

**Journal #5604 from sdc 12.1.23**

*Reindeer - they're coming!*

*Native Botanicals*

*"Climbing Cholitas" summited Mount Aconcagua, Argentina (highest point - Southern Hemisphere)*

*Tribes guard the Klamath River's fish, water and lands as restoration begins at last*

*NINAETC Eastern/Midwestern Regional Training NAETC Meeting Intertribal Agriculture councils*

*"Rogue River Mary"*

*Native American Census Data*

*A mysterious US desert civilisation*

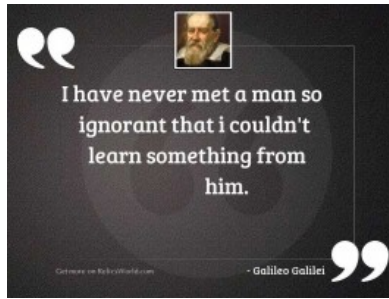
*Birdie and Mary Dave*

*How are these two civilizations related?*

*Education shorts*



*Svalbard reindeer graze during an early snowfall. If temperatures rise again, food may be trapped under ice during a critical time for packing on winter pounds. Morgan Heim*



## Native Botanicals

Anpetu wasté mitakuyepi (good day friends and relatives)  
Greetings from Lakota country, and welcome to Native Botanicals—our indigenous family owned business, where we specialize in crafting traditional Lakota herbal remedies that are sustainably harvested and 100% natural.

Whether you're interested in learning more about Native American medicine, or seeking to better your health naturally, we invite you to follow our journey! We believe that all people can benefit from using these remedies, and it's our purpose to share the knowledge that we've been taught with others who have a desire to learn.

Each of our products is hand made with respect and intention using the highest quality ingredients. With the future in mind, we also dedicate a portion of our profits to replant the medicines we use, so we can ensure that Lakota medicine will be here for generations to come. Wopila (thank you) for reading our story. We hope you'll join us!

Hecel Lena Oyate Ki Nipi Kta Ca Lecamu  
"So that the people may live. This is why I do this."





### [Woman's Place UK](#) ·

[In 2019 a group of Bolivian indigenous women aka the “Climbing Cholitas” summited Mount Aconcagua, Argentina \(highest point - Southern Hemisphere\) The women had previously worked for years as cooks for mostly rich male mountaineers. They climbed in traditional dress](#)  
[#WomensArt](#)      <https://x.com/womensart1/status/1726615413608603889?s=46>

### [Tribes guard the Klamath River's fish, water and lands as restoration begins at last](#)

Arizona Republic, 11/27/2023

REQUA, Calif. — Queen Gensaw skylarked around and between her parents, Oscar and Georgianna, at the Yurok Tribe's boat ramp at Requa, or Rek-woj, the “mouth of the creek” where the Klamath River meets the Pacific Ocean.

Here, millennia of flowing water infused with sand, silt and the occasional river-smoothed rock has created a cleft about 125 feet deep by nearly 1,000 feet wide. Queen, who is 7, examined shells and danced around the asphalt as her parents talked nearby. For the Yurok fighting to restore the river and secure one of their cultural touchstones — the salmon — Queen and her friends are the future.

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### **NINAETC Eastern/Midwestern Regional Training**

Renaissance, Washington, DC      December 4-7, 2023      [For more information](#)

### **NAETC Meeting**

**Location:** Frances Perkins Building,, Room C-5515      **Date:** December 7-8, 2023

**Time:** December 7 - 1:00 - 5:00 pm ET; December 8 - 9:00 am - 1:00 pm ET

At the **Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC)**, we give thanks during the holiday season for our community's resilience, pride, and deep connection to the land. At IAC, we work tirelessly to provide Native farmers with the tools, resources, and training needed to revive their traditional methods while embracing innovative solutions for the challenges of today.

Our work with young Native food producers, like Nels Christensen, offers immersive learning experiences intended to build leadership skills for future generation. Nels (*Gwich'in & Koyukon Athabaskan*), a young man passionate about his tribe and regenerative agriculture, lives in Fairbanks, Alaska. While participating in IAC's summer internship program, he developed a community garden where the tribe runs a youth education fish camp in Nenana.



