

With major apology; working on a computer that held this edition hostage and then would not transmit links. So if some article or foundation is of particular interest, google the title - should give you the information. sdc

Journal #2761 from sdc 1.8.13

Twitter Archive at Library of Congress

Fold3 - Vietnam Era Archives

Restoring US Native Prairies, Acre by Acre, Yard by Yard

Citizens Call for GMO Labeling in Washington; The Movement Continues

Fructose on the Brain May Link to Obesity

GMO Food Fight: Round Two 2013

Cottage Industry Law Could Kickstart Home-Based Food Businesses by Cutting Through Red-Tape

After Years in Solitary, an Austere Life as Uruguay's President

Extended Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno

Sandy My Name

EVSE Federal Tax Credit Reinstated and Retroactive from December 31, 2011

Violence Against Women Act to be Revisited in New Congress

Council for a Better Nevada

Grandmothers Rocking Chair-Council Of Native Grandmothers's photo

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Murder State: California's Native American Genocide

Update on the Twitter Archive at the Library of Congress | Library of Congress Blog blogs.loc.gov

Update on the Twitter Archive at the Library of Congress. A blog post at "Library of Congress Blog" on 2013-01-04.

The Paris Peace Accords

Forty years ago, on January 23, 1973, President Richard Nixon addressed the nation and announced an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam.

The agreement had been finalized earlier that day by Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. Both men received the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize for arranging the ceasefire after negotiating for nearly four years.

A few days later, representatives from the United States, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), and the Provisional Revolutionary Government formally signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, in Paris on January 27, 1973.

Provisions of the Paris Peace Accords included an immediate ceasefire beginning at the end of that day, January 27, with all American forces to be withdrawn from South Vietnam within sixty days. Additionally and also within sixty days all prisoners of war were to be released and a full accounting of those missing in action was to be made. Also, negotiations were to continue between the three Vietnamese entities to provide a peaceful solution to reunify Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam began in 1955 and, while it ended for the United States with the Paris Peace Accords, the issues regarding prisoners of war, those missing in action, and the return of remains were contentious and controversial, dragging on for decades, and perhaps still not totally resolved today. North and South Vietnam had agreed to begin negotiations to peacefully settle their differences, yet fighting continued until the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975. It wasn't until 1976 that North and South Vietnam were united as one nation.

The Vietnam War is memorialized on Fold3 in The Vietnam Collection through Army and Marine Corps photos, Unit Service Awards, and the Interactive Vietnam Veterans Memorial. We encourage you to leave a tribute to any of the men and women who served their country in America's longest war.

*****On
January 4 in 1975 President Ford signed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, which became Public law 93-638 ***Dennis M***

Restoring US Native Prairies, Acre by Acre, Yard by Yard

Rebecca Kessler, The Christian Science Monitor

Kessler reports: "Government agencies and conservation groups, aided by volunteers, have undertaken numerous restoration projects across US and Canadian prairieland." [READ MORE](#)

Citizens Call for GMO Labeling in Washington; The Movement Continues

Mike Barrett, New Analysis: Once again the fight for GMO labeling has reignited with the introduction of a new GMO labeling bill, but this time in Washington. The "Label it Wa" campaign has already gained 350,000 signatures, and is finally headed to the Secretary of State's office in Olympia for submission. As the movement comes during the same time that a New Mexico law calls for mandatory labeling of GMOs, it is obvious that individuals everywhere are still deeply concerned over the issue of GMOs. If you aren't concerned about GMOs, or think that foods aren't labeled due to a lack of support over the issue, think again. [READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

Fructose on the Brain May Link to Obesity

Ashley Curtin, News Report: A spoon full of sugar might help the medicine go down, but it might have a negative effect on a person's brain. When consumed, fructose, a popular sugar found in much of the American diet, stimulates changes in the brain causing a person to impulsively overeat. In a recent study conducted by The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), scientist found an association between fructose consumption and weight gain. The study, which took place at Yale University of Medicine in New Haven, Conn., consisted of 20 healthy adult participants who underwent two magnetic resonance imaging sessions of the brain while blindly ingesting fructose or glucose drinks at "random order in a cross-over design."

[READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

GMO Food Fight: Round Two 2013

Ronnie Cummins, Organic Consumers Association

Cummins writes: "On November 6, in the wake of one of the most expensive and scurrilous smear campaigns in history, six million voters scared the hell out of Monsanto and Big Food Inc. by coming within a razor's edge of passing the first statewide mandatory labeling law for genetically modified organisms (GMOs)." [READ MORE](#)

Cottage Industry Law Could Kickstart Home-Based Food Businesses by Cutting Through Red-Tape

New Opportunities for Self-Reliance Healthy Communities Coalition is interested in your thoughts about a Nevada cottage industry, or home-based food business law that would allow Nevadans to start their own home-based microenterprises: If you support this concept for Cottage Industries in ... By: Quest Lakes

After Years in Solitary, an Austere Life as Uruguay's President

By SIMON ROMERO

José Mujica, a former guerrilla who took office in 2010, shuns opulence, donates most of his salary and lives modestly, as he says a leader of a proper democracy should.

http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/05/world/americas/after-years-in-solitary-an-austere-life-as-uruguays-president.html?nl=todaysheadlines&emc=edit_th_20130105

Extended Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno

www.extendedstudies.unr.edu

Continuing Education and Professional Development from the University of Nevada, Reno

Judy Gilligan

My new book SANDY MY NAME has just come out on Amazon Kindle <http://tinyurl.com/aapb2n2> and in the next few weeks will be available for other e-readers, too. It is the story of our daughter Sandy, who came to us through the foster care system at age two and a half and stayed for eighteen years. It brings to life those abstract words on bottles of alcohol: pregnant women should not to drink because of the danger of birth defects. Her story is all too relevant to current discussions on mental illness and gun control. I hope you will read it and recommend it to your friends. Very few people are aware of this very important puzzle piece.

Sandy My Name

www.amazon.com/Sandy came to us through the foster system, speaking in grunts and gestures and pulling out chunks of her own hair in tantrums. As our time with her was extended, she started to calm down--at least a little. Despite her difficulties, my husband and I and our two young children had come to love he...

Ed note: Judy served as a VISTA in McDermitt sdc

<http://nevadaeva.org/evse-federal-tax-credit-reinstated-and-retroactive-from-december-31-2011/>

EVSE Federal Tax Credit Reinstated and Retroactive from December 31, 2011 :

EVSE Federal Tax Credit Reinstated and Retroactive from December 31, 2011

For American citizens and the U.S. economy, the avoidance of the "fiscal cliff" by Congress on

January 1, 2013 was a big relief. Some other “end of the year” amendments were also added to the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 that favored electric vehicles and reinstated an Alternative Fuel Infrastructure federal tax credit for the purchase of electric vehicle supply equipment, that originally expired on December 31, 2011. The federal tax extension has been made retroactive from December 31, 2011, so anyone that has purchased and installed EVSE during 2012 for their home use can now claim a 30% deduction up to a maximum of \$1,000 when they file their 2012 tax return.

Commercial installations can also claim a 30% tax credit up to a total of \$30,000 for any EVSE installed on commercial property.

For an example of the 2011 tax form 8911 government publication in PDF format, titled “Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit”, go to this website link at: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8911.pdf>

The EVSE tax extension, as well as a two-wheel and three-wheel EV tax credit modification, were noted by the Director of Government Relations at the Edison Electric Institute: “...**American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012**. Both of these provisions were also included in the Senate Finance Committee-passed tax extenders bill.

Section 402 - Extends the 30C Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property credit through 2013, retroactive to the 2011 expiration of the credit. The 30C credit is a technology-neutral incentive for consumer and business investment in infrastructure to support vehicles that run on alternatives to oil. The tax credit is 30 percent of the cost of any “qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property” (electricity, ethanol, natural gas, CNG, LNG, LPG, hydrogen and fuel blends of at least 20% biodiesel) up to \$30,000 for property subject to an allowance for depreciation, and up to \$1,000 for residential fueling equipment.

Section 403 - Modifies the 30D electric vehicle credit to include the purchase of two-or-three wheeled plug-in electric vehicles. Previously, a tax credit for the purchase of electric motorcycles were contained in Section 30. During Committee consideration of tax extenders, Senator Wyden offered an amendment to modify 30D to include electric motorcycles, while capping the credit for two-or-three wheel vehicles at \$2500 (the same level as the Section 30 credit). The Wyden proposal – which was retained in the fiscal cliff bill – mandated that a “qualified” vehicle would have to be capable of achieving a speed of 45 miles per hour or greater – so that low-speed, non-highway vehicles (such as 3-wheeled golf carts) would not be eligible. The modified credit is for purchase after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2014.

