

**Journal #5710 from sdc 4.29.24**

*Youth at Gathering of Nations*

*EPA says its new strict power plant rules will pass legal tests*

*Idaho: Micron gets combined \$13.6 billion grant, loan for chip plants*

*US Copper has withdrawn their request for vested rights*

*Another graduation of which to be proud*

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*UNR offering new advanced degree option in nutrition*



by Athena Brown at Pueblo Indian Cultural Center

**EPA says its new strict power plant rules will pass legal tests**

The EPA on Thursday announced a series of actions to address pollution from fossil fuel power generators, including a final rule for existing coal-fired and new natural gas-fired plants that will eventually require them to capture 90 percent of their carbon dioxide emissions. [Read more...](#)

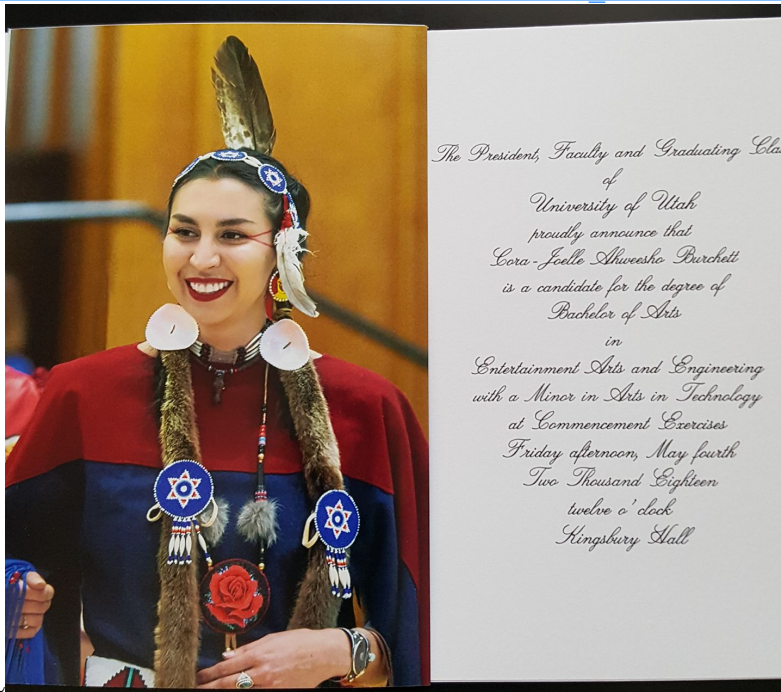
**Micron gets combined \$13.6 billion grant, loan for chip plants**

The Biden administration chose Boise, Idaho-based Micron Technology for a \$6.1 billion federal grant and \$7.5 billion loan to build factories where memory chips would be manufactured, the latest award meant to drive domestic production of vital technology. [Read more...](#)

*From reader KL: US Copper has withdrawn their request for vested rights.* So a win for the community as of now. Does not mean they have abandoned their plan to mine area but if they do they will be subject to governmental oversight.

<https://plumassun.org/2024/04/25/us-copper-withdraws-application-for-vested-rights-to-mine-at-engels-superior/?>

[omnisendContactID=6561289b7967bb0ee22bf428&utm\\_campaign=campaign%3A+April+14-27+%28661aa8a27584c12c09b528d5%29&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=omnisend](https://omnisend.com/contact/6561289b7967bb0ee22bf428?utm_campaign=campaign%3A+April+14-27+%28661aa8a27584c12c09b528d5%29&utm_medium=email&utm_source=omnisend)



**Another graduation!**

**Amber Torres shared a memory: Aaww, so many elders have left us to go back home with our ancestors. I enjoy looking at old pictures to see their faces that brought us so much joy Don't forget to conserve old photos. If digitized make sure you have them on a format that can be migrated as technology changes. (Sometimes, the old way of preserving the originals, is still the best.) sdc**

***"The first revolution is when you change your mind." — Gil Scott-Heron***

## **Webinar: Environmental Justice for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples**

Please join us for the next EPA [Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights \(OEJECR\)](#) Environmental Justice Webinar for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples entitled “Paths to Partnership: Building Tribal Partnerships to Advance Environmental Justice.”

The [Environmental Justice Webinar Series for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples](#) includes monthly free webinars open to the public intended to build the capacity of Tribal governments, Indigenous peoples, and other environmental justice practitioners by discussing priority environmental justice issues of interest to Tribes and Indigenous Peoples.

