

Journal #5497 from sdc 7.5.23

Entrance to Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States/American Indian Nations exhibition

Early Farmers of the Southwest

Trophies of human skulls hint regional conflict around time of Maya civilization's collapse

Form Energy's 100-hour iron-air battery is 10 times cheaper than lithium-iron

Trophies made from human skulls hint regional conflicts around time of Maya civilization collapse

US Forest Service Job

News from NARF

EPA announces grant competition to fund residential solar

GBRW is coordinating a Long Canyon mine site tour/visit with the company

Josjua Trees Win Protection

Arizona Attorney General Kris Mayes tells U.S. Supreme Court to shove it

Hazel Quinn

Tribal Consultation for CDBG-Price Initiative

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Calgary Stampede Elbow River Camp



Entrance to the Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations exhibition

This monumental bronze statue, which stands at the entrance to the *Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations* exhibition at the National Museum of the American Indian, shows George Washington standing alongside Oskanondonha and Polly Cooper.

It honors the partnership during the Revolutionary War between the United States and which Indian nation?

The Oneida Indian Nation donated the bronze statue to commemorate the opening of the museum. Created by Edward Hlavka, "Allies in War, Partners in Peace" stands 20 feet tall and weighs 1,925 pounds. George Washington stands alongside the Oneida diplomat, Oskanondonha, or Skenandoah, and Polly Cooper, an Oneida woman who came to the aid of Washington's troops at Valley Forge in 1777-78. She and other Oneida Nation representatives travelled more than four hundred miles through the bitter cold during the winter of 1777-78 to deliver corn to General George Washington's starving troops.



inceptivemind.com

[Form Energy to deploy 100-hour iron-air battery system in Georgia](#)

[Form Energy's 100-hour iron-air battery is 10 times cheaper than lithium-ion.](#)

The Conversation

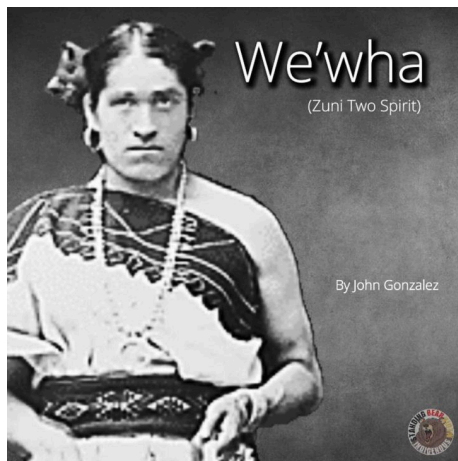
[Trophies made from human skulls hint at regional conflicts around the time of Maya civilization's mysterious collapse](#)

How did military conflict fit into the end of a mighty civilization? AP Photo/Moises Castillo Two trophy skulls, discovered by archaeologists in the jungles of Belize, may help shed light on the little-understood collapse of the once powerful Classic Maya civilization. The defleshed and painted human skulls, meant to be worn around the neck as pendants, were buried with a warrior over a thousand years ago at Pacbitun, a Maya city. They likely represent gruesome symbols of military might: war trophies.

● CBS NEWS

California library uses robots to help kids with autism learn and connect

<https://news.yahoo.com/california-library-uses-robots-help-134420311.html>



[Native Americans](#)

We'wha was a Lhamana (Two Spirit*) from the Zuni tribe in modern-day New Mexico who was born male but wore clothing that mixed both men's and women's styles. They were skilled at tasks traditionally divided by gender, such as weaving, pottery-making, hunting, and leading spiritual ceremonies.

We'wha gained national attention after traveling to Washington, D.C. in 1886 and meeting President Grover Cleveland. However, the Zuni tribe faced difficulties, including imprisonment of Lhamana by Christian missionaries. We'wha eventually returned to their former life after being released from prison.

We'wha's story is one of resilience and perseverance in the face of adversity. They lived at a time when non-heterosexual and non-binary individuals were not widely accepted by mainstream

society. However, We'wha's gender and sexual expression were not seen as unusual in Zuni culture, where Lhamana were respected members of society.

We'wha's ability to navigate both Zuni and non-Zuni cultures made them an influential figure during their lifetime. They used their knowledge of both cultures to strengthen the relationship between Zuni and the United States government. In addition to meeting with President Cleveland, We'wha also met with other government officials, lobbyists, and anthropologists to advocate for Zuni rights.

