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Pinnacle Issue

UCDavis Conference on Indigenous Languages

Project 2025/Contract with America

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Another pinnacle, Issue #6000!. At every "00" issue, I ask readers to comment on content (helpful, interesting, not necessary, favorite stories, subjects I should follow, etc) so that this Journal stays relevant. (There are so many sites available today and so much information available; I do not want to waste your time).

So please drop me a line with your comments. Do suggest others (and their email) that you think would enjoy reading.

But most importantly please ensure that you keep an eye on what is - and has - been written about your community. Over the centuries there has been so much and not all of it truthful. So as AI becomes the

cornerstone of 21st Century technology, it is critical that tribes monitor, correct or push forward that which is written about them.

UC Davis Conference on Indigenous Languages

COIL will bring specialists, linguists, and language warriors together to promote Indigenous languages. Language workers will gather in person to share knowledge about cutting-edge curriculum, program administration, and funding



COIL — UC DAVIS CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

July 8 – 11, 2025

[Learn More](#)

Repeating: *Last year I published some information on Project 2025 and its proposed impacts on Indian Country. With more and more becoming visible daily, you may choose to actually read the document or google “Project 2025 + Native Americans” which will provide you with some excellent articles, starting with <https://www.americanprogress.org/series/project-2025-exposing-the-far-right-assault-on-america/Mandate-For-Leadership> - Project 2025 PDF Document*

Sep 12, 2023Download or stream the PDF document of Project 2025 Mandate For Leadership, a conservative manifesto by The Heritage Foundation. The document outlines the goals and principles of the project, which aims to shape the future of America by 2025.

And for some historical retrospect:

The Contract with America was a legislative agenda advocated by the Republican Party during the 1994 congressional election campaign. Written by Newt Gingrich and Dick Armey, and in part using text from former president Ronald Reagan's 1985 State of the Union Address, the contract detailed the actions the Republicans promised to take if they became the majority party in the United States House of Representatives for the first time in 40 years. [Wikipedia](#)

<https://d1lexza0zk46za.cloudfront.net/history/am-docs/contract-w-america.pdf>

Republican "Contract with America" (September 27, 1994)

In the 1994 mid-term elections, the Republican Party won a sweeping victory and gained control of the House of Representatives. Convinced that they had a powerful legislative mandate, the new congressional leader Newt Gingrich tried to enact his party's campaign tract, which was grandly titled the "Contract with America."

Termination: A Legacy of the Indian New Deal by Kenneth R. Philp

Western Historical Quarterly

Vol. 14, No. 2 (Apr., 1983), pp. 165-180 (16 pages) Published By: Oxford University Press

This is a preview.

*Termination:
A Legacy of the Indian New Deal*

KENNETH R. PHILP

The year 1953 was a turning point in American Indian history. During that year Congress formally adopted the federal Indian policy of termination that officials in the Truman administration had already started to implement by executive order. Concurrent Resolution 108 declared it the intent of Congress to end all federal responsibility for tribes located in the states of California, Florida, New York, and Texas. Individual tribes such as the Flatheads, Klamaths, Menominees, Potawatomes of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Chippewas on the Turtle Mountain Reservation also were singled out for termination. Public Law 280, another piece of legislation passed in 1953, further reduced tribal sovereignty by subjecting Indians living on reservations in California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin to state and criminal laws. Under Public Law 280, other states, at their own discretion, could substitute state laws for tribal custom without Indian consent.¹

Between 1954 and 1962 Congress passed twelve termination bills. Terminated tribes were given the choice of selling their reservations, dividing communal land into individual allotments, or forming a private management corporation to administer tribal property. Termination meant that states, rather than the federal government, would provide certain tribes with such services as education, social welfare, law enforcement, and economic assistance.²

Kenneth Philp is professor of history, University of Texas at Arlington.

¹ Theodore W. Taylor, *The States and Their Indian Citizens* (Washington, D.C., 1972), 36, 61. For a discussion of Indian affairs during the presidency of Harry Truman see Clayton R. Koppes, "From New Deal to Termination: Liberalism and Indian Policy, 1933-1953," *Pacific Historical Review*, XLVI (November 1977), 543-66; Donald R. McCoy and Richard T. Ruetten, *Quest and Response: Minority Rights and the Truman Administration* (Lawrence, Kansas, 1973), 302-6.

