

Journal #2848 **from sdc** **5.9.13**

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[Native Americans begin 272 mile walk/run to protest water theft scheme](#)

[By Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation](#)

<http://dgrnewsservice.org/2013/05/06/native-americans-begin-272-mile-walkrun-to-protest-water-theft-scheme/>

On Saturday, May 4, 2013 approximately 70 Native Americans representing the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Wells Colony, Elko/TeMoke Tribe, Battle Mountain and Yomba Shoshone along with Tribal members from the Northern Ute, Cheyenne-Arapaho, Navajo, Cherokee and non-natives begin a Walk/Run from Wells, Nevada towards Caliente, Nevada, a distance of approximately 272 miles.

After a blessing and prayer for the water, the group began the long trek walking and running on U.S. 93 towards Ely, Nevada.

The walk/run is to bring attention to the proposed Southern Nevada Water Authority's (SNWA) proposed water theft from northeastern Nevada and for prayers to save the sacred water for the children not yet born, the animals, plants, protection of traditional medicine, traditional food and ceremonial places.

Along the route willows will be planted with prayers for the water. Camp is set up each evening along the side of the road.

As of today, (Monday — May 6, 2013) the group has reached the junction of U.S. 93 and 93A a distance of approximately 79 miles. The walk/run will arrive in Ely, Nevada on or about Monday evening and will camp on the Ely Shoshone Reservation for two days before continuing to Caliente, Nevada.

Posted by brendanorrell@gmail.com at [7:48 AM](#)

Rob Mrowka, Ecologist and Nevada Conservation Advocate, Center for Biological Diversity
cell - 702-249-5821

Study nature, love nature, stay close to nature. It will never fail you. -- Frank Lloyd Wright

from M.A....the article links are listed below, only the sac bee and washington post are here. AP got the story out everywhere! Below are the words it was sent to me with....

"Many thanks to Jane Braxton Little for her great article. It went viral! Coast to coast! I also posted it on my Facebook page and got nothing but support. Hopefully all of this will make some waves.

CHESTER, Calif. (AP) — A Native American group is clashing with Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and state officials over logging at a site in Northern California.

PG&E Corp. has announced plans to suspend logging at the 368-acre site in the Humbug Valley after reports that a Maidu Indian archaeological site was damaged, the [Sacramento Bee](#) reported on Thursday (<http://bit.ly/10u11vt>).

The valley is 10 miles southwest of Lake Almanor, which is in Plumas County.

PG&E has temporarily expanded a buffer area at the site from an acre to 3 acres. It is now working to develop a new protection plan for the area, the Bee reported.

"We don't want to impact a cultural site," PG&E archaeologist [James Nelson](#) said. "We're very concerned about that."

But representatives of a group made up of Maidu Indian tribal, nonprofit and grass-roots organizations say the buffer zones should be permanently expanded.

The current protections are inadequate, said [Farrell Cunningham](#), chairman of the group known as the Maidu Summit. He cited a house pit at the base of a hillside in the area as an example.

PG&E archaeologists had flagged it for protection but allowed logging within 10 yards, compromising a larger village site, he said.

"Maidus did not live in their houses. Their kitchens were 20 yards away, and they gathered foods and medicines all over this valley," he said.

The timber harvest at the site started last fall under an emergency permit issued by state fire officials. The site is controlled by PG&E, which applied for the permit following last year's Chips fire. The fire burned 75,000 acres between the Feather River Canyon and Lake Almanor.

Maidu officials say they did not receive notice of the logging until after it began. PG&E officials have apologized, saying the notice somehow did not go out on time.

