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We had a tough week at WIPO with very little forward movement for Indigenous Peoples. Here is our final closing statement:

The Indigenous Peoples' Caucus Closing Statement to IGC-22

This statement is issued by the undersigned Indigenous Peoples' accredited Indigenous Peoples' organizations in support of this statement.

In spite of our repeated demands, and the recommendations of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, we are greatly disappointed that the IGC has not taken substantive and concrete steps to ensure the full, equal, and direct participation of Indigenous Peoples in WIPO processes that affect us.

We request that the UNPFII recommendations to WIPO be brought to the IGC in the form of a discussion document for action at the next IGC.

It must be expressed, for the sake of clarity on the part of states, that no Indigenous individuals have a mandate to negotiate on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples' Caucus. Indigenous individuals can only speak for or negotiate on behalf of themselves, their own organizations, communities, and/or nations in IGC processes. The Indigenous Peoples' caucus has no standing for the purposes of negotiation in this forum.

Given that states have not addressed Indigenous Peoples' full and equal participation of Indigenous Peoples in the IGC processes adequately, this calls into question the legitimacy of the outcomes of the IGC processes.

We wish to transmit to the IGC that it must be known that we reserve all of our rights to every aspect of our cultural heritage including our Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' cultural expressions, and Indigenous Peoples' genetic/biological materials.

In addition, we request the Secretariat transmit all communications to all Indigenous Peoples accredited to the IGC in a fair and transparent manner, just as is done with member states.

CALL for Teaching Stories and Reflections! *from* Community Works Journal
the Online Magazine for K-16 and Community Educators

Greetings!

Community Works Journal online magazine is looking for stories, essays, and reflections on learning experiences grounded in the local community and we need your help. Appropriate articles may be K-16 or community based.

More information and submission guidelines are available
at: www.communityworksjournal.org

Our ongoing theme is *Place as the Context, Service-Learning as the Strategy, and Sustainable Communities as the Goal*. Since 1995 *Community Works Journal* has provided a unique resource for educators and community members interested in the transformative power of education that is directly connected to community. [submission guidelines below]

We are looking for stories of inspiration and challenge, articles that feature educators and students venturing into new territory and involved in experiences that reflect on the power of community, learning, and service.

Give us a call or an email if you would like feedback on your ideas.

Best Regards, Joe Brooks, Executive Editor, *Community Works Journal*

Submission Guidelines for *Community Works Journal*: What You Need to Know

Community Works Journal welcomes unsolicited articles and essays. Submissions will be reviewed and their authors contacted promptly. We are always glad to speak with prospective authors about their story ideas. (*Good way to get your/your community's viewpoints "out there". sdc*)

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Community Works Journal is published by *Community Works Institute*, in support of teaching practices that build community. *Community Works Journal* is now in its 16th year of publication and continues to meet a crucial need for sharing reflections on teaching, along with models and resources that inspire by example.

The Journal supports educators from K-16 schools, community-based programs, and supporting networks. Over the years we have published hundreds of stories from urban, rural, and suburban communities, large and small. The articles we publish range from deeply personal reflections to more formal description of programs and curriculum.

www.communityworksjournal.org

THE JOURNAL'S AUDIENCE

Community Works Journal reaches a diverse, international audience. Most of our readers are educators, ranging from K-16 settings to formal and informal community based programs-along

with representatives of local, national, and international organizations. Additionally, a sizable number of our readers are individual community members and students with a direct interest in supporting and improving local education.

SUBMITTING AN ARTICLE

We look for articles that highlight innovative educational strategies, curriculum, and practices involving educators and students in meaningful work within their communities. First hand experience is a must. We are of course most interested in articles that represent a formalization of the learning experience. In the case of articles about programs and resources we require that a story be told that goes beyond simply touting the program's benefits, focusing instead on providing a deeper connection for the reader with the participants themselves. We are especially interested in personal reflections on teaching and learning.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE JOURNAL

You should begin by telling a story that you think will engage our readers. Put your efforts into a larger or local context in describing the significance of your work. Incorporating reflections and comments by participants is a huge plus. Search for the aspects of your work that offer larger lessons and that you think will inspire and inform others.

We encourage submissions from members of the higher education community. However, formal academic papers and manuscripts will only be published if they are truly engaging -ie: written for a broader audience, and include photos, participant comments and personal reflection by the writer. Formal research papers with an overabundance of citations and a lack of engaging narrative are discouraged. We prize writing that informs and analyzes but does so in a highly readable way.

