

Journal #5519 from sdc 8.4.23

Full rainbow

National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Call: August 15, 2023

Some thoughts on Education

Proposed Lutsen Mountains expansion deferred as ski resort rethinks tribal rights

Extract from Andrew Jackson's Inaugural Speech and State of the Union Address in 1829/1936

Why Scientists are Clashing Over the Atlantic's Critical Currents

How scientists lasered in on a 'monumental' Maya city — with actual lasers

Midwestern birders are rejoicing after a rare and conspicuous waterbird touched down in WI

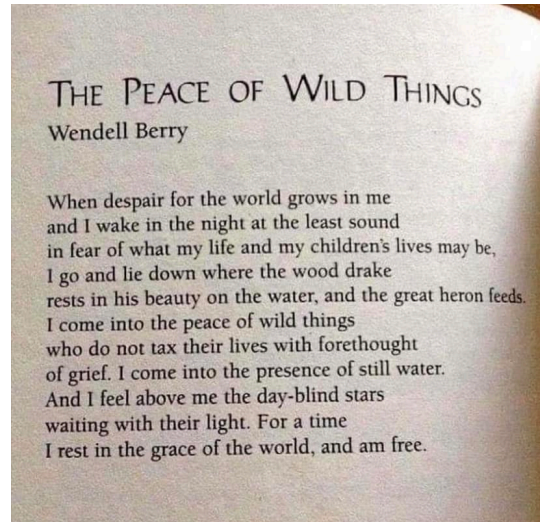
Tribes all over the Pacific Northwest celebrate

Jeffrey Scott Swain



A full rainbow is actually a full circle.
Photo taken at 30,000 feet altitude by pilot Lloyd J. Ferraro.

Tsonahi Spoonhunter's film (A Black Springs Homecoming) wins Nevada Best Documentary at Cordillera Film Festival Last Week



National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Call: August 15, 2023

EPA invites Environmental Justice (EJ) advocates to participate in the next [National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Call](#) taking place on Tuesday, August 15, 2023 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Time). These calls are free and open to the public.

Registration Link:

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/epa-natl-environmental-justice-community-engagement-call-aug-15-2023-registration-689514615777>

Agenda:

- **Community Focus Presentation**
- **Air Reporting Emission Rule Update – Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)**
- **Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (ASA/CW) Environmental Justice (EJ) Policy Memo**
- **Overview of US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) EJ Strategic Outreach Plans and programs that can benefit communities with EJ concerns.**
- **Water Resources Development Act Provisions**

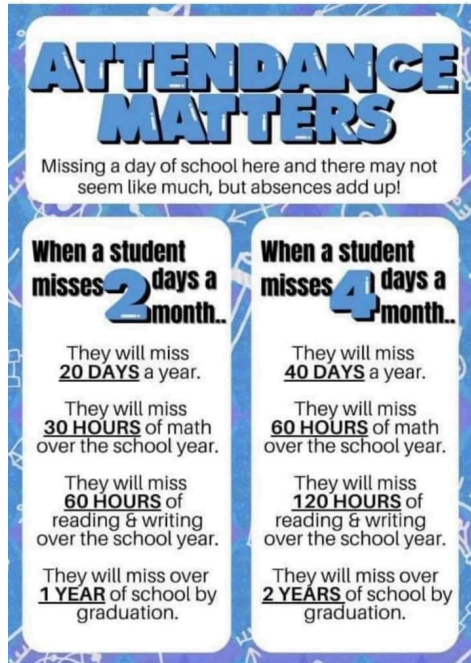
The purpose of these calls is to inform the community and other stakeholders about EPA's EJ work and enhance opportunities to maintain an open dialogue with EJ advocates.

Please email farrell.ericka@epa.gov by Tuesday, August 8 to request reasonable accommodation for a disability or interpreter services in a language other than English, so that you can participate in the call and/or to request a translation of any of the event documents into a language other than English.

For more information about the National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Calls, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-community-engagement-calls> or email Ericka Farrell, farrell.ericka@epa.gov.

Recordings and meeting materials for all calls are posted here: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-community-engagement-calls>.

This is a message from the EPA-EJ Listserve. This is a moderated listserv. Postings are done by the US EPA's Office of Environmental Justice. To send a message for posting, send it to environmental-justice-epa@epa.gov.



Some thoughts on Education

As Head of Sage Ridge School, I have the privilege to prepare our 3rd through 12th grade students to become curious and confident citizens. While the education foundation is laid in a student's primary years, the work to prepare future leaders extends well beyond academic studies and continues throughout our careers.

