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Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah Wilderness Study Area

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Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF

Berkeley think tank might be the most controversial climate nonprofit you've never heard of

California tribe gives Sundance \$4M to support Indigenous filmmakers

Northern Arapaho men giving a demonstration of a Wolf Dance

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Inslee rebuffs tribes seeking relief after WA climate laws boost gas prices

Germany hands over two Indigenous masks to Columbia as it reappraises the past

61st Annual BigFoot Daze



Milky Way over Mono Lake

“One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world.”

— Malala Yousafzai

June 13 Comments to White House Environmental Justice Advisory Committee

Principal Man Ian Zabarte

Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians

Treaty of Ruby Valley (Consolidated Treaty Series Vol. 127 1863)

Principal Man Ian Zabarte

Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians

P.O. Box 46301, Las Vegas, NV 89114

I am Principal Man Ian Zabarte of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians, Secretary of State of the Western Shoshone National Council. Our country stretches from the Mojave Desert in the south to the Snake River in the north defined by the Treaty of Ruby Valley, the only ratified treaty in California and Nevada that is in full force and effect.

We have made extensive comments to federal agencies, protested with tens of thousands of people and brought lawsuits over many decades to address the abuse, hazards and threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear waste and uranium—that both, disproportionately and adversely affect the Shoshone people.

We love our horses. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management blamed Western Shoshone livestock for destruction of the land caused by nuclear weapons testing then, confiscated our livestock, destroying our livestock economy guaranteed by treaty as, “hunters and herdsman.”

Shoshone people bear an involuntary disproportionate burden of radiation exposure risk downwind from the secret Nevada National Security Site where the proposed Yucca Mountain high-level nuclear waste repository is proposed. We have the only ownership contention in Yucca Mountain licensing at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Docket 63-001. The Department of Energy secretly occupies and uses Western Shoshone property yet, cannot prove ownership required for licensing 10 CFR 60.121 because Western Shoshone Indian title remains unextinguished. There has been no explicit act of Congress to diminish or extinguish Indian title to 30 million acres owned by the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians. The treaty is the tool for justice. We need the President to create a Shoshone homeland under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ruby Valley, so we have a safe place to live, grow and develop. We need federally funded projects to prove ownership.

In 1990, the Department of Energy created “cultural triage” employed to dismantle our living lifeways in relation to Yucca Mountain. Cultural triage is defined as, “the forced choice decision-making by and ethnic group to a development project.” Cultural triage features are it is forced upon ethnic Native Americans for development.” The pattern and practice of the Department of Energy and coordinate agencies inflict conditions intended to bring about the destruction of Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians, violating peremptory norms in International Law and the Proxmiere Act in 1988--18 USC 1091--GENOCIDE , and the 2009 Human Rights Enforcement Act.

Origin is important. Shoshone individuals must be followed for health consequences. We need federal agencies collaboration, research funding, monitoring, surveillance and registries for Shoshone downwinders.

Andrews County Texas Holtec facility is licensed for high-level nuclear waste from commercial reactors. The waste sent to Texas will be stranded and abandoned there without robust environmental regulations because the Yucca Mountain site will not be licensed.

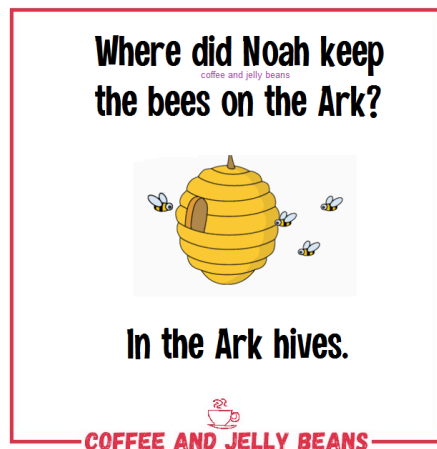
Finally, nuclear weapons are illegal under the new international law, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, that entered into force January on 22, 2021. We can protect our environment, our Mother Earth, by ending our obsession with nuclear weapons of mass destruction and by joining the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons currently before Congress as H. Res 77.

