

**Journal #5628**

**from sdc**

**1.4.24**

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<https://icmgl.org> > [revealing-the-smithsonians-racial-brain-collection](#)  
**[Revealing the Smithsonian's 'racial brain collection' - ICMGLT](#)**

Today **The 35-year-old** doctor removed Sara's **brain** after she died and mailed it to Washington, D.C., where **Smithsonian** officials tagged it with a reference number and stored it in the museum, now the site of the National Museum of Natural History, alongside scores of other **brains** taken across the world.

<https://www.washingtonian.com> > [2023](#) > [12](#) > [19](#) > [why-the-washington-post-is-still-reporting-on-the-smithsonians-racial-brain-collection](#)  
**[Why the Washington Post Is Still Reporting on the Smithsonian's Racial ...](#)**

Dec 19, 2023 Last August, the Washington Post revealed a macabre and largely obscure part of the **Smithsonian's collections**: It holds more than 250 **brains** that an anthropologist obsessed with race collected in the first half of the 20th century.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com> > [history](#) > [interactive](#) > [2023](#) > [smithsonian-staff-human-remains-repatriation](#)  
**[Smithsonian resisted calls to return human remains, former employees ...](#)**

Dec 15, 2023 Revealing the **Smithsonian's 'racial brain collection'** **The Smithsonian's 'bone doctor'** scavenged thousands of body parts After Maura died in 1904, a **Smithsonian** anthropologist likely ...

<https://www.washingtonpost.com> > [history](#) > [interactive](#) > [2023](#) > [smithsonian-museum-washington-dc-brains-collection](#)  
**[Smithsonian targeted D.C.'s vulnerable to build brain collection](#)**

Dec 14, 2023 To build a "racial brain collection," anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka took brains from children who died at Children's Hospital in Washington, pictured above in 1910. (National Photo Co....

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com> > [blogs](#) > [national-museum-of-natural-history](#) > [2021](#) > [04](#) > [07](#) > [how-museum-collections-advance-knowledge-human-health](#)

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### **[How Museum Collections Advance Knowledge of Human Health](#)**

(Smithsonian) In 1918, a deadly strain of the influenza virus swept the world. Scientists estimate that one-third of the world's population became infected and at least 50 million people ...

<https://www.msn.com> > [en-us](#) > [news](#) > [us](#) > [smithsonian-bone-doctor-targeted-dcs-black-communities](#) > [ar-AA11xORE](#)  
**[Smithsonian "bone doctor" targeted D.C.'s Black communities - MSN](#)**

Dec 15, 2023 Here's who's eligible. The **Smithsonian** targeted D.C.'s vulnerable populations — largely Black communities — in the early 1900s for "**racial brain collection**," a new investigation by the ...

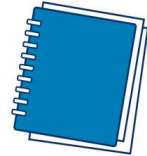
## Why More Than 60 Indigenous Nations Oppose the Line 5 Oil Pipeline

Anita Hofschneider, Grist

Hofschneider writes: "The 70 year-old pipeline, which just won a key permit, poses 'an unacceptable risk of an oil spill into the Great Lakes.'"

[READ MORE](#)

Selling to the  
Government  
Contracting Guide



The U.S. government is the largest customer in the world. It buys all types of products and services — in both large and small quantities — and the government works to make sure small businesses get at least 23% of all federal contracting dollars. Government contracts are a tremendous financial opportunity for small businesses, and [our government contracting guide](#) can help you get started in 2024.

### [Dee Numa](#)

Captain John's House

Mono Lake Allotment 80 acres still Held in Trust Today



*Captain John's home on the north side of Mono Lake*

## **Virtual Reality Tour of Donner Summit Train Tunnels**

Howard Goldbaum is an emeritus professor of journalism at the University of Nevada at Reno. He has just completed a project, developing a virtual reality tour of Donner Summit. You can access the tour and (virtually play around on Donner Summit:

**<https://allaroundnevada.com/donner-summit/>**

After two years of construction, in often abominable conditions, the Central Pacific Railroad sent its first passenger trains through the Summit Tunnel at Donner Pass in November of 1867. The 1,659-foot Summit Tunnel (also known as Tunnel #6) was the most difficult engineering challenge of the Transcontinental Railroad and the engineering marvel of the 19th Century. There were four crews of Chinese laborers working to blast out the tunnel from the granite rock. One crew attacked the rock face at each end, and two crews worked from the center of the tunnel toward each end. These two crews were lowered into the tunnel from a 75 ft. deep vertical shaft excavated down from Donner Pass.

