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2.6.12

'We Are Still Here'

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Trump administration's data deletions set off 'a mad scramble,' researcher says

Kyree Bigback admitted to the Orvis School of Nursing at UNR

Scientists use ancient weather-harnessing method to address growing crisis

Scholarships (J-Ma) with March 1 Deadline

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How Indigenous Cultures Perfected the Art of Weather Forecasting

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Federal water funds appear unfrozen following Trump memorandum

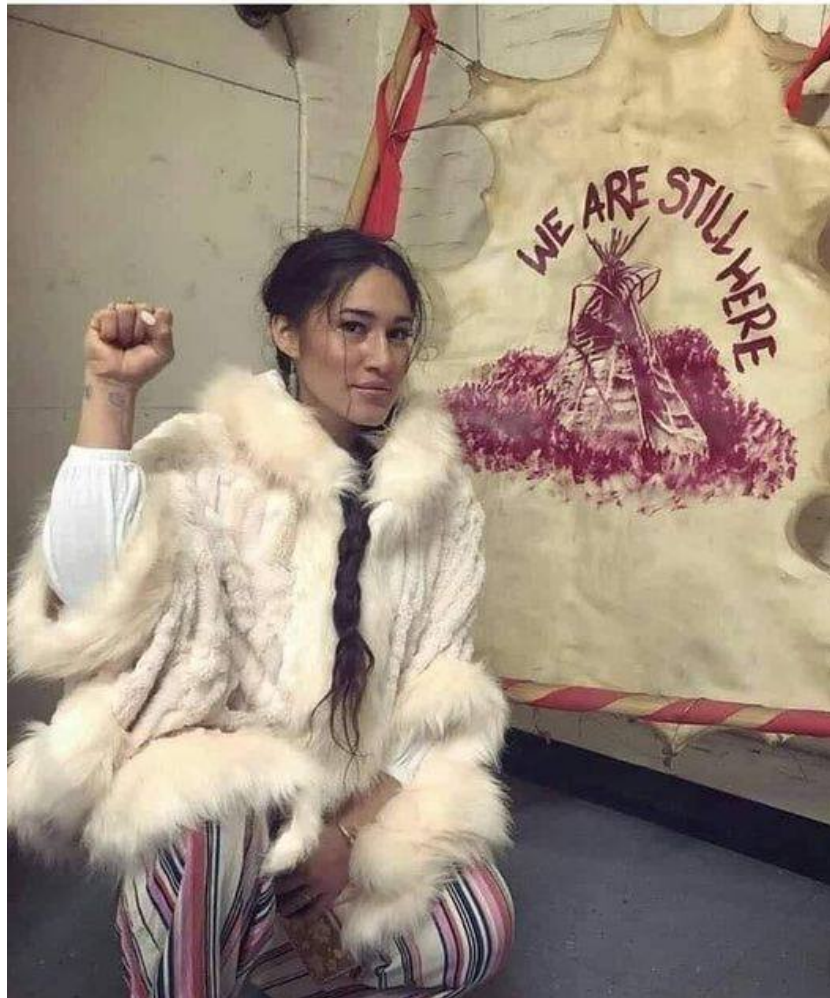
Researchers in Northern California are tapping into the region's fog to collect and store water

"arrange for the carving of the figure of President Donald J. Trump on Mount Rushmore"

President Ulysses Grants Fourth and Fifth State of the Union Addresses

History Bits

The Dawes Act 1887



NATIVE ACTRESS "Q'ORIANKA KILCHER" WE ARE STILL HERE'

- [Dozens of Education Department workers are put on leave over Trump's anti-DEI order](#)
- [Trump administration's data deletions set off 'a mad scramble,' researcher says](#)
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Labre Mentoring is with Kyree Bigback.

Amazing news to share! Kyree Bigback has achieved the impressive feat of being admitted to the Orvis School of Nursing at the University of Nevada, Reno for the spring semester of 2025. This is a superb achievement for her! There were 500 pre-nursing students at UNR competing for 200 nursing school positions. What makes her achievement even more amazing is there have been over 100 Native American students in pre-nursing over the past ten years at UNR, and Kyree is the second to be admitted to the Orvis School of Nursing. On Wednesday, March 12th, Kyree Bigback will attend the Honor Pledge Induction Ceremony at the Orvis School of Nursing to pledge her commitment to the nursing profession. Her success is the result of hard work and persistence. She earned this! Please send her congratulations and encouragement.

The Cool Down

<https://www.thecooldown.com> > [green-tech](#) > [fog-water-harvesting-california-drought](#)

Scientists use ancient weather-harnessing method to address growing ...

