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#IDLENOMORE, TODAY, JAN. 28th/2013 - "Jingle Dress Dancers lead the march on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Ont." Kashechewan First Nation youth supporting Idle No More!



We have a word for you Canada.....we are still here! And we're not going anywhere..... (total quote got lost in transfer)

Global day of action against genetically engineered salmon

January 26, 2013 8:33 pm

I have been following with interest the recent letters to the editor about the relative merits of wild-caught versus farmed-raised salmon.

However, the issue of genetically engineered salmon was not raised in these letters, even though the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has now cleared the way for its approval, which — if that occurs — would provide people with another reason to avoid farmed salmon.

A biotech corporation, AquaBounty Technologies, has created a genetically engineered (GE) salmon called AquAdvantage, which, despite large public opposition, the FDA has taken steps to approve. Such approval would mark the first-ever genetically engineered specimen of the animal kingdom to be made available for human consumption.

This creature was developed by injecting a fragment of DNA from an ocean pout fish (a type of eel), along with a growth hormone gene from the Chinook Pacific salmon, into a fertilized Atlantic salmon egg.

The resultant fish is said to grow at twice the rate of its wild or farmed cousins, eat five times as much, and be more aggressive. In addition, it is said to contain the hormone IGF-1 (linked with cancer) and also be lower in omega-3 fatty acids — the kind of fat we are supposed to eat more of.

In taking this action, the FDA has ignored more than 300 consumer, health, fishing and environmental groups that filed a joint statement against the approval, more than 400,000 negative public comments, and 40 members of Congress who have been trying to block its approval, calling for a more thorough review of the health and environmental risks.

Although it was completed by mid-May, being controversial in nature, it is no surprise that the FDA quietly released its environmental impact assessment and recommendation that AquaBounty's GE salmon be approved on Dec. 21, well after the election and during the winter break.

However, it did not work. Numerous groups and individuals are rallying to prevent the FDA approval during the current 60-day comment period, which lasts until Feb. 25.

A recent article in Organic Bytes, published by the Organic Consumers Association, outlines the following risks associated with GE salmon:

- Potential harm to human health. The FDA has allowed this fish to move forward based on tests of allergenicity of only six GE fish. Even with such limited testing, the results showed an increase in allergy-causing potential, according to Hansen (Ph.D., senior scientist with the Consumers Union). AquAdvantage also contains elevated levels of the growth hormone IGF-1, which is linked to prostate, breast and colon cancers.

- Potential harm to wild salmon population. Only 95 percent of the AquAdvantage salmon may be sterile, the rest fertile. Plus, the fish at the egg production facility in Prince Edward Island, Canada, will not be sterile. The FDA says the likelihood of the GE salmon escaping into the wild is “extremely remote,” but gave little reassuring evidence to support that assumption. According to studies, the (GE salmon) eat five times more food than wild salmon and have less fear of predators. All it would take is for some of these fish to escape, and the world’s wild salmon population would be at risk.
- Unlabeled. Without GMO labeling, consumers will not be able to avoid GE salmon when it arrives in grocery stores and fish markets.
- Less nutritious. GE salmon contains less omega-3 fatty acids than non-GE salmon. Omega-3 fatty acids are the “good” fat, which has important health benefits.

The outcry is not limited to the United States. Citizens and groups from around the world are expressing dismay at the probability that the U.S. government will approve what many have dubbed “Frankenfish.”

Please go to Avaaz.org before Feb. 25 to join the almost 1 million people globally who have signed a petition to the FDA and to register your public comment with the agency.

In addition, Saturday, Feb. 9, has been set as a global day of action against GE salmon. Our local Label GMOs group is planning an event involving distribution of literature and collection of petition signatures against GE salmon on that date.

A planning meeting will be on Wednesday, Feb. 6, from 7-8 p.m., at 2180 Jefferson St. in Napa. All people who care about our health and the health of our planet are invited to attend. For further information, call 226-1493.

Pamela Gentry is a volunteer for Label GMOs Napa County.

Tracking the Bottled-Water Ban

Most stories in Concord, N.H., have [stopped selling bottled water](#) since the city’s ban went into effect on Jan. 1. Any businesses found selling bottles, *The Boston Globe* reported, are warned, then fined US\$25 and US\$50 for subsequent violations.