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“We bring in fish from Bristol Bay because we're not able to fish in our rivers right now,” says Nels, citing political challenges between Tribal communities and the state. “We're doing it mostly as an educational opportunity so that the youth know these cultural values of how we process and take care of our food sources and what they mean to us and how they provide for us.”

Nels' story is just one of the stories happening in American Indian and Alaska Native farming communities nationwide. Our work supports Native food producers who are reclaiming their agricultural heritage and working every day towards a more regenerative economy. We invite you to become a part of this transformative journey.

**Together, we can empower Native farmers to reclaim their rightful place as stewards of the land and create a legacy of agriculturally self-sufficient communities.**

Sincerely, Kari-Jo Lawrence,  
Chief Executive Officer, Intertribal Agriculture Council



[Pow Wow Nation](#)

In 1855 the Battle of Hungry Hill..... happened where a 13 or 14 year old "Rogue River Mary" rode her horse along a mountain ridge, hollering and taunting the U.S. Army, citizen militia and volunteers who were down below organizing to attack and probably massacre this "hostile" band of Rogue River Indians. There were about 100 of them and about 400 of the Army soldiers.

According to Army documents, she screamed and hollered like a wild animal throughout the night. The next morning Rogue River Mary organized, coordinated and led her people to victory at the Battle of Hungry Hill. This battle compares to the Battle of the Little Big Horn (Custer's demise) and her techniques, fierceness and leadership are used at West Point when discussing military strategy. The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, where Mary's people ended up, have applied for historical battlefield status for this area; a first for any tribe in the west. Talk about girl power!

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### **December 1**

**in 1967** the Third Annual ITCN Convention opens at the Sparks Nugget, John Dressler presiding.

## **December 2**

In 1980 reinstatement of relinquished allotments for Moapa (PL96-491) in 1983. Snow Mountain addition to Las Vegas Colony (PL98-203).

In 1955 US Representative Cliff Young (NV) appears at RSIC to discuss his Termination Bill.

The Indian Pledge of Alliegiance first presented during opening address of the NCAI Inddian Tribal-State Relations Panel in Reno.

## **December 3**

In 1835 the planned Navajo Capitol at Window Rock, AZ, was nearing completion

## **Facts for Features: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: November 2023**

The first American Indian Day was celebrated in May 1916 in New York. The event culminated an effort by Red Fox James, a member of the Blackfeet Nation, who rode across the nation on horseback seeking approval from 24 state governments to have a day to honor American Indians. In 1990, more than seven decades later, then-President George H.W. Bush signed a joint congressional resolution designating the month of November “National American Indian Heritage Month.” Similar proclamations have been issued every year since 1994 to recognize what is now called “American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month.” This *Facts for Features* presents statistics for the American Indian and Alaska Native population, one of the six major race categories defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The following facts are possible thanks to responses to the U.S. Census Bureau’s surveys. We appreciate the public’s cooperation as we continuously measure America’s people, places and economy.

### **Did You Know?**

#### **1.5 million**

The number of people who identified as Cherokee in the 2020 Census. Cherokee was the largest American Indian alone or in any combination population group in the United States in 2020. The Navajo Nation was the most common American Indian alone response with 315,086 people.

Source: 2020 Census Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics File A

#### **9,026**

The number of people who identified as Yup’ik (Yup’ik Eskimo) in the 2020 Census. Yup’ik (Yup’ik Eskimo) was the largest Alaska Native alone group in the United States. Tlingit was the largest Alaska Native alone or in any combination group with 22,601 people.

Source: 2020 Census Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics File A

## **9.7 million**

The nation's American Indian and Alaska Native population alone or in combination in 2020.

Source: 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics

## **324**

The number of distinct, federally recognized American Indian reservations in 2022, including federal reservations and off-reservation trust lands.