The railroad was not the first to create a route over Donner Summit. More than 4,000 years ago members of the Martis Culture of Native Americans traversed these mountain passes and documented their presence with the petroglyphs that may still be seen today. These are included in the VR tour.



The “China Wall”

Before the railroad came through, the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road served as an essential link over the Sierras. Later, the Lincoln Highway (also seen in the VR tour) followed the same route. With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, its 1,912-mile of continuous steel rail provided a tangible symbol of a unified nation emerging from the bloody discord of the Civil War.

In 1925, the Southern Pacific Railroad built a second—longer and deeper—tunnel over Donner Pass. This 10,325 ft. shaft was dubbed “the Big Hole,” although its official name is “Tunnel 41.” Both tunnels were used until 1993 when the railroad mothballed the original route and removed its rails. Today all train traffic through Donner Summit passes through the “Big Hole,” with east-bound passengers exiting the tunnel to views above Donner Lake (as noted in the VR tour), and west-bound trains leaving the tunnel near Norden.

Click [here](#) to see the location in Google Maps.

**A little trivia contest:**

**1. The final words of Major General Jesse Lee Reno, Reno's namesake, were:**

- "The Union survives."
- "I'm dead, goodbye."
- "Hey, do me a favor: Go start a city out west somewhere. Someplace big, but also little..."

**2. An Ely native and animal lover once made diplomatic and conservation history by doing what?**

- Reintroducing sea otters to Canada.
- Getting pandas for the zoo in Washington, D.C.
- Finding Nikita Krushchev's lost dog.

**3. Researchers at the University of Nevada taught a few hundred words of sign language to Washoe, a West African chimpanzee. What was Washoe's original chimpanzee career path?**

- Actor.
- Astronaut.
- Transcribing the works of Shakespeare.

**4. Nevada's Nye County, covering 18,147 square miles, has a larger area than how many U.S. states?**

**5. In the span of 48 hours in June, the Vegas Golden Knights won the Stanley Cup and the Nevada Legislature passed a bill to help fund a ballpark for Major League Baseball's Athletics. Put the following events in the correct order:**

- Athletics franchise plays first-ever game.
- Las Vegas founded.
- Stanley Cup created.

**6. Nevada's DMV rejected "GOBK2CA" as a license plate in 2023. Which of these other plates was recently rejected?**

- U 1D1OT
- BUCKD
- D4MIT

**7. The USS Nevada (BB-36) served at which World War II battle?**

- The Attack on Pearl Harbor
- D-Day
- The Battle of Iwo Jima

**8. In Jonathan Richman's 1990 song "Reno," which thing is hardest to find in Reno?**

- A motel with a velvet bed.
- A clandestine meeting spot for the FBI and the CIA.
- A decent babysitter.

**9. Which literary work featured a character who lived for a time among the Washoe Tribe?**

- “A Study in Scarlet,” by Arthur Conan Doyle.
- “The Count of Monte Cristo,” by Alexandre Dumas.
- “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,” by Mark Twain.

**10. According to a 2008 movie, which famously “lost” item was in Nevada the whole time?**

- The Ark of the Covenant.
- Tony Stark’s arc reactor.
- The traveling pants.

**11. In September, PEN America released a list of the 11 most-banned books of the 2022-23 school year. How many of the 11 books did former Northern Nevada resident Ellen Hopkins write?**

**12. The late Suzanne Somers was the star of 1980s syndicated sitcom “She’s the Sheriff,” set in a fictional county near Lake Tahoe. What was her job?**



The pink fairy armadillo is so rarely spotted that scientists know very little about the Argentinian species. Guillermo Ferraris

## **20 Things That Made the World a Better Place in 2023**

From the falling costs of renewable energy to new treatments for a whole host of diseases, 2023 wasn’t all doom and gloom.

