

***Journal #5772 from sdc 7.24.24***

***Panulirus ornatus***

***Jeremy Frey is a renowned basket weaver from the Passamaquoddy Tribe***

***Demonstration class on both Apache wild tea and southern Arizona cactus prickly pear juice***

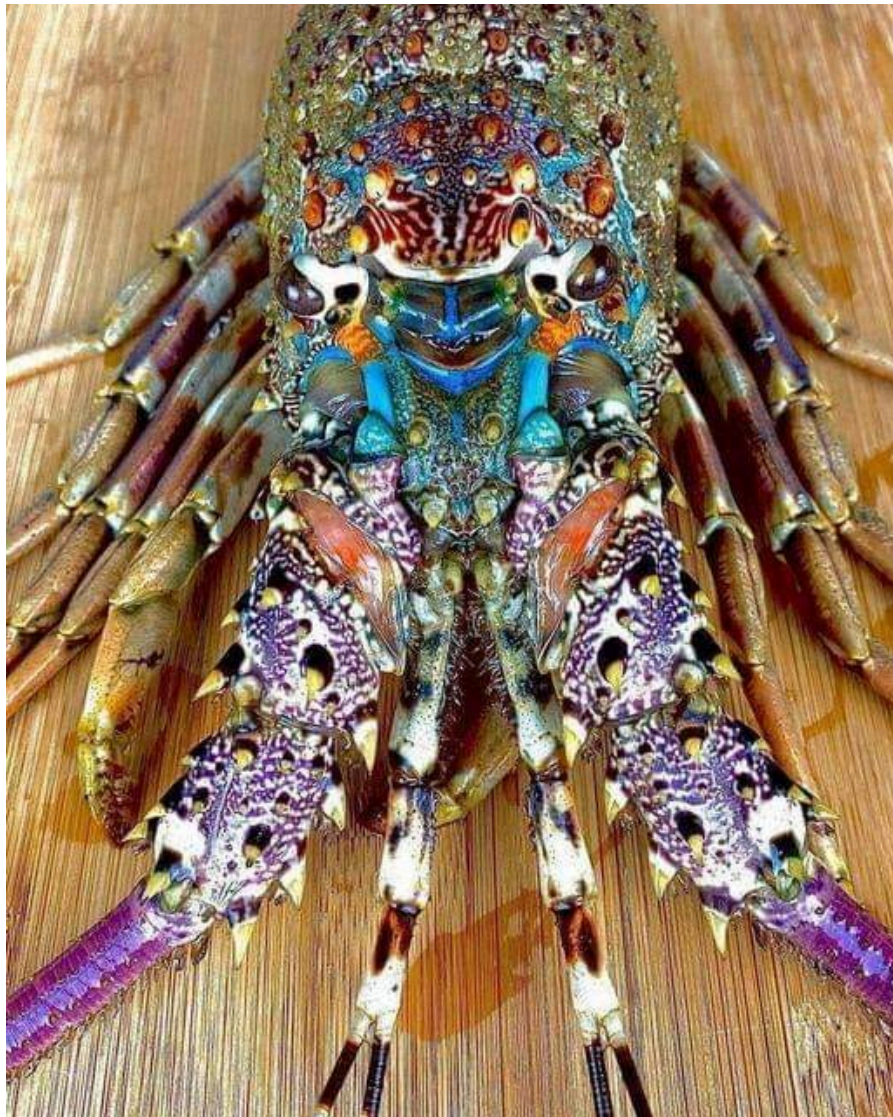
***This village has been floating on the sea for 1300 years***

***Regenerative Ag: Resiliency for the future***

***Chokma!***

***Abram Lincoln's First, Second & Third State of the Union Addresses***

***ED shares insights about Native Americans in the "Thunderbird Division***



This is a lobster (*Panulirus ornatus*)  
More details/photos: <https://bit.ly/3zyM4r9>

[Aimee Dassa Kligman](#) ·

**Jeremy Frey is a renowned basket weaver from the Passamaquoddy Tribe**, which is part of the Wabanaki Confederacy in Maine. He was raised on the Passamaquoddy Indian Township Reservation and learned the traditional art of basket weaving from his mother, Gal Frey, who is also a celebrated basket maker.