**Date:** May 1, 2024 (Wednesday)

**Time:** 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm EDT

**Register here:** [https://usepa.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN\\_Y7nkU0YDQ5qUqBCmqNnWWg](https://usepa.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_Y7nkU0YDQ5qUqBCmqNnWWg)

This webinar will feature several speakers discussing their paths to building successful partnerships with and among Tribes and the lessons they learned along the way. Many of the IRA grant opportunities available for Tribal Nations and Indigenous Peoples under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) include statutory requirements for partnerships and collaboration between Tribal Nations, community-based organizations, Tribal colleges, and universities as well as other entities. This webinar is an opportunity to hear from some experts on how to do it right! Speakers will provide a summary of their successful partnership, what worked and what didn't; and provide other advice they wish to share.

### Webinar Agenda:

1. Mindful Minute
2. OEJECR updates
3. First Speaker: Dr. Daniel Wildcat, Haskell University
4. Second Speaker: Daniel Wiggins, Midwest Tribal Energy Resources Association (MTERA)
5. Third Speaker: Dr. Jessa Rae Growing Thunder, Native Americans in Philanthropy
6. Q&A

Please note that the webinar is planned to be recorded and is expected to be available on the following EPA website a few weeks after the webinar: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-Tribes-and-Indigenous-peoples>.

For questions about this webinar, or the EPA EJ Webinar Series for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples, please contact Andy Bessler, EPA OEJECR Stakeholder Coalition Coordinator at [bessler.andy@epa.gov](mailto:bessler.andy@epa.gov).

### Speaker Biographies:

**Daniel Wildcat, Ph.D.**, is a professor at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas, and an accomplished scholar who writes on Indigenous knowledge, technology, environment, and education. He is also director of the Haskell Environmental Research Studies Center, which he founded with colleagues from the Center for Hazardous Substance Research at Kansas State University.

**Daniel Wiggins Jr** is a Bad River Tribal Council Member and the Mashkiiziibii (Bad River) Natural Resource Department's- Air Quality Technician (AQT). He has worked for the Bad River Tribe for over 10 years as the AQT and has had oversight of the Tribe's Energy Activities since 2017. The Tribe recently became a member of the Midwest Tribal Energy Resources Association (MTERA), where Wiggins represents both the Tribe and MTERA as the Vice Chairperson of MTERA. Through the Tribe Wiggins has led policy development for large scale utilities, specifically for energy products and electrical transmission that runs through the reservation. In 2021 he also completed the task as Project Lead for the Ishkonige Nawadide Solar Microgrid Project, which installed over 500 kilowatts of solar and 1,000 kilowatt hours of batteries at three tribal facilities.

**Jessa Rae Growing Thunder, Ph.D.**, is a Project Director at Native Americans in Philanthropy as well as an accomplished Beadwork/Quill worker and Northern Plains Art Historian. She is from the Fort Peck Assiniboine/Sioux Tribes of Northeastern Montana. She adds: Who I am is justified by the deep roots of my family; I am a product of my grandmothers. My Unci and Ina have instilled in me a strong cultural identity that has driven my approach to seeking and fostering spaces in which Native women are valued. With their guidance, I earned my doctorate in Native American Studies and wrote my dissertation on the intersections of Indigenous arts, Indigenous feminisms, and decolonial methodologies. My work privileges Fort Peck Dakota/Nakoda ways of doing history that engage creative, oral, and archival forms of historical knowledge transmission. I argue that a comprehensive and culturally grounded analyses of Dakota/Nakoda women's creative practices and artistic output provide critical and alternative forms of Indigenous historical authority with deep implications for contemporary artworlds. With a strong background in community-based work and network facilitation, I've worked diligently to refine my skills in project development, project management, strategic planning, writing, collaborative teamwork, public speaking, and diplomacy.

