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Joshua Tree

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Baamewaawaagizhigokwe, "Woman of the Sound the Stars Make Rushing Through the Sky"

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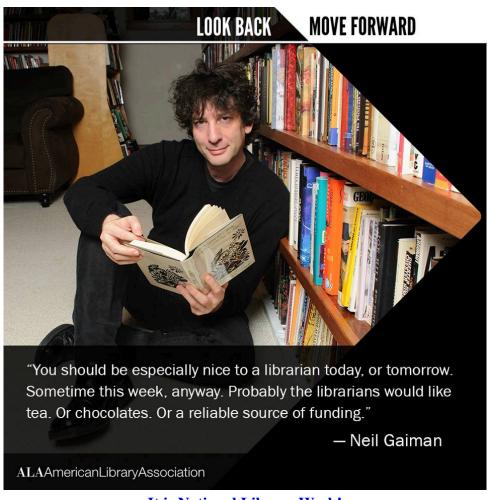
Gary Larson Panel

Carlene Pacheco Wins National RISE Award

Duck Valley History Videos

Auston Jones Music by Prolific the Rapper and a Tribe Called Red

Mineral Couty School District Job Fair



It is National Library Week!

How the Environmental Movement Can Find Its Way Again Author and essayist Charles Eisenstein writes:

"A central theme of my book on climate is that if we are to focus our attention on a single substance, it should be not carbon dioxide but water. Beyond greenhouse effects, water is crucial in the ways the world maintains conditions for life to thrive.

One function of water is as a vehicle of heat transport, part of the physiology of this living planet. Please watch this brand new <u>animated video</u> about how plants influence local and global temperatures through the movement of water.

This video, along with companion pieces on the <u>biotic pump</u> and <u>hydrology</u>, comes from an emerging understanding among many environmentalists that we have made a scientific, strategic, rhetorical, and political error by reducing the ecological crisis to climate, and the climate crisis to carbon. Earth is best understood as a living being with a complex physiology, whose health depends on the health of her constituent organs. Her organs are the forests, the wetlands, the grasslands, the estuaries, the reefs, the apex predators, the keystone species, the soil, the insects, and indeed every intact ecosystem and every species on earth. If we continue to degrade them, drain them, cut them, poison them, pave them, and kill them, earth will die a death of a million cuts. She will die of organ failure—regardless of the levels of greenhouse gases.

That is why, if I may be so bold as to make a prediction, that we will see increasingly dramatic derangement of weather patterns over the next few years. Indeed it has already begun. Floods, droughts, fires, anomalous heat, cold, wet, and dry at the wrong time of year will intensify—even in the absence of significant global warming. Such is already the case. I'm sure you've noticed. The weather has been weird the last few years; in some places, devastatingly so. Yet, global temperatures (according to the most reliable measure, satellite measurements of the lower troposphere) are about what they were in 2016. The overall trend since measurements began is definitely a warming trend (about 0.13 degrees per decade), but it has not been accelerating.

Herein lies the strategic error. Having hitched the environmental wagon to the global warming horse, what happens if the horse stops running? It won't mean that our environmental problems will have been solved. It won't mean the crisis has been averted, if temperatures stop rising. That is because the core of the crisis is not warming, it is ecocide—the killing of ecosystems, the killing of life.

The video and its companion videos illustrate clearly some of the ways this happens. Destroying soil and plant life, and all the other ecological actors they nourish and depend on, leads directly to flood-drought cycles that then get blamed on global warming. The complex, homeostatic feedback loops that maintain stability unravel. The loss of the Amazon can bring drought to Colorado. The loss of rainforests in Borneo and Sumatra might cause drought in China. The loss of the Congo causes floods in Nigeria. Everything is connected to everything else. Read more: How the Environmental Movement Can Find Its Way Again

Intern with NICC

Looking for unique skills to add to your resume? Interested in global affairs or meeting new people? Join the Northern Nevada International Center as an Intern!

NNIC is accepting applications* for our 2023 summer internship program. From May to August** gain valuable experience in the field of public diplomacy: from proposal writing to tailored research, cross-cultural communication skills, and more! We are committed to educating and engaging the next generation of citizen diplomats.

*Applicants must be undergraduate university students; if you are a high school student wishing to apply, please reach out to Dr. Carina Black at chlack@unn.edu.

**Internships at the Northern Nevada International Center are unpaid but can be completed for course credit. Successful applicants will be expected to commit to a minimum of 10 hours per week. Please note that successful applicants will also be expected to be in Reno during summer 2023 for their internship program.

For more information and/or to apply, visit our website or contact NNIC at





National Crime Victims' Rights Week Engagement Meeting

As part of elevating the voices of survivors and engaging them to effect change, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are hosting a hybrid stakeholder engagement event on April 25th, 2023 to better serve victims of environmental crime. DOJ and EPA invite you to participate in this interactive discussion about

how to close the gap in providing services and compensation to victims of environmental crimes. Registration closes April 20th, 2023.