Source: American Indian Reservations, Trust Lands, and Native Hawaiian Home Lands

## **221** **The number of Alaska Native village statistical areas.**

Source: American Indian Reservations, Statistical Areas, and Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas

## **574** **The number of federally recognized Indian tribes in 2023.**

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

## **122,579** **The number of single-race American Indian and Alaska Native veterans of the U.S. armed forces in 2022.** Source: 2022 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

A detailed profile of the American Indian and Alaska Native population alone or in combination with one or more other races is available from [2020 Census](#) and the [2022 American Community Survey](#). Statistics include:

- Families.
- Housing.
- Languages.
- Education.
- Jobs.
- Income and poverty.
- Health insurance.

### **Wall Maps**

- [American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States](#)
- [American Indians and Alaska Natives in Alaska](#)

### **Related News Products**

- [My Tribal Area Data Tool](#)
- [2020 Census Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics File A](#) (step-by-step videos and instructions)

### **Previous Facts for Features**

- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2022](#)
- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2021](#)
- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2020](#)

- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2019](#)
- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2018](#)
- [FFF: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: 2017](#)

**Stats for Stories**

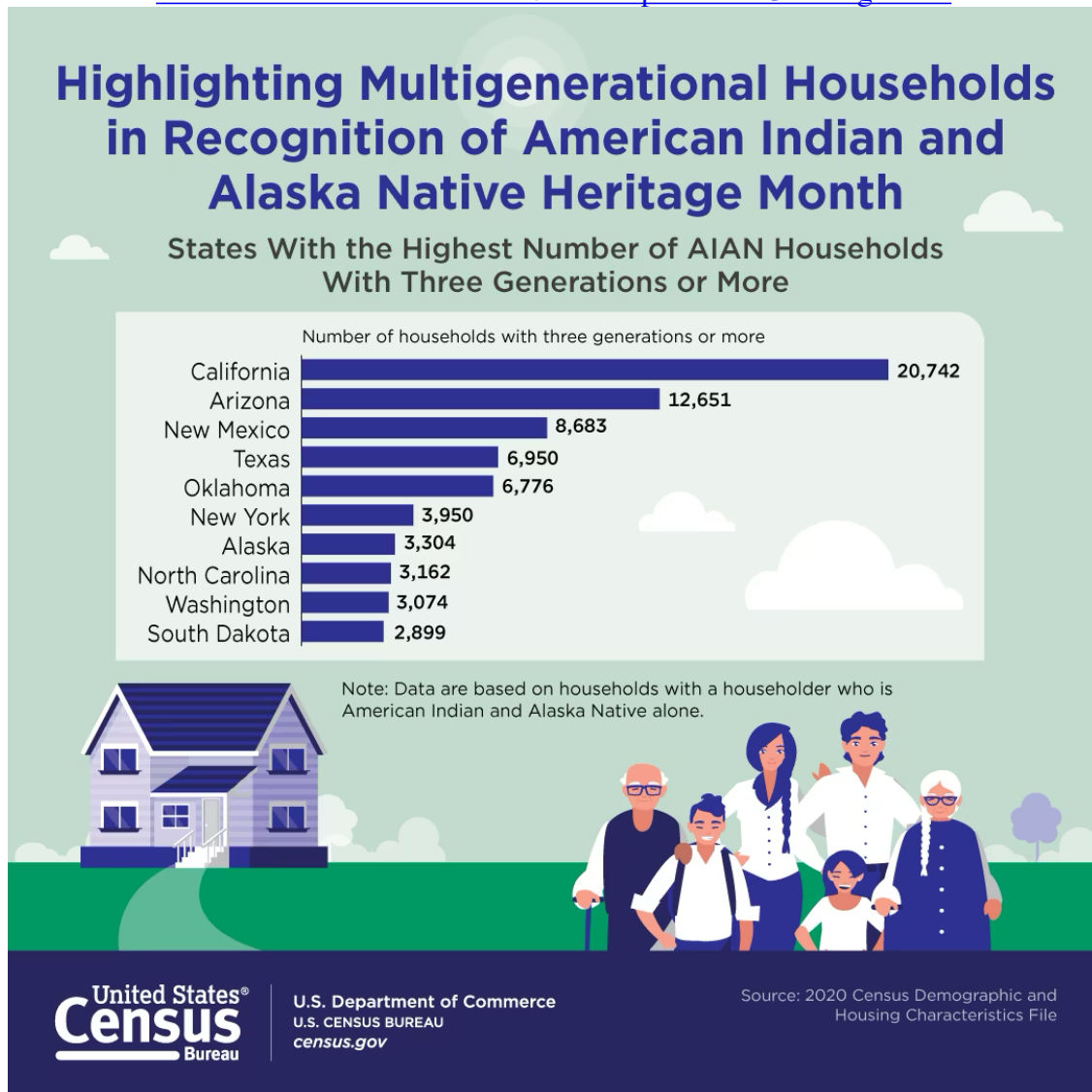
- [Native American Heritage Day: 2021](#)