² The following tribes were terminated: the Catawba Indians of South Carolina, the Poncas of Nebraska, the Klamaths and scattered bands of Indians in Oregon, the Wisconsin Menominees, the Utes and Paiutes in Utah, the Alabama Coushattas of Texas, selected bands of California Indians, and the Ottawa, Wyandot, and Peoria tribes of Oklahoma. Arrell Morgan Gibson, *The American Indian: Prehistory to the Present* (Lexington, Massachusetts, 1980), 551.



<https://doi.org/10.2307/968814> <https://www.jstor.org/stable/968814>

Journal Information

Founded in 1969, The Western Historical Quarterly, the official journal of the Western History Association, presents original scholarly articles dealing with the North American West - the westward movement from the Atlantic to the Pacific, twentieth-century regional studies, the Spanish borderlands, Native American history, and developments in western Canada, northern Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii. Each issue contains reviews and notices of significant books in the field, as well as bibliographic lists of recent articles and dissertations. The Western Historical Quarterly is published for the Western Historical Association by Utah State University, and the Department of History, Utah State University.

Publisher Information

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide. OUP is the world's largest university press with the widest global presence. It currently publishes more than 6,000 new publications a year, has offices in around fifty countries, and employs more than 5,500 people worldwide. It has become familiar to millions through a diverse publishing program that includes scholarly works in all academic disciplines, bibles, music, school and college textbooks, business books, dictionaries and reference books, and academic journals.

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Senator Arthur Watkins, principal sponsor of the Indian Termination Act.

Indian termination refers to Public Law 280 which was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1953 in a thinly veiled (and unsuccessful) attempt to begin severing the trust doctrine between Indian tribes and the federal government by formally disbanding Indian tribes as legal entities, and giving state governments authority over their lands and resources. The effort was led in the U.S. Congress by Sen. Arthur Watkins and Representative Reva Beck, both Mormons from Utah - a state which viewed the sovereignty, and land holdings, of the Ute Indians as an impediment to the progress of non-native citizens.

Public Law 280, the legislative heart and soul of Termination Era initiatives to dismantle the federal trust system with the Indian tribes, sought to wrest valuable Indian lands (and resources) from the sovereign control of Indian nations.

<http://www.jstor.org/pss/1228583>

Ultimately, the objective of these lawmakers was to break the treaty obligations of the federal government. The law was repealed in the late 1950s. Several tribes that were terminated, such as the Menominee of Wisconsin, and the Klamath of Oregon, have since been reinstated as federally recognized tribes. <http://www.airpi.org/projects/history.html>

<http://www.savagesandscoundrels.org/flashpoints-conflicts/1953-termination-era/>

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***“You can pardon most anything in a man who will tell the truth. If anyone lies, if he has the habit of untruthfulness, you cannot deal with him, because there is nothing to depend on.”***

***“The businessman or politician who does not tell the truth cheats; and for the cheat we should have no use in any walk of life,” he said. —Teddy Roosevelt May 9, 1903***

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A thoughtful read:

Seeking solace, and finding hard truths, on California’s Highway 395

www.latimes.com/environment/newsletter/2025-06-05/seeking-solace-and-finding-hard-truths-on-californias-highway-395

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**Mobile science lab making its way to California schools to teach kids about**

**California’s water** “A locally made mobile science lab is making its way to schools and events around the country, teaching kids more about where our water comes from and where it’s headed. When school is out for the summer, learning continues and organizers at the Rondo School of Discovery said students were eager to see the giant science lab on wheels. Students like Molly Thomas saw the unit for the first time. “I wasn’t really knowing what to expect coming into it, but as soon as I walked in, I was honestly in awe. It truly is like a portable museum,” Thomas said. Thomas wants to be an early childhood educator when she graduates, with a focus on science. “I really enjoy understanding how things work and why things work the way they do,” Thomas said. ... ” [Read more from Spectrum 1.](#)

**This California startup is cleaning water and removing CO2 from the atmosphere — all at a reduced cost**

“As more parts of the world face intense drought, new technologies are emerging to clean and reuse existing water. Investors are seeing potential for big profits. Water treatment is expensive. It uses a lot of energy and produces its own waste that gets disposed of at a hefty price. Capture6, a startup in Berkeley, California, says it’s developing a solution, and one with an added benefit to the environment. Capture6’s technology repurposes industrial and water treatment waste, generating clean water and capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. “That combination of

water treatment, brine management, and carbon capture all at once is part of what makes us unique, what makes our process innovative,” said Capture6 CEO Ethan Cohen-Cole, who co-founded the company in 2021. “We are able to do so at reduced energy costs.” ... ” [Read more from NBC Bay Area.](#)

