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*Documenting Democracy: Access to Historical Records grants  
MANY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS SITUATED CLOSE TO POWER PLANTS  
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Next week, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission staff will be holding the final two webinars to answer questions about its **Documenting Democracy: Access to Historical Records grants**. In brief, the Commission developed this category to offer institutions flexibility as they designed programs to promote the preservation and use of the nation's most valuable archival resources. As a result, the Commission seeks proposals for projects that support one or a combination of the following activities: establishing new archives programs, processing and cataloging collections at the basic or detailed level, converting existing archival finding aids to new online formats, surveying and accessioning, and collection development.

The full announcement is available on our website: <http://www.archives.gov/nhprc/announcement/access.html>

Applications are due on Thursday, 4 October 2012. NHPRC staff will review drafts that are submitted by Monday, 8 August 2012.

The dates and times for these webinars are listed below. Each webinar will last one hour and is limited to 25 participants. To register, please click the link below the time at which you would like to attend.

Monday, 9 July @ 3:30 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
<https://www3.gotomeeting.com/register/149346438>

Wednesday, 11 July @ 2:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
<https://www3.gotomeeting.com/register/478418734>

Please share this announcement with other appropriate individuals and listservs.

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**MANY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS SITUATED CLOSE TO POWER PLANTS**

**MOAPA** – Beyond the ancestral hunting fields and the rows of small, sparse homes, the cemetery at the Moapa River Indian Reservation sprawls across a barren hill with the tombstones of tribal members who died young.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz13824834>

**National Clean Energy Summit 5.0: The Power of Choice**

**August 7, 2012, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm  
Bellagio Las Vegas, 3600 Las Vegas Boulevard South**

Dear shayne,

High-level industry leaders, policy experts, investors, and public officials, along with citizens and the media, will gather in Nevada for a day-long summit hosted by the Center for American Progress, Clean Energy Project, MGM Resorts International, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV), and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. National Clean Energy Summit 5.0: The Power of Choice, the fifth annual summit, will bring together top minds to discuss energy options that will improve quality of life, save money and grow the economy.

**TICKETS**

General Registration - \$200 / Student Registration - \$25

**SPEAKERS**

- President Bill Clinton - Keynote Speaker
- U.S. Senator Harry Reid
- Ken Salazar, U.S. Secretary of the Interior
- Michael Donley, Secretary of the U.S. Air Force
- John Podesta, Chair and Counselor, Center for American Progress
- Jim Murren, Chairman and CEO, MGM Resorts International
- Leo Gerard, President, United Steelworkers International
- Elon Musk, President and CEO, Tesla
- Jon Wellinghoff, Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- Denise Bode, CEO, American Wind Energy Association
- Fred Smith, Chairman, President and CEO of FedEx
- Peter Fox-Penner, Principal and Chairman of the Brattle Group
- Tom Husted, CEO of Valley Electric Association, Inc.

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- Optimizing Renewable Energy Production
- The Innovation Edge: Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)
- Moving Off Oil
- Empowering Consumers with Options
- Moving Money and Human Resources Toward a Clean Energy Economy

More information [here](#)

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**Al-Qaida linked fighters destroy 'end of the world' gate in Timbuktu**

A still from a video shows Islamist militants destroying an ancient shrine in Timbuktu on Sunday. The hardline Islamists who seized control of Timbuktu along with the rest of northern Mali three months ago, consider the shrines to be idolatrous.

By F. Brinley Bruton and news services

World cultural body UNESCO was set to create a special fund to protect Mali's heritage on Tuesday after al-Qaida-linked Islamists attacked historic and religious landmarks in the city of Timbuktu for a third day, breaking down the door to a 15th century mosque that -- according to legend -- had to remain shut until the end of the world.

A UNESCO committee also called for a mission to go to Mali to work with local and national leaders to stop what it called "wanton destruction."

"In legend, it is said that the main gate of Sidi Yahya mosque will not be opened until the last day (of the world)," Alpha Abdoulaye, the town imam, told Reuters by telephone.

Yet Islamists intent on erasing traces of what some regard as un-Islamic idolatry smashed down the door to the mosque early on Monday, saying they wanted to "destroy the mystery" of the ancient entrance, he said.

"They offered me 50,000 CFA (\$100) for repairs but I refused to take the money, saying that what they did is irreparable," Abdoulaye added.

In a statement emailed to msnbc.com Tuesday, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee called for a series of measures to help save Mali's ancient sites and condemned the "repugnant" destruction of Timbuktu's mausoleums.

UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova has appealed for a halt to the attacks.

A still from a video shows an Islamist militant celebrating and shouting after destroying an ancient shrine in Timbuktu on Sunday.