**Statistics in Schools:**

**American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month Fun Facts**

**Previous Graphics**

- [Educational Attainment for the AIAN Population: 2021](#)
- [Fastest-Growing American Indian and Alaska Native \(AIAN\) Populations: 2020](#)
- [American Indian and Alaska Native Population Growth: 2019](#)
- [American Indian and Alaska Native Populations Growing: 2018](#)





## **A mysterious US desert civilisation    By Smoke & Apple 22nd May 2020**

One thousand years ago, the Chacoans thrived in a scorching-hot desert. Their remarkably intact buildings reveal a lot about their culture – but now these structures are endangered.

In the heart of the San Juan Basin, in the arid north-western corner of New Mexico, stands one of the greatest ancient treasures in the US: the remarkably preserved remains of a vast building complex believed to have been constructed between 850 and 1250AD that may have housed as many as 5,000 people. The high desert area of [Chaco Canyon](#) sees cold winters, scorching-hot summers and only about 22cm of rainfall every year. Yet, it was home to a thriving, yet mysterious, civilisation – the Chacoans, ancestors of the Puebloans.

In 1907, this isolated 53sq-mile expanse of desert became a national historical park, containing 13 major ruins and more than 400 archaeological sites. Pueblo Bonito, the largest excavated site, covers about 2 acres and has roughly 800 rooms arranged in a D-shaped building. The site was designed with sophisticated irrigation systems, the doorways are perfectly aligned with each other to facilitate communication and researchers estimate it housed about 2,000 people.

The ancient civilisation that thrived in extreme conditions

Today, visitors can wander around the same maze of chambers and roads used by its residents roughly 1,000 years ago. Some of the structures used to create the roofs and different floors are long gone, but their remains clearly reveal how they were built. Approximately 200,000 wooden pillars were used in the construction and were most likely hand-carried from the Chuska Mountains and Mount Taylor, more than 112km away.

The Chacoan roads are another impressive feature of the complex. There are about 650km of them, some 9m wide, built mostly in straight lines that cut through the rough topography instead of going around it. Their positioning, starting at a central structure and running towards notable natural elements, such as lakes and mountains, suggests they represented symbolic connections between man and nature. Yet, it doesn't mean they weren't practical: studies have shown that walking on those roads is less tiresome than walking on the rough terrain next to them.

Over the years, archaeologists have come up with different theories for why Chaco was built. Although the place seems to have been a trade hub, the buildings suggest it may also have been an important ceremonial site and point to the Chacoans' impressive astronomical knowledge. The walls are aligned with the axis of the sunrise on an equinox and the north doorway faces almost exactly true north. Contemporary New Mexico Pueblo tribes, such as the Zuni, still consider Chaco Canyon a sacred site and they return there for ceremonies.