Fracking Wastewater Can Be Highly Radioactive

Rachel Morgan, Times Online

Morgan reports: "Studies from the U.S. Geological Survey, Penn State University and environmental groups all found that waste from fracking can be radioactive - and in some cases, highly radioactive." [READ MORE](#)

From Children to Adults: Public Programming at History Organizations Workshop Coming to California

The registration for AASLH's *From Children to Adults: Public Programming at History Organizations* workshop scheduled for March 14-15 in City of Industry, CA, is now open at <https://www.aaslhnet.org/mused101.htm>. The workshop will be held at the Homestead Museum. Register by February 7 and save \$40 on your registration fee.

This workshop provides a broad overview of education and public programming focusing on active learning at different kinds of history organizations. Seasoned educators direct conversations about museum education and what it is museum educators do. Through interactive activities, hands-on training and case studies, participants will learn about volunteer management, docent training, tour techniques, active learning with people of all ages, developing exhibits with visitors in mind, online education and working with others to build education programs. Participants will leave the workshop with information and materials they can take back to their organizations to adapt and use!

The themes of this workshop are based on the recent publication *The Museum Educator's Manual: Educators Share Successful Techniques*, coauthored by workshop instructors. **A copy of this must-have education manual is included in the workshop registration.**

Who Should Attend:

This workshop is ideally suited for staff (first-time museum educators, directors, tour guides or volunteer managers and mid-career professionals), museum studies students, or dedicated volunteers working in all types of museums who are given the responsibility of education and public programming. For more information including an agenda, visit <http://www.aaslh.org/mused101.htm>.

Cost: \$270 members /\$345 nonmembers; \$40 discount if fee is received by February 7.

Early-Bird Registration Deadline is February 7!! You can register today at www.aaslh.org/workshop.htm.

Please contact Bethany Hawkins, Program Associate at hawkins@aslh.org or 615-320-3203 if you have any questions about these or other upcoming workshops.

Crunchy Spring Rolls (*continuing thr pendulum swing to recognizing tribal wisdom in natural protein. sdc*)

A student prepares a spring roll with roasted grasshoppers at the Rijn IJssel school for chefs in Wageningen January 12, 2011. The school believes that eating bugs can help better your health, cut global carbon emissions and slash your food budget. To attract more insect-eaters, Dutch scientist Arnold van Huis and his team of scientists at Wageningen have worked with a local cooking school to produce a cookbook and suitable recipes.

Read more at <http://www.thefiscaltimes.com/Media/Slideshow/2012/04/30/The-New-Food-Trend-Edible-Bugs.aspx#MbjQYjwa5vfJXOm.99>
<http://www.thefiscaltimes.com/Media/Slideshow/2012/04/30/The-New-Food-Trend-Edible-Bugs.aspx>

Events:

Vallejo Inter-Tribal Council Mugg's Coffee Shop, Ferry Bldg, 495 Mare Island Way, Vallejo. Meetings every Weds @ 7pm. Call to confirm 707.552.2562 or 707.554.6114

Northern California Flute Circle Native American flute worksjps and concerts. 530.432.2716 or www.naflute.com

February 5-7 18th Annual Western Indian Gaming Conference, Morongo Casino Resort and Spa, 49500 Seminole Dr., Cabazon. Hosted by the California Indian Nations Gaming Association 916.448.8706

Satwiwa Native American Culture Center, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, 4126 Portrero Rd. Newbury Park. Events every Sunday 10-5 310.455.1588

Agua Caliente Cultural Museum www.accmuseum.org

February 26 - Lecture: Views on Native Film

February 21-March 1 Festival of Native Film & Culture
Camelot Theatres, 2300 East Baristo Road, Palm Springs.
Now in its 12th season, Native FilmFest is one of the national's most highly regarded festivals of its kind, featuring the best in films by, about, and starring Native Americans and other indigeneous peoples.
www.accmuseum.org/film-festival.

Autry National Center www.theautry.org

American Indian Culture Family Day events for families with children 5-12 First Sunday of every month. The Autry also provides lectures, seminars, and discussions. 323.667.2000

February 23 Hopi Farming in Harmony The cycle of planting is fulfilled during certain months, but the Hopi have year-round teachings that are directly connected to their fields and crops. Representatives from the Natwani Coalition will be here to demonstrate how music and songs are used in traditional farming practices at any given season. 2-4 pm

Coyote Hills Regional Park, 8000 Patterson Rd. Fremont. Offers classes for school groups such as "*Ohlone Peoples and the Landscape*", "*Ohlone Cultures*" and a day-long cultural immersion program to the Tuibun Ohlone Village Site. Call 510.795.9385 or chvisit@ebparks.org For general events, call 520.544.3212 or nkrebs@ebpark.org

Maidu Museum and Historic site 916.774.5934

Come to "*Night Out at the Museum*" every third Saturday from 6:30-8:30 pm. Enjoy a night with cultural heritage programs, exhibits, and speakers.