Frey is known for his intricate and innovative designs, often incorporating sweetgrass, ash, and other natural materials. His work is highly regarded for its technical excellence and artistic expression, blending traditional techniques with contemporary aesthetics. Sweetgrass is a key material in Wabanaki basketry, valued for its aromatic quality and flexibility, which makes it ideal for weaving into fine, detailed patterns.

Frey's baskets are not only functional but also serve as artistic masterpieces that preserve and celebrate Wabanaki cultural heritage. He has received numerous awards and accolades for his work, including the prestigious Best of Show at the Santa Fe Indian Market. His baskets are sought after by collectors and have been displayed in museums and galleries across the United States.

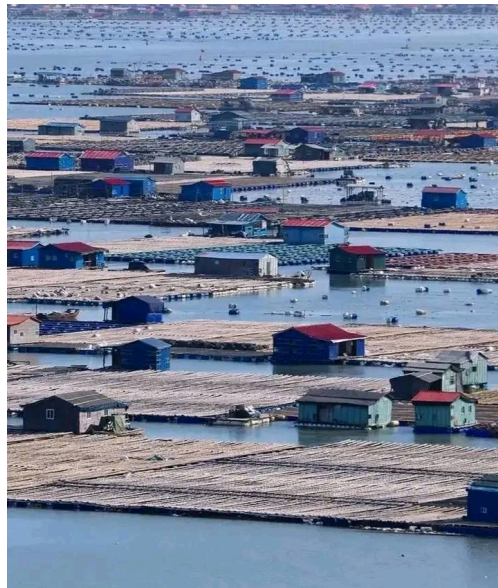
Through his craft, Jeremy Frey continues to honor and perpetuate the ancestral traditions of the Wabanaki people, ensuring that the art of sweetgrass basket weaving remains vibrant and respected in contemporary times.





**[Anne Willie Susan](#) is in [Phoenix, AZ](#).**

I enjoyed being with Taylor at the Phoenix Unified School District, where she held a demonstration class on both Apache wild tea and southern Arizona cactus prickly pear juice. The students are participating in “Living in Two Worlds” summer program. They enjoyed the end product drinking delicious prickly pear cactus fruit juice and taking wild tea home to their families.



**[Citizen News Gambia](#) · [This village has been floating on the sea for 1300 years.](#)**

This is the only floating settlement in the world. The people of this community are called Tankas or Tanka People and are 7000 in number.

They were sometimes termed as ‘sea gypsies’ by the Chinese and the British.

Their homes are floating on the sea. These boats are equipped with living rooms, kitchens and bathrooms. Everything starting from weddings to funerals are held on these boats. The whole life of the people of the Tanka tribe revolves around water and fish.

People of this tribe are mostly involved in the fishing trade. While many work in the salt industry some dive into the sea for pearl fishery.

It is believed that the Tanka people have not set their feet on land for 1300 years.



## **Regenerative Ag: Resiliency for the future**

This workshop offers attendees the opportunity to learn from northern Nevada's leading holistic ag experts at beautiful Fulstone Ranches. By Adrienne Snow

**Date and time**      **Friday, July 26 · 8:30am - 4pm PDT**

**Location** **Smith Valley School 20 Day Lane Smith Valley, NV 89430**

**Refund Policy: Contact the organizer to request a refund. Eventbrite's fee is nonrefundable.**

**About this event - Event lasts 7 hours 30 minutes**

8:30am-9:00am Check In at Smith Valley School

9:00am-9:15am Introduction and transition to Worm House

9:15am-10:30am Emily Fulstone- Vermicompost: Why beneficial fungi and bacteria are critical to soil health

10:30am-10:45am Transition to fields

10:45am-11:45am Building a living ecosystem: Multispecies cropping, pesticide and fungicide effects, and what creates good and bad soils.

11:45am-12:00pm Transition back to Smith Valley School

12:00pm-1:00pm Lunch

1:00pm-2:15pm Chuck Schembre- Building Farm Resilience: Soil Health and the Farm Ecosystem

2:15pm-3:30pm Joe Frey- Living with Resilience: The Economic and Biologic benefits of regenerative agriculture

\*\*The first half of the day will be conducted on the Fulstone Ranch in Smith Valley. Appropriate shoes are recommended for walking in fields, and it is recommended that each attendee brings a water bottle.

