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Sequoyah Research Center

Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology Updates

Honor Student Jailed for Missing School: Ask the judge to cancel her fine and sentencing

Wal-Mart :The High Cost of Low Prices (Part 1 of 11)

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Welcome <http://anpa.ualr.edu/>

In keeping with the Sequoyah Research Center's purpose of preserving and disseminating the written words of Native peoples, this site provides research materials documenting all aspects of life among American Indians, Alaska Natives, and First Nations of Canada. Along with the American Native Press Archives, the Center documents contemporary Native American communities by creating, maintaining, and providing to the public the most comprehensive collection possible of Native newspapers, periodicals, and other publications; maintaining Native manuscripts and special collections; and acquiring other materials related to Native communities, press history, and literature. The Center serves tribal communities and the general public by developing and maintaining the means of accessing the content of these collections and by providing educational resources through various media and public programming. ANPA stands today as one of the world's largest repositories of Native thought.

What the SRC Does:

- Documents all aspects of Indian Life from the Indian perspective.
- Maintains the largest collection of Native newspapers and periodicals in the world in hard copy and film including press histories 1828 - present.
- Collects and disseminates the literary works of Native writers past and present through the Digital Library, Chapbook Series, and the most comprehensive on-line bibliography of Native writing in the world.
- Highlights the work of Indian artists through the preservation and display of one of Native America's finest art collections.
- Collects the publications of and other information on Indian organizations including business and professional groups as well as advocacy agencies.
- Makes resources available for teachers and students at all levels.

- Supports scholarship in a number of disciplines including history, journalism, business, sociology, political science, literature, and social work.
- Sponsors the SRC Annual Symposium, a conference of Native people who meet to discuss issues of common interest.

Contacting us

**Sequoyah Research Center, 500 University Plaza, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
2801 S. University, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099
Phone (501) 569-8336 Fax (501) 371-7585**

Email: Daniel F. Littlefield dflittlefel@ualr.edu
Bob Sanderson resanderson@ualr.edu
James Parins jwparins@ualr.edu

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We are pleased to share with you the news that the **Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology** is engaged in a period of profound transformation spearheaded by two major initiatives. The first is a significant collections project fully funded by the University of California that will provide a contemporary collections environment for 1.7 million objects in our care. This project will enable the Hearst to concurrently renovate and transform its public spaces to orient the Museum toward the broader Bay Area community and beyond.

To realize these projects the Museum must close for two years from July 1, 2012. Construction in the collections facilities of Kroeber Hall and the Museum Gallery makes this necessary for the safety of visitors, staff and the collections.

The transition we are engaged in is designed to create a sound foundation for the future. It centers on preservation of and access to collections, while supporting research and teaching and enhancing public participation. It is essential for the well-being of the collections that our facilities are brought up to contemporary standards; and it is of equal importance that our public spaces are designed to facilitate exhibitions and programs for the community, engage visitors, and inspire support for the future.

When we re-open in 2014 visitors will enjoy a newly renovated facility that will include a Welcome Center, refurbished Museum Galleries, a multi-use Study Center, and a renovated Terrace featuring a Native Californian basket weaver's garden. For further details on the transformation please go to: [What's Ahead](#).

During closure our membership program will continue in full-swing. We will focus on behind-the-scenes activities at the Museum including checking in on the progress of our collections staff as they photograph, barcode and move 1.7 million objects!

We are eager to share our progress with you and we look forward to updating you via this newsletter and our brand new website: hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu.

Laguna pot, New Mexico, 2-8220.

The Museum has also recently lent a Southwestern Laguna pot to the Bancroft Library for [A Place at the Table: A Gathering of LGBT Text, Image and Voice](#), an exhibit that opened April 4 and will run through July, 2012. The pot may have been made by Ruth (Arroh-ah-och), who was a transgender potter from Laguna.

[Honor Student Jailed for Missing School: Ask the judge to cancel her fine and sentencing](#)

www.change.org

Diane Tran isn't like most seventeen-year-old girls her age. Sure, there are many honors students taking dual credit U.S. History, dual credit English...

[The Christian Left](#)

Documentary details how Wal-Mart, the worlds largest retailer, avoids taxes, exports jobs, breaks unions and exploits local health care systems designed for the poor.