February 16 - Opening of *Our Stories: Judith Lowry's Artistic Reflections on Native California* exhibit.

MAPOM - MAPOM classes in California Indian skills take place at the **Indian Village at Point Reyes National Seashore** in Western Marin County. Special prices for California Indian and people working with groups of Indian children. www.mapom.org

UC Riverside Extension Native American Programs, 1200 University Ave, Riverside. Workshops on various aspects of southern California Indian history and culture and art. Contact Leanna Mojado 951.827.1637 or lmojado@ucx.ucr.edu or www.extension.ucr.edu

February 22 - The Art and Science of Flintknapping

Climate: Study suggests that irrigation in California's Central Valley pumps up western Monsoon rainfall

Climate models illustrate a little-known part of the hydrological cycle in the Colorado River Basin

Bob Berwyn, Summit County News

Research by scientists at the University of California, Irvine suggests a previously unexplored connection between irrigated agriculture in California and summer monsoon rains in the greater Colorado River Basin.

Water wise: Filling stations added

Orange County Register

UC Irvine staff member Amy Provorse was visiting her daughter at Northern Arizona University when she came upon a hydration station where she could refill her beverage container with filtered water – just like the bottled stuff people pay good money for, but it didn't cost her a cent.

Earth Log: Valley irrigation vapor adds water to Colorado River
Mark Grossi, Fresno Bee

Central Valley farm irrigation each year sends incredible plumes of water vapor over the Sierra, pumping up rainfall over other states and adding 100 billion gallons of water to the Colorado River, new research shows.

New task force to study fisheries in Eel River, monthly meetings open to public
Virginia Graziani, Redwood Times redwoodtimes.com

The Eel River Task Force, a recently-formed coalition of stakeholders including public agencies, tribes, conservation groups, and others, met at Benbow last Wednesday, Jan. 23 to finalize its charter, discuss the role of public participation, and hear presentations on water quality issues in the Eel River watershed.

The Real Thirteenth Article of Amendment to the US Constitution Titles of Nobility and Honour

Amendment Article XIII

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The [Real Thirteenth Amendment](#), shown above, was ratified March 12, 1819 with the vote of the Virginia General Assembly to publish the [Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia](#) with this article of amendment included in the Constitution of the United States, and thus it became an integral part of the Constitution for the United States of America. This amendment added a heavy penalty, not included in the original exclusion of Titles of Nobility provided in [Article I, Section 9](#) of the Constitution, upon any person holding or accepting a Title of Nobility or Honour, or receiving any **emolument**, other than their legitimate earnings, **under any guise from external sources**, by making that person **"cease to be a citizen of the United States"** and **"incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the them, or either of them."** This amendment was proposed, properly ratified, and was a matter of record in the several States archives until 1876, by which time it was quietly, and fraudulently **"disappeared"**, **never repealed**, during the period of Reconstruction after the Civil War and the presently acknowledged Thirteenth Amendment was substituted.

The original records of the real Thirteenth Amendment were thought to be destroyed at the time of the burning of the capitol during the War of 1812, but have since been found in the archives of the British Museum library in London and in the archives of several of the States and territories. The fact of its existence had been lost to memory until researchers accidentally discovered in the public library at Belfast, Maine a copy of the [1825 Maine Constitution and that of the United States](#) which included this amendment. Subsequent research shows that it was in the records of the [ratifying states](#), and subsequently admitted states and territories until 1876. The last to drop it from record was the Territory of Wyoming after 1876. The most intriguing discovery was the 1867 Colorado Territory edition which includes both the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment and the current 13th Amendment, on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th Amendment in the 1867 Colorado edition. Ref. [colo68-1.jpg](#), [colo68-2.jpg](#), [colo68-3.jpg](#), [colo68-4.jpg](#), and [colo68-5.jpg](#).