***Repeating, but good to see such wide coverage:***

**California’s Yurok Tribe gets back ancestral lands that were taken over 120 years ago**

“As a youngster, Barry McCovey Jr. would sneak through metal gates and hide from security guards just to catch a steelhead trout in Blue Creek amid northwestern California redwoods. Since time immemorial, his ancestors from the Yurok Tribe had fished, hunted and gathered in this watershed flanked by coastal forests. But for more than 100 years, these lands were owned and managed by timber companies, severing the tribe’s access to its homelands. When McCovey started working as a fisheries technician, the company would let him go there to do his job. “Snorkeling Blue Creek ... I felt the significance of that place to myself and to our people, and I knew then that we had to do whatever we could to try and get that back,” McCovey said. After a 23-year effort and \$56 million, that became reality. ... ”

[Continue reading at the Washington Post.](#)

***SEE ALSO: California’s largest ‘land-back’ deal returns 47,000 acres to tribe, from the San Francisco Chronicle***

***In California’s largest landback deal, the Yurok Tribe reclaims sacred land around Klamath River, from Grist***

**Lake Tahoe goes on high alert as invasive species creeps closer**

“Last weekend, watercraft inspectors found golden mussels, a highly invasive aquatic species, on a 65-foot boat that was headed to Lake Tahoe. Experts say golden mussels pose an extreme threat to Lake Tahoe. To stop the mussels from getting into the lake, this spring, Tahoe implemented much stricter measures that go beyond the norm, requiring that every single motorized boat not just be inspected but also be decontaminated before hitting the water. The boat carrying the golden mussels was put into quarantine until it’s deemed risk-free, according to the Tahoe Environmental Planning Agency. The close call was the first time officials intercepted the golden mussels at one of Tahoe’s boat inspection stations. ... ” [Read more from SF Gate.](#)

**> Researchers successfully extract** proteins from 200-year-old brain tissue, opening a new way to study the biology of deceased communities; technique relies on urea, the main component of urine, to break open cells in recovered tissue ([More](#))

**New lawsuit seeks to stop NV Energy’s Greenlink West**

First go to <https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/enviro-groups-sue-to-to-halt-construction-of-nv-energys-massive-transmission-line> and then Google this headline for a cornucopia of articles.

**Meta Becomes The Latest Big Tech Company Turning To Nuclear Power For AI Needs**

[https://www.huffpost.com/entry/meta-latest-big-tech-company-turning-nuclear-power-ai\\_n\\_683f12fae4b02a49cce71e60?utm\\_source=firefox-newtab-en-us](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/meta-latest-big-tech-company-turning-nuclear-power-ai_n_683f12fae4b02a49cce71e60?utm_source=firefox-newtab-en-us)

Mercury poisoning of the English-Wabigoon system is a sad tale of deception and connivance, the tale of a greedy corporation that plundered the fragile North and its inhabitants; the tale of a corporation that ignores the need to regenerate what it cuts, that pollutes a truly beautiful river system and plays no role in redressing the damages; the tale of a provincial government that accepts development at any price and callously ignores the pleas of its victims. The Federal Government, for its part, was more than an accessory to this outrage, for it did have the jurisdictional power to stop the pollution of the river when the problem became apparent, but it did not. Instead, by its silence, it condoned the situation.

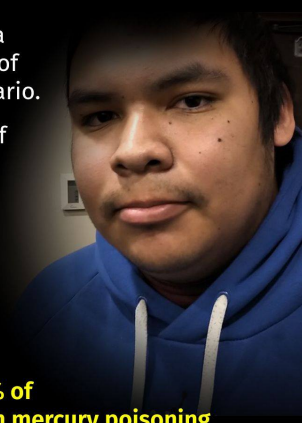
Once again, Native people are the losers although all of us as Canadians are victims of corporate irresponsibility. For our fragile North, its trees, lakes and rivers will not heal from the damage for upwards of 100 years. It is a cruel legacy for the children of Native people to inherit.

**- book: *"The Will To Survive."* 1984.**

**- author, Kermot A. Moore.**

**Hyperborea Publishing.**

And 40 years later.....



Steve Fobister Jr., is a 22 year old resident of Grassy Narrows, Ontario.