"There are mausoleums, there are mosques, there are manuscripts which represent enormous value for humanity and it is totally unacceptable what is happening there," [\*\*Bokova said on Monday.\*\*](#)

The U.N. body seeks to protect places around the world it classifies as world heritage sites, arguing they are of special cultural significance and should be preserved for posterity.

### **Government powerless**

Mali's government in the capital Bamako about 630 miles south has condemned the destruction, but is powerless to halt them after its army was routed by rebels in April. It is still struggling to bolster a return to civilian rule after a March 22 coup that emboldened the rebel uprising further north.

### **[Witnesses: Islamists destroy ancient sites in Timbuktu](#)**

The attacks have been widely condemned inside Mali as well.

"The 333 saints would be turning in their graves," the country's Les Echos newspaper wrote on Monday, referring to 333 revered Sufi imams, sheiks and scholars buried in Timbuktu.

In the first installment of Rock Center's Hidden Planet series, Richard Engel travels to Mali, on the edge of the Sahara desert, to discover the city of Timbuktu.

"Today there are old women, old people in Timbuktu who say that maybe it is the end of the world," entrepreneur and former Timbuktu resident Male Dioum told Reuters.

Islamists of the Ansar Dine group say the centuries-old shrines of the local Sufi version of Islam in Timbuktu are idolatrous. They have so far destroyed at least eight of 16 listed mausoleums in the city, together with a number of tombs.

Ansar Dine and well-armed allies, including al-Qaida splinter group MUJWA, have hijacked a separatist uprising by local Tuareg MNLA rebels and now control two-thirds of Mali's desert north, territory that includes the regions of Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu.

Islamists rebels approach Timbuktu in rebel-held northern Mali in April. "Members of AQIM, supported by (the armed Islamist group) Ansar Dine, have destroyed the tomb of Saint Sidi (Mahmoud Ben) Amar. They set fire to the tomb," an official told AFP in on May 5 on condition of anonymity. "They promised to destroy other tombs, Timbuktu is in shock. Now they want to take and control other tombs and manuscripts," the official said.

The size of the area under their control is bigger than France, heightening fears that Mali will become a jihadist haven.

The MNLA rebels criticized the Islamists' destruction of holy sites, underlining a growing rift between the two groups that had formed an uneasy alliance to take over the north of the country.

"The perpetrators of these heinous acts, their sponsors, and those who support them must be made accountable," MNLA spokesman Hama Ag Mahmoud told Reuters in an interview in Nouakchott.

### **Desert tourism**

Sufi shrines have been attacked by hardline Salafists in Egypt and Libya in the past year. The attacks also recall the 2001 dynamiting by the Taliban of two 6th-century statues of Buddha carved into a cliff in Bamiyan in central Afghanistan.

[According to Time magazine](#), those who adhere to a more orthodox brand of Islam tend to harbor a particular animosity to Sufism, who have a more mystical interpretation of the divine and a faith that is often rooted in pre-Islamic traditions and a reverence for saints and dead wise men.

Located on an old Saharan trading route that saw salt from the Arab north exchanged for gold and slaves from black Africa to the south, Timbuktu blossomed in the 16th century as an Islamic seat of learning, home to priests, scribes and jurists.

In recent years, Mali had sought to create a desert tourism industry around Timbuktu. But even before April's rebellion many tourists were being discouraged by a spate of kidnappings of Westerners in the region claimed by al-Qaida-linked groups.

*F. Brinley Bruton and Reuters contributed to this report.*

<http://world.einnews.com/article/103604558>

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**For Pacific Islanders, Hopes and Troubles in Arkansas**

By *BRET SCHULTE*

*NYT*

*July 4, 2012*

SPRINGDALE, Ark. — Melisa Laelan is a royal princess far from her Pacific Island home, presiding instead over a landlocked realm of grain silos and poultry processors.

Her subjects here are 4,300 Marshall Islanders — the largest enclave in the continental United States — and many of them are adrift in a culture that confounds them.

“I feel obligated to protect my people,” said Ms. Laelan, 34, who spoke of her exalted heritage with reluctance. In the islands, she said, “it’s a very common thing to expect that someone from a royal family will provide for you.”

Her uncle is a tribal king who owns much of the land in Majuro, the capital. But Ms. Laelan herself has no riches to share. Her only power is a meager one: persuasion. A single mother, she provides for her 7-year-old son, Zion, with money she earns as a court translator. They live in a small apartment next to a discount muffler shop.

She enlisted in the United States Army after she graduated from her Marshallese high school. In 2005, she entered the civilian world and, like thousands of Marshallese before her, came to Arkansas.

Almost all of them live in this working-class town in the northwest corner of the state, where Tyson Foods has its headquarters. They arrived here hoping to escape poverty and poor health: their nation ranks third in tuberculosis deaths per capita. [Diabetes](#) is rampant. [Leprosy](#) still lurks.