The 1876 Laws of Wyoming similarly show the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment, the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves), and the current 15th Amendment on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th and the current 15th Amendment is listed as the 15th, the current 14th amendment being omitted in the 1876 Wyoming edition. Graphics of these may be viewed by clicking on these links, [wyo76-1.jpg](#), [wyo76-2.jpg](#), [wyo76-3.jpg](#)

The Founders Fathers of Our Nation held an intense disdain and distrust of a privileged "Nobility" as a result of a long history, during Colonial times, of abuses and excesses against the Rights of Man and the established Common Law and Constitutions by the privileged **"Nobility"**,

and therefore placed in the new Constitution two injunctions against the use or recognition of "Titles of Nobility or Honor" and acceptance of any emoluments whatever from external sources, the first pertaining to the federal government, [Article I, Section 9](#), and the second pertaining to the individual states, [Article I, Section 10](#).

The Revolutionary War for Independence was primarily waged to eliminate these abuses and excesses of the "Nobility" from the life of the Nation, recognizing the Equality of all men. As there was no penalty attached to accepting, claiming, receiving or retaining a title of nobility or honor or emoluments in the Constitution as originally ratified, the Thirteenth Amendment was proposed in December of 1809 **to institute penalty for accepting or using a "Title of Nobility or Honour" to set oneself apart from, or superior to, or possessing of any special privileges or immunities not available to any other citizen of the United States.** It also instituted the same penalty for **accepting and retaining any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or foreign Power.** An **emolument** is payment in any form for services rendered or to be rendered, or as understood today, **a graft or a bribe.**

Thus it was, that on January 18th of 1810, Senators led by [Philip Reed](#) of Maryland issued their first version of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, (known now as the T.O.N. or TONA, or more properly -- the original Thirteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America). Records show that the vote to send the final version of the amendment to the states for ratification was taken on Thursday, April 26th, first, a motion to delay voting on the proposed amendment was defeated 8-20, then the proposal was approved by the margin of 26 to 1, with seven Senators either absent or not voting. Biographical data of the Senators in office at the time of the vote on the amendment may be found at [Appendix II](#). They were very able and worthy men, some of the most extraordinary and illustrious Americans of that day.

The House of Representatives voted to approve the amendment May 1st, 1810. With considerable support both from Federalists in New York and Massachusetts, and Democratic-Republicans in the south, the amendment was approved by a vote of 87-3. Eighteen of the 21 members from Virginia voted for it. Seventeen of the 18 members from Pennsylvania voted for it, while those from New York numbered 7 for, 1 against, with 6 absent or not voting. Rhode Island's Robert Jackson, Jr. was absent, but the Revolutionary War veteran Elisha R. Potter voted for it.

In its final form, as sent to the Legislatures of the seventeen States for ratification, it reads as follows:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any [title of nobility](#) or [honour](#), or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or [emolument](#) of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The first state to ratify the amendment was Maryland, which did so Christmas Day, December 25, 1810. A Table showing the dates on which the remaining states voted to ratify or reject the amendment is shown at this [hyperlink](#). So also are shown the official publications which researchers have uncovered in the various archives. The researchers are now in physical possession of other extant volumes of the same after years of searching old bookstores and auctions. The researchers' collection also includes many private printings and newspapers that contain the Thirteenth in its proper place.

The ratification by Maryland was followed closely by Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, North Carolina, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, all of which ratified the amendment in 1811. Massachusetts and New Hampshire ratified in 1812 by which time the [War of 1812](#) had commenced. New York and Connecticut rejected the amendment in 1813 and Rhode Island did so in 1814. South Carolina tabled the proposal Dec. 21, 1814. This left the proposed amendment one shy of final ratification, the vote of Virginia either lost or not taken in the chaos and confusion of the War of 1812.

Authorized by an act of the Virginia General Assembly (February 15, 1817), the complete revision of the State's laws were entrusted to five of Virginia's most prominent lawyers and legal scholars: William Brockenbrough, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Robert White, and judges of the supreme court of appeals, Spencer Roane and John Coalter. When their work was concluded, the Virginia General Assembly voted on March 12, 1819 to publish the [Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia](#) with both the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States including the [Thirteenth Amendment](#) intact and in its proper place. Thus, the vote of Virginia was accomplished and the amendment was ratified.

The General Assembly of Virginia authorized the distribution of the Revised Code of 1819 with **ten** copies designated for the executive branch of Virginia, **five** copies for the Clerk of the General Assembly, and **four** copies for the Secretary of State of the United States; **one** copy each for Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and President James Monroe; **one** copy each for the federal Senate, House, and Library of Congress, and **one** copy for every judge in the courts of the United States in Virginia. **Thus was the Federal Government notified of the actions of the Virginia General Assembly ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment.**

By February of 1820, sufficient copies of the Revised Code had been printed to make it available for public sale, and it was advertised as such in a Richmond newspaper. Research conducted on this subject indicates that at least six or seven other Virginia newspapers also carried advertisements for the new Code.