Information from: The Sacramento Bee, <http://www.sacbee.com>

Read more: <http://www.sfgate.com/news/us/article/Logging-halts-after-damage-to-archaeological-site-4482581.php#ixzz2SiMfzsCy>

also:

<http://www.sacbee.com/2013/05/02/5388345/forestry-protections-increased.html>; <http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/logging-halted-after-utility-workers-damage->

american-indian-archaeological-sites-in-california/2013/05/02/9954bdae-b331-11e2-9fb1-62de9581c946_story.html

From: Dean Phillips [<mailto:dp935@hotmail.com>] **Subject:** Air Force Academy

Air Force Recruitment:

For now, I just wanted to say hi and get you my contact info. This email address is the best way to reach me, but my cell is 702-218-0284 and work is 702-584-5845.

Two quick references for you are the academy website: www.academyadmissions.com which is a great place to do a little research, and the USAFA Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/USAFA.Official?ref=ts&fref=ts&rf=108980379132616> where students can see a lot of what is going there. The NV specific FB page is: <http://www.facebook.com/groups/322272021146204/?fref=ts> although I don't think it's very robust. I would suggest just using the main USAFA FB page.

I look forward to working together to help your students.

Take care, Dean Phillips [<mailto:dp935@hotmail.com>]

Scholarships.com Scholarships

We do more than just help you find scholarships from others - we offer several of our own, each of which couldn't be easier to get!

- **[The "Tell A Friend Scholarship" Sweepstakes](#)**
Deadline: **June 30, 2013** (new winner every three months)
Amount: \$1,000 for the winner; \$500 for a randomly-selected friend of the winner
- **[Short and Tweet Scholarship](#)**
Deadline: **May 15, 2013**
Amount: \$1,000 for the winner; one Kindle Fire each for second- and third-place winners
Scholarships.com offers numerous ways for you to pay for college. In addition to providing the best free [scholarship search](#) tool on the web, we also have several of our own scholarships available exclusively at Scholarships.com - check out some of our past winners below! Please note that we no longer offer the "Area of Study" scholarships but announce new scholarships regularly so come back early and often to stay up on all opportunities to help you [pay for college](#)!

California Indian Basketweavers Association - Our 23rd Annual Gathering
JUNE 21, 22, 23, 2013 **Tule River Indian Reservation** Porterville, California

CELEBRATE CALIFORNIA INDIAN HERITAGE CELEBRATE BASKET WEAVERS
OF YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW

[Learn More](#)

California Indian Basketweavers Association basket weaving is the most prolific and best known traditional Indian art in California. Starting in the late 19th century and continuing throughout the 20th century, collectors sought baskets woven by California Indians. Prices for particularly fine or large baskets soared to the thousands of dollars.

Meanwhile, in the daily lives of California Indians, baskets had been replaced by metal and plastic tools, and by the late 1980s the art of weaving appeared to be at risk of dying out.

◆ There were tribes that no longer had practicing basketweavers, and many others that only had one or two, or a small handful, ◆ said Sara Greensfelder, one of the original founders of the California Indian Basketweavers Association. Few younger weavers were learning to weave, and the mostly older women who continued to weave were finding it increasingly difficult to carry on their work. The demands of family life and the struggle to make a living, together with the destruction of plant habitats, pesticide contamination of gathering areas, and difficulty of obtaining access to gathering sites, were reducing the time and opportunity for plant tending, gathering, and basket weaving.

Following a statewide gathering of weavers, museums, public land agencies, ethno botanists, and funders, a council formed in 1991 with the goal of supporting weavers and addressing the problems of access to materials. The following year this council formed the nonprofit California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA). Based in Woodland, CIBA ◆s goal is to preserve, promote, and perpetuate California Indian basket weaving traditions while providing a healthy physical, social, spiritual, and economic environment for basketweavers.

