

**Journal #5495 from sdc 7.3.23**

*Six Nations Meet with Continental Congress*

*Supreme Court strikes down student loan forgiveness/affirmative action*

*Biden announces new plan to forgive student loans following Supreme Court ruling*

*Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe dismisses Donnell's Mt. Rushmore comments*

*Audio Recording : Indians along Broadway (1882)*

*Maine Governor vetoes tribal sovereignty bill*

*Scholarships with August 1-15 Deadlines*

*Student loan ombudsman offers info, help for borrowers as end of forbearance looms*

*NV gets \$416M - program to connect every American to high-speed broadband*

*Amazon wants small businesses to help make deliveries in rural areas and big cities*

*How small business owners can craft the right benefits package*

*Library Aide - Intern Position open*

*An 'emotional' moment: Demolition of first Klamath River dam begins*

*Do Native Americans really celebrate July 4 ?*



**May 27, 1776: Six Nations Meet with Continental Congress**

Twenty-one Iroquois came to meet with Congress in May of 1776. For over a month, they would observe the operations of the Continental Congress and its president, John Hancock, as they lodged on the second floor of the Pennsylvania State House (now called Independence Hall). On May 27, 1776, Richard Henry Lee reported that the American army had a parade of two to three thousand men to impress the Iroquois with the strength of the United States. Four tribes of the Six Nations viewed the parade, and Lee hoped “to secure the friendship of these people.” Newspaper accounts stated that Generals Washington, Horatio Gates and Thomas Mifflin, “the Members of Congress...and...the Indians...on business with the Congress” reviewed the troops. On June 11, 1776, while the question of independence was being debated, the visiting Iroquois chiefs were formally invited into the meeting hall of the Congress. There a speech was delivered, in which they were addressed as “Brothers” and told of the delegates’ wish that the “friendship” between them would “continue as long as the sun shall shine” and the “waters run.” The speech also expressed the hope that the new Americans and the Iroquois act “as one people, and have but one heart.” After this speech, an Onondaga chief requested permission to give Hancock an Indian name. The Congress graciously consented, and so the President was renamed “Karanduawn, or the Great Tree.”

Meanwhile, the British were similarly courting the Indians. In 1775, King George III demanded the use of Indians to distress the Americans. In July 1776, British Colonel Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant, the pro-British Mohawk, returned to New York from a visit to England. While in London, Brant had been warmly received and highly honored; George Romney even painted his portrait. Brant had become more than ever convinced that the Indians’ future lay with the British Crown and not with the American colonists. After distinguishing himself at the Battle of Long Island, Brant slipped through the patriot lines in order to return to Iroquoia and bring his countrymen into the fight against the Americans. In conjunction with Colonel Butler, the British commander at Fort Niagara, in time Brant succeeded in getting four of the six Iroquois nations to take up the hatchet against the Americans. **Source: Raab Collection**

<https://www.nationsandcannons.com/blog/may-27-1776-six-nations-meet-with-continental>

~~~~~  
**Supreme Court strikes down President Biden’s student loan forgiveness program  
“Without (debt forgiveness), it’s like, man – what will people do?”**

[https://www.mercurynews.com/2023/06/30/supreme-court-strikes-down-president-bidens-student-loan-forgiveness-program/?campaign=sjmbreakingnews&utm\\_email=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9&g2i\\_eui=U6Qop7ZXyTLDr5KZLtlUcZHPEyHFuJ%2f&g2i\\_source=newsletter&active=no&lctg=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9](https://www.mercurynews.com/2023/06/30/supreme-court-strikes-down-president-bidens-student-loan-forgiveness-program/?campaign=sjmbreakingnews&utm_email=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9&g2i_eui=U6Qop7ZXyTLDr5KZLtlUcZHPEyHFuJ%2f&g2i_source=newsletter&active=no&lctg=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9)

**Supreme Court rejects affirmative action:** Justices decided to end race-conscious college admission practices nationally, but in California, Proposition 209 already halted the policy in 1996. Here’s how **the decision will impact private institutions** and students applying to universities in other states. ... **Read the Supreme Court’s full decision** authored by Chief Justice John Roberts.

**Joe Biden announces new plan to forgive student loans following Supreme Court ruling** <https://news.yahoo.com/joe-biden-announces-plan-forgive-225710772.html>

## Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe dismisses Donnell's Mt. Rushmore comments

<https://www.keloland.com/keloland-com-original/sisseton-wahpeton-sioux-tribe-dismisses-donnells-mt-rushmore-comments/>

