

Journal #5734 from sdc 5.31.24

Words to Live By

Indian Citizenship Act - June 2, 1924

McDermitt Narrowing Sewer Fund Deficit with Rate Hikes

Iconic Mirage Casino on Vegas Strip to Officially Shut Down in July

Band set to start cannabis production

How Spider Silk Could Inspire Microphones of the Future and Revolutionize Sound Design

Spider Plays Hand Games

The Endowment Project expands funding opportunities for public high schools

Fancy Dance is coming

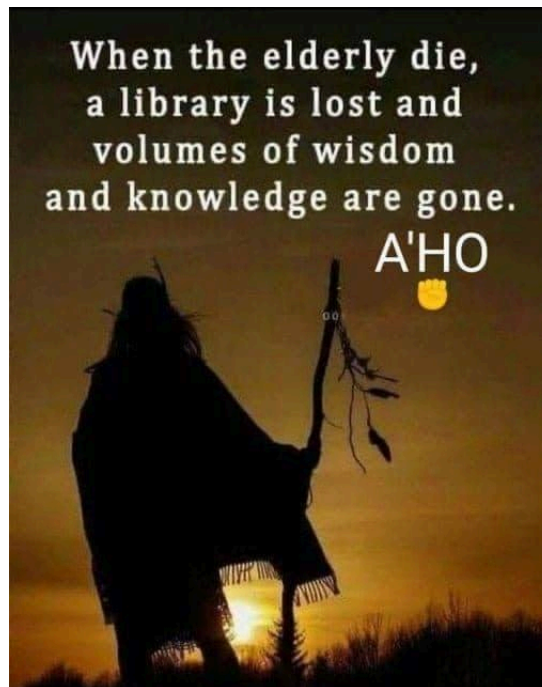
The General Services Administration (GSA) is offering to buy clean energy from tribal sources

Breaking Down Barriers in Bio-tech Education

Raising Our Ambitions for a Just Climate Future

Memorial Care is a sponsor of Make Noise Today

Alpine archaeology of Alta Toquima and the Mt. Jefferson Tablelands (Nevada)



Often I opine that youth and those aspiring to tribal office should have an orientation that includes a broad sweep of legislation that affects them, no matter how long ago it was passed. Even “The Line of Demarcation”, the Treaty of Tordesillas, modifying an earlier bull by Pope Alexander VI has impact today. (The other side of the world was divided a few decades later by the Treaty of Zaragoza).

June 2 represents the 100th year since the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act, an act that affected everyone and every institution throughout the US. And it keeps on giving.

As with any legislation, it raised a myriad of questions, resulting in crazy quilt of applications, policies and future law.

I would encourage readers to engage their family, friends and colleagues in conversation about how this Act impacted their tribe. (And I'd love to publish any resultant remarks). sdc

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all non citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: Provided That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property.

Approved, June 2, 1924. June 2, 1924. [H. R. 6355.] [Public, No. 175.]

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. Sess. I. CHS. 233. 1924. See House Report No. 222, Certificates of Citizenship to Indians, 68th Congress, 1st Session, Feb. 22, 1924.

The act has been [codified](#) in the United States Code at Title 8, Sec. 1401(b).

Citations	
Public law	Pub. L. Tooltip Public Law (United States) 68-175
Statutes at Large	43 Stat. 253
Codification	
Titles amended	8 U.S.C.: Aliens and Nationality
U.S.C. sections amended	8 U.S.C. ch. 12, subch. III § 1401b

islative history
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced in the House as H.R. 6355 by Homer P. Snyder (R-NY) on February 22, 1924 • Committee consideration by House Indian Affairs, Senate Indian Affairs • Passed the House on March 18, 1924 (Passed) • Passed the Senate on May 15, 1924 (Agreed) • Agreed to by the House on May 23, 1924 (Agreed) and by the Senate on • Signed into law by President Calvin Coolidge on June 2, 1924

The **Indian Citizenship Act of 1924**, (43 [Stat. 253](#), enacted June 2, 1924) was an Act of the [United States Congress](#) that imposed [U.S. citizenship](#) on the [indigenous peoples of the United States](#). While the [Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#) defines a citizen as any persons born in the United States and subject to its laws and jurisdiction, the amendment had previously been interpreted by the courts not to apply to Native peoples.