Membership is open to weavers and non weavers alike, as well as to non-Indian supporters of California Indian basket weaving. The organization publishes a quarterly newsletter and sponsors an annual [Gathering](#) where weavers demonstrate and sell their work, share techniques and stories, buy materials, and generally support each other. With each gathering, the network of weavers and their supporters grows, enabling the continuation of the art and its passage to the next generation.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN BASKETWEAVERS ASSOCIATION cordially invites you

The Gathering, June 2013

CELEBRATE CALIFORNIA INDIAN HERITAGE

CIBA also works with local, state, and federal agencies and lawmakers to increase access to gathering areas, reintroduce traditional resources to particular sites, limit the use of harmful pesticides, and raise awareness for weavers and Native California cultures. Since the formation of CIBA the number of California Indian basket weavers has substantially increased, including the number of basket weavers earning income from selling baskets, teaching, or demonstrating their art. In part due to CIBA's efforts, California basketry traditions are on a more secure footing and will continue into the foreseeable future.

Read CIBA's [Vision Statement...GE](#)
<http://www.ciba.org/Gathering.php>

Peter Gleick: Water Wars? Here in the United States?

Thursday, 21 March 2013 13:01

OK, put away your guns. We're not talking shooting wars, at least not yet, at least not in the U.S. We're talking politicians shooting off their mouths, political wars, and court battles. But water is



serious business.

But it is a different story around the world, where there is a long and sad history of violent conflict over water. At the Pacific Institute we maintain the [Water Conflict Chronology](#), documenting examples going back literally 5,000 years.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Dr. Peter Gleick is president of the Pacific Institute, an internationally recognized water expert and a MacArthur Fellow.

[Read his full bio...](#)

As others have pointed out, water can be – and often is – a source of cooperation rather than conflict. But conflicts over water are real. And as populations and economies grow, and as we

increasingly reach “[peak water](#)” limits to local water resources, I believe that the risks of conflicts will increase, even here in the United States, and not just in the water-scarce arid west.

Recently, tensions over water bubbled up in an unlikely spot: the Georgia-Tennessee border. There has been a bit of a border dispute in this region for a long time. Nearly two hundred years actually. Until recently, no one paid much attention to it, and it hasn’t been an issue with any particular salience or urgency. There was a [flurry of attention](#) around the issue during a severe drought in 2008, and then it died down again. Until now.

What is the issue? If the border can be redrawn (or “corrected” as Georgia puts it), it would give them access to the northernmost bank of the Tennessee River, and a new right to water resources that Georgia would now, desperately, like to tap to satisfy growing demands in the Atlanta region.

In mid-February, the Georgia House of Representatives voted 171-2 to adopt a resolution seeking to reopen the controversy and regain access to the Tennessee River. At the moment, Tennessee lawmakers are more amused than alarmed, but [they also say they will act](#) to protect their water from “Peach State poachers.” An [editorial in the Chattanooga \(Tennessee\) Times Free-Press](#) said:

“We hope Atlanta can find an appropriate solution. But the river in our backyard is not it.”

And recently elected [Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam pledged](#) in his campaign that he would:

“protect our precious resources and will fight any attempt to ... siphon off our water.”

This isn’t the only water dispute involving Georgia. For decades, the state has been in a legal battle with Alabama and Florida over the shared Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint river system (I can say that fast, out loud, but it took practice). That dispute has been before the U.S. Supreme Court for years.

And this isn’t the only state-to-state water dispute in the U.S. to flare up in recent months. [For a hint of where to look for water tensions, take a look at Figure 1: the U.S. Drought Monitor.] The Republican River flows through the states of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, but sharing the river has been a recurring political dispute for decades. In the latest chapter, the Special Master overseeing an agreement forged in 1943 recently [rejected a request](#) by Kansas to punish Nebraska for using too much water. Kansas asked for \$80 million from Nebraska for violations of the Republican River Compact of 1943. The Special Master agreed that Nebraska farmers violated the compact in 2005 and 2006 and took 71,000 acre-feet of water too much, but only proposed awarding a payment of only \$5 million. He also [denied a Kansas request](#) to shut off water for some Nebraska farmers along the river.

US Drought Monitor report for late February. The west is in severe drought, but notice anything about the southeast, around Georgia and Tennessee?

And don’t get me started on the Colorado River, shared by seven U.S. states and Mexico, or the Great Lakes, shared by eight states and Canada.