~~~~~  
[Audio Recording](#) **Indians along Broadway (1882)**

Audio Player 02:54



## [Maine Gov. vetoes tribal sovereignty bill](https://www.wabi.tv/2023/06/30/maine-gov-vetoes-tribal-sovereignty-bill/)

<https://www.wabi.tv/2023/06/30/maine-gov-vetoes-tribal-sovereignty-bill/>

## Scholarships with August 1-15 Deadlines

<a href="#">BioMatrix Scholarships for the Bleeding Disorders Community</a>	\$1,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Brigham Young University Russell M. Nelson Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Brigham Young University Sterling Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/01/2023
<a href="#">California Institute of Advanced Management (CIAM) Academic Excellence Scholarship</a>	\$3,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">California Institute of Advanced Management (CIAM) Community Scholarship (MBA)</a>	\$2,500	08/01/2023
<a href="#">California Institute of Advanced Management (CIAM) Entrepreneurship Scholarship</a>	\$2,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Claes Nobel Good Earth Sustainability Scholarship</a>	\$2,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Early Childhood Educators Scholarship Program</a>	\$4,500	08/01/2023

<a href="#">Eastern New Mexico University Freshman Academic Scholarship</a>	\$21,600	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Elizabeth M. Mauro Reimbursement Program</a>	\$1,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Felbry College of Nursing Scholarship</a>	\$7,500	08/01/2023
<a href="#">HWA Scholarships</a>	\$2,500	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Loyola University Chicago Rule of Law Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Massachusetts High Demand Scholarship Program</a>	\$6,500	08/01/2023
<a href="#">MedEvac Foundation International Children's Scholarship Fund</a>	\$5,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Minority Teacher Education Scholarship</a>	\$4,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Nancy Hall Memorial Scholarship For Women in Material Handling and Supply Chain</a>	\$1,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">NFWL Essay Student Scholarship Contest</a>	\$5,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Oregon Chafee Education and Training Grant</a>	\$5,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Paraprofessional Teacher Preparation Grant Program</a>	\$7,500	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Pierce Butler Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/01/2023
<a href="#">TYLENOL Future Care Scholarship</a>	\$10,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">Zonta Club Young Women in Public Affairs Award</a>	\$40,000	08/01/2023
<a href="#">GMiS California Medical Scholarships</a>	\$5,000	08/04/2023
<a href="#">Leon M. Poe Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/04/2023
<a href="#">We Art Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	08/06/2023
<a href="#">Flagler College Presidential Merit Scholarships</a>	\$12,000	08/11/2023
<a href="#">Florida Stormwater Association Scholarship Award</a>	\$2,000	08/11/2023
<a href="#">Georgia Association of Environmental Professionals Environmental Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	08/11/2023
<a href="#">Texas Tech Balanced Man Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/14/2023
<a href="#">AKA-EAF Financial Need Graduate Scholarship</a>	Varies	08/15/2023
<a href="#">Calvin L. Carrithers Aviation Scholarship</a>	\$1,000	08/15/2023
<a href="#">CWGCS Fellowship on Women &amp; Public Policy</a>	\$10,000	08/15/2023
<a href="#">EmPOWERED to Serve Scholars Program</a>	\$5,000	08/15/2023
<a href="#">Khyentse Foundation Ashoka Grant</a>	Varies	08/15/2023
<a href="#">National Federation of the Blind Scholarship - Texas</a>	\$3,000	08/15/2023

## **Student loan ombudsman offers info, help for borrowers as end of forbearance looms**

By: [April Corbin Girnus](#) - June 26, 2023 5:21 am

*Nevada prior to the pandemic had the highest student loan default rate in the country.*

When Nevada lawmakers in 2019 created a student loan ombudsman, they had no idea a pandemic would throw the country into disarray the following year.

Evelyn Castro, who took on the Nevada student loan ombudsman role in December 2019 after previously overseeing the state's Millennium Scholarship program, had to adapt quickly come March 2020. Not only by shifting from planned physical events to virtual ones during the era of social distancing, but also to the barrage of new information, program changes and shifting deadlines that have been commonplace with the federal student loans programs over the past three years.

Now, a full three years after she took on the role, Castro and student loan borrowers everywhere are gearing up for more changes.

Interest on federal student loans will begin accruing again on Sept. 1, with payments resuming in October. While earlier repayment dates were set then later extended, the current Aug. 31 expiration of the student loan pause was included as part of the bipartisan debt ceiling bill passed early this month and unlikely to change.

