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Movie- "Last Call at the Oasis"

This film, produced by the team that produced An Inconvenient Truth, is about water. Part of the story focuses on water in Nevada! I encourage you to go see this movie even though I haven't seen it yet. It had screenings in Las Vegas.

Original Message From: Jason Kuchnicki

ONE NIGHT ONLY IN NORTHERN NEVADA! - - - A documentary about the global water crisis developed and produced by the company responsible for AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH, FOOD, INC. AND WAITING FOR "SUPERMAN",
Thursday, October 11 2012, 7:30 pm Century Riverside - Downtown Reno

Please purchase tickets ONLINE! Website for tickets:
http://www.tugg.com/events/show/1405#.UD_ifJYZ_N9

LAST CALL AT THE OASIS presents a powerful argument for why the global water crisis will be the central issue facing our world this century. Illuminating the vital role water plays in our lives, exposing the defects in the current system and depicting communities already struggling with its ill-effects, this documentary focuses on international and national water quality and supply issues with special focus on current events in Nevada.

This screening is hosted by the UNR/DRI Graduate Program of Hydrologic Sciences and the Student Association for International Water Issues (SAIWI). 5% of ticket sales will support these programs.

The film will be shown if 83 people purchase tickets. We fully expect the event to take place. Your credit card will not be charged until

the quota for ticket sales is reached. Please purchase your tickets online by October 4 (but sooner is better)!

PLEASE FORWARD THIS TO OTHERS WHO MAY BE INTERESTED

[Margaret Stewart](#)

We're excited about the **Scholastic Gateway Fund!** This fund, held at the Community Foundation, is making waves in our local schools. Check out the article, <http://m.rgj.com/latestupdates/article?a=2012309120050&f=1304>, and learn why Konner established his fund with us. Tax deductible gifts can be made to the fund at our website, www.nevadafund.org. Together we are making our community stronger!

[A calculating difference: High school student raising money for technology for local schools m.rgj.com](#)

Konner Robison, 17, started a 501c3 to help raise money for tech equipment for area schools. He has ...

[McDonald's Menu to Post Calorie Data](#)

By STEPHANIE STROM

The fast-food chain plans to act before a pending federal requirement, and may bring other restaurants with it.

Entrepreneurs Wanted for Santa Fe Accelerator Program

Julie Ann Grimm

Sept. 10, 2012

Entrepreneurs who could use help getting their businesses off the ground are the targets of a new city-funded program aimed at economic development in Santa Fe.

The City Council last month approved an \$84,000 contract for a pilot "business accelerator." Organizers hope to first seek applications for what they are calling "The Velocity Project" in early October and plan to kick off the program after the first of the year.

The contract with the city requires the MVM Group to pick at least five entrepreneurs to complete an eight-week course designed to give them mentorship and other resources, but project leader Yasmine Armstrong said that depending on the number of applicants and the diversity of business specialties, the actual number of businesses selected for the program could be higher.

"One of the things we need to work on with the accelerator is to make sure that the entrepreneurs that have been successful are available to share their story and how they were successful, with the entrepreneurs who are just starting out or the ones who are in the early stages of building their business," she said. "That peer-to-peer learning means this really is possible -- that people don't have to reinvent the wheel because one of their peers has already figured it out."

Business accelerators are a trend in economic development programs, said Armstrong, and the

pilot project here will incorporate ideas from Techstars in Boulder, Colo., and other successful models such as The Idea Village in New Orleans. The focus isn't on turning little companies into big ones, she said, but on making small endeavors work.

"A lot of the entrepreneurship in Santa Fe is kind of the micro-entrepreneurship," she said. "These are smaller companies with two or three or five employees that are doing interesting things and really creating good jobs. They are not necessarily going to grow to be huge companies. They can really have an impact on the economy."

The course will culminate in a demonstration day for participants to appeal to potential investors and to get community exposure.

Armstrong is one of three partners in the MVM Group, a strategic consulting firm that works on business and public policy. The others are Lillian Montoya-Rael and DeAnza Valencia Sapien.