<https://www.wired.com/story/2023-positive-news/?>

[bxiid=60a674493492f24fcd5ca38d&cndid=65168557&esrc=growl2-](https://www.wired.com/story/2023-positive-news/?bxiid=60a674493492f24fcd5ca38d&cndid=65168557&esrc=growl2-)

[regGate=1120&source=Email\\_0\\_EDT\\_WIR\\_NEWSLETTER\\_0\\_DAILY\\_ZZ&utm\\_brand=wired&utm\\_mailing=WIR\\_Daily\\_123123](https://www.wired.com/story/2023-positive-news/?regGate=1120&source=Email_0_EDT_WIR_NEWSLETTER_0_DAILY_ZZ&utm_brand=wired&utm_mailing=WIR_Daily_123123)

### **Learn something everyday - I had never heard of the Camp Supply Indian Reservation sdc Battle of Camp Supply - June 11, 1870**

Barely eighteen months had passed since the establishment of Camp Supply in the valley created by the confluence of Beaver River and Wolf Creek. The supply depot for General Philip Sheridan’s winter campaign of 1868–69 had grown to a garrison of five companies of the Tenth US Cavalry and three of the Third Infantry. In the late spring of 1870, there were two camps, with about six hundred yards distance separating the commands of the two regiments.

The older of the two camps was as a rambling arrangement of log buildings and tents that had

sprung up around the fortified stockade built in November 1868. To the southwest was the more orderly compound of log buildings. African American troopers of the Tenth had built picket-style log structures around a cavalry-sized quadrangle parade ground. On the west side were the stables for the cavalry horses.

The garrison consisted of white officers and African American troopers of five troops of the Tenth: A, F, H, I, and K. Three companies of the Third—B, E, and F—were carried on the monthly returns of the post. Company E was actually on detached duty at the new Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency at Darlington. When on post, the soldiers performed routine garrison duties. Troops escorted supply trains from Fort Dodge and to the agency. Small units were sent to watch Indian movements and keep track of small bands away from the reservation. When the Cheyenne and Arapaho villages were camped at Campy Supply as the location of their agency, they were easily observed. By June, they had gone south to the new agency or had dispersed throughout the region. The eight companies at Camp Supply were stretched thin.

The post was to act as a buffer between the Southern Plains tribes—Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, and Plains Apache—and the settlements in Kansas. The Native bands had supposedly settled on their reservations to the south in western Indian Territory. By the winter of 1870, the hostile factions among the warriors wanted to discredit the peace factions within the tribes and drive the army out of the region. The action on June 11, 1870, proved to be the climax in their efforts to bring war to the region.

The Kiowa and Comanche were openly hostile as early as January when 300 warriors held up a Texas cattle herd bound for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency at Camp Supply. The drovers were saved by Kiowa peace chief Kickingbird, but the cattle were stampeded and several hundred killed. Harassment and depredations would continue into the spring.

In the late spring, the decision was made to relocate the Indian agency at Camp Supply further down the North Canadian River and away from the fort. This increased tensions as many Cheyenne wanted to remain in the area even though it was not within the boundary of their reservation. All of the Arapaho and many Cheyenne bands eventually moved south with agent Brinton Darlington. However, by late May, most of the Cheyenne had scattered out to the north and west of the new agency.

During the ten days of the Kiowa Medicine Lodge ceremonies, delegations of Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kiowa met in council to discuss war. Most Cheyenne decided not to follow the warpath with the Kiowa and Comanche. Cheyenne Chief Little Robe secretly warned Camp Supply commander, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Nelson, to expect trouble. It came within days.

Little Heart, a Kiowa war leader, began a series of depredations by murdering an officer's Mexican servant as he slept in a tent at the post on May 28. The next morning, post interpreter Dick Curtis reported two horses stolen from his home five miles west of the post. The same day Kiowas attacked a supply train forty miles southeast of the post bound for the new agency. One teamster and fifty-eight mules were lost before the siege was lifted by Captain Louis Carpenter and his company of Buffalo Soldiers.

The trail to Fort Dodge became increasingly dangerous for travelers. On May 31 at Bear Creek mail station, two privates of the Third Infantry were killed, and their sergeant wounded. A supply train and an army paymaster's escort were attacked in the first week of June. In each instance, the arrival of troops from Camp Supply averted disaster.