The promise of a steady income is a big draw. Tyson’s minimum starting wage is \$8.70 an hour, with benefits, a relative fortune for Marshallese. But the islanders discover that they will need to buy a car to get to work and, before that, that they will need to pass a driver’s test, which is not offered in their language. Many must pay rent for the first time. They puzzle over the American obsession with time, and they are ignorant of bureaucracy and health care systems.

“Their language is a problem; their culture is a problem,” said Kathy Grisham, executive director of the Community Clinic in Springdale, which treats low-income patients. “They don’t have a word for prevention. They don’t have words for all the body parts.”

Springdale, which is heavily Hispanic, is well equipped with teachers of English as a second language and with special programs, but “I’m having to start at a different level with my Marshallese,” said Deborah Hardwick-Smith, the principal of Parson Hills Elementary School, which is 30 percent Marshallese. School administrators struggle with tardiness and absences among the Marshallese.

Ms. Hardwick-Smith started giving alarm clocks to parents as presents. Last semester, she created a program to educate parents about American life and expectations for students. Now, “I’m seeing higher scores with my kids,” she said.

That is good news, because the number of Marshallese is likely to grow. The islands and the United States have been intertwined since [World War II](#). The United States has detonated at least 67 nuclear bombs in its 750,000-square-mile territory. The radioactive fallout rendered some

islands uninhabitable. And United States military operations there are powered by American processed food, beloved by locals but blamed for the explosion in diabetes.

A 1986 compact gave the United States continued military access, while the Marshallese got the right to work and live in the United States indefinitely without visas. More than a third of the Marshallese — about 20,000 — have seized the opportunity. Marshallese politicians routinely fly the 6,000 miles to campaign here, and in 2008 the Marshall Islands opened a consulate on Spring Street, above a barbershop.

The Marshallese trace their roots in Springdale to one person, John Moody, who arrived in the 1980s to work in a Tyson plant. He sent back word of plentiful jobs. Word spread through the islanders' family-centered culture. "This place got a population" because "everybody is related," said Jacob Masha, 34, who left Majuro in 1990 and is a distant cousin to Mr. Moody.

The increasing numbers add urgency to Ms. Laelan's cause. Health care is a top concern. Her mother, who was uninsured, died in Arkansas the same day that she learned that she had a [brain tumor](#). "To this day, we are still losing people because of a lack of services," Ms. Laelan said.

Still, a clinic that caters to the Marshallese opened in November. Ms. Laelan enlisted some friends to form an advocacy group, the Arkansas Coalition of Marshallese. She has also teamed up with a Marshallese congregation of Seventh-day Adventists to plant community gardens. A nutritious weekly supper is held at the pastor's home.

At a supper in June, about 40 people — many of the women in traditional flower print dresses — crammed into a small duplex. Kevin Harkey, a member of Ms. Laelan's coalition, was disappointed by the turnout. "We usually have more than this," he said. But he was pleased with the punctuality. "We're trying to get people to practice being on time."

The dinner was part worship service and part gospel of good eating. There was vegetable soup, but a bowl of doughnut holes, too. Mr. Harkey stopped a teenager from drinking a soda. "He knows that can lead to diabetes," he said. The teenager put the can down and grabbed a doughnut hole.

A few days later, Ms. Laelan was out working on another cause: persuading state officials to offer a Marshallese-language driver's test. Few can pass the English test, but many must drive to work or to the doctor's office. As a court translator, she sees Marshallese incur fines and jail time. Some lose their jobs.

Ms. Laelan and lawyers from Legal Aid of Arkansas have petitioned the State Police, which administers the test, and are considering filing complaints with the federal Transportation Department. "We tried asking nicely, and that didn't work," Casey Bryant, a Legal Aid lawyer, said. "The lack of language access can be seen as a violation of the Civil Rights Act."

The Marshallese around the table in the Legal Aid office were silent and seemed worried about the idea of taking on the United States government.

The princess made a plea to her people. “Please hang in there,” she said. “If we don’t do it, who is going to?”

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NYT EDITORIAL 7.5.12

### [Remember Yucca?](#)

The country needs a plan for safely storing nuclear waste. Politicians, scientists and industry leaders need to commit to finding a solution.

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### [Doughnuts Defeating Poverty](#)

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF NYT OP-ED COLUMNIST

A family in Malawi is a great example of how a little structured saving and entrepreneurship can change lives. Just look at what Biti Rose did with fritters.