Additionally, Section 104 changes the law to allow non-refundable credits including the 30C and 30D credits, to offset Alternative Minimum Tax liability.

Let me know if you have any questions. Chris Hickling, Edison Electric Institute | Director, Government Relations p: (202) 508-5051 | c: (571) 283-9461 | chickling@eei.org”

Violence Against Women Act to be Revisited in New Congress

Allissa Bohling, Truthout: The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), whose protections apply to women and men who are victims of domestic or dating violence, sexual violence and stalking,

expired on January 2. Sen. Patty Murray (D-Washington) is expected to reintroduce VAWA this year. Read the Article

Council for a Better Nevada

Non-Profit Organization

The Council for a Better Nevada is an organization of concerned citizens who seek to improve the quality of life in...

Clean Power Portal UK's photo

Kim Townsend shared Grandmothers Rocking Chair-Council Of Native Grandmothers's photo

Grant Station

National Funding Opportunities

Support for Math and Science Education Programs

Toyota U.S.A. Foundation

The Toyota U.S.A. Foundation is committed to improving the quality of K-12 education throughout the country by supporting innovative programs and building partnerships with organizations dedicated to improving the teaching and learning of mathematics, science, and environmental science. The Foundation places priority on programs that are broad in scope and incorporate systemic approaches, creative programs that develop the potential of students and/or teachers, and cost-effective programs that possess a high potential for success and relatively low duplication of effort. Grants are provided to colleges and universities as well as nonprofit organizations engaged in pre-collegiate math and/or science education. K-12 public and private schools are not eligible to apply. Requests may be submitted at any time. Online application guidelines are available on the Foundation's website.

Contemporary Dance Projects Funded

National Dance Project: Production Grants

The National Dance Project (NDP), administered by the New England Foundation for the Arts, enhances the living, growing discipline of contemporary dance by supporting the production and presentation of dance throughout the United States. NDP's Production Grants fund the creation of new dance work that will tour nationally by supporting costs incurred through the artistic development of the work. Grants generally range from \$25,000 to \$40,000 and are awarded to approximately 20 dance projects each year. Eligible projects should involve a creative and dynamic partnership with one or more U.S. presenter partners in the development of the work. The preliminary application deadline is March 1, 2013. Visit the New England Foundation for the Arts website to review the funding criteria and download the application forms.

Grants Enhance the Lives of Vulnerable People Worldwide

The Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation works around the world to expand opportunities for poor or vulnerable people and to help ensure that globalization's benefits are more widely shared. The Foundation accepts funding inquiries from nonprofit organizations in the U.S. and internationally that address one of the following targeted initiatives: Protecting American Workers' Economic Security; Campaign for American Workers; Promoting Equitable, Sustainable Transportation; Transforming Health Systems; Enabling Environment: Innovation; Harnessing the Power of Impact Investing; Developing Climate Change Resilience; Strengthening Food Security: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa; and Linking Global Disease Surveillance Networks. Funding inquiries are accepted throughout the year. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about each initiative and to submit an online funding inquiry.

Indigenous Film Projects Supported

National Geographic All Roads Film Grant Program

The National Geographic All Roads Film Grant Program funds film projects by and about minority-culture filmmakers worldwide. The program supports filmmakers who bring their lives and communities to light through first-person storytelling. These grants of \$1,000 to \$10,000 should be used toward the development and production of a feature film, long documentary, short documentary, shorts, animation, or music video. This program is open to indigenous and under-represented minority culture filmmakers, as well as filmmakers who can demonstrate that they have been designated by indigenous or minority communities to tell their stories. Requests are reviewed quarterly. The next application deadline is March 1, 2013. Visit the National Geographic website to submit an online application.

Regional Funding Opportunities

Funds for Law Initiatives in Ohio

Ohio State Bar Foundation

The Ohio State Bar Foundation is dedicated to promoting public understanding of the law and improvements in the justice system throughout Ohio. The Foundation's core values include a commitment to a society served by a fair, impartial, and accessible system of justice. The Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies for education, research, publications, and programs addressing the justice system in Ohio. Funding categories include the following: Short-Term Project-Based Funding, Long-Term Partnerships/Alliances, and Capacity Building. The application deadlines are February 15 and August 15, annually. Visit the Foundation's website to review the application process.