[Wal-Mart :The High Cost of Low Prices \(Part 1 of 11\)](#)

www.youtube.com

Watch this documentary detailing the efforts of Wal-Mart, the worlds largest retailer to avoid taxes, export jobs, break unions and exploit local health care...

MINING PLAN DREDGES UP RESISTANCE

Standing at the edge of a 500-foot pit left by a failed mining operation, David Toll worries that history will repeat itself if Comstock Mining Inc. digs more holes into these mountains he has loved for the past half-century.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz13505280>

[Suicide Survivor Works to Eradicate Stigma of Silence Preventing Indian Youth From Getting Help](#)

Suicide may still be a hush-hush topic for many Indian people, but it's not for Arnold Thomas, [Shoshone-Paiute](#). And Thomas, who tried to commit suicide in 1988, when he was 18—and miraculously survived—has plenty to say about it. In fact, that is what he has done for most of the past decade. Under the banner of his Salt Lake City-based firm, [White Buffalo Knife Consulting](#), he has traveled to dozens of tribal communities in the United States and Canada to speak about his attempted suicide. During the first half of the 2000s, he was telling his inspirational story to some 20,000 to 30,000 people every year, hoping to encourage more open communication of a problem that touches too many Indian youths.

Thomas, 41, was recently ordained the first chaplain from the Native faith traditions with the [College of Pastoral Supervision and Psychotherapy](#), and he is a chaplain for the [Veterans Health](#)

Administration. While he does not deliver his suicide-prevention talk as often as he used to, he is still eager to speak about his experience—what drove him to the point of suicide, how he survived, the healing process and how he emerged from it all with a soaring spirituality and a renewed love of life.

Tell me about your suicide attempt—how did you do it?

I used a .30-30 hunting rifle. I put it under my chin and pulled the trigger.

What brought you to that point?

Not understanding that the pain will go away, that pain of losing my father. Not understanding that other people would understand how I am feeling.

My father committed suicide when I was 16. I was the oldest of three kids, the only son, so we spent a lot of time together. So when he died, it was like the foundation that I had was ripped away. I really did not understand how to deal with those intense emotions and the stigma that comes with suicide—you're not supposed to talk about what happened. Sometimes a person—especially a teenager—doesn't have the words for those emotions, those thoughts. So I turned to drugs and alcohol to drown my sorrows.

How did you react when you became conscious?

After I pulled the trigger, I blacked out, became conscious, blacked out again. I shattered my whole face—my eyeballs, all the bones in my nose, my cheekbones, my upper and lower jaw. With every breath I was taking, I was gasping, bleeding to death. I knew that the bullet had not killed me, but I knew I was going to die. Some 40 to 50 minutes later, paramedics arrived.

I woke up in the ICU. I could hear people, but I could not see them. I could hear my mother at the foot of the bed crying. There was this doctor placing a notepad on my chest. He was explaining to me where I was, what they had done in surgery. There was a wire brace around my face, screws in my jaw holding that wire brace together, tubes in what had been my nose and my nostrils, a tracheotomy tube in my neck, and I was hooked up to a respirator to keep me alive. My face was the size of a basketball.

How did this change you spiritually?

I spent two years not being able to speak. I had to eat food through a gastric tube and breath through a tube in my neck. The physical pain is one thing, the countless surgeries—there have been a lot of bone-graft surgeries, skin-graft surgeries since 1988 to slowly rebuild my face. I had to teach myself how to speak, so people could understand me. I don't have any lips, so I have to make an extra effort when I do speak.

Spiritually, I really came to appreciate life. It has been a hard lesson. I had to forgive myself. I had to forgive my father. I had to ask my mother to forgive me for how I hurt her. More than 20 years later, I am still asking for forgiveness from people who know me. I had to go back and

forgive, way back, however long it was, when the first people came here, some of what happened in history.

I wanted to be able to forgive and let go, so I could be okay with those memories and they wouldn't have power over me—to be okay with myself. And I have come to the understanding that I have a purpose.

Did you ever contemplate suicide again?

Oh, yeah. I went through intense feelings of anger and guilt, shame. One night I got so frustrated after my first surgery—they had taken my fibula out, below my knee, 12 inches of it, put it in my lower jaw, made me a nose. They took muscle out of my right forearm. When I went back home, I was so frustrated that I packed my bags in the middle of the night, grabbed my mother's car keys, went out to the car and started it up. My mother came running out, and she was crying. She said, "What are you doing?"

