

Journal #5564 from sdc 10.6.23

TGIF

Congratulations to the Noowuh Knowledge Center-Ruby Valley Treaty of 1863 Conference

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New campaign encourages schools to teach about Minnesota tribes as current events, not just history

Archeologist Uncover 95,000 Y-O Woven Basketsand Europes Oldest Sandals

ESA protections proposed for rare pond turtle found in NV

Healing Soul Wounds: Grappling with the Indian Boarding School Era

ICMI: Arizona cancelling leases allowing Saudi farm access to state's water

MPR News: Resident of tiny home village welcomes safety, security, stability

Detailed Data for Hundreds of American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes



TGIF

Congratulations to the Noowuh Knowledge Center on the Ruby Valley Treaty of 1863 Conference. If you missed it, you can pick up snippets at <https://www.noowuhkc.org/>

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**Community Change Grants Indirect Costs Limitations Webinars**

EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights will hold two outreach webinars to provide information related to the Indirect Costs Limitation for the Community Change Grants under the new Environmental and Climate Justice Grants program.

Limiting indirect costs under the Community Change Grants program will promote the program's transformative goals by maximizing the amount of funding allocated to project implementation and place-based programming. This limitation will minimize funding being charged to indirect costs that provide minimal contributions and/or have little to no relation to the work on the ground in disadvantaged communities.

To learn more about the indirect costs limitations, register for one of the following webinars:  
**Thursday, October 12, 2023, 1:00 – 1:30 PM ET**

- Register Here: <https://usepa.zoomgov.com/j/1614404444>

**Thursday, October 19, 2023, 2:00 – 2:30 PM ET**

- Register Here: <https://usepa.zoomgov.com/j/1603966757>

This limitation will extend to direct recipients of grants and cooperative agreements under the program, as well as to *Subrecipients* as defined in 2 CFR 200.1. Therefore, both direct recipients and subrecipients under the program may charge up to 20% of their respective award or subaward.

Due to the sovereign status of Indian tribes that meet the Federal recognition requirement in section 302(r) of the Clean Air Act, and the unique burdens placed on these entities due to the composition of their tax base where chargeable indirect costs can be an essential financing component for the Tribe, EPA is exempting Indian tribes and Intertribal consortia comprised of eligible Indian tribes from this 20% indirect costs limitation provide the Intertribal consortia meets the requirements of 40 CFR 33.504(a) and (c).

For more information about the Community Change Grants and outreach webinars visit: <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/inflation-reduction-act-community-change-grants-program>

**Background**

Referencing the allowable indirect costs deviation process detailed in [2 CFR 200.414\(c\)](#), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will limit the amount of indirect costs charged against any grant and/or cooperative agreement under the new Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program (Assistance Listing [66.616](#)) to 20% of the Federal award.

Eligible Entities Under the Community Change Grants program are as follows:

- A partnership between at least two community-based non-profit organizations (CBOs).
- A partnership between a CBO and one or any combination of the following:
  - a Federally Recognized Tribe
  - a local government
  - an institution of higher education

## **JOB/VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **1-ONAP Vacancy Announcement - Lead Grants Evaluation Specialist**

GS-13; FTE-1258 Permanent - Full-time

Posting location: Phoenix, AZ and Albuquerque, NM,

**Application Deadline: 10/18/23**

#### **Lead Grants Evaluation Specialist (Team Leader)**

**Department:** Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Agency:** Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

**Location(s):** 1 vacancy - Multiple Locations

**Salary:** \$99,451.00 to \$133,472.00 / PA

**Who May Apply:** Career transition (CTAP, ICTAP, RPL), Family of overseas employees, Competitive service, Individuals with disabilities, Land & base management, Military spouses, Peace Corps & AmeriCorps Vista, Special authorities, Veterans

**Application Link:** <https://www.usajobs.gov/job/752961900>

#### **Lead Grants Evaluation Specialist (Team Leader)**

**Department:** Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Agency:** Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

**Location(s):** 1 vacancy - Multiple Locations

**Salary:** \$99,451.00 to \$133,472.00 / PA

**Who May Apply:** Open to the public

Application Link: <https://www.usajobs.gov/job/752964200>

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### **Martin Van Buren's Second State of the Union Address**