Santa Fe's Economic Development Division spends hundreds of thousands of dollars each year on contracts. Its budget for contracts this fiscal year is about \$755,000. The division continues to support the Santa Fe Business Incubator and other projects.

Source: (c)2012 The Santa Fe New Mexican (Santa Fe, N.M.) Distributed by MCT Information Services

The Legislature's Majority and Minority Reports on the Mendocino War (1860)

In 1860, the California Legislature created a Joint Special Committee on the Mendocino Indian War to investigate incidents of Indian stealing and killing of settlers' stock, and alleged atrocities committed by whites against the Indians.[\[17\]](#)

The Joint Special Committee traveled throughout Mendocino County and adjacent locations taking depositions and testimony of prominent settlers in the region. This testimony is part of the official public record, along with the committee's majority and minority reports about the events.

The Majority Report of the Joint Special Committee

O'Farrell, Dickinson, Maxon and Phelps were authors of the Majority Report. The following are excerpts of the majority's findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

In Mendocino County...the Indians have committed extensive depredations on the stock of the settlers...The result has been that the citizens, for the purpose of protection to their property, have pursued the tribes supposed to be guilty to their mountain retreats, and in most cases have punished them severely. Repeated stealing and killing of stock, and an occasional murder of a white man, has caused a repetition of the attacks upon the offenders with the same results. The conflict still exists; Indians continue to kill cattle as a means of subsistence, and the settlers in retaliation punish with death. Many of the most respectable citizens of Mendocino County have testified before your committee that they kill Indians, found in what they consider the hostile districts, whenever they lose cattle or horses; nor do they attempt to conceal or deny this fact. Those citizens do not admit, nor does it appear by the evidence, that it is or has been their practice or intention to kill women or children, although some have fallen in the indiscriminate

attacks of the Indian rancherias. The testimony shows that in the recent authorized expedition against the Indians in said county, the women and children were taken to the reservations, and also establishes the fact that in the private expeditions this rule was not observed, but that in one instance, an expedition was marked by the most horrid atrocity; but in justice to the citizens of Mendocino County, your committee say that the mass of the settlers look upon such act with the utmost abhorrence...

Accounts are daily coming in from the counties on the Coast Range, of sickening atrocities and wholesale slaughters of great numbers of defenseless Indians in that region of country. Within the last four months, more Indians have been killed by our people than during the century of Spanish and Mexican domination. For an evil of this magnitude, some one is responsible. Either our government, or our citizens, or both, are to blame...

The pre-existing laws and policy of Mexico, as to the status of the Indian, need not have interfered with the views to be taken by our government. Mexico protected the Indian, in her own way, much more effectually than we have done. The very land upon which the aborigines of this State have dwelt, as far back as traditions reach, has been allowed by our government to be occupied by settlers, who thus have the authority of law for a forced occupation of the Indian country. A natural, humane, and proper policy would have protected the Indian in his undeniable rights to the hunting grounds of his forefathers, and would have prevented our border men from entering into a conflict which has cost both lives and property...

Your committee do [sic] not think that the wrongs committed upon the Indians of California are chargeable alone to the Federal Government. The evidence appended to this report, disclose facts, from the contemplation of which the mind of peaceful citizens recoil with horror, and prompts the inquiry, if such outrages upon the defenseless are permitted by the proper authorities to go unpunished?

No provocation has been shown, if any could be, to justify such acts. We must admit that the wrong has been the portion of the Indian - the blame with his white brother.