It's P.Q. and C.Q. as Much as I.Q.

By [THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN](#) Published: January 29, 2013

President Obama's first term was absorbed by dealing with the Great Recession. I hope that in his second term he'll be able to devote more attention to the Great Inflection. Josh Haner/The New York Times

Dealing with the Great Recession was largely about "Yes We Can" — about government, about what we can and must do "together" to shore up the safety nets and institutions that undergird our society and economy. Obama's Inaugural Address was a full-throated defense of that "public" side of the unique public-private partnership that makes America great. But, if we're to sustain the kind of public institutions and safety nets that we're used to, it will require a lot more growth by the private side (not just more taxes), a lot more entrepreneurship, a lot more start-ups and a lot more individual risk-taking — things the president rarely speaks about. And it will all have to happen in the context of the Great Inflection.

What do I mean by the Great Inflection? I mean something very big happened in the last decade. The world went from connected to hyperconnected in a way that is impacting every job, industry and school, but was largely disguised by post-9/11 and the Great Recession. In 2004, I wrote a

book, called “The World Is Flat,” about how the world was getting digitally connected so more people could compete, connect and collaborate from anywhere. When I wrote that book, Facebook, Twitter, cloud computing, LinkedIn, 4G wireless, ultra-high-speed bandwidth, big data, Skype, system-on-a-chip (SOC) circuits, iPhones, iPods, iPads and cellphone apps didn’t exist, or were in their infancy.

Today, not only do all these things exist, but, in combination, they’ve taken us from connected to hyperconnected. Now, notes Craig Mundie, one of Microsoft’s top technologists, not just elites, but virtually everyone everywhere has, or will have soon, access to a hand-held computer/cellphone, which can be activated by voice or touch, connected via the cloud to infinite applications and storage, so they can work, invent, entertain, collaborate and learn for less money than ever before. Alas, though, every boss now also has cheaper, easier, faster access to more above-average software, automation, robotics, cheap labor and cheap genius than ever before. That means the old average is over. Everyone who wants a job now must demonstrate how they can add value better than the new alternatives.

When the world gets this hyperconnected, adds Mundie, the speed with which every job and industry changes also goes into hypermode. “In the old days,” he said, “it was assumed that your educational foundation would last your whole lifetime. That is no longer true.” Because of the way every industry — from health care to manufacturing to education — is now being transformed by cheap, fast, connected computing power, the skill required for every decent job is rising as is the necessity of lifelong learning. More and more things you know and tools you use “are being made obsolete faster,” added Mundie. It’s as if every aspect of our lives is now being driven by Moore’s Law. This is exacerbating our unemployment problem.

In their terrific book, “[Race Against the Machine](#): How the Digital Revolution Is Accelerating Innovation, Driving Productivity, and Irreversibly Transforming Employment and the Economy,” Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology note that for the last two centuries it happened that productivity, median income and employment all tracked each other nicely. “So most economists have had this feeling that if you just boost productivity, the pie grows, and, in the long run, everything else takes care of itself,” explained Brynjolfsson in an interview. “But there is no economic law that says technological progress has to benefit everyone. It’s entirely possible for the pie to get bigger and some people to get a smaller slice.” Indeed, when the digital revolution gets so cheap, fast, connected and ubiquitous you see this in three ways, Brynjolfsson added: those with more education start to earn much more than those without it, those with the capital to buy and operate machines earn much more than those who can just offer their labor, and those with superstar skills, who can reach global markets, earn much more than those with just slightly less talent.

Put it all together, he added, and you can understand, why the Great Recession took the biggest bite out of employment but is not the only thing affecting job loss today: why we have record productivity, wealth and innovation, yet median incomes are falling, inequality is rising and high unemployment remains persistent.

How to adapt? It will require more individual initiative. We know that it will be vital to have more of the “right” education than less, that you will need to develop skills that are complementary to technology rather than ones that can be easily replaced by it and that we need

everyone to be innovating new products and services to employ the people who are being liberated from routine work by automation and software. The winners won't just be those with more I.Q. It will also be those with more P.Q. (passion quotient) and C.Q. (curiosity quotient) to leverage all the new digital tools to not just find a job, but to invent one or reinvent one, and to not just learn but to relearn for a lifetime. Government can and must help, but the president needs to explain that this won't just be an era of "Yes *We* Can." It will also be an era of "Yes *You* Can" and "Yes *You* Must."