Since 1987, the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, along with other smaller Chaco sites, is a [Unesco World Heritage site](#). For the past few years, one of the biggest threats to the site has been the oil and gas drilling and mining around Chaco Canyon. In 2019, the [Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act](#) was introduced to the US Senate – if it passes, it will ban those activities within a 16km radius of the site. (Video by Smoke & Apple; text by Luana Harumi)

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Donna Cossette

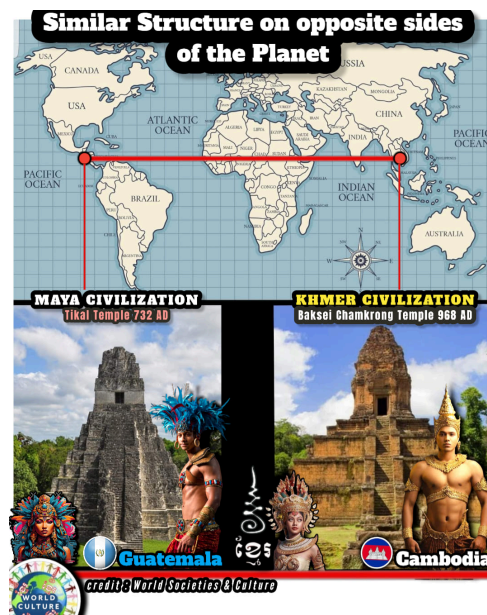
**Birdie Dave (Helen's mom) and Mary Dave** (great-great grandma) at second camp in Dave Canyon c. 1930's. I love this pic. the last time I was there you could still see the old wood stacks and all the old shoes laying around, but one of the old pinetrees fell down and broke some of the old glass jugs.



World Culture    How are these two civilizations related???

The Similar structure on opposite side of the planet between Cambodia & Guatemala

- Tikal Temple : Tikal Temple I is the designation given to one of the major structures at Tikal, one of the largest cities and archaeological sites of the pre-Columbian Maya civilization in Mesoamerica.
- Baksei Chamkrong Temple : Baksei Chamkrong ប្រាសាទបក្សីចាំក្រុង is a small Hindu temple located in the Angkor complex (Siem Reap, Cambodia). It ...



## A Shared Teacher

By Jackie Valley and Joey Lovato

December 15, 2019


In these tiny schools, where one teacher educates multiple grade levels, students form close bonds and learn the value of being self-starters.


<https://projects.thenevadaindependent.com/article/the-education-landscape-a-shared-teacher>


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**How Legos, iPads, and imagination create engineers of the future:** Third graders at Incline Village Elementary School in Reno, Nevada are learning coding, programming, and robotics through iPads and Lego kits in their 'Maker Space' class. The students are creating carnival games, learning about friction, velocity, acceleration, and gravity, and developing teamwork and problem-solving skills. ([kolotv.com](http://kolotv.com))  
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[Lyla June](#) is at [University of Alaska Fairbanks](#). (repeat)

· [Fairbanks, AK](#) ·

Only in Western society can you get  a PhD and still not know how to grow lots of corn properly or process a sheep or deer properly. We exist in a system that grossly over-rewards Eurocentric knowledge based on individuality, extractivism, profit maximization and English-speaking worldview. It does not reward the type of knowledge my grandmother Mitzi carries: fluent in Diné Bizaad, expert *afkaan* (womanhood ceremonial cake) maker, lives our traditional

values and principles.  Which is why we are working to get her an honorary doctorate as well and continue to radically change what we as a species value and glorify. My elementary skills are still lacking. I'm grateful, tho, that I was able to unearth a lot of these interesting studies, do some interviews with elders, and curate a detailed library on the beauty/ingenuity of precolonial and contemporary Indigenous land management techniques and their corresponding

food systems! No one can ever again say we were “primitive” or “prone to collapse”.  And if they do, just point to this dissertation containing HUNDREDS of citations about native food systems that lasted for thousands and thousands of years! The main finding of the study: these systems are ultimately steered by the essential VALUES of reverence, reciprocity, respect,

restraint, relationality, and responsibility to homeland  I've come to believe that without these values underlying and undergirding our design and thinking, sustainability, sanity, and true civilized behavior will continue to elude us as a species. And now, with the wizard ritual

complete, the real learning begins 