

**Journal #2779**

**from sdc**

**2.4.13**

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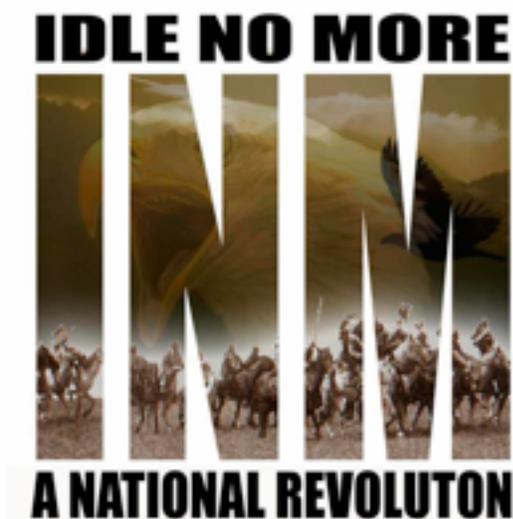
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The Kayapo are being expelled from their homes for the construction of the Belo Monte Dam, which will flood 400.000 acres of the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil. This is happening now - liking or reposting will help spread awareness.

If you do want to donate, here's how -

<http://www.kayapo.org/>  
 ...See More



**ZERO HOUR**

Sure, you try your best to recycle on the job. But are you recycling as much as you could? That's the question companies across the Las Vegas Valley are asking as they look to minimize the trash they produce and transform some of their garbage into

revenue streams. Some of the city's biggest corporate names have turned to reuse and recycling to slashed their waste by 30 percent, 50 percent and even 90 percent. It's part of an increasingly popular concept called zero-landfill waste. <http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz15841503>

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**[The Question No One Is Asking About Keystone XL](#)**

Thom Hartmann and Sam Sacks, *The Daily Take*: Instead of letting foreign companies build terrorist-target oil pipelines across our entire country, shouldn't we be supporting homegrown companies that could make America the world leader in renewable energy? [Read the Article](#)

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**The Surprising Connection Between Food and Fracking**

[Read the Article at Mother Jones](#)

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**AASLH is a Proud Sponsor of Museums Advocacy Day February 25-26, 2013**  
Washington DC

Even if you cannot join AASLH, AAM, and hundreds more of your colleagues, you can still make a difference!

How? You can take the following "Advocacy Resolutions" in 2013, and help make the case to Congress for museums!

- #1: I will participate in [Museums Advocacy Day](#) or advocate from home Feb. 25-26.
  - #2: I will [find out who represents me](#), in Washington DC and in my state legislature.
  - #3: I will [invite an elected official](#) to visit my museum.
  - #4: I will use my museum's participation in programs like StEPs or MAP or StEPs to [show commitment to excellence](#).
  - #5: I will complete an [Economic Impact Statement](#) for my museum.
  - #6: I will [Write One Letter](#).
  - #7: I will do my part to [develop solid, field-wide data](#) to support Museums Advocacy Day.
  - #8: I will [learn more about legislative issues](#) so I can effectively advocate for them.
  - #9: I will put "Advocacy" on the agenda at my museum's [next board meeting](#).
  - #10: I will complete an [Educational Impact Statement](#) for my museum.
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***Shades of IHS Sterilization.....***

**Israel Admits Ethiopian Women Were Given Birth Control Shots**  
**By Talila Nesher, Haaretz                      27 January 13**

A government official has for the first time acknowledged the practice of injecting women of Ethiopian origin with the long-acting contraceptive Depo-Provera.

Health Ministry Director General Prof. Ron Gamzu has instructed the four health maintenance organizations to stop the practice as a matter of course.

The ministry and other state agencies had previously denied knowledge or responsibility for the practice, which was first reported five years ago.

Gamzu's letter instructs all gynecologists in the HMOs "not to renew prescriptions for Depo-Provera for women of Ethiopian origin if for any reason there is concern that they might not understand the ramifications of the treatment."

He also instructed physicians to avail themselves of translators if need be.

Gamzu's letter came in response to a letter from Sharona Eliahu-Chai of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel, representing several women's rights and Ethiopian immigrants' groups. The letter demanded the injections cease immediately and that an investigation be launched into the practice.