Grants Address Conservation Issues in New England and New York

Fields Pond Foundation

The Fields Pond Foundation provides grants to community-based nature and land conservation organizations that serve to increase environmental awareness by involving local residents in conservation issues. The Foundation supports nonprofit organizations and local government agencies in the six New England states and New York State. The Foundation's grantmaking priorities include land acquisition for conservation and project grants for trailmaking and other enhancement of public access to lands, rivers, and coastlines. Most grants range between \$2,000 and \$15,000. Grant requests may be submitted throughout the year. Details on the application process are available on the Foundation's website.

Creative Technology Use by Georgia Nonprofits Rewarded

TechBridge Technology Innovation Award Program

The TechBridge Technology Innovation Award Program, sponsored by Accenture, recognizes deserving nonprofit organizations in Georgia that have innovative concepts for using technology to better serve the community. The award provides up to \$25,000 in TechBridge consulting services and a cash grant of \$5,000 to the nonprofit with the most compelling innovative concept for using technology to better serve the community. The winner also receives thousands of dollars in donated software. Two finalists also each receive a TechBridge technology assessment and a \$1,000 cash grant. The application deadline is February 4, 2013. Visit the TechBridge website for program details and application information.

Support for Social Change Organizations in Minnesota

Headwaters Foundation for Justice: Social Change Fund

Headwaters Foundation for Justice supports grassroots communities in Minnesota that are addressing the root causes of injustice. The Foundation's Social Change Fund supports nonprofit organizations throughout Minnesota that are committed to the advancement of disenfranchised constituencies, including low-income, people of color, women, LGBT, people with disabilities, immigrants, etc. The Fund's current areas of interest include racial, economic, environmental, and social justice. Planning grants of up to \$5,000 and implementation grants of up to \$10,000 are available. The application deadline is February 1, 2013. Visit the Headwaters Foundation for Justice website to learn more about the Social Change Fund.

Federal Grant and Loan Programs

Ocean and Coastal Partnerships Funded

Department of Commerce: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The Regional Ocean Partnership Funding Program provides support to facilitate the effective management of ocean and coastal resources across jurisdictional boundaries. The application deadline is February 11, 2013.

Support Provided to Restore Estuaries

Department of Defense

The Estuary Habitat Restoration Program supports estuary habitat restoration projects that provide ecosystem benefits, have scientific merit, and are technically feasible, able to adapt to the impacts associated with climate change, and cost-effective. The application deadline is February 12, 2013.

Funding Available for Telehealth Programs

Department of Health and Human Services

The Telehealth Network Grant Program provides support to demonstrate how telehealth programs and networks can improve access to quality healthcare services in rural, frontier, and underserved communities. The application deadline is February 13, 2013.

Bird Conservation Projects Supported

Fish and Wildlife Service

The Migratory Bird Conservation in the Upper Midwest program provides support for the conservation of birds that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act but not federally listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The focus is on projects in states in the Upper Midwest. The application deadline is February 15, 2013.

Please Join Us at the Sycuan Theatre to showcase a newly published work

Murder State: California's Native American Genocide

By Author Brendan Lindsay, Ph.D.

With introductions and historical context provided by

Steven Newcomb (Shawnee/Lenape) Author of *Pagans in the Promised Land: Decoding the Doctrine of Christian Discovery*

and

Michael Connolly Miskwish, Kumeyaay Historian Author of *Kumeyaay: A History Textbook*, Vol. 1

January 10th

1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sycuan Theatre, Sycuan Casino Sycuan Indian Reservation Kumeyaay Territory

For more information please contact: stv4newcomb@yahoo.com (619) 618-9346

Please RSVP

Sponsored by the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Refreshments will be served

A Book Review: Murder State: California's Native American Genocide, 1846-1873

By: Steven Newcomb August 10, 2012

Once in a while a book comes along that is transformative. *Murder State*, by Brendan Lindsay, is such a book. Recently released by University of Nebraska Press, *Murder State* is heart-wrenching and deeply informative. I see it as one of the most important works ever published on the history of American Indians in California in the mid-nineteenth century. It ranks up there with David Stannard's 1992 masterpiece *American Holocaust*, in the context of overall Indian history.