Scientists use ancient weather-harnessing method to address growing crisis: 'Small scales added up could mean something' ... As for contemporary solutions, scientists have genetically engineered "heat-resistant plants" that could withstand dry weather. Though still experimental, fog water harvesting continues to gain traction. ...

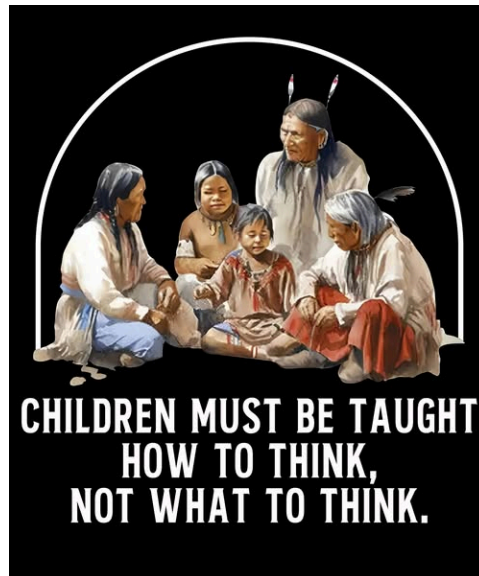
[stellarhistory.com](https://www.stellarhistory.com) <https://www.stellarhistory.com> > [indigenous-cultures-weather-forecasting](#)

How Indigenous Cultures Perfected the Art of Weather Forecasting

Scholarships (J-Ma) with March 1 Deadline

<u>Jane C. Waldbaum Archaeological Field School Scholarship</u>	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
<u>JMU Second Century STEM Scholarship</u>	Full-Tuition	March 01, 2025
<u>John C. Volderauer Scholarship</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2025
<u>John Deere Dealer Scholarship Program</u>	\$2,500	March 01, 2025
<u>Joyce Ivy Summer Scholars Scholarship</u>	\$6,600	March 01, 2025
<u>Judith Siegel Pearson Award</u>	Varies	March 01, 2025
<u>KCF Kreager Family Scholarship</u>	\$3,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Kennesaw State University HOPE Scholarship</u>	\$19,380	March 01, 2025
<u>Kentucky Early Childhood Development Scholarship</u>	\$13,502	March 01, 2025
<u>Kiwanis Club of Carefree Foundation Scholarships</u>	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Kiwanis Scholarships and Merit Awards</u>	\$20,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Kosciusko County Community Foundation Scholarship</u>	\$3,800	March 01, 2025
<u>Life Happens Life Lessons Scholarship</u>	\$10,870	March 01, 2025
<u>Life on Purpose Scholarship</u>	\$40,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Lipscomb University Scout Award</u>	\$10,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Loyola University Cristo Rey Scholars Program</u>	Varies	March 01, 2025
<u>Lynn Buerki Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
<u>M.R. Hellie Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$5,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Mac Hyde Brownfield Scholarship Program</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Mainely Character Scholarship</u>	\$5,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Manatee County Medical Education Scholarship</u>	Varies	March 01, 2025
<u>Marian Othmer Schultz Scholarship</u>	\$1,500	March 01, 2025
<u>Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation</u>	\$40,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Maryland Part-Time Grant Program</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Maryland State Delegate Scholarship</u>	\$29,600	March 01, 2025
<u>Master of Fine Arts Scholarship Competition and Exhibition</u>	\$4,000	March 01, 2025
<u>Matsuo Bridge Company Ltd. of Japan Scholarship</u>	\$2,500	March 01, 2025
<u>Matthew E. Minor Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$4,750	March 01, 2025

MidMichigan Health Bailey Scholarships	Varies	March 01, 2025
Milton E. Ford LGBT Scholarships	Varies	March 01, 2025
Missouri Bankers Foundation Scholarship Program	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
Mosaic Ministries Scholarship	\$52,800	March 01, 2025
Mount Mercy University Catherine McAuley Scholarship	Full-Tuition	March 01, 2025
Mount Mercy University Freshmen Academic Scholarships	\$96,000	March 01, 2025
Mount Mercy University Holland Scholarship	\$8,000	March 01, 2025
National Association of the Church of God Scholarship	\$144,600	March 01, 2025
Nebraska Opportunity Grant	\$1,815	March 01, 2025
New Jersey Survivor Tuition Benefits Program	Varies	March 01, 2025
New Mexico Tech Freshmen Copper Scholarship	\$8,000	March 01, 2025
New Mexico Tech Freshmen Presidential Scholarship	\$24,000	March 01, 2025
New Mexico Tech Freshmen Silver Scholarship	\$16,000	March 01, 2025
New York Farm Bureau AG Youth Scholarship	\$1,500	March 01, 2025
Obadiah Joel McCarthy Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
Orangewood Foundation Undergraduate Scholarship	\$5,904	March 01, 2025
Pacific Academy Foundation Talent Scholarship	\$5,000	March 01, 2025
PAFMG Annual Pre-Med Scholarship Awards	\$30,000	March 01, 2025
Phil Jenkins Memorial Scholarship	Varies	March 01, 2025
Philip A. Hart Memorial Scholarship	\$79,152	March 01, 2025
Project Yellow Light Hunter Garner Scholarship	\$2,000	March 01, 2025
PSGC Graduate Research Fellowship	\$5,000	March 01, 2025
PSGC Statewide Undergraduate Scholarship	\$4,000	March 01, 2025
Purdue Club of Northwest Indiana Scholar Award	Varies	March 01, 2025
Purdue Club of Southern Arizona	\$1,000	March 01, 2025
Queer Youth of Faith National Essay Contest	\$2,000	March 01, 2025