Each of us has the opportunity and challenge to help shape and empower the success of the next generation. Here are four steps one could take, whether at home, in our organizations or within the broader community, to ensure our students, teams and workforce are ready to rise to the toughest of challenges.

- **Have high expectations and provide the space to try and to fail.** Believing the people around us can rise to the occasion is motivating, and creating the opportunity to explore and even fail in a safe environment is how we learn and grow. The Sage Ridge Innovation Lab, for example, offers students aged 8-18 the opportunity to apply the principles of physics and engineering to design, build and test their ideas constructing furniture out of cardboard. And through internships, seniors have opportunities that lead to networking connections, summer jobs, or even the realization that a perceived area of interest is actually not what was anticipated. Incorporate time to explore and discuss expectations to allow the people around you to grow, becoming stronger leaders and higher performers.
- **Teach how to think, not what to think.** At Sage Ridge, we believe the diversity of thought amongst the entirety of our student, family, faculty, and staff population enriches our community. Middle school students learn how to engage in socratic dialogue, 9th graders learn how to disagree and learn from each other in Freshman Seminar, and 12th graders put into practice all that they have learned as scholars, thinkers, and community members in

Senior Seminar. Create an environment that respects, values, and fosters diversity of thought and critical thinking by encouraging thorough information gathering, active listening, thoughtful question-asking, and imaginative problem solving. Doing so will improve every outcome and fuel our future leaders.

- **Offer challenges.** While some may believe it is unrealistic to ask 8- to 11-year-old students to build a business plan, secure financing, produce inventory, develop a go-to-market strategy, and launch the new business, this is exactly the challenge we offer our students every spring, through the Biz World Sage Session. Find and create opportunities to expand thinking and identify passions, like we do through the Biz World Sage Session and other programs including the Senior Thesis project, to help reinvigorate interest in everyday work, bring teams together and build star leaders.
- **Model behavior and character.** Through service to others, including more than 2,600 hours during the 2022-2023 school year, Sage Ridge students become aware of their own gifts and the gifts of others. The hope is that such awareness will foster a continued commitment to volunteerism that lasts a lifetime. Model community engagement within your spheres of influence and create opportunities for the people around you to get involved and become more responsible and engaged members of our local community.

Implemented in accordance with the Sage Ridge pillars of Scholarship, Respect, Integrity, Courage and Community, we are proud to have leveraged these principles to prepare and graduate more than 388 students. Our school's continuity of focus and commitment to preparing future leaders with superior intellect and character is what differentiates Sage Ridge.

Dr. Ginger Hovenic is Head of School at Sage Ridge School, Reno's only non-sectarian, independent and college preparatory day school since 1997. Serving grades 3-12, Sage Ridge School is committed to Scholarship, Respect, Integrity, Courage and Community.

Article posted by *NCET is a member-supported nonprofit organization that produces educational and networking events to help people explore business and technology. More info at NCET.org.*

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**Proposed Lutsen Mountains expansion deferred as ski resort rethinks tribal rights**

<https://www.startribune.com/proposed-lutsen-mountains-expansion-deferred-as-ski-resort-rethinks-tribal-rights/600294361/>

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Extract from Andrew Jackson's inagural Speech March 4 1829

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe toward the Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy, and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which is consistent with the habits of our Government and the feelings of our people.

Extract from Andrew Jackson' First State of the Union Address December 8, 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.

State of the Union Address December 5, 1836

Body deals with thoughts on taxation/banking as well as buidling of the military and foreign affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War ad interim and the accompanying documents, all which are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that Department during the past year.

The military movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Seminole and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employment of nearly our whole regular force, including the Marine Corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events so far as they were known at the seat of Government before the termination of your last session you are already acquainted, and it is therefore only needful in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred.

The war with the Seminoles during the summer was on our part chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy, and, as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the posts previously established. In the course of this duty several actions took place, in which the bravery and discipline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice in respect to the former by the granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who as commander in chief of the Territorial militia had been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force for the purpose of resuming offensive operations in the most efficient manner so soon as the season should permit. Major General Jesup was also directed, on the conclusion of his duties in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was feared that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, might not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jesup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force at his disposal and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since ascertained have been taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the mean time, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress these hostilities.

Happily for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them West of the Mississippi. The inquiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indians and the causes of their hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the first of July last July 1st, 1836 to be made by the President, is now going on through the agency of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be expected during your present session.