Lindsay uses the UN Genocide Convention, Rafael Lemkin (who coined the term "genocide"), and genocide studies as key aspects of his framework of analysis. He has provided a meticulously detailed and comprehensive account of the murderous treatment of the original peoples of California by Euro-Americans who poured onto Indian lands during the gold rush days. White citizen groups utilized democratic processes as a means of committing genocide against the original nations and peoples of California.

It was methodical, it was well-planned and it was well-executed—with lethal and ghastly results. For the sake of dead cattle, sometimes killed by starving Indians, and often for the sake of dead cattle not killed by Indians at all, thousands of Indians were wantonly murdered. Vigilante groups were democratically formed, financed by local citizens, to hunt Indians down and kill them as if they were animals destined to be slaughtered. The lives of cattle were deemed much more valuable than the lives of Indians, who were considered to be a nuisance that needed to be

removed permanently, “by death or deportation,” so the whites could help themselves to valuable Indian lands and resources.

It was all done in the spirit of Manifest Destiny, yet, ironically at times a few U.S. Army officers tried to defend Indian people, to no avail.

During that time, the kidnapping and rape of Indian women was treated as a sport or a readily available form of entertainment for white men who could not be punished for such egregious conduct under white laws. The kidnapping of surviving Indian children by whites was rampant.

Forced Indian labor became a way of life to fuel the white economy.

In the chapter “Advertising Genocide,” Lindsay recounts the description of the Indian Island Massacre, as published in Northern Californian Union in 1860, by a twenty-four year old newspaper guest editor named Francis Bret Harte. Lindsay states that “Since the women and children were unarmed, the volunteers mostly saved their ammunition, instead hacking them to death with axes and knives.” Harte, the guest editor, explained what happened to Wiyot people under a doctrine of extermination:

Little children and old women were mercilessly stabbed and their skulls crushed with axes.... Old women wrinkled and decrepit lay weltering in their blood, their brains dashed out and dabbed with their long grey hair. Infants scarce a span long, with their faces cloven with hatchets and their bodies ghastly with wounds.... No resistance was made, it is said to the butchers who did the work, but as they ran or huddled together for protection like sheep, they were struck down with hatchets. Very little shooting was done, most of the bodies having wounds about the head. Lindsay goes on to explain that because he “tried to demonstrate the monstrosity of Euro-American actions, Harte seemed to local people to be a traitor to his own race.” A grand jury convened to look into the matter ended its proceedings without concluding anything. “No evidence existed, the jurors claimed, to bring charges.” Lindsay explains that one editor of the Humboldt Times claimed that people who “lamented the massacre” and “shed crocodile tears over the poor Indians” were “fools.”

In his preface, Lindsay explains that during his seven years of graduate work, and as a university lecturer, “I encountered many students colleagues, and faculty unwilling to accept the argument that genocide had been committed upon Native Americans in California and the United States during the nineteenth century.” Such people had the impression, he explains, “that the tremendous loss of lives was instead an unintended consequence or even a necessary evil of the advance of Western civilization or national progress.”

That the history of the treatment of Indian nations and peoples is a history of domination, dehumanization, and genocide is the inevitable conclusion to draw after reading *Murder State*. As Peter H. Burnett, governor of California put it in an 1852 “Address to the Legislature”:
That a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the two races until the Indian

race becomes extinct, must be expected; while we cannot anticipate this result with but painful regret, the inevitable destiny of the race is beyond the power and wisdom of man to avert.

When the carnage was over, white Euro-Americans had successfully reduced the Indian population of California by some 90 percent.

Some scholars have brilliantly referred to history as “a history of the present.” The genocide unleashed on the Indians of California in the nineteenth century is a key aspect of that history of the present. One of the lessons we can bring away after reading Mr. Lindsay’s book is that genocide is the wider historical context of contemporary issues in California and elsewhere, issues such as Indian nation sovereignty, land into trust, water, and the taxation of Indian nations by two institutional perpetrators and beneficiaries of that genocide, the state of California, and the federal government of the United States.

Steven Newcomb (Shawnee, Lenape) is the co-founder and co-director of the Indigenous Law Institute, author of Pagans in the Promised Land: Decoding the Doctrine of Christian Discovery, and the Indigenous and Kumeyaay Research Coordinator for the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation.