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**Some student loan borrowers may need to apply for forgiveness by April 30**

<https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/personalfinance/some-student-loan-borrowers-may-need-to-apply-for-forgiveness-by-april-30/ar-AA1nK1EL?ocid=socialshare&pc=HCTS&cvid=69cd494bfaf54d148111037061e6d962&ei=62#comments>

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**April 21-27 was National Coin Week**

**(missed this)**



Acosia Red Elk (Pendleton, OR) is an

enrolled member of the Umatilla Tribe from the northeastern Oregon territory and a 2024 Doris Duke Artist Award recipient. She is a 10-time World Champion Jingle Dancer and world-renowned performing artist. She is also an international yoga instructor, snowboarder, glass artist, cultural teacher and wellness advocate. She is known for public speaking and storytelling, tribal dance performance, indigenizing fitness, teaching yoga through a tribal lens and instructing powwow dance to tribal youth across Turtle Island. Acosia travels the world performing and sharing cultural knowledge, movement and meditation. She is passionate about using yoga and universal movement as a way to heal from historical and intergenerational trauma. She created Powwow/Yoga, a fusion practice that braids together tribal dancing and yoga for a well-rounded workout with an Indigenous approach to wellness. Acosia leads classes with a seventh generation approach, teaching that all actions should be taken with a sustainable mindset to protect what is sacred. She is an advocate for health and wellness and encourages all people on earth to recognize the Indigenous knowledge within them so that they can continue to build bridges and protect earth's resources for future generations.

<https://www.dorisduke.org/funding-areas/performing-arts/performing-artists/doris-duke-artist-awards/acosia-red-elk/~~>

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(The pilfering of ancient Mayan design was a popular trend in architecture in the '20s and '30s, and reportedly even inspired the look of the [Golden Gate Bridge](#).)

<https://www.sfgate.com/obscuresf/article/450-sutter-st-beautiful-lobby-17603967.php>



Entry FREE! 3 pm - 10 pm the Beverly Theater, 515 S. 6th Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101

### **Tuesday, April 30, 2024**

2:55 pm Native American Prayer Darlene Graham, Pooja-Bah  
3:00 pm Welcome Ian Zabarte, Western Shoshone  
3:05 pm Building Bombs  
4:00 pm Demon Mineral  
5:40 pm Honeymoon in Oak Ridge  
6:00 pm Silent Fallout  
7:40 pm Interview the breast are perfectly naked and this River at Moleen and called for prosecution of the whites, with Mary Dickson & Mark Shapiro  
8:00 pm DOWNWIND

### **Wednesday, May 1, 2024**

3:00 pm Opening Remarks: Former Nevada Congresswoman Shelley Berkley  
3:08 pm The Fukushima Disaster-The Hidden Side of the Story  
4:05 pm JUDUGODA-The Land of Magic  
4:30 pm The Forgotten Nuclear Victims (Les Oublies L'atome)  
5:30 pm Atomic Bamboozle: The False Promise of a Nuclear Renaissance  
6:30 pm NUKED  
8:00 pm Interview with Andrew Nisker Director of NUKED-online.  
8:30 pm Atomic Gods: Creation Myths of the Bomb

## The Bear's Ears Commission:

The United States has a long history of wrongdoing and mistreatment of Indigenous people and their sacred lands, but now members of several tribes in Utah are attempting to reclaim their land.

As the first national monument proposed by a coalition of Tribal Nations, Bears Ears gained protections under the Obama Administration but lost protections under the Trump Administration.

The five Tribes of the Bears Ears Commission (BEC) -- **Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and the Zuni Tribe** -- are among the many Tribal Nations with deep cultural connections to the entire Bears Ears landscape.

They helped win the reinstatement of protections under President Biden, who restored the original designation and re-established the BEC as collaborative managers of these sacred lands and waters.

In an unprecedented collaborative process, **the BEC worked directly with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service to develop a draft resource management plan for the monument, which has just been released.**

This new resource management proposal signifies a pivotal shift in federal-Tribal relations and approach to Tribally-informed management.

**This proposal is historic, but we must advocate for its adoption before a final decision is made.**

[Click here to add your name to the public comment in support of Tribal sovereignty and sustainable management of public lands.](#)

Bears Ears landscape is over 1.9 million acres, and the land management plan is rooted in Indigenous perspectives and sustainable conservation practices that have been developed over centuries.<sup>1</sup>

The members of the BEC were the first Tribes to ever petition for a presidentially declared national monument. Not only are the Tribes deeply rooted in the communities surrounding Bears Ears, they also possess Traditional Ecological Knowledge to sustain the land.