The post itself became the target of hostilities when a civilian employee was killed while looking for stray stock within three miles of the post on May 30. On June 2 and 6, the post's beef herd was attacked. The raiders came within a quarter of a mile in their attempts to run off stock.

As a precaution, Colonel Nelson had given orders that no American Indians were permitted in the vicinity of the camps. Troopers were to graze their mounts under arms at specified times each day. A detail of five horses from each company was to be kept saddled at the stables in case of emergency, twenty in all. The cavalry camp commander was responsible for their deployment since the post commander's quarters were in the infantry camp. The precautions would prove necessary.

At about 3:30 p.m. on June 11, a force of approximately two hundred warriors emerged from the timber and brush along the Beaver River or charged down the ridge slope near Wolf Creek. Two public horses that were picketed out because of disease and a pony belonging to Lieutenant Mason Maxon were carried off. It seems to have been a ploy to draw the troops out of the post for a fight as the cavalry mounts had been brought in from grazing earlier. The warriors demonstrated their contempt for the soldiers and awaited the desired counter-attack.

The alarm was sounded, and the detail of the Tenth was sent in pursuit. Lieutenant Maxon and eighteen troopers gave chase over the divide to the southwest into the Wolf Creek valley. Captain Nicolas Nolan's company was sent up the Beaver River after warriors. Nelson ordered the infantry to guard both of the camps. Nelson, post medical officer Captain John Fitzgerald, and a staff escort rode to the west end of the ridge a half-mile southwest. With good binoculars, he could see troops pursuing or engaged with the hostiles along either valley. The ground to the west between the two streams, an area of four miles, was alive with hostiles.

Lieutenant Maxon gave up the chase or was recalled to prevent his small unit from being cut off and decimated. Upon his return, Nelson ordered him to proceed along the divide of hills to the west to its highest point two miles away. This could clear that area and put him in position to support Captain Nolan along the Beaver River. The detail rode west for only three-quarters of a mile before they broke into a run and charged off toward the Beaver River. Soldiers in Troop I were sent several miles west up the Beaver to protect the home of Dick Curtis, the post interpreter.

Lieutenant Robert Smithers, with all the remaining cavalry in camp, was also ordered out. Lieutenant John Thompson with a mountain howitzer and its crew of infantrymen was sent to join the fight. Fighting had grown heavy to the west and northwest within the northward loop of the river. Soon Nelson and his group left the ridge for the scene of the fighting that had been screened by the trees along the small tributaries and the river itself. Two sharp fights had flared and died by the time Nelson arrived involving units under Maxon and Lieutenant Myron Amick. The warriors had tried to cut off one of the units, probably Nolan's, and they had come to his relief.



The fighting ended as abruptly as it had begun. As with many of the long-range, running fights of the Indian Wars period, the number of combatants engaged and the number of casualties were light. Two cavalry horses were wounded. A bugler captured an Indian pony and let one of the dismounted troopers ride it back to camp. No troops were killed or wounded. The official report listed six warriors killed and more wounded. Several wounded Indian ponies were captured. The warriors remained in the area for several days to harass the garrison. They fired into camp from nearby hills and killed a group of woodcutters north of the camp.

Nelson requested additional troops be sent to aid in the defense of the post as he believed that the region would soon be engulfed in war that summer and fall. His request was denied and the depredations during the next few weeks were minor. The flurry of incidents in May and early June that seemed a precursor of a major uprising proved to be the end of hostilities in the region. Fighting on that scale did not return to the region until the Red River War of 1874–75.

The Battle of Camp Supply was the largest, most serious encounter in western Indian Territory between late 1868 and 1874. It demonstrated to the allied tribesmen that it would take more and bolder fighting to intimidate or defeat the army.

It was this action and others like it that helped gain the respect of American Indians and white officers for the Black American regular soldier. In his after-action report, Nelson wrote, “In the series of conflicts narrated above, I would invite especial attention to the admirable conduct of the enlisted men. They justify every confidence and the splendid esprit exhibited by them making no question where victory will rest what ever the odds against them.”