One of my aunts hooked me up with Services to the Blind in Nevada, but because they had no training schools in Nevada, I picked Utah. I went because I was still young and I wanted to learn. I did not want to sit at home doing nothing. The director of that program said there are only two things [blind people] can't do without help from others: You can't read any printed material, and you can't draw. He said anything else you want to do in life, you can. That gave me hope.

What is the lesson from your story that everyone should learn?

To be thankful for what you have, not focus on what you don't have. Oftentimes, we really don't realize what we have. When I speak, I tell people, "When you go home, whomever you live with, give them a hug and say, 'Thank you for what you are teaching me.'" People teach us good behavior and bad behavior. It's up to us what we are going to do with that.

I have also been talking about love. When I work with Indian people, I say, "All right. Everybody say love." More often than not, you can barely hear them. The love I am talking about is compassionate, kind, loving, and it's gentle and caring.

Our ancestors knew that Mother Earth loved them. They knew because the grass grows, as do the fruit trees, the vegetables, the corn, squash, beans, the deer and elk, cows and chickens. I tell them, "Mother Earth loves us. She can say no, but she is giving." All indigenous people had an understanding of this relationship to natural elements, natural law. A lot of our young people are yearning for traditional tribal teachings of how to be, how to live.

You've said suicide is not the "way" of Native people. Why not?

Because all the Native ceremonies and teachings are about caring for one another, being thankful for what you have, praying.

Read more:<http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/05/29/suicide-survivor-works-to-eradicate-stigma-of-silence-preventing-indian-youth-from-getting-help-114800> <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/05/29/suicide-survivor-works-to-eradicate-stigma->

of-silence-preventing-indian-youth-from-getting-help-114800#ixzz1wKg93H4G

Daily Language Boot camp - Challenge yourself to learn all 3 languages!

Beginning June 18, 2012
Every day for 5 weeks from 12:00-1:00 PM
@ The Language Program Office

Weekly Format:

Day 1: Paiute
Day 2: Shoshone
Day 3: Washoe
Day 4: Wa-Pai-Shone
Day 5: Test Day-All 3

LET YOUR VOICES BE HEARD!

Come Discuss Important Cultural Issues and Turn Your Ideas into a Short Film!

Beginning June 18, 2012 from 10am-12pm, Every Day at the Language Program Office.
We will discuss one topic per week. You will collect your video footage and create your projects!

Topics

Week 1: American Indian Hall of Fame
Week 2: Family Tree/Places
Week 3: Symbiosis at Pyramid Lake
Week 4: Native Soldiers
Week 5: Water Rights
Week 6: Digital Storytelling

All video projects will incorporate the language

Eagle Wings Summer Recruitment

Calling all new and interested dancers!
Beginning June 19, 2012 – 6:00-8:00 PM
Every Tuesday, for 8 Consecutive Weeks
Facility Building @ 34 Reservation Road
Potluck; please bring a dish to share!

LANGUAGE PROGRAM
TEACHER/STUDENT RECOGNITION &
APPRECIATION POTLUCK

Spring Session Students

Special Recognition of Teachers Ralph Burns, Darlene Graham, and Keith Wyatt
Monday, June 11, 2012 – 6:00-8:00 PM
Facility Building @ 34 Reservation Road
Potluck; please bring a dish to share!

Kellie Harry, RSIC Language Coordinator 401 Golden Lane, Reno, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 329-8396 Fax: (775) 785-8767

Next month, we'll be leading our next series of free, web-based Reflection & Action Hours.

The topic: "**Investing Wisely in Technology that Impacts Operations & Culture**"

Purpose of these sessions:

Whether you're looking at web services to manage members, streamline your evaluation process, or run a fundraising campaign, it's so important to be in control of the evaluation process. Technology salespeople shouldn't control your program's key operations areas. This session will help you take and stay in control of the entire process -- from evaluation to implementation -- so that your investment truly pays off.

Five Outcomes:

- 1) Ensure that you know exactly what you'll be getting before a contract is signed.
- 2) Ensure that you only purchase web services and software from companies that will serve as partners.
- 3) Ensure that when you invest in new technology, your people (volunteers, AmeriCorps members, service learners, staff members) actually use it.
- 4) Ensure that you don't waste time managing the technology.
- 5) Ensure that you don't waste money on the technology.