The self-determination of Indigenous people is essential to right historical wrongs and to protect our environment. [Click here to add your name to the public comment supporting Indigenous sovereignty and self-determination.](#)

Thank you for all you do,

Deborah Weinstein  
*Executive Director, CHN Action*

<sup>1</sup> [The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition](#)

## This week's history blurbs    **April 28- May 4**

- 1626 May 4** Often portrayed as white men besting natives, Peter Minuit bought the island of Manhattan for \$24 in trade goods, except Minuit bought the island from natives who were traveling though and did not own the land; he had to purchase it again from the actual occupants.
- 1774 Apr30** Virginia colonists murdered entire nine-member family of Mingo chief Thagahjute (baptized Logan), precipitating Lord Dunsmore's War and provoking Longan's vengence killing of more than a dozen.
- 1849 May 3** Residents of "Eastern California" request Congress to charter a territorial government "of the most liberal construction" to be known as Desseret.
- 1866 Apr 28** A peace and friendship treaty signed between the US and the Choctaw and Chicasaw, tribes agreeing to give up their African American slaves (after the Civil War, some tribes refused to release their slaves so their freedom had to be negotiated by treaty).
- 1866 May 4** President Cleveland withdraws lands in Idaho to be added to the Duck Valley Reservation for the use of Paddy Cap band and other Indians "as the Secretary may see fit to settle thereon"
- 1871 Apr 30** At Avriaipa Apache Camp, 110 women/children and 8 men were killed, 28 infants kidnapped by 150 Anglo and Mexican Arizonans led by William Oury, a survivor of the Alamo seige who has a mountain in Texas named for him.
- 1874 Apr 28** Word reached Nevada that the U.S. Senate had approved \$19,000 to John M. McPike for supplies furnishd to volunteers for attacks on Native Americans fourteen years earlier.
- 1886 May 3** President Cleveland reserved additional land to the Western Shoshones, expanding the size of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation astride the Nevada/Idaho border.
- 1887 May 1** The day school for Indians was opened by Indian agent at Pyramid Lake; enlarged to boarding school in 1882.
- 1926 Apr 30** At a Walker River confab, U.S. Rep Arentz (self described as repping the ag water users) called DOJ and BIA to speed settlement of suit filed by U.S.

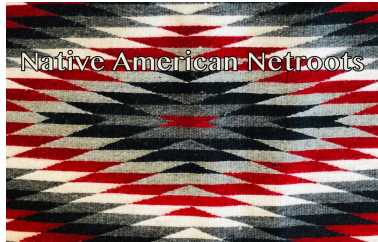


Atty. Springmeyer on behalf of the tribe (tribe apparently not permitted to represent itself at the conference).

**1942 Apr 28** Two weeks after the Secretary of the Navy chose Lake Tahoe as the site of a wartime naval training facility, Senator Patrick McCarran (whose dearest wish was to break up the PLT Rez) convinced Admiral Benjamin Morrell to study Pyramid Lake as the site.

**2001 Apr 29** California's Maidu Museum opened on a 30-acre site that was once a Maidu village and still has petroglyphs,

**2007 May 2** Western Shoshone representatives attend Barrick's annual stockholder meeting in Toronto to restate their opposition to the mine and call on Barrick to make a good faith effort to receive the issue.



### **More Histories from the Daily Kos**

The Great Plains is the huge area in the central portion of the North American continent which stretches from the Canadian provinces in the north, almost to the Gulf of Mexico in the south, from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Mississippi River in the east. This was a region inhabited by and utilized by many different Native American groups. The Spanish, driven in part by their lust for wealth and rumors of wealthy kingdoms filled with gold, had first explored the southern and central Plains in the 1500s. While these early expeditions failed to find any riches, rumors of gold and other riches persisted.

In 1601, Juan de Oñate led an expedition of 70 men with ox-drawn carts from New Mexico in search of the fabled land of Quivira in present-day Kansas. While the expedition was not successful, it did encounter Apaches and buffalo. The Spanish estimated the population of one Apache hunting camp at 5,000 people. The Apaches were Lipan Apaches who the Spanish called Vaqueros ("Cowboys"). The expedition did not encounter any of the Teyas (Caddo) groups found by Coronado sixty years earlier. The empty spaces encountered by Oñate seem to suggest that European diseases, such as smallpox, had resulted in massive depopulation.

Using Apache guides, the Spanish arrived at a Wichita village. The Wichitas, another Caddoan-speaking group, were an agricultural people who raised corn, beans, and squash. They lived in permanent villages with houses made of grass that looked like large conical haystacks.

