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Candelabra Redwood

Arizona residents fear what the state's mining boom will do to their water

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Ellison "Tarzan" Brown competed with Jesse Owens in the 1936 Olympics

The Rock: Alcatraz Prison

Desert Research Institute: Tracking the restorative effects of good fire

A new plan seeks to protect California's coast against a rising ocean. And it doesn't require sea walls

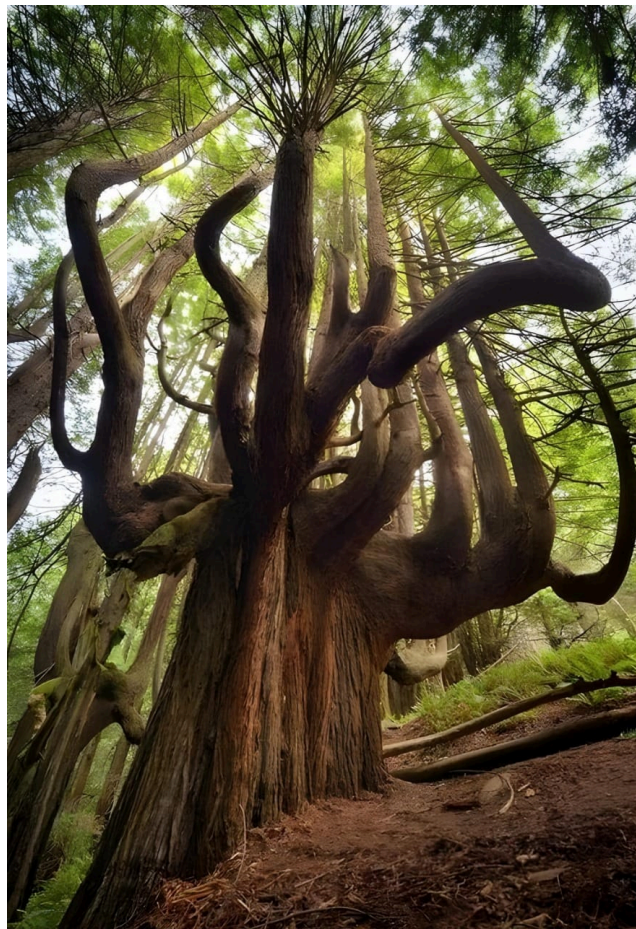
CHEMAWA

When male and female anglerfish mate, their reproductive process is highly unusual

Blue Stone Strategy Partners

University researchers share research on water reuse technologies

Imperial Irrigation District acts to protect Colorado River/Salton Sea with new Agreement



The majestic 'Candelabra' Redwood is found on the Shady Dell property along the Lost Coast Trail in California, United States.

Arizona residents fear what the state’s mining boom will do to their water

“Overlooking a ridge in the Galiuro Mountains, one of Arizona’s famed [Sky Islands](#) that provide refuges for wildlife in the hot Sonoran Desert, Melissa Crytzer Fry and her husband, Steve, stand above what could one day become an underground mine. Steve pulls up a map showing Faraday Copper’s proposed mine site on a tablet and points to surrounding locations that would become mining pits, waste piles or facilities for the project. A creek that feeds into the river below them, at the mountains’ base, would become six open pits. Under the peaks here lies copper, a long-standing pillar of Arizona’s economy and a critical mineral for the renewable energy transition because of its ability to transmit electricity. Its significance is not lost on the Frys; Steve works in the tech industry that depends on it. But mining’s legacy is all around them in the desert northeast of Tucson. Facing their overlook, a tailings pile from a 1970s copper mine scars the earth. ...” [Read more from Inside Climate News](#).

Lofgren warns San Jose City Council against supporting recognition for Muwekma Ohlone tribe

The City Council will consider a resolution calling for federal recognition of Muwekma Ohlone https://www.mercurynews.com/2024/08/08/lofgren-warns-san-jose-city-council-against-supporting-recognition-for-muwekma-ohlone-tribe/?campaign=sjmnbreakingnews&utm_email=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9&active=no&lctg=85834408B47115A944CE9435C9



Gabriel Nijmeh, right, Maddox and Yaya, members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, take part in a rally in front of the Hearst Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley in Berkeley, Calif., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, 2024. (Ray Chavez/Bay Area News Group)

