet the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent; it is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shown to the Government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it, and regarding the losses we have sustained for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take with honor the course best calculated to do justice to the United States and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general, of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts- martial in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the minister plenipotentiary of Spain near this Government, and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid with the Government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

Edited

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and the Great and Little Osages north of the White River; with the tribes in the State of Indiana; with the several tribes within the State of Ohio and the Michigan Territory, and with the Chickasaws, by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois Territory and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of Yellow Stone River and at the Mandan village on the Missouri, and at the mouth of St. Peters on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries.

It can hardly be presumed while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that independent savage communities can not long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has almost invariably terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence as communities should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements."

CAIED 40 Under 40 Awards \$3,000

February 10, 2024 (don't know if this is a mistake) Awards Available: 5

- Scholarship Description
- Recognizing Native American citizens for outstanding leadership and community contributions annually. The 40 Under 40 is a prestigious award which recognizes 40 emerging American Indians from across Indian Country who have demonstrated leadership, initiative, and dedication and made significant contributions in business and/ or in their community. Nominee must have been between 18-39 years of age by January 1st of the year the scholarship is awarded.
- You may nominate more than one person for this scholarship and you may nominate yourself if you desire. You will need to submit a fully completed nomination form; Three (3) documents supporting the nominee (i.e. professional resume, reference letters, etc.); One (1) Color photograph of nominee (300 dpi jpg file); Official Tribal enrollment document mandatory. For more information or to apply, please visit the scholarship provider's website.

Water board waives Delta rules that protect salmon

https://enewspaper.eastbaytimes.com/infinity/ article_popover_share.aspx?guid=9e0fe716-bbdd-43d9-82fe-490d913b4074

From Minnesota to HBO series, Indigenous actor is bringing 'my people and my stories with me' https://www.startribune.com/minneapolis-actor-isabella-star-lablanc-wolves-jungle-true-detective-jodie-foster-tv-show-hbo-max/600253516/

Scholarships (A-H) with April 1 Deadlines

AALL Degree Candidate Scholarships	\$2,000	04/01/2023
AAUW Sacramento Scholarship	\$3,000	04/01/2023
Accounting & Financial Women's Alliance Foundation Scholarship	\$1,500	04/01/2023
ACF Bryan Cline Memorial Soccer Scholarship Program	\$800	04/01/2023
ACF James Ledwith Memorial Scholarship	\$2,000	04/01/2023
AFWA Paula Zanni Award	Varies	04/01/2023
Alan Lucas Educational Scholarships	\$1,500	04/01/2023
American Cancer Society Postdoctoral Fellowships	\$70,000	04/01/2023
American-Sandinavian Foundation Fellowships/Grants	\$10,000	04/01/2023
AMTIE Scholarships	Varies	04/01/2023
Audria M. Edwards Scholarship Fund	Varies	04/01/2023
Augustana University Hatterscheidt Scholarship	\$2,500	04/01/2023
Barbara J. Penny Community Service Scholarship	\$1,500	04/01/2023
BCG Impact Scholarship	\$2,500	04/01/2023
Belfer-Aptman Scholars Award for Dissertation Research	\$3,500	04/01/2023
Beverley Yip Scholarship	\$2,500	04/01/2023
Bill Countryman Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
Blind Service Association Scholarship	\$3,000	04/01/2023
Board of Directors Memorial Scholarships	\$1,500	04/01/2023
Bristol-Meyers Squibb Scholarship for Cancer Survivors	\$10,000	04/01/2023
Brown and Caldwell Women in Leadership Scholarship	\$5,000	04/01/2023
CCU Athletics Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
CEFS Economic Opportunity Corporation CSBG Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
Chao Family Foundation Scholarship	\$16,000	04/01/2023
Chicago Engineers Foundation Awards for Graduating HS Seniors	\$1,200	04/01/2023
Chicago Engineers' Foundation Incentive Award	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Chuck Peacock Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Church of the Brethren Nursing Scholarships	\$2,000	04/01/2023
CIEE College Study Abroad Scholarships	Varies	04/01/2023
CPA Endowment Fund of Illinois	Varies	04/01/2023

David Armanasco Scholarship	\$2,500	04/01/2023
David Arver Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
David West Memorial Scholarhsip	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Davis-Putter Scholarship	\$15,000	04/01/2023
DLA Linda Walge Penman Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Dr. W. Wesley Eckenfelder Scholarship	\$5,000	04/01/2023
Elizabeth Anne Ala Scholarship	\$2,000	04/01/2023
Empower Her Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Environmental Studies Scholarship	\$7,500	04/01/2023
Eula Mae Jett Scholarship Program	\$2,000	04/01/2023
Floyd E. McDonald Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
George A. Strait Minority Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
Georgia Association of Environmental Professionals Environmental Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Gerald W. & Edith F. Wallace Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
GFWC Women's Club of South County Scholarship	\$5,000	04/01/2023
Giana Foundation Scholarship	\$5,000	04/01/2023
GLCO Visionaries Scholarship	\$10,000	04/01/2023
Golden Apple Scholars of Illinois	\$23,000	04/01/2023
Goodyear STEM Career Day Scholarships	\$2,500	04/01/2023
GRCF Aim High Jerry Clay Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
GRCF Warner Norcross & Judd Paralegal and Legal Secretarial Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
Greater Kansas City Community Foundation 1.000 Dreams Scholarship	\$1,000	04/01/2023
Greentown Athletic Club J. Carl Brosch Scholarship	\$2,500	04/01/2023
Hawaii JiuJitsu Kimono Scholarship	Varies	04/01/2023
Hearing Impaired Scholarship	\$3,000	04/01/2023
Hedy Lamarr Achievement Award for Emerging Leaders in Entertainment Technology	\$10,000	04/01/2023
Heinlein Society Scholarships	\$4,000	04/01/2023
Herman and Katherine Peters Foundation Scholarship	\$20,000	04/01/2023
Herman J. Neal Scholarship	\$4,000	04/01/2023

https://ictnews.org/news/tribal-education-is-a-matter-of-cultural-survival