While the Wichitas greeted the Spanish in a friendly fashion, the Apaches and the Wichitas were enemies. The Apaches told the Spanish that the Wichitas had killed earlier Spanish explorers and that they were still holding one captive. When a Wichita delegation visited the Spanish, they were taken captive to exchange for the reported Spanish captive. The Wichitas, concerned that the Spanish were working with their enemies, withdrew from their village. The Apaches then burned the village and took a number of women and children captive. The Spanish ordered the women released but kept the children so that they could become Christian.

One of the prisoners was a young boy that the Spanish called Miguel. He was actually Tonkawa and had been taken captive by the Wichitas in north central Oklahoma. The Tonkawa homeland was in Texas and southern Oklahoma.

The Spanish persuaded the Wichitas to join them in a campaign against the people of the “Great Settlement” (probably Jumanos). The Spanish blamed these people for the murder of two Spaniards and the Wichitas regarded them as old enemies. The “Great Settlement” was composed of 1,200 to 2,000 houses with a population of about 20,000. In the end, the groups met and negotiated a settlement. Presents were exchanged, including corn and corn bread.

Somewhere in Kansas, the Spanish had a conflict with an Indian group they called the Escanxaques. The Spanish would later report that they engaged in a 4-5 hour battle with 1,500 Escanxaque warriors. The Spanish, unlike the Indians, had horses and their horses were fully armored, including face masks. As the Spanish soldiers rode into battle they were met by a cloud of arrows. Most of the men and the horses were quickly wounded and the Spanish withdrew from the battle.

While the Spanish were successful in establishing colonies in the Southwest and California, they failed to establish a lasting presence on the Plains. The Plains Indians actively resisted Spanish attempts to convert them to Catholicism and they preferred to trade with the French who came in later and seemed to understand the Indians better.

### **More American Indian histories**

**Note: Indians 201 is an earlier essay which has been updated and expanded.**

[Indians 101: The Hopi and the Spanish](#)

[Indians 101: The Timucua and the Spanish](#)

[Indians 101: American Indians and Europeans 400 years ago, 1622](#)

[Indians 101: American Indians and the Dutch 400 years ago, 1624](#)

[Indians 101: Iroquois Indians and the French 400 years ago, 1624](#)

[Indians 201: The Spanish search for the mythical American Indian cities of Cibola](#)

[Indians 201: American Indians and the establishment of Jamestown](#)

[Indians 201: The Pueblo Revolt of 1680](#)

**University of Nevada, Reno Extension appoints new state leader for Nevada 4-H:** Lindsay Chichester has been appointed as the new state leader for the Nevada 4-H Youth Development Program by the University of Nevada, Reno Extension. Bringing extensive experience, Chichester aims to enhance youth engagement across Nevada, starting June 1.

Her objective is to expand youth engagement in 4-H programs across Nevada and ensure that the organization offers opportunities to every youth in the state.

The Nevada 4-H Youth Development Program caters to youth, ages 5 to 19, providing hands-on learning experiences, mentorship opportunities, and the chance to explore various STEM disciplines in fun and interactive ways. The program offers a diverse range of clubs, STEM programs, in-school and afterschool activities, and summer camps, all aimed at empowering youth with the skills and confidence needed to thrive as engaged citizens.

Chichester is excited to, among other things, help grow the 4-H summer camps, which have provided lifelong memories for Nevadans for decades. This year, summer camps in southern Nevada’s [4-H Camp and Learning Center](#) in Alamo are scheduled from late May to early September, while those in northern Nevada’s [Nevada State 4-H Camp at Lake Tahoe](#) will run between early May and mid-July. Chichester said registration is open for campers, and camp counselors are also needed as well.

The Nevada 4-H Program will also present hands-on, fun and educational activities at the College’s [2024 Nevada Field Day & Ag Expo](#). Those interested in camp information or the program in general are encouraged to stop by the event on May 31, 2 – 6 p.m., at 1000 Valley Road.

Chichester embarked on her 4-H journey in Lyon County, Nevada, at the age of nine, where she acquired skills such as sewing and raising homegrown livestock, in addition to leadership skills. Following this, she participated in collegiate 4-H and volunteered as a 4-H leader. ([unr.edu](#))

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**UNR offering new advanced degree option in nutrition**

The University of Nevada, Reno, is launching a new MS in nutrition with a dietetics specialization, responding to the increased educational requirements for dietitians. ([kolotv.com](#))

Nothing to see here ... just put the lid back on the cactus.