About six weeks ago, on an Educational Television program journalist Gal Gabbay revealed the results of interviews with 35 Ethiopian immigrants. The women's testimony could help explain the almost 50-percent decline over the past 10 years in the birth rate of Israel's Ethiopian community. According to the program, while the women were still in transit camps in Ethiopia they were sometimes intimidated or threatened into taking the injection. "They told us they are inoculations," said one of the women interviewed. "They told us people who frequently give birth suffer. We took it every three months. We said we didn't want to."

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### **Native American Radio:**

*Hope you all enjoyed the website/weather report from North Dakota last week. I*

n addition:

**American Indian Airwaves** Wed 3-4 pm on 90.7(Los Angeles), 98.7 (Santa Barbara)

[www.kpfb.org](http://www.kpfb.org)

**Bay Native Circle** Wed @ 2pm on 94.1 (Bay Area), 88.1 (Fresno)

**Indian Time** Thur 5:30-6:30 pm 88.3 (Riverside)

**Maido Nation Station and MTNP** Tues 4-5 pm on 107.1 (Oroville) and

[www.radiobirdstreet.com](http://www.radiobirdstreet.com)

**Metate** hosted by Robin Carneen. Every third Thurs 7-8 pm on 90.7 (Mendocino County) and

[www.kzyx.org](http://www.kzyx.org)

**Voices of Native Nations** 3rd/4th Wed 6-8pm on 89.5 (San Francisco) or [www.kpoo.com](http://www.kpoo.com)

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### **SOME VALLEY RESIDENTS DIAL INTO 'OBAMA PHONE' PROGRAM**

There is a free cellphone that's beginning to surface in some of the poorer neighborhoods around Las Vegas and even among some of the hard-working middle-class folks who have recently fallen on hard times.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz15809666>

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### **State Fruit: Scuppernong Grape**

The "Mother Vine" on Roanoke Island. Image from Sallie Southall Cotten, *The White Doe or the Fate of Virginia Dare* (1901).

The first actively cultivated grape in the United States, the Scuppernong grape was named the official State Fruit by the General Assembly in 2001. The scuppernong grape was named after the Scuppernong River that runs through Tyrell and Washington counties. The "[Mother Vine](#)," **estimated to be over 400 years old and covering half an acre on Roanoke Island, produces scuppernong grapes and was likely cultivated by the Croatoans** and later by early North Carolina settlers.

The scuppernong grape's popularity spread outside of North Carolina in the early 1800s. Thomas Jefferson was a notable admirer of the scuppernong grape, ordering a 30-gallon barrel of "the pure juice of the grape" in June 1823. By the 1840s North Carolina had gained national recognition for its wine production. At the turn of the twentieth century, Halifax vintner Paul Garrett won accolades abroad and within the United States for his "Special Champagne" and scuppernong wines. Garrett's "Virginia Dare" wine was once the most popular wine in the United States.

Today, [Duplin Winery](#), founded by David and Dan Fussell, produces multiple varieties of muscadine wine, including scuppernong. Duplin Winery traces the recipe for its sparkling scuppernong wine to a recipe "developed from an article written by Sidney Weller in 1853," which they claim "to be the oldest and best champagne produced in America." In 2007, The North Carolina Governor's office reported that North Carolina ranked tenth nationally in grape and wine production, an industry worth \$813 million dollars a year in North Carolina.

**Sources:**

"State Fruit: Scuppernong Grape" <http://ncpedia.org/symbols/fruit> (accessed April 27, 2010); William Powell ed., *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, 2006).

By [Jessica Lee Thompson](#), North Carolina History Project

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**The Poison We Never Talk About in School: Coal**

By Bill Bigelow, Zinn Education Project 29 January 13

The most dangerous substance in the world is barely mentioned in the school curriculum. Coal.

According to the International Energy Agency, burning coal creates more greenhouse gases than any other source - including oil. James Hansen, director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies and arguably the world's foremost climatologist, has called coal "the single greatest threat to civilization and all life on the planet."

And, as 350.org founder Bill McKibben pointed out recently in a remarkable article in Rolling Stone magazine, "[Global Warming's Terrifying New Math](#)," from a mathematical standpoint, it is demonstrably impossible to prevent the climate from spinning out of control with unimaginably horrible consequences, if we burn the fossil fuels that energy corporations are in the process of exploiting and selling. And the worst fossil fuel from a climate standpoint is coal - responsible for 45 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, a third more polluting in terms of carbon dioxide than oil, and twice as polluting as natural gas.