The end of forbearance will affect an estimated 43 million people across the country — and hundreds of thousands Nevadans, who will soon have to adjust their spending and savings habits to accommodate their student loan repayment after a more than three-year pause.

Unless, of course, their federal loans are canceled — but the fate of the Biden administration's student loan forgiveness program still awaits a ruling from the Supreme Court.

As the state's student loan ombudsman, Castro is tasked with helping Nevada borrowers understand and navigate their student loans, whether public or private, whether in good standing or in default. That was a task the state treasurer's office, which houses the student loan ombudsman, believed was important prior to the pandemic, but it has since become that much more needed.

Nevada prior to the pandemic had the highest student loan default rate in the country — 18.16%.

Castro wouldn't speculate as to why that might be, or how the state is expected to fare once the pause ends. Instead, she is focused on helping the people who call, email or attend her events around the state.

She recalls one woman who reached out because she felt her loan servicer was "giving her the runaround." Castro helped the woman navigate the system — even acting as an authorized point of contact for the servicer — and eventually the woman's more than \$100,000 in debt was wiped out as part of the federal Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program.

The PSLF program promised loan forgiveness after a decade of working in the public or nonprofit sector but was infamously replete with red tape and confusion, and the overwhelming majority of those who applied were being denied. The Biden administration has adjusted the program to make it easier for people to qualify, and ombudsmen like Castro across the country have been distributors of such information.

Castro says she's also helped teachers with the federal Teacher Loan Forgiveness Program, which is separate from the PSLF, and offers up to \$17,500 in forgiveness (but more commonly \$5,000 in debt forgiveness) after working in a low-income school for five years.

In addition to serving college students and graduates with info and assistance related to existing student loans, Castro in her role also works with high school students and current college students considering taking out loans. She teaches them how loans work, how they can be responsible borrowers, and — ideally — how they can secure grants and scholarships to avoid taking on debt in the first place.

It's information she could have used herself back in high school.

"I remember going through the process and not knowing what I was getting myself into," says Castro. "I wasn't comprehending what my student loan debt was going to be. ... I didn't know the type of loan I have."

Too many young people see loans as "easy money," she added, or they assume they will be able to get a six-figure job right out of college.

### **Student loan forgiveness**

President Joe Biden unveiled a plan to cancel up to \$20,000 in student loan debt per borrower but was quickly met with legal challenges. The Supreme Court, which [heard arguments](#) in February, could issue a ruling this week.

The White House estimated that [315,800 borrowers in Nevadans](#) could be eligible for debt forgiveness. Nearly 200,000 of them had already been approved for student loan forgiveness before lawsuits brought the program to a halt.

The White House estimated that two-thirds of the eligible Nevadans were Pell Grant recipients, meaning they would be eligible for up to \$20,000 in debt forgiveness. Non-Pell Grant recipients would be eligible for up to \$10,000.

Debt forgiveness would be limited to single adults making under \$125,000 per year, or married couples making under \$250,000 per year.

The Trump administration first halted the student loan interest accrual and payments in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Numerous extensions have been granted since.

Confusion creates a ripe ecosystem for scammers, and Castro is also emphasizing borrowers be on the lookout for financial predators. Scammers are promising programs beyond what the

federal government is offering, or presenting themselves as agents of the Department of Education who need personal information.

The treasurer's office has put [a tip sheet](#) together for borrowers in preparation for the end of the student loan pause.

<https://www.nevadacurrent.com/2023/06/26/student-loan-ombudsman-offers-info-help-for-borrowers-as-end-of-forbearance-looms/?eType=EmailBlastContent&eId=85cea4f6-f19d-4fb0-894e-7b040f96be45>

Repeat:

[NV gets \\$416M as part of program to connect every American to high-speed broadband/](#)

### **Preservation Station: Exploring the Family Treasures Toolkit**

**Thursday, July 13 | 1 p.m. Eastern**

**In person | Free**

Join us as we explore the Family Treasures Toolkit. Learn how to preserve your family treasures so they are available for generations to come. This interactive session will be led by museum professionals to help you care for your family heirlooms.