Appropriate Topics and Areas of Focus Include:

- Sustainability · Place-Based Education · Service-Learning
- Social Justice
- Environmental Education and Ecological Literacy
- Arts in the Community
- Local History and Cultural Preservation
- School and/or Community Partnerships
- Reviews of resources that support our areas of focus

[View Examples](#)

Be sure to include a brief biography (3-4 sentences) of the author. *Community Works Journal* holds joint copyright on all original material published in the Journal and retains the right to include and reprint materials on our web-site or in print. The author will always be properly credited. We are very cooperative with authors who have opportunities to republish their article on other publications.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Submissions should be sent by email, as an attachment. Most word processing formats are acceptable. Minimal formatting is suggested. Word count maximum is generally 1,600 words. Please contact us if this is a problem. In some cases we will edit for length with the author's request. An exception to word maximum may be the inclusion of information on a resource of significance to the article.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Community Works Journal
PO Box 6968 | 975 S Atlantic Blvd. | Los Angeles, CA | 909-480-3966
www.communityworksjournal.org

email: jbrooks@communityworksonline.org

[Submission Guidelines](#)

HOW TO SEND US IMAGES

Digital images should be sent by email, as attachments. Please observe the following guidelines: Scanned images must have a resolution of 300ppi; Digital camera images should be sent unchanged and full size, just as they came off the camera. Images should have short file names that pertain to the article.

DEADLINES

Submissions may be made at any time. We publish on a rolling deadline as articles are received and reviewed. You will be contacted if your article is being considered for publication. Submissions must be received by August 1 to be considered for our Fall 2012 edition.

BECOME an ORGANIZATIONAL PARTNER with the Journal

We are always looking for new organizational partners who will help us find high quality submissions, and/or support the publication through promotion, investment, or fundraising assistance. We offer opportunities for sponsor and partner recognition on our web sites and at our events. Contact us for more information.

OUR PUBLICATION PARTNERS INCLUDE:

Community Works Institute; Shelburne Farms; The Sustainable Schools Project; Antioch University, NE; Orion Magazine,;Facing the Future,; Whittier College, Coalition for Small Schools, Green Teacher.

[Subscribe](#) to *Community Works Journal* for regular online updates. Be sure to check out our summer professional development events link below.

Why Are Sockeye Salmon in Trouble?

The answer could point to big problems looming in Earth's waters.
Emily Sohn, Discovery News

Every year, millions of adult salmon return from the ocean to their home streams, where they lay eggs and produce the next generation of fish. But far fewer sockeye salmon are making it back to their freshwater mating grounds compared to a few decades ago, and that's seriously affecting population sizes of the species throughout the Northwest, from Alaska to Washington State.

Community stories grants

<http://calhum.org/news/blog/community-stories-grant-applications-due-august-1>

These grants have the potential to enhance your survey activities, community histories, etc.

Lucinda M. Woodward, Supervisor, Local Government Unit, California Office of Historic Preservation www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

(916) 445-7028 (916) 445-7053 fax lwoodward@parks.ca.gov

Welcome Linda Yamane's Ohlone basket

**to the Oakland Museum of California and
celebrate 25 years of *News from Native California!***

Saturday, July 28 from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Oakland Museum of California (OMCA)

1000 Oak St., Oakland, CA 94607 ([map](#))

Event and museum admission are FREE all day!

Enjoy an afternoon of festivities for the family in the OMCA Gardens.

Food will be available for purchase at the café.

CELEBRATION SCHEDULE

Ohlone Welcoming & Singing (1:00 p.m.)

Linda Yamane (Rumsien Ohlone), Vincent Medina (Chochenyo Ohlone), Rico Miranda (Rumsien Ohlone), and Quirina Geary (Mutsun Ohlone)

CA Indian Storytelling & Flute Music (1:30 p.m.)

Ben and Kimberly Cunningham-Summerfield

California Indian Dancers (2:00 p.m.)

Elem Pomo Dancers from Clearlake

Basket Welcoming Ceremony (2:45 p.m.)

Remarks from OMCA

Basket Processional with Linda Yamane and other Ohlone singers

Free and open to the public; for more information email Lillian Fler at <mailto:lillian@heydaybooks.com?subject=July 28 Oakland Museum event> or visitmuseumca.org/calendar/the-ohlone-basket-project-unveiling.