The act was proposed by U.S. Representative [Homer P. Snyder](#) (R-NY), and signed into law by President [Calvin Coolidge](#) on June 2, 1924. It was enacted partially in recognition of the thousands of Native Americans who served in the armed forces during the [First World War](#).^[1]

[://en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Indian Citizenship Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Citizenship_Act)

[**Indian Citizenship Act - Wikipedia**](#)

III § 1401b. The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, (43 Stat. 253, enacted June 2, 1924) was an Act of the United States Congress that imposed U.S. citizenship on the indigenous peoples of the United States. While the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution defines a citizen as any persons born in the United States and subject to ...

[https://www.history.com > this-day-in-history > the-indian-citizenship-act](https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-indian-citizenship-act)

[**Congress enacts the Indian Citizenship Act | June 2, 1924 | HISTORY**](#)

In 1924, the Indian Citizenship Act, an all-inclusive act, was passed by Congress. The privileges of citizenship, however, were largely governed by state law, and the right to vote was often ...

[https://www.thoughtco.com > indian-citizenship-act-4690867](https://www.thoughtco.com/indian-citizenship-act-4690867)

[**Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 - ThoughtCo**](#)

Jun 10, 2022 The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, also known as the Snyder Act, granted full U.S. citizenship to Native Americans. While the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1868, had bestowed citizenship on all persons born in the United States—including formerly enslaved people—the amendment had been interpreted as not applying to Indigenous native people.

[https://constitutioncenter.org > blog > on-this-day-in-1924-all-indians-made-united-states-citizens](https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/on-this-day-in-1924-all-indians-made-united-states-citizens)

[**On this day, all American Indians made United States citizens**](#)

Jun 2, 2023The Indian Citizenship Act still didn't offer full protection of voting rights to Indians. As late as 1948, two states (Arizona and New Mexico) had laws that barred many American Indians from voting, and American Indians faced some of the same barriers as blacks, until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1965, including Jim Crow-like ...

[https://www.historylink.org > File > 2601](https://www.historylink.org/File/2601)

[**Indian Citizenship Act makes all Native Americans U.S. citizens on June ...**](#)

Tweet. On June 2, 1924, Congress passes the Indian Citizenship Act which grants to all Native Americans U.S. citizenship. Congress is grateful for service by Native Americans during World War I and is inspired by their assimilation into U.S. society. Until this time, Native Americans qualified for citizenship if the lands they held were removed ...

[https://immigrationhistory.org > item > 1924-indian-citizenship-act](https://immigrationhistory.org/item/1924-indian-citizenship-act)

[**Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 - Immigration History**](#)

citizenship. shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property. Approved June 2, 1924. Act of June 2, 1924, Public Law 68-175, 43 STAT 253, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of citizenship to Indians., 06/02/1924; Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress ...

[https://dpi.wi.gov > news > dpi-connected > teaching-about-centennial-indian-citizenship-act-1924](https://dpi.wi.gov/news/dpi-connected/teaching-about-centennial-indian-citizenship-act-1924)

[**Teaching About the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924: 100 Years On**](#)

The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 is a celebration of their acknowledgment, not ours. Our ancestors did right by their citizenship before their acknowledgement (fighting wars, sharing knowledge, and always doing the right thing despite the horrible era) and will continue to do so as we navigate our dual citizenship in today's society and ...

<https://narf.org> > [anniversary-indian-citizenship-act](#)
[Anniversary of the Indian Citizenship Act, June 2, 1924](#)

June 2, 2021. On June 2, 1924, the U.S. government unilaterally extended U.S. citizenship to Native Americans by passing the Indian Citizenship Act over the objection of some Native Nations. As dual citizens of their tribes and the United States, members of federally-recognized tribes should have been able to register and participate in both ...