- [Muwekma Ohlone Tribe demands return of artifacts, remains as protest winds through Bay Area](#)
 - [California needs to do more to prevent suicide among Native Americans, tribal leaders say](#)
 - [Montalvo opens installation honoring Ohlone land at Saratoga villa](#)
 - [Lessons from the land: Greg Sarris’ new stories reflect on the natural world and Native America identity](#)
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Grow Where You’re Planted: How to Progress in Your Career without Changing Institutions

<https://www.aam-us.org/2022/10/07/grow-where-youre-planted-how-to-progress-in-your-career-without-changing-institutions/>

Native American Tribe on Cross-Country ‘Trail of Truth



(StraightShooterNews.com) – Demanding the return of their ancestors’ artifacts and human remains, members of the Muwekma Ohlone Native American Tribe made a protest outside the University of California Berkeley as part of their cross-country ‘Trail of Truth’ campaign.

According to a source, the tribe’s demonstration is part of a larger effort to gain federal recognition, a status they say is needed to reclaim their artifacts from the university,

Tribe leader Joey Iyolopixtli Torres explained that UC Berkeley was a stop in their nationwide “Trail of Truth” movement.

During the visit, Torres mentioned that the group prayed for their ancestors who are still being “held captive” by the university’s Hearst Museum of Anthropology.

Tribal leaders stated that the university still possesses tens of thousands of sacred artifacts and the remains of its ancestors, which it claims are stored “in boxes in the museum’s basement.”

Moreover, state and federal laws require public universities and museums to return Native American remains and cultural items to tribes. However, the lack of federal recognition has hindered the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe’s efforts to retrieve their artifacts.

Tribal Chairwoman Charlene Nijmeh explained that the Muwekma Ohlone people are descendants of the Verona Band of Alameda County. This group was federally recognized in the early 1900s but lost this status in 1927.

Additionally, UC Berkeley played a significant role in this history. The university’s first anthropology professor, Alfred L. Kroeber, encouraged the excavation of Native American burial sites and later declared the Muwekma Ohlone tribe extinct. This declaration directly led to the loss of their federal recognition and land rights.

After the federal act passed in 1990, the university was known to frequently deny requests to return remains. Nevertheless, starting in 2018, they renovated their compliance efforts. A spokesperson stated that in the past five years, UC Berkeley has not denied any repatriation claims and has overturned previous denials.

A University of California database shows that UC Berkeley has 4,850 human remains that are “not yet repatriated,” along with nearly 25,000 “funerary objects.”

Recently, the California State University and the University of California systems have created several new staff positions focused on “tribal relations” and compliance with repatriation laws.

Despite these efforts, some historians argue that repatriating these items could hinder historical and archeological research.

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The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has prepared the final Chumash Sanctuary documents.

The documents are now moving through the final stages, including inter-agency review, congressional review, and a review by the Governor of California.

We received an exciting announcement last week! **The California Coastal Commission (CCC) is reviewing NOAA’s Consistency Determination for the Chumash Sanctuary designation.** This is a pivotal time for the CCC to determine if the Chumash Sanctuary designation aligns with the [California Coastal Management Program](#). We are excited to support the staff report and are asking the CCC to adopt the staff recommendation. This is an important milestone in the progress of the CHNMS campaign. We are continuously advocating for an early fall 2024 designation and are glad to see the process is underway! Learn more about NOAA’s designation process [here](#).

Designation is urgent. NOAA’s target: release the final designation decision by early fall 2024. This is an ambitious deadline that we **MUST** hold the Biden-Harris Administration accountable to.

The first week of June, Chairwoman Violet Sage Walker traveled to Washington, DC for [Capitol Hill Ocean Week \(CHOW\)](#) to be recognized as the [2024 Sanctuary Wavemaker Award](#) recipient by the **National Marine Sanctuary Foundation (NMSF)**. This honor was presented to Chairwoman Walker by Congressman Salud Carbajal, NMSF President and CEO Joel Johnson, and Environmental Biologist & TV Host Jeff Corwin. The award presentation was made with special recognition for the late Chief Fred Collins, original nominator of the Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary.

Left to Right: Jeff Corwin, Congressman Salud Carbajal, Chairwoman Violet Sage Walker, &



Joel Johnson. Photo by Shmulik Almany (NMSF)

Chairwoman Walker was also honored to be part of a **CHOW plenary session** titled “[The Path Forward for Responsible Offshore Energy](#)”. Panel members discussed the responsible development of new renewable energy infrastructure to ensure a thriving future for all!