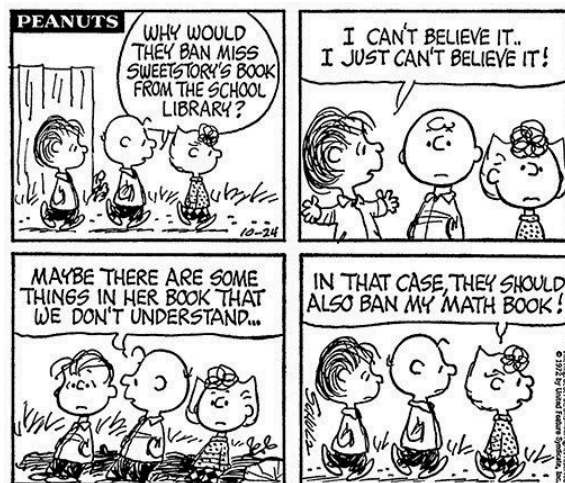
We'wha's fame spread beyond the United States as well. They were invited to participate in the 1898 Paris Expo, where they interacted with indigenous peoples from around the world. This international exposure brought attention to both Zuni culture and the concept of Two Spirit identity.

Today, We'wha is celebrated as a pioneering Two Spirit figure. Their legacy is a reminder of the vibrancy and resilience of indigenous cultures and communities. Moreover, their life shows that it is possible to exist as a gender-nonconforming person in multiple worlds, without sacrificing one's own identity or community. We'wha's story is therefore an example of the strength and adaptability necessary for survival in a rapidly changing world. It is a testament to the continuing resilience of indigenous cultures and the importance of cultural diversity.

* The term "two-spirit" is used by some Indigenous people as an umbrella term to describe their sexual, gender, and/or spiritual identity. It can include same-sex attraction and a wide variety of gender variance, and may also encompass relationships that could be considered poly. The term was created in 1990 by Elder Myra Laramee, in Winnipeg, Canada as a translation of the Anishinaabemowin term niizh manidoowag. Some Indigenous languages do not have terms to describe sexual identities and focus more on describing what people do rather than how they identify.

By John Gonzalez, Standing Bear Network

[Image Description- We'wha -John K. Hillers Image Courtesy of Smithsonian Institute -End ID]



[U.S. Forest Service](#)

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News from NARF

Court Rules Tribes' Water Rights Intact

A ruling in Oregon stopped other water users from reducing Klamath Tribes' share of water below levels guaranteed by treaty.

[Learn More →](#)

Native Voters Rely on State Courts

The U.S. Supreme Court recognized the role of state courts and state constitutions, which allow voters to challenge discriminatory and unjust laws.

[About the Moore v. Harper Decision →](#)

No Cracking, No Packing, No Dilution

Native people and tribes went to trial to hold North Dakota accountable for creating legislative districts that violate the Voting Rights Act.

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35TH ANNUAL NUMAGA INDIAN DAYS POW-WOW 2023

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Librarians create fake library card to save thousands of books.



There's nothing more sacred to a librarian than a library card. But when a town in Florida decided to burn all the books that hadn't been taken out in a while, local librarians made a fake card for one Chuck Finley. Chuck, who doesn't exist, checked out 2,361 books to keep them from being Fahrenheit 451'd.

EPA announces grant competition to fund residential solar

The EPA on Wednesday said it would use a competitive grant process in order to distribute \$7 billion for residential solar projects under a fund that congressional Republicans are seeking to eliminate. [Read more...](#)

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**GBRW is coordinating a Long Canyon mine site tour/visit with the company.** The mine is located in between Wells and West Wendover in Elko County. We will be meeting on July 13th, at the front security gate at 9:00am.



**The Long Canyon Mine site tour is currently scheduled for Thursday, July 13th, 2023 at 9:00 AM, including lunch at the Admin when we are done touring, and will be completed by 12:00-1:00 PM.**

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) has been planning to expand into an underground mining project; however, it has been put on hold because of water issues. This will be an opportunity to review the operations currently and future status of the mine. The site visit is open to anyone.

**Background:**

GBRW strongly opposes the Long Canyon Gold Mine expansion and is heavily focused on water protection and community support. In 2015 the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation (CTGR) filed a petition for stay on the operation because the mine was going to destroy an area of their People’s cultural and spiritual history and resources; consisting of sacred sites, food gathering sites, ceremonial areas, and more relations.