**REGISTER**

### **Amazon wants small businesses to help make deliveries in rural areas and big cities**

ABC News

Many small businesses have long relied on Amazon's platform and delivery pipeline to boost their business. Now, Amazon wants to enlist them to help with deliveries, too. The e-commerce giant officially launched a program it has been piloting since 2020 that pays small business owners to deliver packages during the "last mile" of delivery to customers' doorsteps. Axios first reported the launch. [Read More](#)

### **How small business owners can craft the right benefits package**

BenefitsPro

Facing a tight labor market and stubborn inflation, small business owners are recognizing that employee recruitment and retention hinge on offering comprehensive benefits. But many feel financially ill-equipped to offer them — and some don't even know where to start. [Read More](#)

### **Library Aide - Intern      County of Sutter California | Sutter, CA**

Job Description:

The Sutter County Museum is excited to offer a summer internship opportunity. Applicants must be currently enrolled in high school and available to work up to 8 hours per week. Interested college students can apply to the college level internship herAide, Help, Museum, High School, Intern, Operations

## An 'emotional' moment: Demolition of first Klamath River dam begins



*“Scrappy communities behind the redwood curtain can get it together to take on big energy companies, and win,” said Craig Tucker, a natural resources consultant for the Karuk Tribe. Copco dam No. 2 is in the process of being removed. All four dams should be removed by 2024. (Contributed/Shane Anderson, Swiftwater Films)*

By [Sage Alexander](#) | [salexander@times-standard.com](mailto:salexander@times-standard.com) |

PUBLISHED: June 26, 2023 at 6:41 a.m. | UPDATED: June 26, 2023 at 6:45 a.m.

Demolition began this week on the smallest dam on the Klamath River, Copco No. 2 in Oregon. Crews have removed gates, a walkway and two of five bays down to the spillway.

Organizers who advocated for the removal said that seeing pictures of the demolition finally made the decades-long fight to undam the Klamath a reality.

“It’s hard to explain how emotional all of us all are,” said Craig Tucker, a natural resources policy consultant for the Karuk Tribe.

Copco No. 2 would be in the way when the much larger Copco No. 1 is dismantled next year, so it goes first.

The deconstruction of Copco No. 2 was done to direct waters around the dam, rather than over it, which will allow construction crews to do work through the summer months, according to a news release from the nonprofit Klamath River Renewal Corporation, which is overseeing the removal of the dams and restoration of the area.

The deconstruction of Copco No. 2 is set to be completed by September, according to a KRRC dam removal document. The other dams will come down by late 2024.

“If you truly believe in something, you have to fight for it. We’ve been fighting through generations; my children have been brought up in this,” said Annelia Hillman, a community activist who’s been advocating for dam removal for 20 years.



Tucker said dam removal never would have happened without the leadership of tribes, especially the Yurok Tribe and the Karuk Tribe.

“They won, and they were just simply relentless. I think a lot of other organizations would have thrown up their hands a long time ago,” said Tucker.

He added that a lot of people made it happen, including a coalition of multiple tribes, a handful of conservation groups and commercial fishermen groups.

He said this is a reflection on how important the Klamath River is for so many different communities.

Tucker and Hillman each said that the dam removal is only the beginning.

“We’re going to have hundreds of miles of historical habitat that is once again available to fish. There’s a lot of restoration work that needs to happen,” Tucker said.

Tucker said that flow limits now need to be made to ensure the water is shared equitably, as a 225,000-acre federally owned irrigation project is upstream of the dams. How much water comes down the river is largely a function of how much water goes to the project, he said.

Hillman said the decades-long process has involved a lot of stalling and bureaucracy, and said she was surprised to get the call about the first dam coming down.

Ren Brownell, public information officer for KRRC, said that mostly prep work for the removals is being done this year, including building an access road to reach the Copco dams.

Tucker said lots of construction was required before demolition could start, adding that the fall creek hatchery is close to being completely built. He said it looks like they’re progressing right on schedule for the deconstruction.

“As long as our river is in peril, we need to continue to pray for it and act upon it, and come together as river people,” said Hillman, adding that unity between tribal communities is important to defend the health of the river. She said organizers for the yearly Salmon Run want to continue the tradition for a few generations.

“Scrappy communities behind the redwood curtain can get it together to take on big energy companies, and win,” said Tucker. He thanked those who’d shown up to meetings or marches or wrote letters to representatives.

According to KRRC, the project is fully funded. Funding sources include PacifiCorp customer surcharges and Proposition 1 water bond funds.

If costs exceed funds for the project, “KRRC has negotiated a “guaranteed maximum price” with Kiewit, the design/build contractor, and RES, the restoration contractor,” a 2021 KRRC release states. Under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement, PacifiCorp and the States of California and Oregon will provide additional funding on top of existing contingency funds if needed.