<https://news.northwestern.edu> > [stories](#) > [2024](#) > [02](#) > [scholars-look-to-the-last-100-years-since-the-1924-indian-citizenship-act](#)

[Looking to the past 100 years since the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act ...](#)

In 1924, Congress passed the Indian Citizen Act, which gave citizenship to all Native Americans born in the U.S. Since then, several laws have been implemented in an effort to grant rights for Indigenous tribes. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress. Whether through recognition of Indigenous Peoples' Day, now formally adopted as a holiday ...

[Law Review Articles](#)

- [Congress' Power to Affirm Indian Citizenship through Legislation Protecting Native American Voting Rights](#)Dolan, Torey. Congress' Power to Affirm Indian Citizenship through Legislation Protecting Native American Voting Rights. 59 Idaho Law Review. 47 (2023).
- [Native Voting Power: Enhancing Tribal Sovereignty in Federal Elections](#)Wyman, Noelle N. Native Voting Power: Enhancing Tribal Sovereignty in Federal Elections.132 Yale L. J. 861 (2023).
- [Native American Voting Rights: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back](#)Roche, Patrick J. Native American Voting Rights: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back. 28 Am. U. J. Gender Soc. Pol'y & L. 91 (2019).
- [The Small but Powerful Voice in American Elections: A Discussion of Voting Rights Litigation on Behalf of American Indians](#)Robinson, Jennifer L. The Small but Powerful Voice in American Elections: A Discussion of Voting Rights Litigation on Behalf of American Indians. 70 Baylor L. Rev. 91 (2018).
- [American Indians and the Right to Vote: Why the Courts Are Not Enough](#)Kumar, Milan. 61 B.C. L. Rev. 1111 (2020).
A Century Ago, This Law Underscored the Promises and Pitfalls of Native American Citizenship
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/a-century-ago-this-law-underscored-the-promises-and-pitfalls-of-native-american-citizenship-180984426/>

Books

[American Apartheid by Stephanie Woodard](#)

In recent years, events such as the siege at Standing Rock and the Dakota Access Pipeline have thrust Native Americans into the public consciousness. Taking us beyond the headlines, *American Apartheid* offers the most comprehensive and compelling account of the issues and threats that Native Americans face today, as well as their heroic battle to overcome them. Stephanie Woodard details the ways in which the government curtails Native voting rights, which, in turn, keeps tribal members from participating in policy-making surrounding education, employment, and other critical issues affecting their communities.

[American Indian Identity by Se-ah-dom Edmo; Robert J. Miller \(Foreword by, Foreword by\); jessie Young; Alan Parker](#)

This single-volume book contends that reshaping the paradigm of American Indian identity, blood quantum, and racial distinctions can positively impact the future of the Indian community within America and America itself. This academic compendium examines the complexities associated with Indian identity in North America, including the various social, political, and legal issues impacting Indian expression in different periods; the European influence on how self-governing tribal communities define the rights of citizenship within their own communities; and the effect of Indian mascots, Thanksgiving, and other cultural appropriations taking place within American society on the Indian community. The book looks at and proposes solutions to the controversies surrounding the Indian tribal nations and their people. The authors--all leading advocates of Indian progress--argue that tribal governments and communities should reconsider the notion of what comprises Indian identity, and in doing so, they compare and contrast how indigenous people around the world define themselves and their communities. Chapters address complex questions under the discourse of Indian law, history, philosophy, education, political science, anthropology, art, psychology, and civil rights. Topics covered in depth include blood quantum, racial distinctions, First Nations, and tribal citizenship.

[American Indians and the Fight for Equal Voting Rights by Laughlin McDonald](#)