In 2020, NGM applied for 31 water permits in order to support the mine expansion. If these applications are granted, they would pump up to 45,000 acre-feet per year. Ultimately, they would remove 300 billion gallons of water from the deep aquifer in 20 years. The pumping would also draw water from four other nearby basins, which enlarges the area for consequences connected to the mine. The mine’s massive dewatering and pumping plan would lower the water table surrounding the site by 1,000 feet; which would dry up the Johnson Springs Wetland Complex, 88 individual springs and seeps. This area is home to a wide variety of species such sage grouse, endangered Relict Dace, game species and more. Protecting these ecosystems and Indigenous cultural values and ongoing spiritual connections to the springs can be done by enforcing protection of the springs, wetlands and water sources.

On April 6th, 2020, GBRW, Center for Biological Diversity, Sierra Club Toiyabe Chapter, Wild Horse Education, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, and Pequop Conservancy filed a formal protest against NGM’s 31 water rights applications with the Nevada Division of Water Resources to block the dewatering scheme. The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Nation also filed a protest separately. The water protest we filed is arguing the mine’s proposal is unsound and not in the public interest. In the past couple years, the mine has been in the care and maintenance phase with the expansion plan on hold.

**Let GBRW know if you are interested in this mine site visit.** Because we have a board meeting in Elko until the 16th following this tour, we can’t offer group transit this time around. We can help coordinate carpooling, so let us know if you are interested in connecting with someone to ride with

**Please contact John Hadder at [john@gbrw.org](mailto:john@gbrw.org) or 775-348-1986 if you would like to participate and whether you would come on your own or with GBRW.**

**Joshua Trees Win Long-Term Protection in Environmental Victory**

***Maanvi Singh, Guardian UK***

**Singh writes: "California lawmakers have voted to permanently protect the iconic western joshua tree, delivering a hard-won victory for environmentalists who have warned that the climate crisis has imperiled these fixtures of the high desert."**

**READ MORE**

Already, at lower elevations, a searing drought in the region has been affecting the joshua trees. From 1895 to 2016, the annual precipitation in Joshua Tree national park has dropped by 39%, and the average temperature increased by 3 (2C) – leading to fewer seedlings sprouting and surviving, [according to](https://www.rsn.org/001/joshua-trees-win-longterm-protection-in-environmental-victory.html) the national parks services.

<https://www.rsn.org/001/joshua-trees-win-longterm-protection-in-environmental-victory.html>



Getting mad at indigenous Crafters cause of their prices

Understanding how much work Goes into creating what they made

**Arizona Attorney General Kris Mayes tells U.S. Supreme Court to shove it**  
[https://currently.att.yahoo.com/att/arizona-attorney-general-kris-mayes-140030478.html?.tsrc=daily\\_mail&uh\\_test=1\\_11](https://currently.att.yahoo.com/att/arizona-attorney-general-kris-mayes-140030478.html?.tsrc=daily_mail&uh_test=1_11)

**Hazel Quinn**



from Dee Numa

Hazel was born in Wellington on August 7, 1899 in her home. She lives with her husband Frank and granddaughter Rosie Pitts. Hazel had five sisters and three brothers all older than her plus six children.

Asked if she went to school Hazel said "No, my grandma won't let me!" She was going to go to school in Aurora. When she wasn't learning Hazel was going to take care of her teacher's children, but her grandma held her back.

At the age of six Hazel started working. Her first job was for a woman called "Old Lady Dixon." Hazel said "I stand on a box; wash dishes!" She also swept the floor and was paid fifty cents a day; \$3 a week. At the age of seven Hazel started working real hard at a big laundry helping her sister. She ironed the clothes her sister had washed. Hazel earned big money then, a dollar a day, which her sister gave to her. From then Hazel worked for people who wanted washing, ironing and house cleaning done. She earned a \$1.50 a day for her work.

Hazel spoke of her parents Maggie Wilson and Blind Bob Robert. She said "even if her father couldn't see he could still write his name." Hazel said her father and a man named Tom Mitchell could have gone to New York to go to school. But Blind Bob's father told him no. Hazel's father was going to go but his friend got scared and ran away. So Hazel's father, didn't go because he wanted his friend to go with him.

Hazel and her family still live at the Campbell Ranch which was one of the first families to start farming the Yerington Paiute Tribe's Campbell Ranch. They suffered through many hardships but with the help of relatives her family has endured.