“Researchers in Northern California are tapping into the region’s fog to collect and store water for everyday use, the San Francisco Chronicle reported. It’s a cutting-edge twist on fog collection, an ancient technique that can address California’s water scarcity driven by climate-induced drought. Fog collectors are simple contraptions made of plastic mesh that intercept water droplets from mist. The practice was used more than 2,500 years ago when Indigenous people in the Canary Islands captured fog water by funneling it into underground cisterns. Now, the water collected could be used to irrigate farms and gardens, mitigating the effects of California’s dry spells and deluges. Although fog harvesting’s yields are modest, the potential is vast when scaled across communities. “I see that fog water could be used to supplement irrigation at relatively local and small scales — but all those local small scales added up could mean something,” Sarah Baguskas, a San Francisco State professor who tracks fog water collection across Northern California, told the San Francisco Chronicle. ... ” [Read more from The Cool Down](#).

SEE ALSO: [New research and art instillation demonstrates the viability of using fog as a water source](#), from UC Santa Cruz

Federal water funds appear unfrozen following Trump memorandum

“Funding for water infrastructure programs including for grants and loans like the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) and WIFIA appear to not be affected after the Trump administration last week revoked a memorandum that paused a number of federal spending programs. As part of a memorandum issued by the administration, federal agencies including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were directed to pause distribution of all financial assistance and any pending notices of funding availability. The memorandum was apparently part of the administration’s ongoing efforts to eliminate diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) initiatives in federal spending programs and agencies, as well as review energy-related spending. The memorandum called for a review by the Office of Management and Budget. ... ” [Read more from Water Finance & Management](#).

~~~~~**In**

**January, Rep. Anna Paulina Luna, R-Fla., filed a bill to direct the interior secretary to “arrange for the carving of the figure of President Donald J. Trump on Mount Rushmore.”**

The bill, which has no co-sponsors, was dutifully referred to a House committee, where it will die a quiet death. But in the meantime, Trump might hear about it and think nicely of Luna, or she can tout it on social media posts about triggering the libs. <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/we-re-entering-a-golden-era-of-trashposting-legislation/ar-AA1ynFBm?ocid=msedgdhp&pc=SMTS&cvid=f7dc53f9946443eca5851bd38ba85d2f&ei=39>

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## **President Ulysses Grant’s Fourth State of the Union Address 2 December 1872**

### **ARMY**

“Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,048.12 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the Army was 24,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored.

“ The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business is being promptly dispatched.

### **“INDIANS.**

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management; decreased their forays upon the white settlements; tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country, and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indian, and erecting therein a Territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to that Territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a Territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee; the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. A Territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period.

## **President Grant's Fifth State of the State Address**

### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

“The policy inaugurated toward the Indians at the beginning of the last Administration has been steadily pursued, and, I believe, with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary.

With the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting grounds, disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected.

The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations, and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses.

The Indian Territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them, except a few who may elect to make their homes among white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a Territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of twenty years.”

“The business of the General Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time there were disposed of out of the public lands 13,030,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,631 acres than was disposed of during the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of, 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash, 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants, 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads, 653,446 acres were located with agricultural-college scrip, 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads, 76,576 acres were granted to wagon roads, 238,548 acres were approved to States as swamp lands, 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities, and seminaries, 190,775 acres were approved to States for internal improvements, and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were \$3,408,515.50, being \$190,415.50 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. During the year 30,488,132 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase over the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,037,193 acres, and, added to the area previously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed, leaving 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still unsurveyed.