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### **Lawyers Rank Fifth Among Top Paying Jobs**

Published 1, July 5, 2012 [Academics](#) , [Lawyering](#) , [Society 11 Comments](#)

Despite the recent pressures on the legal industry, lawyers still rank fifth in top paying jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) broke down average salaries and the top 15 may surprise you:

No. 15: Pharmacist: Average Salary: \$112,160

No. 14: Air traffic controller: \$114,460

No. 13: Sales manager: \$116,860

No. 12: Airline pilots, co-pilots and flight engineers: \$118,070

No. 11: Financial manager: \$120,450

No. 10: Industrial-organizational psychologist: \$124,160

No. 9: Computer and information systems manager: \$125,660

No. 8: Marketing manager: \$126,190

No. 7: Natural science manager: \$128,230

No. 6: Architectural and engineering managers: \$129,350

No. 5: Lawyer: \$130,490

No. 4: Petroleum engineer: \$138,980



No. 3: Chief executive officer: \$176,550

No. 2: Orthodontists and dentists:\$161,750-\$204,670

No. 1: Doctors and surgeons: \$168,650-\$234,950

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## [Winnemem Wintu tribe holds coming-of-age ceremony at Lake Shasta](#)

Winnemem note federal interruptions

### [Joe Szydlowski, Redding Record](#)

*Winnemem Wintu chief and spiritual leader Caleen Sisk (left) receives future chief Marisa Sisk, her niece, on the bank of the McCloud River arm of Lake Shasta following Marisa Sisk's swim during her coming-of-age ceremony Tuesday.*

### [Winnemem Wintu Ceremony](#)

- [See all 16 photos at full size](#)

[Previous](#) 1 of 16 [Next](#)

**LAKE SHASTA** — A little before 8 p.m. Tuesday, Marisa Sisk swam the McCloud River arm of Lake Shasta and entered the embrace of her aunt, who welcomed her into adulthood.

The coming-of-age ritual was the culmination of three days of ceremonies and a pivotal moment for the Winnemem Wintu tribe, which 17-year-old Marisa Sisk will one day lead.

But it also was a heated day, as the Winnemem expressed frustration with the Forest Service, which, they said, delayed and disrupted their four-day gathering and its preparation.

"They were the worst offenders of the river closure," said Rick Wilson, a leader of the Winnemem dancers.

On Monday, representatives of the Forest Service told the tribe and its supporters that a motor boat they brought had to be removed. Later on in the evening, its owner removed it, but only after the Forest Service said it would tow the boat.

The Forest Service boat returned Tuesday, traveling up into the ceremonial area, said Jeanne France, a Winnemem member.

"He's coming down to our ceremony zone to harass us about a boat," she said.

Wilson said that encroachment, along with several other times during which the Forest Service boat approached the closure site, disrupted Marisa Sisk's rite.

"Say you're sitting out in the wild and you see an eagle fly overhead. You start thinking, it's so beautiful, so great," Wilson said. "You see this airplane fly through, so loud, so big. You lose

sight of the eagle, you see only the plane ... It takes attention of that, what you're seeing, what you're feeling."

Caleen Sisk, the tribe's current leader, had demanded the Forest Service close the lake near the McCloud bridge after boaters had blasted music and yelled slurs, with one woman exposing herself, during a previous rite of passage.

The Forest Service initially had refused to close the several hundred yards the Winnemem required for their ceremony. It cited federal law as tying its hands because the tribe isn't federally recognized.

But in June the agency agreed to close the river and shoreline of the McCloud Bridge campground. Officers, stationed near the Pine Point campground Tuesday, informed visitors of the voluntary closure of the road.

Anna Marie Stenberg, 65, said 95 percent of the people who unknowingly enter the ceremonial grounds are "very kind, very respectful" after learning about the rite of passage.

She had manned the blockade of kayaks and rafts for the previous three days.

She and other friends, who'd organized 20 years ago to protect redwood forests, came to Lake Shasta from Mendocino County to support the Winnemem.

"Our hearts called us," she said. "We saw the video of what happened to the people (in 2006): People exposing themselves, yelling racist slurs. My heart just broke."

Caleen Sisk spent much of Tuesday handling the Forest Service's demand about the supporter's motor boat, Wilson said.

That pushed many of the ceremonies into the late evening and canceled other events, such as the dances, he said. About half of the Winnemem hiked up the nearby hillside, stopping at sacred places.

They didn't return until around midnight, he said.

But Tuesday the dance would go on, he said, with a "Crazy Dance" conclusion to make Marisa Sisk laugh.

Despite a medical condition, Lisa Whipp, 78, came out to see Marisa Sisk swim into womanhood.

She said Marisa Sisk and her sister, whom she's known since they were in middle school, were both very respectful and "grounded" girls.

"After class was through, each had pushed in their chairs and pushed in the chairs of the other students," she said.

Wilson said the tradition must continue on for other youths in the tribe.

"It's part of who we are, what we do," he said. "It makes us Winnemem."

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