**Mayleen Sam**





### **Tribal Consultation for CDBG-Price Initiative**

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) created the CDBG-PRICE Initiative. This is a new grant competition which provides funds for the preservation and revitalization of manufactured housing and eligible manufactured housing communities (including pre-1976 mobile homes). Under this Initiative, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will be making \$225 million available through competitive grants. HUD is currently developing a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the competition. Under this competition, States, Local governments, and Indian Tribes (as defined in NAHASDA), as well as non-profit entities, cooperatives, and Community Development Finance Institutions, are eligible to apply for funds. This Initiative will be subject to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Eligible activities include:

- Infrastructure;
- Planning;
- Resident and community services (including relocation assistance and eviction prevention);
- Resiliency activities; and
- Providing other assistance to residents or owners of manufactured homes, which may include providing assistance for manufactured housing land and site acquisition.

The appropriation act also allows HUD to set-aside funding to ensure Indian Tribes are awarded funds under this new Initiative. Consistent with HUD's Tribal Consultation Policy, HUD is seeking Tribal feedback prior to issuing the NOFO. Specifically, HUD is seeking Tribal feedback on the following questions:

- Please describe whether your community has manufactured housing that needs preservation or revitalization?
- How much should the Tribal set-aside be (given the needs of your community)?
- Congress provided HUD with the authority to set waivers or alternate requirements under the Initiative. Are there any specific waivers or alternate requirements that HUD should consider for Tribes, such as allowing eligible activities not currently authorized under the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) program?
- Grantees under this Initiative are required to report. How often should Tribes be required to report? HUD is considering requiring Tribes to report on an annual basis.

- What format should be used for reporting? HUD is considering allowing Tribes to report in a narrative form, similar to the Annual Status and Evaluation Report (ASER) used for the ICDBG program, or to input narrative and draw funds using the Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) system.
- Is there any other feedback that you would like to provide to ensure that this Initiative is successful in Tribal communities?

By July 21, 2023, please send any feedback to HUD at [consultation@hud.gov](mailto:consultation@hud.gov) .

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[Ancilla Steiner - Weiss\(Jerez\)](#)

In 1913, 10-year-old Sarah Rector received a land allotment of 160 acres in Oklahoma. The best farming land was reserved for whites, so she was given a barren plot. Oil was discovered there, and she became the country's first black millionaire. She was so wealthy that the Oklahoma legislature legally declared her to be a white person.

#sarahrector #ushistory #slavery #historical #historicalphoto #timetphoto

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/history/2022/09/03/sarah-rector-richest-black-girl/>



[Ralph Huisman](#) This is the first example I've seen of crude oil turning someone “white?” 🤔

[Charles Phillips](#) Amazing isn't it

[Tim Nichols](#) So it's not really about skin color. It's about money.

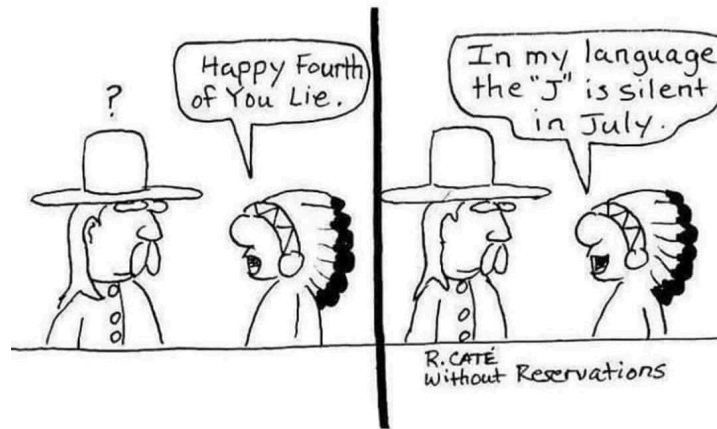
[Dan Karanja](#) The apartheid regime in South Africa also went through similar contortions when, in their own judgement, they had to accept a black person to live in a white neighborhood.

Walter Woods They also classified Japanese as white because of their technological advancement, so it's not just money that can make you white it's brains as well. Yet I know Dumb impoverished whites so how did they become white

Todd Shipman The Osage tribe had a lot of oil discovered on their lands in Oklahoma. For a time they as a group were some of the richest folks in the world. Only problem here is it was decided that Whites needed to be appointed as guardians over many of them to ensure responsible spending. Of course this didn't go so well as a way was found to murder them to get their money.

Killers of the Flower Moon the Osage murders and birth of the FBI details how it all went down. Good read

[Kathryn Mccaffrey](#) [Read this book.....it will break your heart.](#)



[Calgary Stampede Elbow River Camp](#)

All of the tipis are set up and our Treaty 7 Tipi holders are getting ready to welcome you to Elbow River Camp!