The struggle for voting rights was not limited to African Americans in the South. American Indians also faced discrimination at the polls and still do today. This book explores their fight for equal voting rights and carefully documents how non-Indian officials have tried to maintain dominance over Native peoples despite the rights they are guaranteed as American citizens. Laughlin McDonald has participated in numerous lawsuits brought on behalf of Native Americans in Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. This litigation challenged discriminatory election practices such as at-large elections, redistricting plans crafted to dilute voting strength, unfounded allegations of election fraud on reservations, burdensome identification and registration requirements, lack of language assistance, and noncompliance with the Voting Rights Act. McDonald devotes special attention to the VRA and its amendments, whose protections are central to realizing the goal of equal political participation. McDonald describes past and present-day discrimination against Indians, including land seizures, destruction of bison herds, attempts to eradicate Native language and culture, and efforts to remove and in some cases even exterminate tribes. Because of such treatment, he argues, Indians suffer a severely depressed socioeconomic status, voting is sharply polarized along racial lines,

and tribes are isolated and lack meaningful interaction with non-Indians in communities bordering reservations. Far more than a record of litigation, *American Indians and the Fight for Equal Voting Rights* paints a broad picture of Indian political participation by incorporating expert reports, legislative histories, newspaper accounts, government archives, and hundreds of interviews with tribal members. This in-depth study of Indian voting rights recounts the extraordinary progress American Indians have made and looks toward a more just future.

[The Makings and Unmakings of Americans by Cristina Stanciu](#)

In this cultural history of Americanization during the Progressive Era, Cristina Stanciu argues that new immigrants and Native Americans shaped the intellectual and cultural debates over inclusion and exclusion, challenging ideas of national belonging, citizenship, and literary and cultural production. Deeply grounded in a wide-ranging archive of Indigenous and new immigrant writing and visual culture—including congressional acts, testimonies, news reports, cartoons, poetry, fiction, and silent film—this book brings together voices of Native and immigrant America. Stanciu shows that, although Native Americans and new immigrants faced different legal and cultural obstacles to citizenship, the challenges they faced and their resistance to assimilation and Americanization often ran along parallel paths. Both struggled against idealized models of American citizenship that dominated public spaces. Both participated in government-sponsored Americanization efforts and worked to gain agency and sovereignty while negotiating naturalization. Rethinking popular understandings of Americanization, Stanciu argues that the new immigrants and Native Americans at the heart of this book expanded the narrow definitions of American identity."

[Native Vote by Susan M. Olson; Jennifer L. Robinson; Daniel McCool](#)

The right to vote is the foundation of democratic government; all other policies are derived from it. The history of voting rights in America has been characterized by a gradual expansion of the franchise. American Indians are an important part of that story but have faced a prolonged battle to gain the franchise. One of the most important tools wielded by advocates of minority voting rights has been the Voting Rights Act. This book explains the history and expansion of Indian voting rights, with an emphasis on seventy cases based on the Voting Rights Act and/or the Equal Protection Clause. The authors describe the struggle to obtain Indian citizenship and the basic right to vote, then analyze the cases brought under the Voting Rights Act, including three case studies. The final two chapters assess the political impact of these cases and the role of American Indians in contemporary politics.

[Voting in Indian Country by Jean Reith Schroedel](#) Call Number: E91.S27 2020, Law Library Exhibit Display

Voting in Indian Country uses conflicts over voting rights as a lens for understanding the centuries-long fight for Native self-determination. Among the American public, there is a collective amnesia about the U.S. government's shameful policies toward the continent's original inhabitants and their descendants. Only rarely, such as during the Wounded Knee standoff in the 1970s and the recent Dakota Access Pipeline protests, do Native issues reach the public consciousness. But even during those times, there is little understanding of historical context—of the history of promises made and broken over seven generations—that shape current events. *Voting in Indian Country* uses conflicts over voting rights as a lens for understanding the

centuries-long fight for Native self-determination. Weaving together history, politics, and law, Jean Reith Schroedel provides a view of this often-ignored struggle for social justice from the ground up. Differentiating this volume from other voting rights books is its use of ethnographic data, including the case study of a county with a population evenly split between whites and Native Americans, as well as oral histories of the people who have chosen to fight for voting rights. The stories of these lawyers, activists, and plaintiffs illuminate both the complexity and the vividness of their experiences on the front lines and their understanding of a connection to broader Native struggles for self-determination--both to control the lands and resources promised to them in perpetuity through treaties and to freely exercise the political rights and liberties promised to all Americans.

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Flowering Kalanchoe in Holualoa, Hawaii.