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Left to right: D. Noelani Kalipi, moderator; Liz Klein, [BOEM](#); Jennifer Flood, [Ocean Winds North America](#); Chairwoman Violet Sage Walker; Joris Veldhoven, [Atlantic Shores](#); Dr. Letise LaFeir, Ph.D., [New England Aquarium](#); Joel Johnson, [NMSF](#)

NCTC partnered with the [Boys & Girls Club of South SLO County](#) for its 2nd annual week-long summer camp. Aimed at igniting a passion for Indigenous culture and marine science among local youth, the camp offered fun, safe, and engaging activities centered around the rich heritage of the Chumash people. Led by Chumash Elder and CHNMS Advisor Michael Khus-zarate, campers took part in field trips to **Avila Beach** and the **Coastal Discovery Center at San Simeon Bay**.



Chumash guest speaker Mia Lopez demonstrates traditional cordage weaving and abalone necklace making to campers.

Chumash Sanctuary Outreach

Our Chumash Sanctuary public outreach team is at Avila Beach farmers markets weekly, engaging with the community about the proposed CHNMS. Thank you to the volunteers and staff who continue to make this possible. Come chat with us from 4-8!



Chumash Sanctuary booth at Avila farmers market!

As always, thank you for your supporting the protection of Grandmother Ocean and our marine ecosystems on the Central Coast!

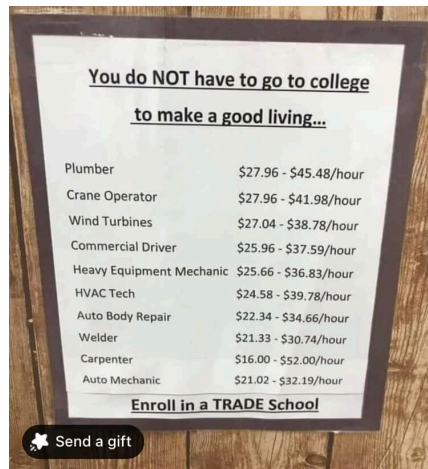
Aho, Chumash Heritage Sanctuary advocacy team

[Additional \[https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20240805-californias-little-known-ancient-society?utm_source=pocket-newtab-en-us\]\(https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20240805-californias-little-known-ancient-society?utm_source=pocket-newtab-en-us\)](https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20240805-californias-little-known-ancient-society?utm_source=pocket-newtab-en-us)

Many employers, including some museums, are dropping degree requirements to provide more equitable access to jobs, and attract much-needed staff. Read more about this transformation in [TrendsWatch](#). *(A long time ago we would just use the nomenclature “professional expert” to designate a person with appropriate cultural knowledge that had no “degree”....worked all the time.)*

Museum Apprenticeships as Entry Points for Future Leaders

Earlier this year, the National Council of Nonprofits released a report documenting that workforce shortages continue to be a major problem for US nonprofits. The report also identified strategies being successfully deployed to recruit and retain scarce staff, among them identifying career advancement opportunities. This week on the CFM blog, director Margaret Koch and museum apprentices Samantha Garza and Minsu Kwon share how the Bullock Texas State History Museum is already deploying that tactic to provide pathways for advancement within the organization.



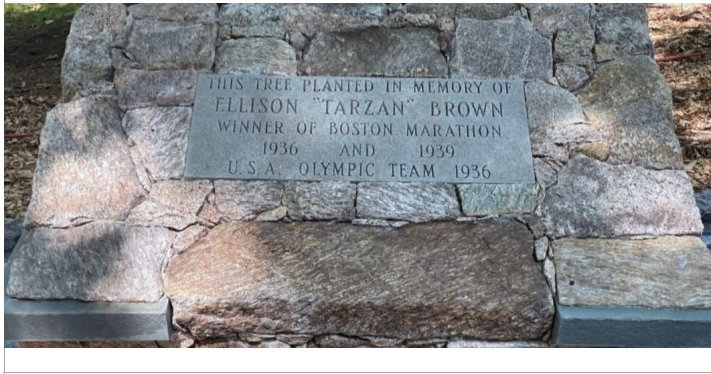
Ecological Consciousness

"You do not belong to you. You belong to the universe. The significance of you will remain forever obscure to you, but you may assume you are fulfilling your significance if you apply yourself to converting all you experience to the highest advantage of others.

Make the world work, for 100% of humanity, in the shortest possible time, through spontaneous cooperation, without ecological offense or the disadvantage of anyone. Nature is a totally efficient, self-regenerating system. If we discover the laws that govern this system and live synergistically within them, sustainability will follow and humankind will be a success.