So when you think about Superstorm Sandy, melting ice caps, wildfires in Australia, drought in the Southwest, floods in Pakistan, climate refugees from Bangladesh, dying polar bears and species you've never heard of, increased rates of asthma, and farmland that can no longer be farmed - think coal.

Given coal's enormous role in the most significant challenge facing humanity - the climate crisis - you'd imagine that coal would occupy a similarly central place in our textbooks. You'd be wrong.

No, what textbooks do instead is to leave students with the impression that coal is something we should regard as a 19th-century phenomenon. Take the widely used Modern World History, published by McDougal Littell, owned by giant Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. The text devotes three sentences to coal mining in the 1840s, telling students: "The most dangerous conditions of all were to be found in coal mines." And: "Many women and children were employed in the mining industry because they were the cheapest source of labor." Three hundred pages later, a single brief mention of coal in one sentence on nonrenewable sources of energy underscores the book's subtext: Coal was a problem in the 19th century, but today it's no big deal.

In environmentally conscious Portland, where I live, the sole adopted high school U.S. history textbook, History Alive!, similarly dumps coal in a distant and polluted past. History Alive! manages simultaneously to ignore the contemporary role of coal as well as to adhere to the Great Man Makes History script: "[President Theodore] Roosevelt helped improve working conditions for coal miners. In 1902, he pressured coal mine owners and the striking United Mine Workers to submit to arbitration, a legal process in which a neutral outside party helps to resolve a dispute." One would think that the union and activists like [Mother Jones](#) might earn some credit for organizing workers to challenge the rich and ruthless mine owners, but instead Teddy Roosevelt appears in this passage as the angel of progress. According to History Alive!, the union was as big an obstacle to improved working conditions as were the mine owners.

The more significant point is that yet another textbook fails to alert students to "the single greatest threat to civilization and all life on the planet." And in too many schools these days, the textbooks shape curriculum.

The silence about coal does not just enforce kids' ignorance about the world, it fails to equip them to think critically about crucial issues in their lives. Here in the Northwest, for example, coal and rail corporations hope to transport tens of millions of tons of coal through the Columbia River Gorge every year. Single-commodity trains lugged by poison-spewing diesel engines and barges would turn the Gorge into a virtual coal chute, shipping 150 million tons of coal to Asia every year. Indeed, in only three years, between 2009 and 2011, coal exports from the United States to Asia, via British Columbia, tripled - to more than 21 million tons in 2011. [NASA's James Hansen calls coal trains "death trains."](#)

And electricity throughout much of the eastern United States still comes from burning coal mined through mountaintop removal in Appalachia - a process that scrapes away entire mountains to access the thin coal seams below. The coal companies' exploitative worldview is reflected in the language they use to describe this attack on nature and communities; anything that is not coal is lumped into the this-is-garbage term: "overburden." The trees, the boulders, the streams, the bushes and herbs, the critters that depend on the land: an annoyance, a burden, to be blasted away and dumped into the valleys. To say nothing of the land's beauty and the memories that once adhered to those mountains.

What's needed is a curriculum not chained to tests and textbooks - a curriculum that fires students to life by addressing the most pressing issues facing humanity - like our sources of energy and climate change - all the while teaching students to question, to imagine, to read critically, to explore the interconnections between math and science and music and social studies, to speak their minds, to make a difference.

The good news is that the challenge to the curriculum's pro-coal bias is gaining momentum. Last year, a coalition of education and environmental groups, spearheaded by Rethinking Schools and the Campaign for a Commercial-Free Childhood, exposed the cozy relationship between the coal industry and Scholastic, the world's largest publisher of materials for children. After publication of an [exposé](#) of Scholastic's propagandistic "The United States of Energy" in Rethinking Schools magazine, a campaign to pressure Scholastic to break its ties with the coal industry led to a New York Times editorial, "[Scholastic's Big Coal Mistake](#)," and then quickly to Scholastic pulling the curriculum off its website and promising not to shill for the coal industry any longer.