Keynote speakers include:

- Vanita Gupta, Associate Attorney General, U.S. DOJ
- David Uhlmann, Deputy Assistant Administrator and nominee for Assistant Administrator, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, U.S. EPA

Details for this hybrid event (in person and via Zoom):

Date: April 25th, 2023 **Time:** 1:00PM – 4:00PM ET

Location: EPA East, 1201 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20460

Registration is <u>REQUIRED</u>. Zoom link will be sent following registration.

Please note that in-person attendance is located at a federal building and will require security screening, so please allow for extra time if attending in person. It is recommended that you arrive no later than 12PM ET.

If you or the representative for your organization requires language interpretation services, please contact Mary Brody no later than April 20th, 2023. We will try to accommodate your request and will contact you with the logistical information for Zoom participation. Unfortunately, we cannot offer foreign language interpretation in person, only on ZOOM. American Sign Language will be available in person and on Zoom.

If you have any questions that you would like to submit in advance, please include those in your email registration. Also, feel free to submit any questions about the event to either <u>Angela Green</u> or <u>Mary Brody</u>.

We hope that you can join us for this important event. We thank you for the work you do to support crime victims.

Background:

Each April we celebrate National Crime Victims' Rights Week, the annual nationwide observance coordinated by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), which is designed to promote victims' rights, educate the public about victims' rights, protections and services, and honor crime victims and those who advocate on their behalf. This year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week is April 23 - 29, 2023, and the theme is "Survivor Voices: Elevate. Engage. Effect Change."

Crime victims are important in environmental crimes investigations and prosecutions. The Environmental Crime Victim Assistance Program introduced in April 2022 by the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the EPA is an important part of elevating the voices of environmental crime victims to better engage them and effect change. To better serve victims of environmental crime, DOJ and EPA invite you to participate in an interactive discussion about how to close the gap in providing services and compensation to victims of environmental crimes. This event will also provide you with a better understanding of who the victims of such crimes are and the relationships between environmental crime and environmental justice.

World Economic Forum

Which cultural practices has UNESCO added to its list this year?

Learn about UNESCO world heritage sites: http://ow.ly/HKWf50NB0U7 @UNESCO



https://www.northernnewsnow.com > 2023 > 04 > 14 > man-reels-102-pound-prehistoric-river-monster

Man reels in 102-pound prehistoric river monster

Robert Murphy recently caught a massive **102**-pound paddlefish while fishing on the Upper White **River**. (Arkansas Game and Fish Commission) By Jordan Gartner



Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site

Today we'll learn about Baamewaawaagizhigokwe, or "Woman of the Sound the Stars Make Rushing Through the Sky," or Jane Johnston Schoolcraft, as we continue to celebrate #NationalPoetryMonth. Many historians consider her the first known Native American English literary writer.

Jane Johnston Schoolcraft was born in 1800 in Sault Ste. Marie in what is now Michigan. Her mother, who was Ojibwe, was an important political leader and her father, who was Scottish-Irish, was a fur trapper. They were important leaders in the local Ojibwa and Euro-American communities. Jane learned the Ojibwe language & culture from her mother & had access to her father's English library, where she learned about written English literature. She wrote her own works in both languages and translated Ojibwa works into English, likely being the first person to do so. In 1823, she married Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, also a writer, and US Indian Agent in the Michigan Territory for some time. They had four children together. Her writing, which was mostly private, included a homemade literary magazine circulated only between herself & her husband.

Even though she was born much later, her life contained multiple parallels to Schuyler's with her father working in the fur trade industry as Schuyler once did, and her husband serving as a US Indian Agent, similar to Schuyler's position of Commissioner for Indian Affairs.

She died in 1842, after experiencing frequent bouts of illness for several years. Today, she is recognized as a poet, translator, and storyteller. Her poems have been published in both Ojibwe and English, with some set to music.

You can read her poem, "To the Pine Tree," translated by Maragret Noodin, here:

Zhingwaak! Zhingwaak! Ingii-ikid, - Pine! Pine! I said,

Weshki waabamag zhingwaak – The one I see, the pine

Dagoshinaan neyab, endanakiiyaan. – I return back, to my homeland.

Zhingwaak, zhingwaak nos sa! – The pine, the pine my father!

Azhigwa gidatisaanan – Already you are colored

Gaagige wezhaawashkozid. – Forever you are green

Mii sa naa azhigwa dagoshinaang – So we already have arrived

Bizindamig ikeyaamban – Listen in that direction

Geget sa, niminwendam – Certainly I am happy

Miinwaa, waabandamaan - And I see

Gii-ayaad awiiya waabandamaan niin - He was there I saw it myself

Zhingwaak, zhingwaak nos sa! – The pine, the pine my father!

Azhigwa gidatisaanan. – Already you are colored.

Gaawiin gego, gaa-waabanda'iyan – Nothing, you did show me

Dibishkoo, ezhi-naagwasiinoon – Like that, the way it looks

Zhingwaak wezhaawashkozid – Pine he is green.

Wiin eta gwanaajiwi wi – He is beautiful

Gaagige wezhaawashkozid. – Forever he is the green one.