The question resolves itself to this: Shall the Indians be exterminated, or shall they be protected? If the latter, that protection must come from the Federal Government, in the form of adequate appropriations of money and land; and secondly, from this State, by strictly enforcing penal statutes for any infringement upon the rights of Indians. In relation to the recent difficulty between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, your committee desire to say that no war, or a necessity for a war, has existed, or at the present time does exist. We are unwilling to attempt to dignify, by the term "war" as slaughter of beings, who at least possess human form, and who make no resistance, and make no attacks, either on the person or residence of the citizen. [18]

The authors of the Majority Report recommended that the California Legislature pass "a law for the better protection of the Indians of California." [19]

The Minority Report of the Special Joint Committee

Lamar authored the Minority Report and dissented fundamentally from the majority's view of the events, and their recommendations. Lamar stated, "the testimony will disclose the guilty parties, and from the just indignation of outraged humanity I have no desire to screen them; but for the mass of citizens engaged in this Indian warfare, I claim that they have acted from the strongest motives that govern human action, the defense of life and property." [20]

Lamar further stated that certain tribes living outside of reservations in the region were “domesticated Indians,” a great number of whom were employed by settlers, receiving “liberal compensation for their labor.” [21] Lamar proposed the following general Indian policy that the State should pursue.

The General Government should first cede to the State of California the entire jurisdiction over Indians and Indian affairs within our borders, and make such donations of land and other property and appropriations of money as would be adequate to make proper provision for the necessities of a proper management.

The State should, then, adopt a general system of peonage or apprenticeship, for the proper disposition and distribution of the Indians by families among responsible citizens. General laws should be passed regulating the relations between the master and servant, and providing for the punishment of any meddlesome interference on the part of third parties. In this manner the whites might be provided with profitable and convenient servants, and the Indians with the best protection and all the necessaries of life in permanent and comfortable homes. [22]

The Mendocino War Reports and the 1860 Amendment to “An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians”

On January 19, 1860, the first version of Assembly Bill No. 65, entitled “*An Act amendatory of an Act for the Government and Protection of Indians*” was introduced in the California Legislature. [23] Assembly Bill No. 65 proposed broader apprenticeship laws than those contained in the 1850 Act. Various amendments and substitute versions of the bill found in the California State Archives Original Bill File appear to reflect the degree of debate surrounding Indian prisoners of war from expeditions, Lamar’s proposed Indian policies, and more expansive Indian apprenticeship laws. Transcriptions of the proposed versions of the bill, and the original enrolled version are contained in the Appendix.

Appendix. Original Bill Material Pertaining to California Statutes 1860, Chapter 231

This Appendix contains a verbatim transcription of the Original Bill Materials, located in the California State Archives, that are related to the 1860 amendment of the Act for the Government and Protection of Indians passed April 22, 1850. The first document is the initial Assembly Bill No. 65 introduced for consideration on January 19, 1860. The second document is a “substitute” Assembly Bill No. 65, introduced for consideration on February 17, 1860. The third document is the engrossed bill that was enrolled on April 6, 1860.

The first page of each transcribed document in this Appendix contains the legislative history of the bill. This information is handwritten and originally signed by each legislative officer on the front page of the original documents. The language originally contained in the proposed bills, but subsequently deleted from the text during the course of the legislative process is noted in brackets.

Assembly Bill No. 65

An act amendatory of an act entitled an act for the Government and Protection of Indians passed April 22, 1850

*In Assembly January 19, 1860 Read first & second time
Referred to Com. on Indian Affairs, Weston, Asst Clerk*

*February 11, 1860, Reported with amendt & passage Recommended as amended
Weston, Asst Clk*

Feb. 13, 1860 Taken from file & referred to Jud[iciary] Com[mittee], Weston, Asst Clk

Feb 17, 1860, Substitute reported & recommended, Weston, Asst Clk

Feb 27, 1860: Substituted adopted & ordered printed, Weston, Ass't Clk

An Act amendatory of an act entitled An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians passed April 22, 1850

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1st , Section third of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows

Section 3d Any person having or hereafter obtaining any Indian child or children male or female from the parents or relations of such child or children [~~with their~~] and wishing to domesticate said child or children and any person desiring to obtain any Indian or Indians either children or grown persons that may have been taken prisoner or prisoners [~~and wishing to domesticate either children or grown persons in any expedite~~] of war [~~in any~~] and wishing to domesticate said Indians, such person shall go before a Justice of the Peace of the County in which such Indians may [~~be~~] reside at the time and if the Justice of the Peace becomes satisfied that no compulsory means have been used to obtain the said child or children from its parents or friends or that the said child or children or other Indian or indians of either sex have been taken and are held as a prisoner or prisoners of war, he shall enter on record, in a book kept for that purpose the sex and probable age of the child or children or other indians, and shall give to such person a certificate authorizing him or her to have the care custody control and earnings of such child or children or other Indians, for and during the following term of years, such children as are under twelve years of age, until they attain the age of twenty five years, such children as are over twelve and under eighteen years of age until they attain the age of thirty years, and such indians as may be over the age of eighteen years, for and during the term of ten years then next following the date of said certificate, any person or persons [~~being~~] having any indian or indians in his or their possession as such prisoners shall have the preference to domesticate as many of such indians as he or they may desire for their own use, every indian either male or female in the possession or under the control of any person under the provisions of this act shall be taken and deemed to be a minor Indian, [~~for such~~]

Sec. 2nd Section seventh of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows,

Sec 7. If any person shall forcibly convey any Indian from any place without this State to any place within this State, or from his or her home within this State, or compel him, or her, to work or perform any services against his or her will,

Except as provided in this act, he or they may be upon conviction fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court

Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 65

An act amendatory of an act entitled An Act for the Government & Protection of Indians passed April 22, 1850

Feb 17, 1860. Reported as substitute for Assembly Bill No. 65 & passage recommended
Weston, Ass't Clk

Feb. 27, 1860, adopted & ordered printed.
Weston, Ass't Clk

Mch 10, 1860, amended, ___ suspended, considered engrossed read third time and passed
Weston, Asst Clk Judiciary Committee

**An Act amendatory of An Act Entitled "An Act for the Government and Protection of
Indians passed April 22 1850**

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1st Section third of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3: County and District Judges in the respective counties of this State shall by virtue of this Act have full power and authority, at the instance and request of any person having or hereafter obtaining any Indian child or children male or female under the age of fifteen years from the parents or person or persons having the care or charge of such child or children with the consent of such parents or person or persons having the care or charge of any such child or children, or at the instance and request of any person desirous of obtaining any Indian or Indians whether children or grown persons that may be held as prisoners of war, or at the instance and request of any person desirous of obtaining any vagrant Indian or Indians as have no settled habitation or means of livelihood and have not placed themselves under the protection of any white person, to bind and put out such Indians as apprentices to trades --- husbandry or other employments as shall to them appear proper, and for this purpose shall execute duplicate Articles of Indenture of Apprenticeship on behalf of such Indians, which Indentures shall also be executed by the person to whom such Indian or Indians are to be indentured: one copy of which shall be filed by the County Judge [stricken from text: with the] in the Records Office of the County and one copy retained by the person to whom such Indian or Indians may be indentured; such Indenture shall authorize [sic] such person to have the care custody control and earnings of such Indian or Indians and shall require such person to clothe and suitably provide the necessaries of life, for such Indian or Indians for and during the term for which such Indian or Indians shall be apprenticed, and shall contain the sex name and probable age of such Indian or Indians, Such Indentures may be for the following terms of years, such children as are under fourteen years of age, if males until they attain the age of twenty five years; if females until they attain the age of twenty one years; such as are over fourteen and under twenty years of age if males until they attain the age of thirty years; if females until they attain the age of twenty five years; and such Indians as may be over the age of twenty years for and during the term of ten years then next following the date of such Indenture at the discretion of such Judge. Such Indians as may be indentured under the provisions of this section shall be deemed within such provisions of this act as are applicable to minor Indians

Section 2d Section seventh of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows,

Section 7 If any person shall forcibly convey any Indian from any place without this State to any place within this State or from his or her home within this State, or compel him or her to work or perform any service against his or her will except as provided in this Act he or they shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars before any court having jurisdiction at the discretion of the Court, and the collection of such fine shall be enforced as provided by law in other criminal cases, one half to be paid to the prosecutor and one have [sic] to the County in which such conviction is had

Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 65

An act amendatory of an act entitled an act for the government & protection of Indians passed April 22, 1850

Feb 17, 1860 reported as substitute for assembly Bill No. 65 & passage recommended Weston, Asst Clk

Feb 27, 1860, adopted and ordered printed Weston, Asst. Clk

*March 10, 1860 Amended rules suspended, considered Engrossed read third time and passed Weston, Asst Clk
E.W. Casey Engrossing Clerk
231 [in pencil] Judiciary Committee*

*March 13th 1860
Read first and second times and retd to the Committee on Federal Relations Williamson, Asst Secty*

*March 23rd 1860
Reported back and passage recommended & placed on file April 6th
Taken up read a third time & passed Enrolled April 6th 1860
H.C. Kibbe, Enrolling Clerk*

Chap 231 [in pencil]

An Act amendatory of an act Entitled "An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians passed April 22d 1850.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows.

Section 1. Section third of said Act, is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

Section 3d. County and District Judges in the respective Counties of the State shall by virtue of this act have full power and authority, at the instance and request of any person having or hereafter obtaining any Indian child or children male or female under the age of fifteen years, from the parents or person or persons having the care or charge of such child or children with the consent of such parents or person or persons having the care or charge of any such child or children, or at the instance and request of any person desirous of obtaining any Indian or Indians, whether children or grown persons that may be held as prisoners of war, or at the instance and request of any person desirous of obtaining any vagrant Indian or Indians as have no settled habitation or means of livelihood, and have not placed themselves under the protection of any white person, to bind and put out such Indians as apprentices to trades husbandry or other employments as shall to them appear proper, and for this purpose shall execute duplicate Articles of Indenture of Apprenticeship on behalf of such Indians, which Indentures shall also be executed by the person to whom such Indian or Indians are to be Indentured; one copy of which shall be filed by the County Judge, in the Recorders office of the County, and one copy retained by the person to whom such Indian or Indians may be Indentured, such Indentures shall authorize such person to have the care custody control and earnings of such Indian or Indians and shall require such person to clothe and suitably provide the necessaries of life for such Indian or Indians, for and during the term for which such Indian or Indians shall be apprenticed, and shall contain the sex name and probable age of such Indian or Indians, such indentures may be for the following terms of years; such children as are under

fourteen years of age, if males until they attain the age of twenty five years; if females until they attain the age of twenty one years; such as are over fourteen and under twenty years of age, if males until they attain the age of thirty years; if females until they attain the age of twenty five years, and such Indians as may be over the age of twenty years for and during the term of ten years thru next following the date of such indenture at the discretion of such Judge, such Indians as may be indentured under the provisions of this Section, shall be deemed within such provisions of this Act, as are applicable to minor Indians

Section 2. Section Seventh of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. If any person shall forcibly convey any Indian from any place without this State, to any place within this State, or from his or her home within this State, or compel him or her to work or perform any service against his or her will except as provided in this act, he or they shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, before any Court having jurisdiction at the discretion of the Court, and the collection of such fine shall be enforced as provided by law in other criminal cases, on half to be paid to the prosecutor, and one half to the County in which such conviction is had.

Footnotes

[1] Peter H. Burnett, "Governor's Annual Message to the Legislature, January 7, 1851," in Journals of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, at the Second Session of the Legislature, 1851-1852, (San Francisco: G.K. Fitch & Co., and V.E. Geiger & Co., State Printers, 1852), 15.

[2] California Constitution of 1850, Art. VII, § 3.

[3] Peter H. Burnett, "Governor's Annual Message to the Legislature, January 7, 1851," in Journals of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, at the Second Session of the Legislature, 1851-1852, (San Francisco: G.K. Fitch & Co., and V.E. Geiger & Co., State Printers, 1852), 13.

[4] *Ibid.*, 16-17.

[5] *Ibid.*, 18.

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] ROOT CELLAR, Sacramento Genealogical Society, *California State Militia: Index to the Muster Rolls of 1851 to 1866* (Sacramento: The Society, 1999), ii, 1396-1465.