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War Department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the Sabine and to occupy a position as far West as Nacogdoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier and to the fulfillment of the stipulations contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer have been alluded to in a former part of this message. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches our troops were yet at that station, but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that from the facts known at the seat of Government there would seem to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining that position, and he was accordingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him, to give the requisite orders for that purpose on the receipt of the instructions, unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year for the service of militia and volunteers have furnished new proofs of the patriotism of our fellow citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the rank and file of the Regular Army. The views of this subject submitted by the Secretary of War in his report meet my entire concurrence, and are earnestly commended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this connection it is also proper to remind you that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provision by law for organizing, arming, and disciplining this arm of defense has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predecessors that I deem it sufficient on this occasion to refer to the last annual message and to former Executive communications in which the subject has been discussed.

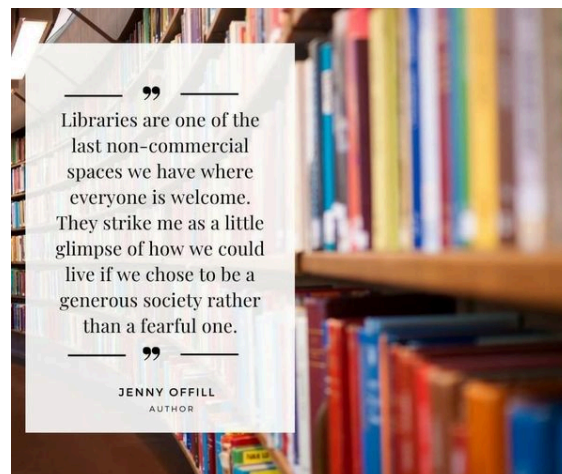
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The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and so steadily pursued by this Government for the removal of the Indian tribes originally settled on this side of the Mississippi to the W of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclusion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measures taken in the execution of that treaty and in relation to our Indian affairs generally will fully appear by referring to the accompanying papers.

Without dwelling on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, I again invite your attention to the importance of providing a well-digested and comprehensive system for the protection, supervision, and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country.

The suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and also in regard to the establishment of additional military posts in the Indian country, are entitled to your profound consideration. Both measures are necessary, for the double purpose of protecting the Indians from intestine war, and in other respects complying with our engagements with them, and of securing our western frontier against incursions which otherwise will assuredly be made on it. The best hopes of humanity in regard to the aboriginal race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of the United States are all deeply involved in the relations existing between this Government and the emigrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that the various matters submitted in the accompanying documents in respect to those relations will receive your early and mature deliberation, and that it may issue in the adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circumstances and duties of the present crisis.

<https://www.infoplease.com/primary-sources/government/presidential-speeches/state-union-address-andrew-jackson-december-5-1836>



Why Scientists Are Clashing Over the Atlantic's Critical Currents

Is the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) about to shut down, creating climate chaos? Depends who you ask.

How scientists lasered in on a 'monumental' Maya city — with actual lasers

Light-mapping technology is expediting the pace of archaeological discovery in the dense jungles of central Mexico. The latest find could offer clues about how humans advanced agriculturally.

Read in NPR: <https://apple.news/AMSRB7GsKSTiQVDS1fc8XMQ>

Midwestern birders are rejoicing after a rare and conspicuous waterbird touched down in Wisconsin.



smithsonianmag.com

[Rare Pink Bird Spotted in Wisconsin for the First Time in 178 Years](#)

[A roseate spoonbill ventured far outside of its usual territory to make an appearance near Green Bay, delighting local birdwatchers in the process](#)



[Ocean Shores Photographers](#)

[James Hobucket-Shale](#) · ·

Canoes from **tribes all over the Pacific Northwest celebrate** with the Suquamish tribe day before we all converge onto Alki beach and then celebration for 6 days with the muckleshoot



Jarrette Werk Canoe Journey was unlike anything I had ever experienced. The medicine there is so strong! Seeing first hand the generosity and love people have for one another filled my heart with so much joy. It was amazing to be surrounded by canoe families from near and far, all coming together to be in community to share songs, dances, gifts and stories after being apart for so long. I loved hearing the different languages spoken, seeing the regalia worn and witnessing the traditions being passed on. So incredibly thankful, humbled and honored to be able to have been there to document this special moment and to have the privilege to share with those who couldn't make it. If you have the chance to go, take it! You won't regret it, it's life changing.



+36 If you want to see some of the coverage [Underscore News](https://www.underscore.news/) did as an Indigenous centered newsroom visit: <https://www.underscore.news/> Photos by Jarrette Werk for [Underscore News](https://www.underscore.news/) / [Report for America](https://www.underscore.news/)

Memorial Sing for Jeffrey Scott Swain September 2, 2023 Moapa Tribal Building

1 Lincoln St, Moapa, NV 89025



Dinner at 5 pm.

All night sing starting at 7pm.

Burning of clothes at Sunrise, September 3, 2023.

All times are in Pacific Standard Time