\*\*\*Each section is led by professionals who have extensive scholarly and farming backgrounds. This workshop is geared to accommodate large scale farming and ranching operations looking to implement a more holistic approach, but is also suitable for hobby farmers and gardeners working with small plots. High School and college students with an interest in agriculture are encouraged to attend.

For more information, contact Adrienne Snow, Extension outreach specialist at [adriennes@unr.edu](mailto:adriennes@unr.edu). Persons in need of special accommodations or assistance should contact Paul Lessick, Extension civil rights and compliance coordinator, at [plessick@unr.edu](mailto:plessick@unr.edu) or 702-257-5577 at least five days prior to the scheduled event with their needs or for more information.

# Chokma!

Welcome to the cultural home of the Chickasaw people. This is a special place, a unique destination where the culture of the Chickasaw people doesn't just live and breathe - it plays, creates, cooks, [dances and sings](#).

We recommend beginning your journey in the [Chikasha Poya Exhibit Center](#), where you'll be introduced to the inspiring history of the *Unconquered and Unconquerable* Chickasaw.

You are welcome to explore the grounds any way you like: immerse yourself in the [Chikasha Inchokka' Traditional Village](#), wander the [gardens](#) and browse fine [art](#) and [gifts](#).

We're excited to share our living history and culture with you!

Explore the Cultural Center

[Chikasha Inchokka' Traditional Village](#)

[The Chikasha Inchokka' Traditional Village is a fascinating recreation of a historical Chickasaw village.](#)

[Chikasha Poya Exhibit Center](#)

[This beautiful, interactive exhibit center is inspired by our passion to share our culture with you. Statues & Sculptures](#)

[Throughout the Chickasaw Cultural Center grounds, statues and sculptures bring the story of the Chickasaw people to life.](#)

[Spirit Forest](#)

[The Itti' Anonka' Nannakat Oktani recreates the treasured bond of our people's cultural and spiritual identity within the natural world.](#)

[Aaholiitobli' Honor Garden](#)

[The Aaholiitobli' Honor Garden pays tribute to the Chickasaw leaders, elders and warriors who made us the proud and vibrant people we are today.](#)

[Aachompa' Gift Shop](#)

[The Aachompa' Gift Shop showcases Chickasaw art, CDs, jewelry, pottery, baskets, traditional bows, Native flutes, beaded items and traditional clothing by Chickasaw artists.](#)

[Oka' Aabiniili' Water Pavilion](#)

[The Oka' Aabiniili' Water Pavilion features a deck that extends over a serenely landscaped pond.](#)

[Holisso: The Center for Study of Chickasaw History and Culture](#)

[Holisso: The Center for Study of Chickasaw History and Culture is a 20,000-square-foot specialty library focusing on the study of the Chickasaw Nation and other tribes in the Southeastern United States.](#)

Don't Miss These Events

[Godzilla x Kong: The New Empire](#)

Godzilla and Kong unite to face a threat. JULY 20, 2024 6:30 p.m. - 8:25 p.m.

Anoli' Theater \$3-\$6

[Holba' Pisachi' Native Film Festival](#)

The Chickasaw Cultural Center invites you to the ninth annual Holba'Pisachi' Native Film Festival, Friday, Aug. 9 and Saturday, Aug. 10.

AUGUST 9 - 10, 2024  
Free

[Monarch Butterfly Day](#)

We honor this endangered species with a day of conservation awareness and family fun.

SEPTEMBER 14, 2024 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Today at the Cultural Center



Daily Activities

[11 A.m. Stomp Dance Demonstration](#)

[2 P.m. Stomp Dance Demonstration](#)

[More](#)



Exhibits

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### **Abraham Lincoln's First State of the Union Address    3 December 1861**

**The majority of the talk centered on the War.**

“For **the first** quarter of the financial year ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,532,509.27, and the expenses \$98,239,733.09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776.18. Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year and for the ...

“The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is much increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.”

“The Territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially

gratifying when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there.”

“The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.”