*For Order of Battle, Resources, Cites, Maps etc: <https://www.okhistory.org/sites/fsbattle>*

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**Story Map: Water Year 2023 Summary: A review of a historic year in California and Nevada**

Water Year (WY) 2023 was truly historic across California and Nevada. Two periods of extreme winter precipitation and a rare landfalling tropical storm broke numerous records, ended three years of persistent drought, and revived long-dry Tulare Lake. Temperatures through much of year were below climatological normal. Notable departures from that trend are July and August, both of which recorded average temperatures in the upper quartile of the historical record across both states. December (2022), January, March, May, June, August, and September posted above average and often top-10 historical statewide precipitation totals for both states. February remained above average in California. This story map aims to highlight the antecedent conditions leading into Water Year 2023 as well as the major events and impacts therein. ... ” [View the Story Map](#).

**REPORT: Addressing impediments and incentives for agricultural reuse**

“Water systems across the United States are facing unprecedented levels of stress arising from challenges, such as a changing climate, aging infrastructure, and shifting patterns of water supply and demand. Agricultural water reuse has the potential to increase the resilience of water and agricultural systems through benefits such as supply diversification, access to an additional water supply, nutrient management, and compliance with water quality permits. However, realization of these benefits and scaling reuse are hindered by broad ranging, but surmountable barriers and

tradeoffs. Led by the Pacific Institute, in partnership with the Water Research Foundation, this report, *Addressing Impediments and Incentives for Agricultural Water Reuse* provides practical, evidence-based guidance to help bridge the gap between the potential for agricultural water reuse and on-the-ground reality through the identification of proven strategies for advancing water reuse and overcoming barriers. ... ” [Read more from the Pacific Institute.](#)

### **Hurtado praises USDA’s efforts to protect ag land**

“Senator Melissa Hurtado is all in on the USDA’s latest move to bring the public into the conversation about foreign agricultural land purchases, especially after some notable cases. In a recent announcement, Hurtado, D-16th District, applauded the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) decision to solicit public input on how foreign countries and individuals report agricultural land purchases in the U.S. The USDA’s action follows two high-profile cases involving two groups, including a Chinese company, that purchased multiple tracts of land near U.S. Air Force bases in California and North Dakota. ... ” [Read more from the Foothills Sun-Gazette.](#)

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### **from Stop the Money Pipeline:**

This month, our friends launched the first “Banking on Biodiversity Collapse” report. This report provides a comprehensive analysis into the role Big Finance plays in driving deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change and human rights abuses in tropical forest regions.

This report is written by the Forests & Finance coalition, including the organizations Rainforest Action Network, TuK Indonesia, Profundo, Amazon Watch, Repórter Brasil, BankTrack, Sahabat Alam Malaysia and Friends of the Earth US.

From beef, to palm oil, to pulp & paper, rubber, soy, and timber — we know that Big Agribusiness is driving deforestation around the world. But they’re not the only ones to blame. This report calculated that banks have pumped over USD \$307 BILLION into companies driving tropical deforestation since 2016.

**Our planet can’t take it. [Read the new report here.](#) Then go one step further and amplify the report, you can [use this toolkit to share the report](#) with your friends.**

**The [report](#) scored major U.S. banks on their forest protection policies — and the results are bleak:**

- Citi scored 3.7 out of 10
- Bank of America scored 2.2 out of 10
- Chase scored a DISMAL 1.5 out of 10

In the face of the climate crisis, financial policies are woefully inadequate, riddled with loopholes and include little recognition of human rights. Most banks have NO policies at all to prevent financing deforestation, biodiversity loss or rights abuses.



13TH ANNUAL BAY AREA AMERICAN INDIAN TWO-SPIRITS

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# TWO-SPIRIT POWWOW



FEBRUARY 10: FORT MASON PAVILION, SF

## HEAD DANCERS

Sky Duncan  
Peshawn Bread

## HEAD GOURD DANCER

Matthew Reed

## DRUMS

All Nation Singers (Northern)  
Jeremy Bear (Southern)

## ARENA DIRECTOR

Buffalo Barbie

## MC'S

Coy McLemore  
Dustina Abrahamson