Why We Lead These Sessions:

We see too many AmeriCorps programs get snookered into purchasing tech-based services that make life harder (instead of easier) for staff and members. When program leaders are equipped with key questions and strategies, the likelihood of getting to the meat behind vendors' sales presentations skyrockets.

You can reserve your space at http://americalearns.net/actionhour_tech.htm

Take care,
Gary Kosman, Founder & CEO, America Learns 310.689.0542 <http://americalearns.net> <http://twitter.com/americalearns>

[Tribe asks feds to resume Klamath dams relicensing](#)

JEFF BARNARD, Associated Press

Frustrated that a deal to remove a string of hydroelectric dams from the Klamath River in Northern California has stalled, the Hoopa Tribe has petitioned federal authorities to restart the bureaucratic process in hopes it will get the dams out of the river more quickly.

[A Little Lake Reveals Clues About Past Megadroughts](#)

Scientists stumbled on Fallen Leaf Lake and the ancient trees under its surface
Molly Samuel, KQED Climate Watch

Graham Kent wasn't researching megadroughts when he and a team of scientists began studying Fallen Leaf Lake, just south of Lake Tahoe. They were mapping faults. The little lake is a good place to study West Tahoe Fault, which cuts right through it.

Sports Warriors

Jim Thorpe Native American 5K run national championship. JUNE 16, 2012 to be held at SW Indian Polytech Inst, Albuq, NM. 4 more info, www.sportswarriorstc.com or SportsWarriorsTC@aol.com

What We Do

Sports Warriors has a simple mission - to support and promote American Indian running at all levels, from recreational to elite.

get in touch with us!

* If you are interested in helping to promote running in your Tribe/community

* If you would like to compete with the Sports Warriors cross country teams at USATF Club CC Champs (next race is Dec , 2012 in Lexington, KY)

Hearings before the Joint commission of the Congress of the United States, Sixty-third Congress .. (1914)

Author: [United States. Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs.](#) [from old catalog]

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Subject: [Indians of North America -- Government relations.](#) [from old catalog]

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<http://archive.org/details/hearingsbeforejo01unit>

Teachers

The Library of Congress offers classroom materials and professional development to help teachers effectively use primary sources from the Library's vast digital collections in their teaching.

[Find classroom materials that meet your state standards](http://www.loc.gov/teachers/index.html) <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/index.html>

from Dennis M.

On May 31 in **1918** Paul Walters, alleged draft evader and killer of Churchill County Sheriff Mark Wilson, was shot and killed by Native American tracker Dan Paschal

Southern Great Plains could run out of groundwater in 30 years, study finds

Christian Science Monitor <http://www.csmonitor.com/Environment/2012/0530/Southern-Great-Plains-could-run-out-of-groundwater-in-30-years-study-finds>

Key farming regions in the [US](#) are drawing water from underground sources at unsustainable rates, with slightly more than one-third of the southern [Great Plains](#) at risk of tapping out its sources within the next 30 years.

Those are among the conclusions of a study of the nation's two major aquifers – one underlying the high plains, the other beneath [California's Central Valley](#) – published this week in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#).

Concerns over the loss of groundwater in these areas aren't new. But the researchers say the tools they've used build a detailed picture of these critical water sources – how the amount of water they contain varies with time, location, and regional climate patterns – could allow for more nuanced approaches to local water management.

Other water specialists suggest that the ability to combine detailed well measurements with satellite data could open the door to developing regionwide, even multistate planning for groundwater use – an approach that currently is applied to surface water.

Moreover, careful tracking of aquifers is likely to become more critical as global warming's effects become more pronounced, particularly during the second half of this century, the team suggests.

A number of recent studies have highlighted the problem of groundwater depletion globally for irrigation, notes Bridget Scanlon, who heads the Sustainable Water Resources Program at the [University of Texas at Austin](#) and was the study's lead author.

“We wanted to look in more detail at the two areas where there has been the most groundwater depletion in the US and try to better understand what is going on so that we could see if its possible to manage them more sustainably or reduce the depletion,” she says.