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**Northern Wisconsin town will pay Native American tribe \$22K to keep reservation roads open for another month**

<https://www.foxnews.com/us/northern-wisconsin-town-pay-native-american-tribe-22k-reservation-roads-open-another-month>

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The Conversation American Indians forced to attend boarding schools as children are more likely to be in poor health as adults

Research reveals what generations of tribes know firsthand: that forced assimilation and unhealthy conditions at compulsory boarding schools takes a permanent toll. American Indians attended compulsory boarding schools in the 1900s or have relatives who did. My family is no different. Three generations of Running Bears – my grandparents, parents and those from my own generation – attended these residential schools over a period stretching from approximately 07. <https://news.yahoo.com/american-indians-forced-attend-boarding-123748479.html>



Scholarships with July 17-31 Deadlines

Donovan Kayne Lujan Memorial Fund Scholarship	\$2,500	07/17/2023
Joy Cappel Scholarship	\$2,500	07/20/2023
MWISM Foundation Scholarship	\$4,000	07/20/2023
Excellence in Character Scholarship	\$500	07/21/2023
Jacqueline Duty Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	07/22/2023
The Phyliss J. McCarthy Scholarship for Excellence in Writing	\$1,000	07/23/2023
Carolyn Wilson Dialysis Patient Scholarship	\$5,000	07/28/2023
Community Services Block Grants Scholarships for Chicago Residents	\$5,000	07/28/2023
Adam Charles Ports Foundation Scholarship	\$1,000	07/31/2023
AKC Humane Fund John D. Spurling Scholarship	\$2,000	07/31/2023
Barbara Caras Memorial Scholarship for Film Studies	\$2,000	07/31/2023
Beta Sigma Psi University of Nebraska Lincoln Scholarship	\$1,000	07/31/2023
Beth E. Marcus Scholarship Fund	\$1,000	07/31/2023
Cavalier Trail Riding Club Scholarship	\$500	07/31/2023
Chaffin Luhana Foundation Anti-Distracted Driving Scholarship Essay Contest	\$2,500	07/31/2023
Emily's Light CF Foundation Scholarship	\$3,000	07/31/2023
Empower College Scholarships Program	\$20,000	07/31/2023
ForEverglades Scholarships	\$30,000	07/31/2023
Hearts for Community Service	\$5,000	07/31/2023
Kids' Chance of Michigan Scholarship Program	\$7,500	07/31/2023
Louder Than Ever Scholarship	\$1,000	07/31/2023
Minecraft Scholarship	\$2,000	07/31/2023
PHF Reagan Sloane Shanley Scholarship	\$10,000	07/31/2023
Platt Family Scholarship Prize Essay Contest	\$1,500	07/31/2023
Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club Scholarships	Varies	07/31/2023
Secular Activist Scholarships	\$2,000	07/31/2023
Texas Tech University Transfer Scholarships	\$7,500	07/31/2023
Thomas H. Macbride Leadership Scholarship	\$10,000	07/31/2023
Virginia Tuition Assistance Grant Program	Varies	07/31/2023
Walkin' Pets Veterinarian & Rehab/Vet Tech Scholarships	\$1,000	07/31/2023
WWF Conservation Leadership Award	\$5,000	07/31/2023

OsasVlog

In 1653, Spanish explorers found the ruins of what appeared to be a Meso American step pyramid in what is now modern South Carolina. Though the site was far beyond the borders of any known American indigenous populations, it was also of a smaller size than existing

Meso American structures and bore an unrecognized form of glyphic decoration.

Local natives were familiar with the structure but knew nothing about it.

The Spaniards sought to disassemble the building as a heathen relic and did so, brick by brick, salvaging the materials to construct their own nearby settlement.

Deconstruction halted, however, when one brick was uncovered at the core of the structure, carved entirely of black glass. The stone, approximately two feet by three, was impossible to move or even budge by any man or animal.

Attempts were made to dig the stone out from beneath, but excavation revealed that it extended indefinitely into the earth. In frustration, the captain of the explorers fired a glancing blow off of the surface of the stone. The obsidian block was undamaged, but moments after the blow had struck, it silently retracted downwards, sliding downward into a hole that quickly collapsed inward on itself, burying the retreating obsidian column.

The Spaniards interpreted this as an evil omen and abandoned the site, never to return.