Never forget that you are one of a kind. Never forget that if there weren't any need for you in all your uniqueness to be on this earth, you wouldn't be here in the first place. And never forget, no matter how overwhelming life's challenges and problems seem to be, that one person can make a difference in the world. In fact, it is always because of one person that all the changes that matter in the world come about. So be that one person."

~Buckminster Fuller



A member of the Narraganset Tribe, *Ellison “Tarzan” Brown* competed with Jesse Owens in the 1936 Olympics, as well as winning the Boston Marathon twice (1936 & 1939). He was born and raised in the Potter Hill section of Westerly. In the 1935 Marathon, just two days after his mother's death, Brown competed in an outfit sewn together from one of his mother's old dresses by his sisters and sneakers that were falling apart. 21 miles into the race, Brown abandoned his sneakers, throwing them into the crowd and running the rest of the way barefoot, finishing thirteenth.

Originally dedicated in 1981, a stone marker (top) honoring Tarzan Brown, has been elevated to new heights by creating a stone pedestal and adjacent paving consisting of a pattern with bluestone and granite, designed and executed by nationally renowned stone mason, Theodore Pahiea Ellison Brown, Mr. Brown's grandson. The marker was rededicated just two days ago and is located in Westerly's Wilcox Park.

In May of this year, a plaque (above) was placed in Charlestown's Francis Parker Preserve dedicating the Tarzan Brown Trail.



The Stone's Story

Stone mason Ted Brown repairs Wilcox Park plaque designed to honor his grandfather, Tarzan Brown

By Nancy Burns-Fusaro Sun staff writer

Jun 21, 2023 Updated Jun 3, 2024

https://www.thewesterlysun.com/news/westerly/stone-mason-ted-brown-repairs-wilcox-park-plaque-designed-to-honor-his-grandfather-tarzan-brown/article_e5eaa5c4-0ab6-11ee-9221-e767bb10fb1c.html

The Rock: Alcatraz Prison

On August 11, 1934, a group of federal prisoners arrived at Alcatraz Island, a twenty-two-acre rock outcropping about one-and-one-half miles offshore in [San Francisco Bay](#). The Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary was conceived of as a high-security, escape-proof fortress for federal prisoners considered either particularly dangerous, infamous, “incurable,” or presenting the greatest risk of flight. For the next twenty-nine years, the prison held a series of notorious inmates including Chicago mobster [Al Capone](#), George “Machine Gun” Kelly, and [Robert Stroud](#), memorialized in the 1962 film *Birdman of Alcatraz*.



[Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. Military prison, Alcatraz Island I.](#) Theodor Horydczak, photographer, ca. 1920-1950. [Horydczak Collection](#). Prints & Photographs Division
Alcatraz was an uninhabited seabird haven at the time of Juan Manuel de Ayala’s 1775 exploration. He named it *Isla de los Alcatrazes* (Isle of the Pelicans). The United States government acquired the island in 1849 and after 1861, Alcatraz was used to house military prisoners. Among those imprisoned there during this period were nineteen Hopi Indians from the Arizona Territory who had defied government policies toward their people and U.S soldiers who had defected from the U.S. Army in the Philippines to join forces with the Filipino struggle for independence from the United States.

(Edited) The prison was closed in 1963 because of the expense entailed in supplying the island. Alcatraz became an important symbol in the resurgent [American Indian movement of the 1960s](#). In 1964 a group of Lakota Indians claimed ownership of the island based on an 1868 U.S. treaty with the Sioux granting Indians the right to claim unoccupied government land. In 1969 a group of Native Americans inspired by the same belief, occupied the island until federal marshals forced them to leave in 1971.

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[DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tracking the restorative effects of good fire](https://mavensnotebook.com/2024/08/09/desert-research-institute-tracking-the-restorative-effects-of-good-fire/)  
<https://mavensnotebook.com/2024/08/09/desert-research-institute-tracking-the-restorative-effects-of-good-fire/>  
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[A new plan seeks to protect California’s coast against a rising ocean. And it doesn’t require sea walls.](#)

Fields of lettuce, beets and broccoli are the latest laboratory for a sustainable solution



Extract: At a 247-acre property near the Santa Cruz-Monterey county line, crews are planning to protect against flooding — not by trying to hold back the ocean by building bigger sea walls — but by converting flood-prone farmland into tidal wetlands. During big storms and high tides, this allows ocean waters to move inland in an orderly way instead of threatening homes and other property.

In other words, working with nature, as opposed to trying to battle the ocean’s relentless forward march.