Kalanchoe was one of the first plants to be sent into space, sent on a resupply to the Soviet Salyut 1 space station in 1971. Photo: Kevin R. Seiter

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McDermitt Narrowing Sewer Fund Deficit with Rate Hikes

https://www.2news.com/news/mcdermitt-narrowing-sewer-fund-deficit-with-rate-hikes/article_db9bdc52-1706-11ef-90a7-b3a198139bc0.html#tncms-source=block-contextual-fallback

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### **Iconic Mirage Casino on Vegas Strip to Officially Shut Down in July**

The Mirage became the first Strip property to be run by a Native American tribe in 2022, after Hard Rock International, which is owned by the Seminole Tribe of Florida, purchased it from MGM Resorts in [a cash deal](#) worth nearly \$1.1 billion.

[https://www.2news.com/townnews/catering/iconic-mirage-casino-on-vegas-strip-to-officially-shut-down-in-july/article\\_a0ecd10e-12e9-11ef-b806-d3924aaf12de.html#tncms-source=block-behavioral](https://www.2news.com/townnews/catering/iconic-mirage-casino-on-vegas-strip-to-officially-shut-down-in-july/article_a0ecd10e-12e9-11ef-b806-d3924aaf12de.html#tncms-source=block-behavioral)

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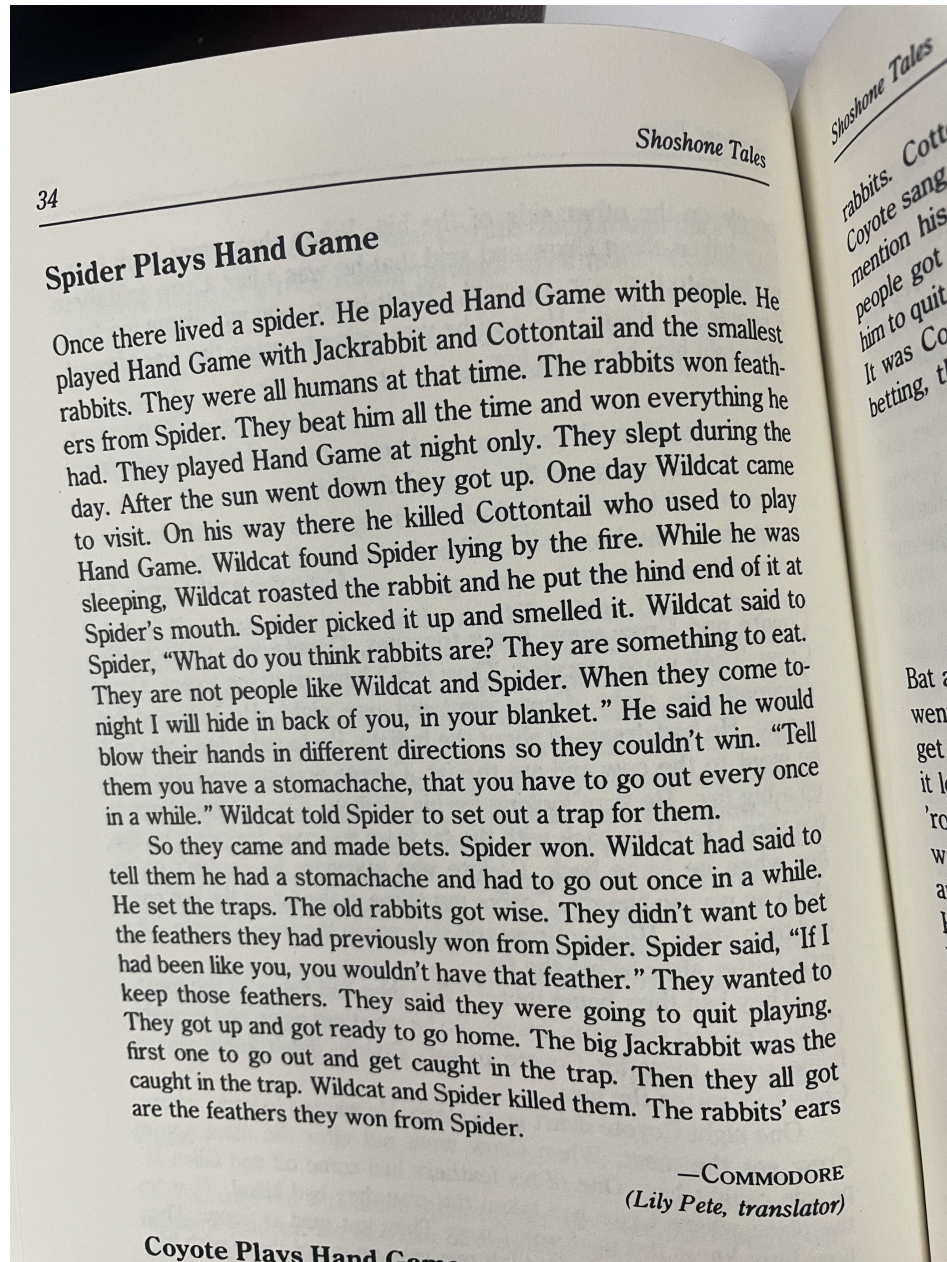
Band set to start cannabis production