Lessons: some things are not meant to be destroyed

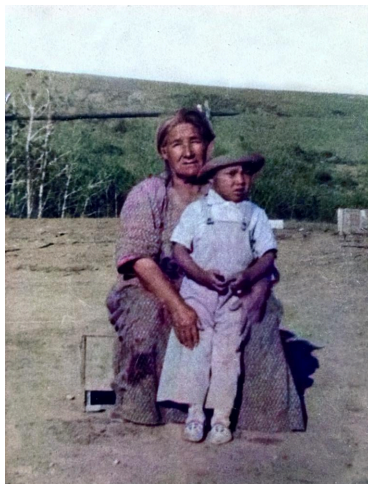


What does a 'pathbreaking' federal decision to revoke a NewRange mine permit in Minnesota mean for tribes and industry? | MinnPost

<https://www.minnpost.com/greater-minnesota/2023/06/what-does-a-pathbreaking-federal-decision-to-revoke-a-newrange-mine-permit-in-minnesota-mean-for-tribes-and-industry/>

[Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF](#)

Mary Traversie Dupris Talks and her grandson Blaine Clown Sr. Mary graduated from Hampton College in Virginia and became the Lakota's first teacher on the Cheyenne Reservation. She was also an interpreter. In 1920 the government wanted to look into her son-in-law Edward's grandmother's family through a probate hearing. They wanted to find out if we were the actual Crazy Horse family and that scared us. She was the interpreter. She helped keep the family safe by keeping the government off balance by telling them that our family was not the Crazy Horse family that they suspected. The backstory to this hearing was the government had taken back 320 acres of Waglula (known under his ration name as Woman's Breast at the time) and Red Leggins 640 acres allotment of land and given it to a non-Lakota family named Purdy. So our grandmother Red Leggins land suddenly became half as large. The reason they gave was that she had not put her land to "good use" ...meaning she had not proven herself to be a successful farmer. Our family saw that this only happened to our Lakota families and not to the non-Lakota families, some non-Lakota of which did little farming or none on their land. Also Crazy Horse's brother Makah or Peter Wolf had been murdered in 1918 after he had publicly proclaimed he was Crazy horse's brother. That was just two years prior to this hearing. So we knew they were looking for us and Mary through her interpreting made sure that the government walked away thinking we were not the Crazy Horse family. That way we could continue to live. We did not reveal our actual identity until 2000. This is just a thumbnail snippet from our oral history book "Crazy Horse the Lakota Warrior's Life and Legacy". Link found here: <https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-lakota...>



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**This Berkeley think tank might be the most controversial climate nonprofit you've never heard of. ([SF Chronicle](#))**  
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California tribe gives Sundance \$4M to support Indigenous filmmakers
<https://www.ksl.com/article/50667505/california-tribe-gives-sundance-4m-to-support-indigenous-filmmakers>

[Native North American Indian - Old Photos -](#)

Northern Arapaho men giving a demonstration of a Wolf Dance, in front of a wooden dance house near St. Stephens on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming - 1923



EPA Launches Nationwide Series of Community Lead Awareness Sessions

As part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s efforts to protect communities from childhood lead exposure and advance environmental justice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing a series of free educational sessions on the dangers of lead and ways to reduce and prevent lead exposure. These sessions are based on the [Lead Awareness Curriculum](#), an adaptable resource to protect communities from potential lead exposure, and will be held in English and Spanish. “We know that children living below the poverty level or in older housing are at a higher risk of exposure to lead,” **said Assistant Administrator for the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Michal Freedhoff**. “We’re proud to partner with communities that face elevated risks from lead exposure to create healthier homes for children to thrive.”

Throughout 2023, EPA will host educational sessions in several communities that are especially vulnerable to lead exposure, reflecting the agency’s commitment to promoting environmental justice in parts of the country disproportionately impacted by lead, as described in the [Agency-wide Lead Strategy](#) released in November 2022. The initiative also supports the Lead Strategy’s commitment to using various methods — including the development of new and improved outreach materials — to reduce lead exposure and educate communities on the risks of lead exposure.

EPA will work with community partners to host two types of community lead awareness sessions:

1. **“Understanding Lead” sessions for community members:** EPA invites members of the general public to learn about lead, its impacts, actions to reduce and prevent lead exposure and the importance of testing children’s blood lead levels. Parents, grandparents, community leaders, Tribal leaders, child care workers, healthcare providers, youth (ages 12 and up) and anyone else interested in learning more about lead are invited to attend.

2. **“Train-the-Trainer” sessions for community leaders:** These sessions equip community leaders — with or without prior knowledge about lead — to educate their communities about lead and preventing lead exposure using the Lead Awareness Curriculum.

In early 2023, EPA began piloting the series with sessions in Tribal communities, an EPA Superfund site and other disadvantaged communities. Today, EPA is launching the series with “Understanding Lead” and “Train-the-Trainer” sessions in Washington, D.C., with several more sessions scheduled in multiple communities across the U.S. A full list of upcoming sessions, including instructions for registering, are [available on EPA’s website](#).