“It’s a demonstration,” said Sarah Newkirk, executive director of the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County, which is overseeing the project. “What we are doing here is applicable to other places in California, the Gulf of Mexico, and other parts of the country.”

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2024/08/12/a-new-plan-aims-to-protect-californias-coast-against-rising-seas-and-it-doesnt-require-building-sea-walls/>

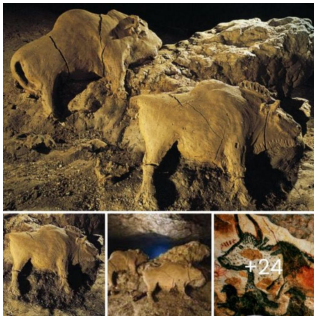


CHEMAWA [the1491s](#)

Based on a true story. Collab with students from the Chemawa Indian Boarding school. Support more content, buy a t-shirt! <https://squareup.com/market/the-1491s...>

[Fall 2024 Student Internship Program](#) is now accepting applications!
Interested students should **apply before August 18, 2024!**

Archaeologists Have Uncovered An incredible 14,000-Year-Old Discovery Of Bison Remains In The Renowned Le Tuc D'Audoubert Cave Located In France



<https://weather.com/science/news/atxurra-cave-spain-animal-paintings-art-biscay>

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**When male and female anglerfish mate, their reproductive process is highly unusual** and adapted to the unique conditions of the deep sea. In this vast and dark environment, where encounters between potential mates are rare, the mating strategy of anglerfish involves a dramatic physiological transformation. The male anglerfish, upon finding a female, latches onto her with his teeth and becomes permanently attached.

Once the male anglerfish has attached to the female, a process of fusion begins. Over time, the male's body physically melds with the female's. His eyes and internal organs degenerate and vanish, leaving him with only the essential reproductive tissues. The male's circulatory system also merges with that of the female, creating a shared bloodstream. This fusion allows the male to rely entirely on the female for nourishment and oxygen, while he provides sperm for fertilization.

This extreme form of symbiosis ensures that both fish are able to reproduce successfully despite the sparse population densities in the deep sea. The male's complete integration into the female's body provides a continuous supply of sperm whenever needed, which is critical for successful reproduction in the challenging conditions of their environment. This adaptation highlights the unique and often extreme evolutionary strategies that species employ to thrive in the harshest habitats on Earth.

[#Anglerfish](#) [#DeepSea](#) [#MarineBiology](#) [#FishMating](#) [#Symbiosis](#) [#Evolution](#) [#DeepSeaCreatures](#) [#UnderwaterLife](#) [#MarineScience](#) [#Biology](#) [#NatureFacts](#) [#OceanMysteries](#)



When male and female anglerfish mate, they melt into each other and share bodies, forever. The deep sea is so vast that if a male finds a female he latches on and fuses to her, losing his eyes and internal organs until the two fish share a bloodstream.

Photo courtesy of Masaki Miya et al. / wikimedia weird-facts.org

## [Blue Stone Strategy Partners](#)



<https://bluestonestrategy.com/governance>

[Honoring Tradition and Innovation in Tribal Governance](#)

[At Blue Stone Strategy Group, we specialize in customized governance solutions designed specifically for tribal nations. Our services focus on increasing efficiency, transparency, and accountability within tribal governments. We help build sustainable governance frameworks that respect cultural traditions while promoting community advancement.](#)

### **University researchers share research on water reuse technologies**

“Water reuse researchers from academia and federal agencies gathered Aug. 6 and 7 at the University of Nevada, Reno for a progress report from the University’s Nevada Center for Water Resiliency (NCWR). About 20 participants, including researchers from the University of Arizona, the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, learned about NCWR projects, which focus on new water reuse technologies — especially potable water (drinking water) reuse from a variety of water sources. The Interim Progress Report meeting also included lab tours, one-on-one meetings, a student poster session and a presentation on the Advanced Purified Water Facility at American Flat by Lydia Teel of the Truckee Meadows Water Authority. ...” [Read more from the University of Nevada-Reno.](#)

### **Imperial Irrigation District acts to protect Colorado River, Salton Sea with new Conservation Agreement**

“Today, the Imperial Irrigation District Board of Directors approved a landmark conservation agreement with the federal government to leave up to 700,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Mead through 2026. The Board’s approval of the System Conservation Implementation Agreement (SCIA) with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation will provide funding for the implementation of conservation programs from 2024 through 2026 to conserve up to 300,000 acre-feet a year of water that