Meet the Author - Joy Harjo

Join us at NARF to meet author/poet/musician Joy Harjo

Help celebrate the release of her new memoir - *Crazy Brave: A Memoir*

Date: Wednesday, July 25

Time: 5:00 – 7:00 PM

Place: Native American Rights Fund at 1506 Broadway Boulder, CO 80302

Over her long career as a performer, musician and writer, Joy Harjo has produced works of art that both testify to her unique experience and grant voice to a disinherited community. Acclaimed poet Adrienne Rich has written, “I turn and return to Harjo’s poetry for her breathtaking complex witness and for her world-remaking language.” N. Scott Momaday has called her classic collection of poetry, *She Had Some Horses*, “a literary event of importance.

The poetry here is of mythic and timeless character, native and lyrical in its expression, profound in its reflection of a worldview that is at once precise and comprehensive.”

Through Harjo’s story, populated by spirits and impulses as much as by real-life figures, we witness a woman’s coming-of-age on the verge of the sexual revolution, the making of an activist-poet fiercely committed to Native American rights, and the evolution of a mother who must learn to fend for herself—and for her children—at a very young age, with limited resources. Throughout, Harjo is assured in her prose and in the path her life has taken, unflinching in her recollections of the obstacles she overcame to become the renowned artist she is today.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Joy Harjo is an internationally known performer and writer of the Muscogee/Creek Nation. She has written seven books of poetry, including *She Had Some Horses* and *How We Became Human*. Visit her website at www.joyharjo.com

"Joy Harjo has always been able to see with more than her eyes. Her writing is a testament to this gift. Her Memoir honors her own journey as well as those who fell along the wayside. Her hero's journey is a gift for all those struggling to make their way." — *Sandra Cisneros*

Immediately following the meet and greet at NARF, Joy will be having a booksigning at the Boulder Bookstore at 1107 Pearl Street, Boulder, CO 80302. You are more than welcome to join us at this event as well! www.boulderbookstore.com

Today, I'm thrilled to announce the latest initiative from the people of Connected Nation: 10/20 Digital, a strategic consulting firm focused on providing broadband assessment, planning, and action strategies for companies, communities, and institutions who seek a more competitive approach to broadband growth.

As we both know, broadband access, adoption, and use is an urgent need in the disconnected homes, schools, and businesses across the nation that are missing out on the information age. Those of us fortunate enough to be connected are reaping the benefits, but those on the wrong side of the digital divide still need our help.

10/20 Digital will be leading the charge for nationwide broadband access, adoption, and use, and I want to invite you to learn more by visiting our new website today.

We have assembled the technology sector’s foremost thought leaders and will work hand-in-hand with them as we partner with broadband providers, local governments, and institutions across the nation to foster greater broadband growth.

10/20 Digital will deploy top industry veterans, seasoned network engineers and operators, policy analysts, GIS professionals, and economic developers who will provide a single source for increased levels of broadband readiness and competitiveness.

Connected Nation as a non-profit pioneered community technology consulting before the need for such planning was widely recognized and commercialized. Now, 10/20 can help make

important technology planning available to companies and communities that need it.

I am moving over to lead 10/20 Digital and am excited to inform you that Connected Nation COO Tom Ferree will be taking over responsibilities as the new president of Connected Nation. Tom has been a rock for the organization during a period of high growth. He has a vision and passion for what is possible when people are connected and empowered to achieve their full potential and will ensure Connected Nation's charitable mission continues to change lives.

The future is bright for connected homes, schools, and businesses and our teams are looking forward to helping provide broadband for more communities across the country.

Help us spread the word about this exciting new venture by [checking out our new website today](#) and [forwarding this e-mail to your friends](#). I look forward to hearing your thoughts about needs in your community; please just reply to this e-mail if you have any questions or suggestions.

Together, we look forward to connecting the nation. Regards, Brian Mefford

A jury has partially decided the fate of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, which had been sued over a devastating 2008 flood in Fernley.

According to the court, the jury in the Third Judicial **District Court in Yerington found TCID negligent in maintenance**, and negligent maintenance was the cause for the breach. Another trial is scheduled for at 1 p.m. Aug. 21 in Reno to determine damages for the plaintiffs.