No thanks to the giant curriculum corporations, teachers around the country are beginning to piece together school events and lessons that deal honestly with the climate crisis, and the [role of coal](#) in filling the atmosphere with unprecedented amounts of carbon dioxide. As I write, teachers at the public Sunnyside Environmental School, in Portland, Ore., serving students from kindergarten to 8th grade, are holding a weeklong energy teach-in and bringing in experts and educators from around the region to help students think through the consequences of the world's energy choices. Every student in the upper grades is participating in a role play on the [Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change](#), watching the poignant mountaintop removal film [The Last Mountain](#), and engaging in a "mixer" activity in which they take on the personas of individuals - from Northern Cheyenne activists in Montana to longshore workers in Columbia River ports to riverkeepers in China to ranchers in parched southeast Australia - affected by the current proposals to export coal from the Powder River Basin to Asia. This is not a woe-is-me curriculum of despair. The teach-in concludes with groups of students working on making-a-difference action plans; students are invited to celebrate hope and to imagine themselves as changemakers.

Slowly but surely it seems that teachers are finding the confidence they will need to defy a corporate-dominated curriculum that is bulked up with facts and dates and accomplishments of famous people - but is silent about almost everything that matters.

Those corporate textbooks have made coal seem so old-fashioned, so last-century. Coal is an antique, a relic, and besides, it's dirty, it's ugly, it's far away. But as more and more teachers begin to challenge the corporate curriculum, they will also come to recognize coal's starring role as the worst planetary poison. The sooner the better.

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### **You Ain't Gonna Frack Near Maggie's Farm No More**

By Janice Crompton, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette      29 January 13

Maggie Henry won't feed her livestock soybeans because she is worried that the beans have been genetically modified. Instead, the organic farmer from South Beaver, Lawrence County, grows her own wheat and other grains to feed her pigs, chickens, cows and other livestock.

But that isn't Mrs. Henry's chief concern these days.

Just 4,100 feet from Mrs. Henry's green pastures lies a gas well operated by Shell Appalachia.

And Mrs. Henry isn't the only local resident concerned about the well, where a group of about two dozen activists staged a protest Sunday afternoon.

With shirts that read "Protect Farms for our Future," four of the protesters latched themselves to a 7-foot by 12-foot papier-mache pig, meant to represent the "piggish gas industry," Mrs. Henry said, as well as the livestock at her farm.

One of those protesters, Lisa Desantis, 47, of New Castle, said she feared that Lawrence County would soon become "a wasteland."

"I'm concerned about our water supply," she said. "As our lakes and rivers run dry, this industry takes millions of gallons of water per day."

Another protester who strapped himself to the pig, Nick Lubecki, 29, of Pittsburgh recently started a farm and is concerned about the future of agriculture in Pennsylvania.

"It's extremely disturbing as a young farmer to have to worry about the safety of the water supply in a chaotically changing climate while these out-of-state drillers have the red carpet rolled out for them," he said. "In a few years, the drillers will be gone when this boom turns to bust like these things always do. I don't want to be stuck with their mess to clean up."

The giant pink pig, nicknamed "Henrietta" by activists, blocked the entrance to the site, where flaring has been taking place for about 2 1/2 weeks.

Flares, which look like giant candles spewing flames, are used at the end of the drilling and hydraulic fracturing - or fracking - stage, to slowly release pressure in the well before the production stage.

Six state troopers from the New Castle barracks responded to the scene with plastic hand ties and bolt cutters ready, but they were able to negotiate between the company and protesters to prevent any arrests.

Mrs. Henry sees the gas well, which is in a testing phase to determine whether gas in the Utica or Marcellus shale formations would be worth drilling for, as a "threat to every living thing" on her farm.

"We're all being forced to participate in this toxic experiment, and I don't want to," said Mrs. Henry, who tried to prevent the company from drilling by filing an objection with the state Department of Environmental Protection when the company was seeking drilling permits two years ago.

Mrs. Henry's efforts have so far been unsuccessful, and she is most concerned about drilling that could take place on her neighboring 88-acre farm.

"They can put well pads on my property and I can't do a damn thing about it," said Mrs. Henry, whose 88-year-old mother-in-law signed a lease without the family's knowledge.

"The idea that somebody wants to get rich while they're poisoning the rest of us really fries my soul," Mrs. Henry said.

But, Tom Kephart, who owns the property where the drilling is taking place, said he isn't trying to get rich or exploit his neighbors.

"I have no animosity toward the protesters, but they're infringing on my rights," said Mr. Kephart, who grows crops on the 150-acre site where the drill is set up.