**12.3.1838**

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted that the Government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the United States and His Imperial Majesty, by the third article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States or under the authority of the said States any establishment upon the northwest coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54° 40' of north latitude, and that in the same manner there shall be none formed by Russian subjects or under the authority of Russia south of the same parallel;" and by the fourth article, "that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects, respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privileges it secures to them has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition, and firearms; that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade; and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast and calculated to produce complaints between the two Governments, His Imperial Majesty thinks it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question at unoccupied places, liable, however, it is admitted, to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts that by the operation of the treaty of 1824 each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted in lieu thereof the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America will, perhaps, on adverting to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may in other respects deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

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The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the Country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defense of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defense against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session, with a view to the long-standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object, the removal also of the entire Creek Nation with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida, the progress already made toward a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Pottawatamies, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long-established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is therefore deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive Administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory by the white and red man is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature have only been destruction,

both physical and moral, to the Indian, dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments, and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago under the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi much more extensive and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided; the guarantee to them by the United States of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular Administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself there has not from the beginning existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred ill the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former there is too much reason to believe. No such offenses can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are therefore necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,554,135 acres of land on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them \$5,600,000 for their interest in and improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and \$1,160,000 for subsistence and other beneficial purposes, thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities of the same extent in the world.

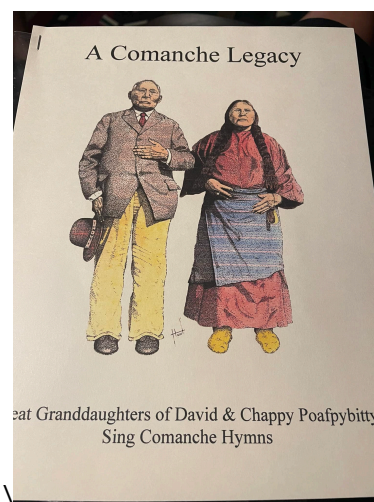
By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes during the last year the Indian title to 18,458,000 acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year,

and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories, and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties, which were with a single exception made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded I can speak from direct knowledge, and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid \$72,560,056 in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements. When the heavy expenses incurred by the United States and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsalable are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the West is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have for the most part abandoned the hunter state and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent, but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings and an incentive to industrious habits in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings toward the United States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry will gradually subdue their warlike propensities and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home and guaranteed to them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government can not be too much insisted upon. The earliest effects will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities

among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property and the motives for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject is the establishment of the military defenses recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledge of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836 and 1,500 in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very center and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast, and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida. There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course toward the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have in every other instance insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the territory they had relinquished, and in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the Territory freed from the Indians and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.



**Artists: To do next year! Julie Zigoris/The Standard**

The de Young Open throws open its doors tomorrow, making a one-of-a-kind art collection visible to the general public. Billed as the only exhibition of its kind at a major American museum, the results of the show are stunning.

The exhibition features artists ranging in age from 18 to 86 [across 883 pieces, and the work is hung salon-style](#)—floor-to-ceiling and wall-to-wall—in what feels like an explosive love letter to the Bay Area.

Some of the artists are professionals, while others are participating in their first exhibition at a professional museum. The pieces include everything from digital art to drawings, fiber arts to pastels.

The [recurring triennial began in 2020](#) and democratizes the traditional curatorial process of a museum. Any artist—no matter their background, education or medium—residing in the nine Bay Area counties is eligible, and there is no fee to enter. The entries are judged blind in the open-call contest, meaning jurors have no identifying information about the submissions.

The exhibition received 25% more entries this year than in 2020—7,766 entries total—which demonstrates a growing enthusiasm for its inclusive approach, even as some who didn't make the cut [felt left out](#).

Perhaps most exciting for some art lovers is that nearly every piece in the exhibition is available for purchase. One needs simply to scan the QR Code, find the number associated with the piece and enter into a conversation with the artist to negotiate a price. All the funds go directly to the artist—the museum takes no commission.

Check out [The Standard's nine picks](#) for can't-miss pieces.

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**The Bay-Delta ecosystem is collapsing. California just unveiled rival rescue plans**

CalMatters, 9/29/23. A long-awaited, controversial report weighs updates to standards that state officials say have failed to protect fish and wildlife. But environmentalists, Native tribes and others already are furious about how long this has taken — and the state is years away from putting a plan into action.

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Seattle Times, 9/29/23.