“The jury found TCID negligently maintained the Truckee Canal and that negligence was the proximate cause of the embankment failure,” said Patrick Leverty, one of the lawyers who handled the case.

“I really can't comment on a whole great deal,” said TCID Project Manager Rusty Jardine. “This is just part of a phase that hasn't completed itself.”

The outcome of the August trial — for which a new jury will be seated and will hear evidence of all the issues — could hit TCID with millions of dollars in restitution to flood victims.

“Naturally, we believe by virtue of the presentation offered at trial there was a basis where the jury could rule we were not negligent,” Jardine said. “That negligence was not the cause for the breach of the canal.”

The jury heard arguments for two weeks and was handed the case last week. It ruled Monday.

Fernley residents filed the class-action lawsuit, alleging that TCID failed to properly monitor conditions along the Truckee Canal, according to a recent story in the Mason Valley News.

The breach in the canal flooded hundreds of homes in Fernley in January 2008. TCID said the Bureau of Reclamation, which owns the canal, did not inform TCID of studies involving internal erosion.

The Mason Valley News quoted TCID attorney William Doyle as saying, “Yet it is their report (BOR) the plaintiff relies on, claiming that the failure to monitor and correct muskrat holes was the cause of this breach. The evidence will be that TCID properly, reasonably maintained this canal, and that they properly and reasonably operated it on the night of this storm, and that they were not negligent.”

The victims' attorney, Robert Maddox, said the evidence will show the embankment failed due to a “combination of the rodent burrows,” according to the Mason Valley News.

In addition, Maddox said TCID's failure to repair the holes, combined with the “rapid ramping of the flow of water” on Jan. 4, 2008, led to the breach.

Maddox also said TCID knew that repairs were needed after reports from the Bureau of Reclamation disclosed those facts. TCID, according to the plaintiffs, complained to the bureau about repairing the erosion, rodent holes, piping leaks and removing wooden vegetation, according to the Mason Valley News report.

Doyle, however, told the jury of a 2007 Bureau of Reclamation to TCID that said the district was doing a “good job in ... operating and maintaining the delivery system.”

Ancient humans had competing cultures

Oregon researchers at Paisley Caves paint complex picture of prehistoric North America

At least two distinct groups of ancient people were living in North America at the end of the last ice age, according to new evidence unearthed at a southeast Oregon archaeological site.

In findings published in Friday’s edition of the journal *Science*, University of Oregon archaeologist Dennis Jenkins, Oregon State University anthropologist Loren Davis and other researchers claim their work firmly establishes the presence of humans using Western Stemmed projectiles at Paisley Caves as early as 13,200 years ago, when vast sheets of ice were retreating toward Canada.

Jenkins, the study’s lead author, said the techniques used to shape the stone points for darts and spears at the Oregon site clearly distinguishes their makers from the Clovis tradition, which has been documented elsewhere in North America.

“Whether genetically these are the same people or not, we don’t know, but the technology is definitely different from Clovis,” he said this week during a conference call with reporters.

While there is some evidence of human habitation at Paisley Caves going back even further, the latest findings firmly establish people were using Western Stemmed tools a little over 13,000 years ago, the researchers said, showing the technology is at least as old as Clovis in the West.

That lends credence to the theory that the two stoneworking cultures may have evolved separately among different groups of ice age people as they colonized the continent.

Second author Davis, who has been excavating another paleolithic site at Cooper's Ferry in Idaho, has been working to date the Western Stemmed points found there.

"It could be that the picture is really beginning to come into focus now, and it's tied to this technology," he said.

Clovis-style points are distinguished by a fluted base. Western Stemmed projectiles, as the name suggests, were attached to spear or arrow shafts by a narrow stem.

The latest findings address questions about the dating of human DNA found earlier at Paisley Caves by Jenkins and his team from UO's Museum of Natural and Cultural History, as reported in the May 9, 2008, issue of Science.

To pinpoint the time frame, researchers performed radiocarbon dating on 190 samples, including artifacts, bones, sagebrush twigs and coprolites, or desiccated human feces.

The samples were analyzed by independent laboratories to confirm the dates and evaluate the possibility of human DNA leaching into older strata.

First investigated by UO anthropologist Luther Cressman in the late 1930s, the Paisley Caves are in the Summer Lake basin near Paisley. They are among the oldest documented sites of human habitation ever found in North America, a cluster of eight wave-cut rock shelters along the shores of ancient Lake Chewaucan.