The increased and steadily increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain and for the transportation of surplus products enlarge the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement and extending year by year in a gradually increasing ratio the area of occupation and cultivation.”

## History Bits

- 1631 Feb 5** Native American rights defender, religious freedom pioneer, Baptists leader, and Rhode Island founder Roger Williams arrived in Boston from England.
- 1653 Feb 2** The City of New Amsterdam (NYC) was incorporated.
- 1848 Feb 4** Members of the LDS Church left Missouri, traveling overland for settlement in the West.  
Sam Brannan chartered a ship in New York and with 238 fellow Mormons and his printing press, sailed from NY for San Francisco
- 1848 Feb 2** The US war of aggression forced Mexico to cede a third of its territory, including Nevada, to the US. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, present-day California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Texas became US “possessions”. (Remember, however, California and Texas entered the Union as their own Republics).
- 1879 Feb 3** The Nevada State Journal editorialized on proposed legislation in Congress to establish reservations for African Americans: “it lacks practicality.”
- 1886 Feb 8** The Dawes Act became law; intended to encourage Indians to give up wandering and to individually cultivate their own land. Of the approximate 130 million acres in Indian possession in 1887, about 2/3 passed to white ownership by 1934.
- 1892 Feb 7** A Contract negotiated with the **Unitahs and White Rivers** for mineral rights south of Strawberry Creek.
- 1966 Feb 4** Three federal “war on overtly” grants to aid with the elderly poor were provided to the Washoe and Clark county economic opportunity boards and the Intertribal Council of Nevada.
- 2007 Feb 8** FTDC (Fallon Tribal Development Corporation) purchases a Quiznos Sub franchise to be located at Fox Peak Station in Fallon.



National Archives <https://www.archives.gov> > milestone-documents > dawes-act

### **Dawes Act (1887) | National Archives**

The Dawes Act, also known as the General Allotment Act, broke up reservation land and granted individual land allotments to Native Americans. Learn about the history, purpose, and impact of this federal policy that aimed to assimilate Indians into White American culture.

Britannica <https://www.britannica.com> > topic > Dawes-General-Allotment-Act

### **Dawes General Allotment Act | History, Significance, & Facts - Britannica**

Dawes General Allotment Act, (February 8, 1887), U.S. law providing for the distribution of Indian reservation land among individual Native Americans, with the aim of creating responsible farmers in the white man's image. It was sponsored in several sessions of Congress by Sen. Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and finally was enacted in February 1887.

**Author: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica**

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National Park Service <https://www.nps.gov> > articles > 000 > dawes-act.htm

### **The Dawes Act - U.S. National Park Service**

Learn how the Dawes Act of 1887 broke up tribal lands and forced Native Americans to assimilate into US society. Find out how the act affected the Oglala Lakota tribe in the Badlands area and what challenges they faced.

**Origins** <https://origins.osu.edu> > read > dawes-act

### **The Dawes Act - Origins**

The **Dawes Act** of 1887 divided tribal lands into individual parcels and forced Native peoples to become U.S. citizens. It aimed to civilize and assimilate them, but instead undermined their sovereignty, culture, and economic well-being.

ThoughtCo <https://www.thoughtco.com> > dawes-act-4690679

### **The Dawes Act of 1887 - ThoughtCo**

Learn how the **Dawes Act**, a U.S. law enacted in 1887, illegally dissolved 90 million acres of Native lands and assimilated Indigenous peoples into white culture. Explore the impact, sources, and criticism of this racist and imperialist policy.

Fiveable <https://library.fiveable.me> > key-terms > apush > dawes-act-of-1887

### **Dawes Act of 1887 - (AP US History) - Fiveable**

Learn the definition, facts, and impacts of the Dawes Act, a federal law that allotted individual plots of land to Native Americans and granted them U.S. citizenship. Explore how this act reflected the U.S. policy of assimilation and expansion in the late 19th century.

### [Encyclopedia of the Great Plains | DAWES ACT](#)

The Dawes Act of 1887 authorized the president to subdivide tribal reservations into private parcels of land for individual Indians. The act aimed to assimilate Indians into white society, but resulted in the loss of millions of acres of land and the disruption of Native American culture.

Bill of Rights Institute <https://billofrightsinstitute.org> > activities > the-dawes-act-1887

### [The Dawes Act, 1887 - Bill of Rights Institute](#)

The Dawes Act of 1887 was passed in an effort to alleviate American Indian poverty. Most Americans in positions of power believed at the time that it was necessary for American Indians to adopt the Western way of life to emerge from the poverty that existed on the reservations. United States political leaders believed the Indians' way of life ...

## **1887 Dawes Act**

### **(U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. XXIV, p. 388 ff.)**

An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservations in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and,

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section; . . .

...

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall . . . declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, . . . and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of such trust and free of all charge or encumbrance whatsoever: . . .

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; . . . And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property Š. .

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jamarcus/new/>