*Sage Alexander can be reached at 707-441-0504.*

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2023/06/26/an-emotional-moment-demolition-of-first-klamath-river-dam-begins/>

~~~~~

[MEAWW.COM](#) / [News](#) / [Human Interest](#)

## **Independence Day: Do Native Americans really celebrate July 4 or is it lost tradition that forced them to evolve?**

By [Neetha K](#)      Published on : 05:30 PST, Jul 4, 2020



*Native Americans during the 1912 New York July 4th parade (Getty Images)*

For Native Americans, the United States' Independence Day, ie., the Fourth of July, is one filled with reminders of a painful past. When European settlers reached the continent, it resulted in centuries of ill-treatment as white settlers continued to drive Native Americans from their homes -- President Andrew Jackson's 1830 Indian Removal Act being an example -- and as many died of starvation and disease, their cultural freedoms were taken away.

In July 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence and 13 colonies became the United States of America -- an event that is celebrated across the country with pomp and vigor today on the Fourth of July. But the harsh reality is that the country was founded on the unjust treatment of Native Americans, Africans and, and other people of color. The land was colonized by the Europeans who used a Doctrine of Discovery to dehumanize, steal from, enslave and even commit cultural genocide against the indigenous people of both the "New World" and Africa.

Even after the establishment of the United States of America, the country continued to mistreat Native Americans. In 1883, the Secretary of the Interior, Henry Teller developed what came to be known as the Religious Crimes Code -- regulations at the heart of the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Code of Indian Offenses that prohibited American Indian ceremonial life.

Teller's guidelines were that all Native communities were to end tribal dances and feasts. According to the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), these guidelines were enforced on reservations and banned Indian ceremonies, disrupted religious practices and

destroyed or confiscated sacred objects. Agents often outlawed Indian religious ceremonies like the Sun Dance. They discouraged give-away ceremonies, a traditional practice of honoring the Creator by giving away food, blankets, horses, and other forms of wealth. If people performed their traditional practices or religious rituals, they could lose their food rations or be arrested. They also were not allowed to leave their reservations without a pass

The Code of Regulations were issued in 1884, 1894, and 1904 through the Indian Affairs Commissioner's circulars and Indian agent directives. Indian superintendents and agents implemented the code until the mid-1930s. During this 50-year period, Indian spiritual ceremonies such as the Sun Dance and Ghost Dance were held in secret or ceased to exist. Some have since been revived or reintroduced by Indian tribes.

However, Native Americans saw an opportunity in the Fourth of July celebrations to continue their own ceremonies without needing written permissions from the Indian Bureau. Native Americans began to use the Fourth of July as an excuse to gather and perform the dances and ceremonies they considered important. Indian agents allowed reservations to conduct ceremonies as a way for Native Americans to "learn patriotism: to the country and to celebrate its ideals."

Some tribes had a practice of giving away assets during celebrations, often through a formal ceremony called a potlatch. Native Americans considered it an honor to give their possessions to others and often gave to the poorest members of the tribe, first. Sioux Indians apparently ramped up this gift-giving practice on the Fourth of July, and the Indian Bureau began calling this "Give-Away Day." Tribal members celebrated the Fourth with games of skill and strength, feasting, and dancing. They also incorporated their practice of honoring individuals with important gifts, with no thought of reciprocation. Gifts were substantial—horses, fancy beadwork, saddles, and other valuable items.

This history explains why there is a disproportionate number of Native American tribal gatherings on or near the country's independence day and are often the social highlights of the year, reports a blog by the National Museum of the American Indian. These cultural ceremonies became tribal homecoming over time and Native American veterans, in particular, were welcomed home as modern-day followers of warrior traditions, like the Navajo Tribe of Arizona and Pawnee of Oklahoma. More than 12,000 American Indians served during World War I, and after the war, the American flag began to be given a prominent position at American Indian gatherings, especially those held on the Fourth of July -- before the Reservation Era, the American flag represented conflict, death, and destruction.

The Lumbee of North Carolina and Mattaponi of Virginia use this time as a homecoming for tribal members to renew cultural and family ties. The Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma holds Gourd Clan ceremonies on Independence Day because the holiday coincides with their Sun Dance, which once took place during the hottest part of the year. The Lakota of South Dakota and Cheyenne of Oklahoma continue to have some of their annual Sun Dances on the weekends closest to the Fourth of July to coincide with the celebration of their New Year. Some Native Americans do not celebrate the Fourth of July because of the negative consequences to indigenous people throughout history, while others simply get together with family and have cookouts, like many non-Native American citizens.