https://replica.startribune.com/infinity/article_popover_share.aspx?guid=cefbe07d-f980-433e-af26-f558682a64da&share=true

How Spider Silk Could Inspire Microphones of the Future and Revolutionize Sound Design | Smithsonian

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/how-spider-silk-could-inspire-microphones-of-the-future-and-revolutionize-sound-design-180984379/>

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Going Public

The Endowment Project expands funding opportunities for public high schools

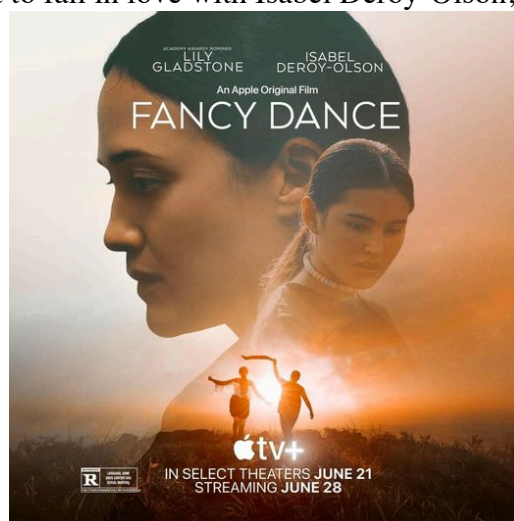
https://richmondmagazine.com/news/features/going-public/?utm_id=120208687187400327

Lily Gladstone: "I have never been prouder or more excited to announce... well... just about anything!"

Fancy Dance is coming to select theaters June 21, and to Apple TV+ June 28.

Erica Tremblay's incredible debut feature film, co-written with Micians Alise, is through and through a love letter to Indigenous women and the love we carry for our people. Our matriarchs have always done whatever it takes to hold us together in a world that is often crafted to pry us apart; from our languages, our children, and for far too many of our relatives, from life itself. In spite of it all, we are here...so we dance.

So much love to everyone who made this film possible, we can't wait for the world to see Fancy Dance (and we dare you not to fall in love with Isabel Deroy-Olson, our Roki)."



“Water inequality in the United States goes hand in hand with the dark legacy of colonization, systematic racism, and efforts to wipe out Indigenous cultures.”

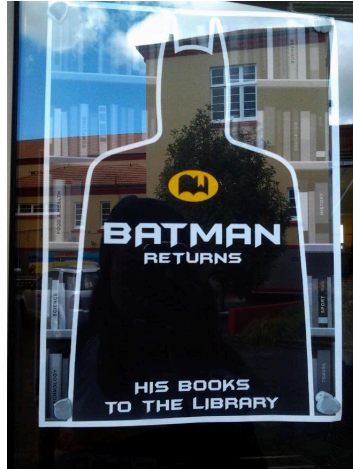
Drops of Hope Along the Colorado River

After 174 years, the Navajo Nation is still trying to regain access

<https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2-summer/feature/drops-hope-colorado-river-navajo-nation>

Extracts: “Navajo Nation hydrologist Crystal Tulley-Cordova: “I didn’t grow up thinking that water comes out of the tap.”