**The largest Dam removal project in United States history is underway along the California-Oregon border.**

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[mackids.com](#)

[Autumn Peltier, Water Warrior](#)

[New from the author of the #1 bestseller and Caldecott Medal winner We Are Water Protectors.](#)





## Organic Rising

Organic Consumers Association and Regeneration International are excited about the upcoming film, Organic Rising! Our own Ronnie Cummins gives a powerful interview and it is a prominent component of the film and we are honored the film is being dedicated to him.

"Organic Rising is the first feature-length film to demystify the U.S. organic movement and industry.

Directed for consumers, the film simplifies the USDA organic processes and regulations while exploring how these methods impact human health and the environment.

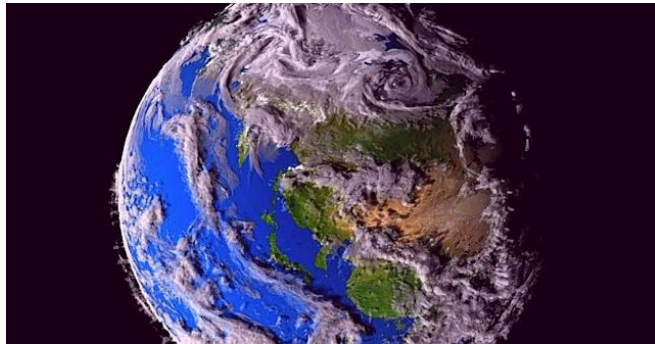
Organic Rising simultaneously explains the process and benefits of conventional agriculture through the voices of conventional farmers. However, a closer look reveals the powerful and disturbing research by renowned scientists on the consequences of the most widely used conventional pesticides in the world today.

In the end, Organic Rising allows consumers to make informed food choices and explore avenues of supporting, engaging and maintaining a safe and clean agricultural system.

The film ends on an inspirational note with top chefs and organic farmers working collaboratively, beyond the organic standards, to build soil and grow food used to create tasty ingredients for high-end cuisine."

October 1st is the release date!  
[www.OrganicRisingFilm.com](http://www.OrganicRisingFilm.com)

[Streaming exclusively at](#)  
[Watch the official trailer here](#)



[news.thesci-universe.com](http://news.thesci-universe.com)

[Astrobiologists Say Planet Earth Itself Might Actually Be An Intelligent Being](#)  
[Could our planet be something other than a living thing? Could it have a mind of its own?](#)  
[In a recent article that appeared in the Inte...](#)

**New campaign encourages schools to teach about Minnesota tribes as current events, not just history**

<https://www.startribune.com/new-campaign-encourages-schools-to-teach-about-minnesota-tribes-as-current-events-not-just-history/600310007/>

(The Shakopee Mdewakonton Sioux are providing \$\$\$for this and providing teachers the book of stories.)

# Archaeologists Uncover 9,500-Year-Old Woven Baskets and Europe's Oldest Sandals

Items found in a Spanish cave are older than previously thought, a new study suggests, calling into question "simplistic assumptions" about early humans



## ESA protections proposed for rare pond turtle found in NV

<https://www.nevadacurrent.com/2023/10/03/esa-protections-proposed-for-rare-pond-turtle-found-in-nv/?emci=e17da9a6-0762-ee11-9937-00224832eb73&emdi=706641e1-0862-ee11-9937-00224832eb73&ceid=88976>ESA protections proposed for rare pond turtle found in NV



SMITHSONIAN VOICES

## Healing Soul Wounds: Grappling with the Indian Boarding School Era

## ICMI: Arizona canceling leases allowing Saudi farm access to state's water

<https://www.cbsnews.com/colorado/news/saudi-arabia-water-access-arizona/?intcid=CNR-01-0623>

## **MPR News: Resident of tiny home village welcomes safety, security, stability of Avivo**

<https://www.mprnews.org/story/2023/10/04/resident-of-tiny-home-village-welcomes-safety-security-stability-of-avivo>

## Detailed Data for Hundreds of American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes

<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2023/10/2020-census-dhc-a-aian-population.html>

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He said recognizing horrific events like the Circleville Massacre is an important part of creating a more accurate picture of U.S. and Utah history.

"Students of history of the West will tell you that if you tabulate the data, the Indians were more often the victim than the aggressor," he said. "It's a different narrative than we had back when I was growing up."

<https://archive.sltrib.com/article.php?id=3808340&itype=CMSID>



All wrapped up