The gas industry, which Mr. Kephart describes as "a blessing to this area," will make it possible for him to purchase a combine or other farm equipment.

In a statement to news media, the Houston-based company said it understands the concerns of the protesters and pledged to develop the gas safely.

To emphasize its commitment to Lawrence County residents, the company has provided a phone number that residents can call if they have questions or concerns: 1-877-842-7308.

The company also outlined a series of safety principles it practices that go beyond local, state and federal regulations.

More details about those principles can be found on the company's website, [www.shell.us](http://www.shell.us).

After the protest, Ms. Desantis and the other protesters said they were prepared to be arrested but glad they weren't. They bundled up in multiple layers of clothing, helping to cut the chill from sitting in the snow for three hours.

"I'm happy," she said. "Right now, I'm going to go have some chili."

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**[President Obama Signs Act that Allows Tribes Access to Federal Disaster Reliefwww.nativenewsnetwork.com](http://www.nativenewsnetwork.com)**

**[WASHINGTON Tucked inside the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 is a legislative change to the Stafford Act that will allow federally recognized tribes the optionOptions](#)**

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**[Youth Track News | SAIGE | Society of American Indian Government Employees saige.org](http://saige.org)**

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**[PNNL: Science & Engineering - Student Research Apprenticeship Program \(SRAP\) Application Guide](http://science-ed.pnnl.gov)**

**[science-ed.pnnl.govStudent Research Apprenticeship Program \(SRAP\) Application Guide](http://science-ed.pnnl.gov)**

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**[NAFOA www.nafoa.org](http://www.nafoa.org)**

**[The Native American Finance Officers Association builds the financial strength of tribal governments and their enterprises by providing educational forums and resources, and by instilling finance and accounting best practices. We are a national not-for-profit organization with members in positions s...](#)**

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**NV Energy’s Powerful Partnership Scholarship program** recognizes accomplishment of outstanding high school students who have demonstrated leadership in academics and community service.

Students must have a minimum grade point average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale and completed 20 hours of community service within the previous 12 months. The one-time scholarships of \$1000 are made based on the program’s selection criteria and on the number of applications received.

To be considered, seniors must submit a completed application by March 1.

[www.nvenergy.com/scholarship](http://www.nvenergy.com/scholarship)

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### **About the Berkeley Roundhouse**

What is a roundhouse, you ask?

“They give life to the community” is how my friend Frank LaPena, Wintu artist, scholar, and ceremonial leader, describes roundhouses. They were the great public buildings of the traditional California Indian world, service as universities, community centers and places of worship. Perhaps a dozen or more still exist on remote reservations, places where people gather to celebrate, deliberate, hold ceremonies, tell stories, and strengthen ties with one another and the world around them.”

Now after nearly forty years of joyous and intense involvement with California Indian history and culture, we have established the Berkeley Roundhouse: a center for our Archives and our publishing, a place where courses will be held, meetings will be convened, ideas will be generated, and native scholars and artists will be furthered. ~ Malcom Margolin

One of Malcom’s goals has always been to preserve and celebrate California Indian Culture. Heydey has published more than forty books on California Indian culture and history. Since 1987 he has published the quarterly magazine News from Native California (one that should be on every library shelf! sdc) The Berkeley Roundhouse will take this to the next level with new titles, courses, and an internship program.

Last month Lindsie Bear was welcomed as the first director of the Berkeley Roundhouse, who “was honoured to be invited to share in the longstanding work Heydey has undertaken with all of you --the authors, friends, readers, and communities that engage in making the voices of Native peoples heard in California. There is so much we can create to respect the generations that came before us and give to the generations that come after us.”

In traditional times, when a village wanted to build a roundhouse =, neighbors and friends came together to help out. Your gift will help raise the roof on this remarkable new program.

1633 University Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94701

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### **PBS Writers Contest**

You are invited to write and illustrate your won story and enter it in the annual KNPB Young Writers and Illustrators Contest. Winners will be videotaped at the KNPB party and their work will be recognized at the Reno airport.

To schedule a workshop in your classroom or to get more information, contact Renee Swackhamer, 775.683.7801 or [reneess@knpb.org](mailto:reneess@knpb.org).

CONTEST DEADLINE IS MARCH 28, 2013.