“When the Diné were released in 1868, they signed another treaty with the United States, Naal Tsoos Sani (“the Old Paper”), which formed the Navajo Nation and guaranteed enough water to sustain it. That promise was bolstered by the Winters Doctrine, after a 1908 Supreme Court ruling on tribal water rights. The doctrine established that the Navajo Nation has rights to the water that is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the reservation that the United States established for them, and that the United States has a federal trust responsibility to protect those rights.”



The

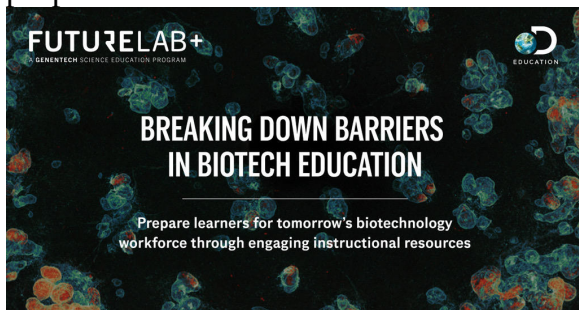
General Services Administration (GSA) is offering to buy clean energy from tribal sources for the first time ever. It's an important step for tribal energy development. For the second time this month, a federal agency has revived a long-dormant tribal purchasing preference to buy clean energy from tribes. The Department of Energy has announced a [solicitation](#) for renewable energy credits, or RECs, from tribal majority-owned businesses. The move follows a similar announcement earlier this month from the General Services Administration and marks a potential step forward in utilizing the Indian Energy Purchase Preference (IEPP) program to purchase 47,500 megawatt hours of clean energy. That announcement was [met with some concern](#) that the program was not accessible to smaller tribes.

The IEPP, established by Congress in 2005, allows federal agencies to prioritize purchasing electricity and energy products from tribal businesses, provided their offers are competitive with the market. This solicitation by the DOE seeks 7,000 megawatt hours of carbon-free RECS, which are effectively contracts certifying the provided energy stemmed from a renewable project or source. Per the [solicitation](#), tribal majority-owned businesses that generate or aggregate RECs are eligible. Responses to the solicitation must be emailed to Sharol Lynch at slynch@wapa.gov. Solicitation responses are due by **June 14 at 4:30 p.m. PST**.



Discovery Education

Inspire the next wave of biotech professionals by connecting high school STEM lessons to the people and ideas behind modern medical and technological advancements.



<https://futurelabplus.com/classroom-instruction/biomed/>

For the third year in a row, **MemorialCare is a sponsor of Make Noise Today**, an initiative that provides a forum for Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) youth to tell personal stories of their heritage, accomplishments, challenges, grit, inspiration, and culture.

This year's theme is "Amplifying Heritage, Empowering Future," and MemorialCare staff and leaders joined in the efforts to amplify AAPI voices.

Read their stories: <http://www.memorialcare.org/.../amplifying-asian-american...>

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## **Raising Our Ambitions for a Just Climate Future**

<https://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/event/2024-raising-our-ambitions-for-a-just-climate-future-virtual>

- Wednesday, June 12, 2024 4 PM ET (1pm PST)
- Online on Zoom

**Register Free and open to the public.**

To view this event online, each individual will need to register via Zoom.

For instructions on how to join online, see the How to Attend a Radcliffe Event on Zoom webpage. After registering, you will receive a confirmation e-mail containing a link and password for this meeting. Live closed captioning will be available for the webinar.

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Welcoming Dr. David Thomas to readership:

Alpine archaeology of Alta Toquima and the Mt. Jefferson Tablelands (Nevada) : the archaeology of Monitor Valley, contribution 4. (Anthropological papers of the American Museum of Natural History, number 104) <http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/handle/2246/7248>.

And for your weekend reading pleasure:

[https://digitallibrary.amnh.org/browse/author?value=Thomas, %20David%20Hurst.&bbm.return=1](https://digitallibrary.amnh.org/browse/author?value=Thomas,%20David%20Hurst.&bbm.return=1)