The new paper, titled "Clovis Age Western Stemmed Projectile Points and Human Coprolites at the Paisley Caves," does not shed any new light on migration routes humans may have followed to get to North America.

But it does add to evidence of a Siberian or East Asian origin, according to Eske Willerslev of the Center for GeoGenetics at the University of Copenhagen, one of 18 co-authors who worked on the paper.

"This definitely suggests that these people are Asian in origin and potentially ... they could be related to ancient Americans, ancestral to ancient Americans," he said.

Willerslev is continuing to study the coprolites in hopes of retrieving additional DNA, which could establish clearer links to modern peoples.

The researchers are also working to tease out information about the diet of the Paisley Cave dwellers and even their intestinal bacteria.

While not yet tied directly to human hunting, other evidence found with the projectile points suggests at least one item that may have been on the menu.

"They were found with horse remains that have been dated to the same period, so it's possible that would be one extinct animal" the cave dwellers hunted, Jenkins said.

Contact reporter Bennett Hall at bennett.hall@gazettetimes.com or 541-758-9529.

Supreme Court's ruling extends American Indian health-care model of progress, innovation

Deep within the pages of the Affordable Care Act is a section that is now a permanent fixture, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, thanks to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

By [Mark Trahant](#) [Special to The Times](#)

DEEP within the pages of the Affordable Care Act is a section that is now a permanent fixture, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, thanks to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. This is an important part of the law and its success has broad implications for health-care reform.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act first became law in October 1976. It may be the most successful piece of legislation ever.

Consider life expectancy: Before the law was enacted, the average age at death for American Indians and Alaska Natives was about 48 years, compared with about 72 years for white Americans. That more than 20-year gap has been reduced to less than five years, or an age at death of about 72 years for Native Americans, compared with the U.S. average of nearly 77 years for all races.

But the 1976 act expired in 2001 and Congress unsuccessfully debated reauthorization. By the time the larger health-care-reform debate began, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act was stuck.

In October 2009, U.S. Rep. Nick Rahall, [D-W.Va.](#), chairman of the House Resources Committee, and George Miller, D-Calif., chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, added Indian health provisions to the president's reform package.

Rep. Doc Hastings, R-Pasco, and then the ranking member on the Resources Committee, said "tying reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to the controversial government takeover of the nation's health care does a serious disservice to tribes and individual Indians and Alaska Natives across the country." He said the Indian health-care provisions should move forward in a bipartisan manner.

Nonetheless, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act was rolled into the Affordable Care Act and made permanent. (This is the same legal standing as the primary authorization for federal American Indian programs, the 1917 Snyder Act.)

There are fewer than 2 million American Indians and Alaskan Natives in the Indian health system, but there are lessons applicable to health-care reform.

Congress created the Indian Health Service, a federally operated chain of clinics and hospitals, as an early model for government-run care. It was always seriously underfunded.

But those funding shortages created a culture of doing more with less. Donald Berwick, the former head of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid, has said the Indian Health Service's ability to execute is "stunning." He said, "The Indian Health Service is trying to deliver the same or better care with half the funding of other systems in the United States."

There's another lesson from the Indian health experience that ought to be a part of the larger discourse.

The entire Indian health system was federally operated until 1976, when tribes, nonprofit organizations and community groups began to assume some operations and control. Today the most successful clinics and hospitals, such as the South Central Foundation's Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage, are managed locally.

South Central's clinics begin with their philosophy that "customer-owners" should design their own health care. That shift in language is critical in an era when managing chronic diseases — diabetes, hypertension and heart disease — requires more than a simple prescription to a patient from a doctor.

The results have been remarkable. South Central sees more people than ever while at the same time showing improved patient outcomes. Key metrics include substantial drops in specialty care, hospital admissions and emergency-room visits.

Critics of "ObamaCare" fear a massive bureaucracy that's ineffective. There are many underfunded clinics in the Indian Health Service that represent all that is wrong with government-run health care. But there are also models that are community-managed, low-cost and excellent. That innovation will continue now that the Indian Health Care Improvement Act is permanent.

Mark Trahant is a former Seattle journalist who now lives in Idaho. He is a member of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and a former Kaiser Family Foundation media fellow.