[8] *Ibid.*, 1432-1446.

[9] *Ibid.*, ii.

[10] 1850 Cal. Stat. ch. 54.

[11] 1850 Cal. Stat. ch. 76.

[12] 1850 Cal. Stat. ch. 54, §§ 1, 7, 17, 20.

[13] 1850 Cal. Stat. ch. 76, § 1.

[14] 1850 Cal. Stat. ch. 76, §§ 6, 8, 10, 45, 56, 57.

[15] 1851 Cal. Stat. ch. 91; 1851 Cal. Stat. ch. 125.

[16] The 1850 Volunteer Act and Militia Act were repealed and replaced in 1855, and amended in 1856 and 1857. The National Guard replaced the California Militia in 1866. 1855 Cal. Stat. ch. 115; 1856 Cal. Stat. ch. 87; 1857 Cal. Stat. 344; 1866 Cal. Stat. ch. 541; Sacramento Genealogical Society, *California State Militia*, ii.

[17] The Joint Special Committee was comprised of Jasper O'Farrell (Sonoma, Marin, Mendocino), and W.B. Dickinson (El Dorado), as the Senate Committee. Joseph B. Lamar (Mendocino, Sonoma), William B. Maxon (San Mateo) and Abner Phelps (San Francisco) comprised the House Committee. Don A. Allen, *Legislative Sourcebook: The California Legislature and Reapportionment, 1849-1965*, (Sacramento: Assembly of the State of California, 1965), 364, 374, 450, 456.

[18] "Majority Report of the Special Joint Committee on the Mendocino War," in Appendix to Journals of the Senate, of the Eleventh Session of the Legislature of the State of California, (Sacramento: C.T. Botts, State Printer, 1860), 4-6.

[19] Ibid., 7.

[20] "Minority Report of the Special Joint Committee on the Mendocino War," in Appendix to Journals of the Senate, of the Eleventh Session of the Legislature of the State of California, (Sacramento: C.T. Botts, State Printer, 1860), 10.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Journal of the House of Assembly

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[**Lindi Ramsden and Horacio Amezquita: Rural Californians lack safe water, a crisis we can solve**](#)

[Lindi Ramsden and Horacio Amezquita, Mercury Newsmercurynews.com](#)

From birth to death, our lives, health and human dignity depend on access to clean water. Through rites and ritual, many faiths recognize that water is a sacred gift of life.

[**SkyTruth:**](#)

[bit.ly](#)

Definitely a whole LOT of water permanently removed from the world water system. Thank you for doing this valuable research and analysis and sharing it with us. So we can understand it in a way that's closer to home, do you know how that amount of water translates into domestic use? Like 65.9 billio...

[**Prehistoric Animated Cave Drawings Discovered In France**](#)

[www.webpronews.com](#)

[News out of France concerning Prehistoric cave drawings that were animated by torch-light is taking the art history world by storm, and has overwhelmed this artist to the point of awe. The cave drawings were found by archaeologist Marc Azem...](#)

[**Ancient Pyramids Found In Antarctica**](#)

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[Pyramids have been discovered in the Antarctic, according to a news article on Scienceray.com ...](#)

Idaho American Nuclear Society, Idaho National Laboratory and Media Network Idaho invite you to attend Philip Taubman, former New York Times writer and award winning author talk about **Idaho's role in ending the cold war** at at autograph party, dinner and presentation on

Monday, Sept. 24 at the Shilo in Idaho Falls. Dinner and program \$20. Let me know if you can join us for interesting conversation

Join my cause: Help support the language of Native Americans

from Manda Vann

This is to help Native Languages from every nation stay alive, I'm trying to Help spread the word about the language of the Native Americans, the first Nation people. Where ever you go tribes are losing their language and tradition. This will help people realize it can be saved! 1. Keep Tradition alive 2. Native Languages are dying out 3. Native people are majestic people

<http://www.history.com/topics/constitution/videos#presidential-fun-facts>