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Abraham\\_Lincoln%27s\\_First\\_State\\_of\\_the\\_Union\\_Address](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln%27s_First_State_of_the_Union_Address)

### **Second State of the Union Address (1862) by Abraham Lincoln**

“From the first taking of our national census to the last are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle, applied to Government through the machinery, of the States and the Union, has produced in a given time, and also what if firmly maintained it promises for the future. There are already among us those who if the Union be preserved will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.”

[Abraham Lincoln's Third State of the Union Address](#) “I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.”

“The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is much increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.”

“The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is hoped that the effect of these



treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which under the blessing of Divine Providence will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations, of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.”

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Abraham\\_Lincoln%27s\\_Third\\_State\\_of\\_the\\_Union\\_Address](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln%27s_Third_State_of_the_Union_Address)

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**The Executive Director of the 45th Infantry Division Museum in Oklahoma City shares insights about Native Americans in the “Thunderbird Division.”** Nov 27, 2020

Since its inception, Native Americans from the tribes of Oklahoma have served in the National Guard with pride and honor. During World War I, Colonel A. W. Bloor, commander of the 142nd Infantry, 36th Division, tested and deployed a code, using the Choctaw language in place of regular military code. Many of the Choctaw [code talkers](#) were members of the Oklahoma National Guard. Bloor would give his orders to the Indians in English. They would translate them into Choctaw for transmission, after which the message would be retranslated into English. It was an effective communication device and a practice that continued during World War II.

After the First World War, the National Guard was reorganized under the National Defense Act of 1920. The legislation had far-reaching effects on the Oklahoma National Guard. The act led to the formation of the 45th Infantry Divisions, which comprised of National Guard units from Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. With a high percentage of Native people living in these states, the 45th's Indigenous ranks continued to grow. Even the shoulder-sleeve patch and distinctive unit insignias for the division were steeped in Native American iconography.

Among the Indigenous soldiers serving in the Oklahoma National Guard were young men who had attended the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School in Oklahoma. The boarding school system for Native Americans was fraught with problems, including cultural genocide. However, the military discipline employed by school administrators did prepare students for service in the Armed Forces. Furthermore in Oklahoma, C Company, 180th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division, was located on the Chilocco campus. Many of the Indigenous soldiers from Oklahoma that served in World War II were members of the 180th, including Medal of Honor recipients. Even the famed World War II cartoonist Bill Mauldin was influenced by the Indians serving with the 45th Division. Mauldin's military career began with the 45th. His cartoon character Willie was inspired by fellow soldier, Rayson Billey, a Choctaw Indian from Keota, Oklahoma.

The 45th Division was called into federal service in September 1940 to train for possible US engagement in World War II. At the time, there were approximately 2,000 Native Americans representing 50 tribes serving in its ranks. Training first at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the 45th's ranks slowly began to swell with non-guardsmen from across the country. By the time the Thunderbirds reached Fort Devens, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1942, the division consisted

of men from 47 states. However, that did not mean that the impact of American Indian soldiers was diminished. Still, before they proved their mettle in battle, they had to overcome stereotypes and racist attitudes while training stateside.

After the division left Fort Sill to train at Camp Barkeley near Abilene, Texas, the Native Americans serving with the Thunderbirds attracted little notice. However, in Massachusetts, and later New York, the Native American soldiers were met with trepidation by the local community. As Sergeant Don Robinson wrote in his book *News of the 45th*,

"It seems that the New Englanders were afraid of our Indians. People would cross the street to avoid meeting these peaceful farmers, lawyers, oil field workers, and businessmen who made up our large Indian contingent."

### **Sergeant Don Robinson**

There can be little doubt that the perceptions of Native Americans were formed through pop culture representations in the movies and dime store novels. However, rather than shrink from view, the Native Americans took the opportunity to educate the public about Indigenous culture and put to rest the notions that they were "blood-thirsty savages."

Indigenous Thunderbirds from Oklahoma and New Mexico made dance regalia, drums, and flutes. They began to perform ceremonial songs and dances at schools for Boy Scout troops, at churches, and other civic institutions, as well as USO shows and war bond rallies. The performances captured the imagination of many and ultimately led communities to understand Native American culture better. By the time the Thunderbirds left for Sicily's shores in June 1943, the Indian dancers had performed for an estimated 400,000 people. The local newspapers did not miss an opportunity to report on this unique form of entertainment, and the New Englanders gained a newfound respect for the Native American soldiers of the division.