The sessions will supplement EPA’s [local lead training and outreach initiative](#), which has been implemented in 22 communities across the U.S. and Puerto Rico in 2021 and 2022. Through its training and outreach initiative in 2021 and 2022, EPA helped 512 contractors obtain lead-safe certification and educated 871 participants nationwide about lead and how to protect themselves, their loved ones and their communities from lead exposure.

[Learn more about EPA’s upcoming community lead awareness sessions.](#)

WRRC 2023 Annual Conference

July 11 – 12, 2023

The University of Arizona Student Union
Grand Ballroom, Tucson, AZ

Don’t wait to register for the WRRC 2023 Annual Conference! Discounted Early Bird registration closes on June 14.

Thanks to the generosity of our conference sponsors, Early Bird registration for this year’s multi-day conference is only \$110 (\$65 for a single day). Beginning June 15, the rate will increase to \$130 (\$75 for a single day). We are also pleased to offer a \$30 Student registration rate. For those who cannot make it to Tucson, we are offering Free non-interactive livestreaming of the event. This year’s conference program aims to address the pressing water resources challenges currently facing Arizona and the region by bringing forward ideas that offer pathways to water security for all. Held in person July 11–12 at the UArizona Student Union in Tucson, the two-day program features over 50 speakers and presenters to cover a diverse range of panel discussions, keynotes, and poster presentations. Day 1 will conclude with an evening reception where attendees can continue their conversations while enjoying some refreshments and a non-hosted bar. We invite you to join us to engage in robust solutions-focused discussions. Check out the draft agenda and register today. We hope to see many of you in Tucson this July!

[Conference Agenda](#)
[More Info](#)

These National Parks Are Hosting Stargazing Festivals in 2023

As more areas grow brighter with light pollution, national parks across the country have become dark-sky havens
Sarah Kuta, Daily Correspondent



Bryce Canyon is one of several national parks hosting stargazing and astronomy festivals this year. NPS / Keith Moore

As [light pollution gets worse](#), public lands are some of the last remaining places to easily gaze at stars or [catch a glimpse](#) of luminous meteor showers. National parks, in particular, are making a push to [get certified](#) as havens for sky watching by the International Dark Sky Association, and they even host events designed to get travelers excited about astronomy.

This year, several national parks are holding stargazing festivals, also known as “star parties,” to help take advantage of their inky-black skies. Even if you can’t make it to these specifically, many national parks offer regular [stargazing events](#) throughout the year—or, at the very least, they offer [online tips](#) for successfully peering up at the cosmos within their bounds.

If you’re curious to know how your favorite park stacks up in terms of light pollution, the National Park Service has created an [interactive map](#) that shows brightness measurements across the country. And if you’re planning a park trip, you may consider timing it with one of these special, star-focused events.

Grand Canyon National Park — June 10–17

Encompassing some of the country’s most remote, rugged terrain, Grand Canyon National Park is hosting its annual “[star party](#)” this month. Park officials are organizing events on both the north and south rims, such as ranger-led constellation tours, lectures and photography workshops. Travelers can learn about how the Hopi and Navajo peoples interpret the night sky, as well as hear from NASA scientists Julie McEnery and Aaron Yazzie.

Bryce Canyon National Park — June 14–17

Situated in southern Utah, Bryce Canyon earned its [dark-sky designation](#) in 2019. Though most travelers visit to see its rich, reddish-orange rock formations known as “[hoodoos](#)” during daylight hours, the 35,835-acre park is also an ideal place to stay up late. This year, its [annual astronomy festival](#) includes guided stargazing sessions, lectures and “star stories” presentations, family-friendly activities and even a performance by strings musicians in the northern Arizona-based [Dark Sky Quartet](#).

Badlands National Park — July 14–16

Put South Dakota on your travel bucket list and pay a visit to Badlands National Park, which

protects fossil beds and mysterious geologic formations like [clastic dikes](#) and [sod tables](#). Its remote location means there isn't much light pollution to speak of here, and the upcoming [astronomy festival](#)—held in partnership with the NASA South Dakota Space Grant Consortium—helps travelers make the most of the darkness. Organizers are still working out this year's schedule, but past events have included a guided walk through a scale-model solar system, equipment demonstrations, guest speakers and observations with **special solar telescopes**.