Steve's father died of mercury poisoning.

Now Steve Jr. suffers from seizures and headaches from mercury poisoning.

A company dumped mercury in the river. Because of that, **90% of residents suffer from mercury poisoning.**

The company faced no financial penalties.

**PASS THIS ON IF YOU AGREE THAT THIS IS A NATIONAL DISGRACE.**

APTN News, Grassy Narrows reminds Canada of unkept promises as APTN sets its priority agenda

**NORTH** 99

## **Eternal Signs:**

### **Indigenous Australian Art from the Kaplan and Levi Collection**

**May 31, 2025 - November 9, 2025**

**E. L. Wiegand Feature Gallery | Floor 3 | Nevada Museum of Art**

Considered among the world's oldest, continuous living cultures, Australian Aboriginal people come from ancestral lines estimated to be greater than 60,000 years old. The origins of the cultures and belief systems, often referred to as Dreamings, Songlines, or Creation Time, continue to inform knowledge systems that exist today, which are intricately tied to their Country (homeland) and are represented in their art. Thus their contemporary works of art evidence what has been referred to as an "eternal present." For artists from remote areas of the continent, their lives continue to be linked to ancient knowledge and diverse customs, which permeate their art forms and become eternal sign systems that evolve in the present.

This exhibition highlights the momentous gift of contemporary Indigenous artists from many rural areas throughout the continent of Australia—from the northern region of Arnhem Land (Yirrkala and Maningrida) to the Central desert sites of Utopia and Papunya, and to southern areas of Anangu Pitjanjatjar Lands (APY). Robert Kaplan and Margaret Levi, who live in Seattle, Washington, have been acquiring work since the early 1990s, building one of the most esteemed collections of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists in the United States. In 2023, Kaplan and Levi gave the Nevada Museum of Art more than seventy works, most of which are presented here for the first time.

This consequential gift includes over fifty contemporary artists working from twenty different geographic areas. Artists represented in this significant gift and exhibition include legends such as Ginger Riley Munduwalawala, Polly Napangardi, Gloria Petyarre, George Ward Tjungurrayi, and Paddy Fordham Wainburranga, among many others. Artists of a younger generation who have already been recognized on an international stage, such as Gunybi Ganambarr and Djambawa Marawlli, are similarly present. Thirty-six artists from about fifteen diverse communities and language groups comprise the exhibition.

Celebrated for its diverse holdings of Australian Aboriginal Art from a range of media, the Kaplan and Levi Collection now forms a significant core of the Museum's Robert S. and Dorothy J. Keyser Art of the Greater West Collection. In 2012, the Museum defined the Greater West as a "super region," which broadens conventional definitions of the West by expanding the scope of the collection's geographic emphasis to encompass a region generally bounded from Alaska to Patagonia and from Australia to the United States intermountain West. This is a geography of frontiers characterized by large expanses of open land, enormous natural resources, diverse Indigenous peoples, colonization, and the conflicts that inevitably arise when all four of those factors exist in the same place at the same time

**United States Geological Survey:** [Enhanced geothermal systems in the Great Basin could supply 10% of U.S. electricity demand](#)

**Nevada Current:** [Lake Mead in for a painful summer after dry winter](#)

**2NewsNevada:** [Bureau of Land Management seeks public input on Dodge Flat II solar project](#)

### Trivia: Guess the Nevada State Park

*Every Climate Current, we're testing your knowledge with a brief history of one of Nevada's State Parks. The answer will be in the next Climate Current newsletter.*

This Nevada State Recreation Area has a rich history spanning 13,000 years, beginning with the Mohave people who lived and farmed along the Colorado River and were later encountered by Spanish explorers in the 1500s and 1700s. The recreation area was established in 1996 after federal land was transferred through the Fort Mohave Land Act of 1960, with 2,100 acres eventually being designated for the park near the growing casino town of Laughlin, Nevada.

What park is it?