While the dancers performed, the division's Native Americans also excelled in their military training. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson observed Chauncey Matlock (Pawnee) instructing soldiers in the use of bayonets. He stopped to compliment him. Remarking that Matlock was the "finest instructor in bayonet practice, I have ever seen." The Indigenous Thunderbirds also excelled in rapidly rising through the ranks. Major Lee Gilstrap of the division noted that "The Indians make such fine soldiers. We have Indian officers holding ranks as high as lieutenant colonel."

The American Indians of the 45th Infantry Division left their mark on New England. They also made an impression overseas during the division's 511 days in combat. Three of the division's eight Medal of Honor recipients were Native Americans. Ernest Childers, C Company, 180th Regiment, was honored for his exceptional bravery near Oliveto, Sicily, on September 21-22, 1943. Jack Montgomery, I Company, 180th Regiment, was recognized for his heroic efforts at Anzio near Padiglione on February 22, 1944. Van T. Barfoot (Mississippi Choctaw), I Company, 157th Regiment, received his Medal of Honor for actions near Carano, Italy, on May 23, 1944.

Although the Navajo code talkers' wartime exploits are well-known, they were not alone in the use of their Native language in America's military. The Pawnee code talkers transmitted, received, and encrypted sensitive tactical messages in the Pawnee language. Seven of the nine

Pawnee code talkers served with the 45th Infantry Division. Staff Sergeant Frank Davis, Sergeant Brummett Echohawk, Sergeant Grant Gover, Staff Sergeant Phillip Gover, Staff Sergeant Chauncey F. Matlock, Sergeant Harold W. Morgan, and Master Sergeant Floyd E. Rice were formally recognized for their WWII contributions in 2013 when they received the Congressional Gold Medal. They were inducted into the Oklahoma Military Hall of Fame in 2015.

When World War II came to an end, the 45th Infantry Division once again faced reorganization. The Thunderbirds were no longer a multi-state entity; instead, the division would solely represent the Oklahoma National Guard. Native Americans remained a vital part of their ranks. Some men served in both World War II and Korea. O.T. Autry (Muscogee-Creek) began his service with the 45th, serving with the 189th Field Artillery Battalion. During the Korean War, he was commander of the 189th. His service to the Oklahoma National Guard spanned 34 years. He worked his way up the ranks to become the division artillery commander and obtained the rank of brigadier general. His outstanding and heroic service earned him the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, two bronze arrowhead for amphibious landings, and 10 battle stars for campaigns in the two wars.

Like Autry, Hal Muldrow (Choctaw) began his military career in the field artillery during World War II. He was the commander of the 45th Infantry Division field artillery during the Korean Conflict. Muldrow was promoted to major general in 1952 and was the commander of the 45th Infantry Division, Oklahoma National Guard until his retirement in 1960. During his career, he was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, American Defense Medal; EAME Theatre Ribbon with eight battle stars, Legion of Merit, United Nations Campaign Service Medal, Korean Campaign Service Medal with three bronze battle stars, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

The 45th Infantry Division was deactivated in 1968; however, their lineage and honors are carried on within the Oklahoma National Guard units. Oklahoma's Indigenous citizens, men and women, continue to serve their state and their country with distinction.

To learn more, please visit the [45th Infantry Division Museum](#).

### **Meet the Author**

Denise Neil is the Executive Director of the 45th Infantry Division Museum in Oklahoma City. She earned her PhD from the University of Oklahoma in 2017, and she has worked in the museum field for 15 years. She is a registered member of both the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma. Her research interests include the WWII cartoons of Bill Mauldin, history of the 45th Infantry Division, and the home front during World War II.

Note: the Nevada tie in this story is Janice Goodhue, no longer with us, who was the widow of Bill Mauldin's assistant

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*Heard his grandfather, Ferlix Sparks, repeat that message many times: The mark you leave in life is based on doing what is right. "Son, let me tell you something," he recalls the old warrior saying. "Nobody gives a damn about who you are. It's what you do in life that counts. That's how you want to be remembered."*