Ogallala aquifer

Some of the biggest surprises involved the [Ogallala aquifer](#), a resource that stretches north along the [Texas-New Mexico](#) border through the [Oklahoma panhandle](#) and western [Kansas](#) to extend through virtually all of [Nebraska](#) and into eastern [Wyoming](#).

Farming in the high plains contributes about \$35 billion a year to the economy. Conventional wisdom has held that from north to south, the aquifer represents “fossil” water from the melting of the continent's glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age. And in the central and southern high plains, that remains true. This is where groundwater losses have been most pronounced.

About 4 percent of the land area above the aquifer, which falls in parts of Kansas and Texas, is responsible for about a third of its water losses, the team estimated.

But the researchers found that in the northern high plains, groundwater levels either have been holding relatively steady or have increased between 1950 and 2007 – fed by rain and seepage from lakes that come and go with the rainy season and snow melt. Some water also finds its way underground from the Platte, Republican, and Arkansas Rivers. The water percolates through soils that are coarser than soils in the central and southern high plains.

Overall, however, the Ogallala Aquifer has lost an average of 5.3 cubic kilometers of water a year between the 1950s and 2007 – a rate that increased to an average of 7 cubic kilometers of water between 1987 and 2007.

For the southern high plains in particular, if consumption continues into the future as it did between 1997 and 2007, the aquifer there will be unable to support irrigation for about 35 percent of the region within the next 30 years, the researchers estimate.

California's Central Valley

In California, the aquifer that runs the length of the Central Valley is fed more by runoff from melting mountain snow that directly from rainfall over the valley. Like the Ogallala, the Central Valley's aquifer shows a north-south divide, with most of the aquifer's depletion centering on its southern end, the Tulare Basin.

Unlike the Ogallala aquifer, however, the Central Valley undergoes wide swings in water loss because growers draw most heavily on groundwater during droughts. Otherwise, they rely largely on water from the valley's rivers.

The draw on water from the Central Valley can range from 24.6 cubic kilometers during a severe one-year drought to nearly 50 cubic kilometers a year for multiyear droughts.

Although the aquifer recovers during periods of heavy snows or winter storms bringing rain into the valley, long-term depletion remains its story as well.

The team derived its estimates from water-level logs kept at thousands of wells in each of the two regions, as well as from data gathered by [NASA's](#) GRACE satellite. GRACE makes high-precision measurements of changes in Earth's gravity as the satellite orbits overhead. Gravity depends on the amount of mass beneath the craft at any point in its orbit. Among the features that can change the amount of mass Grace detects are increases or decreases in groundwater.

Where GRACE can provide a basinwide narrative of groundwater changes, Dr. Scanlon says, the well data allow for the detailed assessments of how depletion and recharge vary with location.

Patchwork policies

For Juliet Christian-Smith, who studies water issues at the Pacific Institute in [San Francisco](#), the new study highlights a growing gap between scientific observations of the vanishing resource and policies that foster wiser use.

“We have the science,” she says, “but we don't have a real conversation yet about the management and policy framework” needed to strive for sustainable use of the water.

California has a statewide management plan for surface water, she says, but not for groundwater. It has voluntary guidelines.

In the high plains, where the aquifer spans several states, individual water districts in each state may have different approaches to management, notes Ken Rainwater, director of the Water Resources Center at [Texas Tech University](#) in [Lubbock](#). Some districts have set up mandatory conservation schemes; others take voluntary guidelines.

These agencies are straddling the divide between private ownership of land, and by extension the water under it, and a growing need to manage what often turns out to be a shared resource.

Dr. Christian-Smith cites the Central Valley's King Basin as an example. The first step in any management system is to gather information on water depletion and map the aquifer's distribution. When the agency did, it found that the aquifer was connected to another aquifer that the city of [Fresno](#) draws on for some of its water. The city's drawdown was pulling water away from farmlands elsewhere in the basin.

For the high plains, efforts may depend on how willing landowners are to cede decisions to an outside regulatory agency.

Just as with oil producers do with petroleum, landowners growing irrigated crops can get a tax break from the federal government to help offset the effect lower groundwater levels have on their property value, Dr. Rainwater explains.

If multistate compacts, similar to those governing some surface waters, are to emerge, these are some of the issues with which the compact's architects will have to grapple.

[IN PICTURES: Extreme weather](#)

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