Andrew Jackson's First State of the Union Address 4 December 1829

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without legislative aid the Executive can not obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund, which originally amounted to \$100,000, and has recently been invested in United States 3% stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have at the same time lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy, and the Indians in general, receding farther and farther to the west, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians, which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances the question presented was whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions. The Constitution declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State" without the consent of its

legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there.

Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our Federal Union as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits, which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter and subsequently recognized in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress.

There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent government within their State? And unless they did would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the six Nations within her borders to declare itself an independent people under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed, and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants to preserve for a while their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the resources of the savage doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware is fast over-taking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the States does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States, whose limits they could control. That step can not be retraced. A State can not be dismembered by Congress or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those States and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and a regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question whether something can not be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much-injured race.

As a means of effecting this end I suggest for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it, each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization, and, by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary, for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that if they remain within the limits of the States they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience as individuals they will without doubt be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that in this state of things claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will ere long become merged in the mass of our population.

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

You're Invited to the Event

Promising Practices on Effectively Engaging Local Elected Officials - Yes WIOA Can!

Register Now

This webinar serves as technical assistance (TA) for local workforce development (LWDB) board directors and staff, community partners and key stakeholders to learn how LWDBs and local elected officials can establish strong relationships and determine mutual goals.

The Next Level Now (NLN) Collaborative is an initiative by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (DOL ETA) who provides TA to the workforce system.

Local elected officials play a critical role in advancing workforce development in their communities, especially as related to infrastructure needs and the workforce as related to those needs. From appointing Local Board members to setting priorities for use of WIOA, leveraging workforce funding, electing business engagement, and providing leadership, local elected officials contribute to the success of both businesses needing skilled workers and workers seeking skills and good jobs. This webinar will include discussion about leveraging key strategies and promising practices to establish and maintain relationships with local elected officials to work collaboratively, ultimately creating ambassadors who help promote and advance workforce development in the local area and region.

This webinar will be followed up with a Roundtable discussion with additional presenters and related topics for Engaging Local Elected Officials.

Presenter(s):

Melanie Anderson, Executive Vice President, National Association of Workforce Boards (NAWB) Kim Parker-Llerenas, Executive Director, Willamette Workforce Partnership Lisa Patt McDaniel, Chief Executive Officer, Workforce Development Board of Central Ohio

Moderator(s): Robin Fernkas, Deputy Administrator, Office of Workforce Investment, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

Date: Thursday, April 27, 2023 Time: 1:00 PM-2:00 PM ET

Length: 1 hour

Registration for this event is limited and seating is on a first-come, first-served basis; please register today.

Register Now

Located in the heart of South America, Bolivia contains the largest lithium deposits in the world – an enviable position, in many countries' eyes, as the market for electric vehicles takes off. Though EVs emit fewer greenhouse gases than fuel-powered vehicles, their batteries require more minerals – especially lithium, which is also used to make batteries for smartphones and computers. Unlike its neighbors Chile and Argentina, Bolivia has yet to become a major player in the global lithium market.



Bob Tregilus I call this the "Gary Larson Panel." Where I'm standing there are petroglyphs that look like sunglasses, a guy flying a hang glider, and other whimsical images. I usually loath any attempt to decipher rock art--because we're not of the culture that created them--but this panel often makes me think that kids were doodling where I'm standing while an adult made the more refined images on the left side of the panel. I think I might try to climb up that draw to the canyon rim on this upcoming trip to canyon country.

Nevada Indian Commission

<u>Carlene Pacheco (Fallon Pauite-Shoshone) the Indian Education Liaision for Churchill County High School - Home of the Greenwave, has won the National RISE Award.</u>



3:00 / 17:52 Wild Horse Dam Spills over 2017, Drone Footage click on pic to play



6:07 Now playing

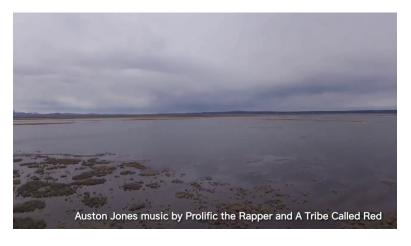
<u>Duck Valley History, part 1 by Lance Owyhee (2018)</u> 1.8K views 5 years ago

Edge of Discovery



5:26 Now playing

<u>Duck Valley Shoshone Paiute Tribe Project CH 203 - click on pic and rock out Ella Gaston</u>



click on photo



Old Indigenous Photos

Martin Sensmeier (born June 27, 1985) is an American actor and model. Of Alaska Native and European-American descent, he is known for playing various Native American roles. He starred in the 2016 remake The Magnificent Seven and had a recurring role as "Wanahton" in the HBO television series Westworld (2018). More recently, he has played a physical therapist in the TV series Yellowstone and a Comanche warrior named Sam in the prequel 1883, both directed by Taylor Sheridan.

He is expected to star in the biopic Bright Path: The Jim Thorpe Story, expected to go into production in mid-2021. Sensmeier would be the first indigenous person to play the star athlete, who was Sac and Fox and won two Olympic gold medals in 1912.