Shenandoah National Park — August 11–13

Conveniently located within a day's drive from [two-thirds](#) of Americans, Shenandoah National Park's [night sky festival](#) is a low-lift way to dabble in astronomy if you're at all curious. The nearly 200,000-acre park, located among the Blue Ridge Mountains in north-central Virginia, will host ranger talks, public stargazing sessions, lectures, presentations and activities for kids. Staffers are still working on this year's full schedule, but past events have covered topics ranging from space weather to nocturnal creatures.

Great Basin National Park — September 14–16

Great Basin is one of the least crowded national parks—in 2021, it received [around 145,000 visitors](#)—making it the perfect place to ponder the mysteries of the cosmos. The 77,000-acre park, located in far eastern Nevada, is also home to the only research-grade observatory in a national park, the Great Basin Observatory. Its annual [astronomy festival](#) is scheduled for this fall and includes guest speakers, constellation talks, observatory tours and a photography workshop. During the festival's unique “Art in the Dark” program, participants will get to paint in low-light conditions and experiment with how their eyes perceive color.

Joshua Tree National Park — October 13–14

Venture to Southern California to marvel at the stars and planets at Joshua Tree National Park, which, as the [International Dark Sky Association](#) notes, is the “nearest convenient place to go stargazing under a relatively dark sky” for the 18 million people who live in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Joshua Tree became an official dark sky park in 2017, and each year, it hosts a [night sky festival](#) in the fall. As luck would have it, this year's dates overlap with an annular “ring of fire” solar eclipse. From Joshua Tree, the moon will [appear to obscure](#) between 70 and 80 percent of the sun.

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**Indigenous Minnesotans, advocates celebrate U.S. Supreme Court ruling on Indian Child Welfare Act** <https://www.startribune.com > indigenous-minnesotans-advocates-celebrate-u-s-supreme-court-ruling->

### **Supreme Court upholds Indigenous child welfare law**

TodayThe U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Indian Child Welfare Act Thursday, to the surprise of many. Tribal leaders and advocates are calling the decision a win for tribal sovereignty. The federal law prioritizes placing Indigenous children within their tribe when adopted or in the foster care system. It was challenged in court as a discriminatory ...

**<https://www.boisestatepublicradio.org > news > 2023-06-16 > supreme-court-upholds-indigenous-child-welfare-law>**

## Protecting Native Americans (400 Years Late)



(Yasin Ozturk via Getty Images)

Ever since the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*, the country's view of the Supreme Court has largely taken on a more negative light, so it's always nice to hear some good news coming out of the highest court in the land. [On Thursday, the court upheld federal protections for Native American children](#) that gives preference to Native Americans seeking to foster or adopt Native American children, helping to prevent removal from their tribal communities. The court ruled 7-2 in the decision that tribal leaders, Democrats, and Native Americans across the country have applauded.

The court, in a ruling authored by Justice Amy Coney Barrett, said that while the challengers had sued the federal government, it was the states that enforce the preference provisions and place the children into homes. The challengers had argued that preference provisions violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment by discriminating on the basis of race, and Justice Brett Kavanaugh was eager to note that the court wasn't necessarily decided on whether or not that was the case and that it was a "serious" question to consider at another time.

[In a joint statement](#), the Cherokee Nation principal chief Chuck Hoskin Jr., Morongo Band of Mission Indians chairman Charles Martin, Oneida Nation chairman Tehassi Hill, and Quinault Indian Nation president Guy Capoeman called it a "major victory for Native tribes, children, and the future of our culture and heritage." The ruling marks the second time this month that the court has protected minority groups, following the ruling last week to reaffirm a key part of the Voting Rights Act, but affirmative action in college admissions is up next, so many are holding their breath for that outcome as well.



### [Inslee rebuffs tribes seeking relief after WA climate laws boost gas prices](#)

Gov. Jay Inslee rebuffed a request from the Lummi Nation and other Native American tribes for an exemption from climate laws that have driven ...

Associated Press

### [Germany hands over 2 Indigenous masks to Colombia as it reappraises the past](#)

Germany handed over to Colombia on Friday two masks made by the Indigenous Kogi people that had been in a Berlin museum's collection for more than a century, another step in the

country's restitution of cultural artifacts as European nations reappraise their colonial-era past. The wooden "sun masks," which date back to the mid-15th century, were handed over at the presidential palace during a visit to Berlin by Colombian President Gustavo Petro. The decision to restitute them follows several years of contacts between Berlin's museum authority and Colombia, and an official Colombian request last year for their return.

# 61st ANNUAL BIGFOOT DAZE

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