### History Bits

- 1787 Jun 10** Congress passed the Northwest Territory Ordinance, pointing territories toward statehood.
- 1861 Jun 8** James Nye of New York, newly appointed by President Lincoln to be the governor of the Territory of Nevada, arrived in Carson City.
- 1862 Jun 14** 18,325 square miles of Utah Territory were shifted to Nevada Territory.
- 1874 Jun 9** U.S. Attorney General George Williams rendered a legal opinion that US law gives jurisdiction over the introduction of alcoholic beverages into Native the American territory to that of the Department of War.
- 1878 Jun 10** Congress declares war on the Western Shoshoni Nation.
- 1890 Jun 12** An act to allow timber curring in an Indian Reservation (Menominee).
- 1963 Jun 10** To fill a previousluy unfilled position, Nevada Board of Regents appoint Dorothy J. Jones as District Home Agent for Indian Programs at a salary rate of \$7000 based on twleve months` service.
- 1964 Jun 12** Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe adopted its Constitution.
- 1965 Jun14** Police said they ha run out of clues on the fate of vanished Winnemucca Coloy leader **Delbert Howard**.
- 1971 Jun 11** At an ITCN meeting at Stewart, executive director **Robert Hunter** ended his tenure and was succeeded by **Harold Wyatt**.

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- **The Turtle Island Monument**, now under construction in Berkeley's Civic Center Park, has been the focus of decades of advocacy by the Native artists who designed it. ([Native News Online](#))

Annual Father's Day Powwow Returns to Stewart

Event Brings Hundreds of Dancers, Drummers, and Artists to Historic Campus

Carson City, Nev. – On Father's Day weekend, the former Stewart Indian Boarding School located at 5500 Snyder Ave., in Carson City, Nev., will host its largest annual event bringing the community together to socialize, dance, sing, eat, and honor Native American culture. The Stewart Father's Day Powwow is an annual tradition going back over two decades.

The 2025 Powwow will be led by the Master of Ceremonies, Skush Poodry, (Sac & Fox Nation), Arena Director, Art Martinez (Chumash), and Host Drums: Southern Express and the Sage Point Singers. The dancing competition brings nationally and regionally known dancers to compete in a several categories from "Tiny Tots" to "Golden Age." All dancers and drummers are welcome to participate.

The multi-day event begins with the Grand Entry on Friday, June 13 at 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 14 at noon and 6:30 p.m., and Sunday, June 15 at noon.

Other attractions include fine arts and crafts booths, food vendors, dry camping, and the Silver State Gourd Society dances.

Elders who were sent or attended Stewart Indian Boarding School are invited to a special brunch on Saturday 9 a.m., at the gym on the campus.

The Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum and gift shop will be open all weekend; Friday 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., Saturday 10 to 5 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Great Basin Native Artists Gallery will feature the work of Kimberly Avanna Lawson (Walker River Paiute), titled Reflections. The exhibition featuring large scale paintings, monoprints and photography will be on display until October 31, 2025. A gallery reception, where the artist will be present, will be held on Saturday, June 14 from 1 – 3 p.m.

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About the Department of Native American Affairs

A stand-alone agency since July of 2024, the Nevada Department of Native American Affairs is a state agency charged with improving the quality of life for the 28 Tribal governments, Colonies, and Bands, plus 62,000 urban Indians within the State of Nevada. The DNAA works to develop and improve cooperation and communications between Tribal Nations, state and local governments, and related municipalities with the purpose of improving education, employment, health, well-being, and socio-economic status of Nevada's Native American citizens as well as enhancing Tribal sovereignty, economic opportunities, and community development. The Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum which uses a multi-media approach to preserve the history of Indian Boarding Schools in America, provides a platform for the DNAA for outreach and education about the first people of this land. For more information visit <https://dnaa.nv.gov/>.

About Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum

Opened on Monday, Jan. 13, 2020, and located at #1 Jacobsen Way in Carson City, Nev., the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum (SISCCM) is a multi-media platform outlining

the history of federal boarding schools for American Indian children. Over 20,300 Native youth from 200 Tribal Nations were represented at Stewart during its years of operation, 1890-1980. The SISCCM is housed at what was once the school's administrative building. With vital backing from Nevada Governors and \$4.5 million in funding from the Nevada Legislature, the SISCCM provides a place for healing for Native American impacted by forced assimilation. The cultural center shares with the public, first-hand experiences of the Native American students, and how these federal policies still reverberate in Native communities today. In addition to the permanent exhibition, "Our Home, Our Relations" the Cultural Center & Museum features Great Basin Native Artists Gallery; the Storytelling Room for education programming focused on young Native learners; a research room where relatives can research their family members who attended Stewart; and classroom space for educational activities, lectures, and public programs. For more information visit <https://stewartindianschool.com/>.

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*Image from 2024 Father's Day Powwow, provided by permission by Tohannie Photography.
Other high-resolution photos are available.*