The fact that these disputes in the U.S. head to court rather than the gun rack is good news. Similar disputes in India, China, and parts of Africa over access and allocation of water too often end in violence, injuries, and deaths.

Water wars don't have to be inevitable, but we're going to have to work harder at defusing tensions around the fair and equitable allocation of our limited water.

–Peter Gleick

Follow Peter Gleick on [Twitter](#). Originally published by [Science Blogs](#) on March 21, 2013.

May 9, 1887

Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show opens in London, giving Queen Victoria and her subjects their first look at real cowboys and Indians. A well-known scout for the army and a buffalo hunter for the railroads (a job that earned him his nickname), Cody had gained national prominence 15 years earlier thanks to a fanciful novel written by Edward Zane Carroll Judson. the man behind the myth of William J. "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

'March Against Monsanto' Planned for Over 30 Countries

Press Release

Excerpt: "May 25, tens of thousands of activists around the world will 'March Against Monsanto.' Currently, marches are being planned on six continents, in 36 countries, totaling events in over 250 cities, and in the US, events are slated to occur simultaneously at 11 a.m." [READ MORE](#)

Nurturing Community in the Heart of One of America's Most Violent Cities [read online](#)

By TIM A. COLLARDEY, M.S. with ELIZABETH K. COLLARDEY, Ph.D

Q Is this a weed? A Margo, age 10, asked after pulling up a plant from our community garden. A No, Margo, that's a stevia plant. Please don't pull out a plant before checking with us first. A It was a defining moment in the midst of our efforts to teach inner-city kids embedded in one of the most violent cities in the country A Flint, Michigan A how to overcome ignorance, food insecurity, poor academic development, and a multitude of issues contrary to their well-being. We're killing ourselves here and ignorance is the ammunition.

Flint, not Detroit, is the birthplace of General Motors. Our population topped 200,000 in the 1960s, the third largest city in the state at the time. Now we are about half that. Back then GM had about 80,000 employees here. Now there are around 7,000. As the population shrinks, the amount of vacant land expands. With an estimated 300-400 gardening or farming projects growing in the area, urban agriculture has become our boom industry. My wife and I set out on an ambitious community gardening project to help heal one of the most wounded cities in our country. This is our story A

The first year that we moved Heirloom Peace Gardens to Flint brought extraordinary results. As the corn grew taller and the whole garden more lush, more and more people stopped by to ask questions. It helped that the garden site was located near the main entrance. I'd often come home and tell my wife that as much people gardening happened as tending of the plants that day. They were very impressed, full of questions, and we often had long conversations about the project. We were indeed growing community (and without using Miracle Grow!)

The Boys & Girls Club director approached me one day, having got an earful of feedback from such human encounters and asked about the possibility of expanding the gardening project. I said, Sure, with that fatalistic kind of optimism that somehow reassures, despite all trepidations, it'll all work out. Wow, did it ever! [read full article](#)

Time is Running Out!

Sometimes, the early bird really does get the worm.

Or in this case, the chance to enter five extra photos in this year's contest! But time is running out to take advantage of this special offer.

So I'm writing to remind you that Early Bird entry for this year's *National Wildlife*® Photo Contest closes in just one week!

If you aren't quite ready to submit all of your photos for this year's contest, don't worry. You can still enter today to beat the deadline and continue to add or edit your photos any time through the end of the competition in July.

[But you must enter by May 15th in order to beat the Early Bird deadline!](#)

It's just \$20 to enter and your fee includes:

10 photo submissions—PLUS five extra entries if you respond in the next seven days and beat the Early Bird deadline.

A one-year National Wildlife Federation membership—including a 10% discount on all NWF merchandise AND a subscription to *National Wildlife*® magazine.

The chance to have your photos published in *National Wildlife*® and on our website.

A chance to win the Grand Prize—a trip for two to Churchill, Manitoba, Canada where you can see and photograph polar bears!

A shot at winning additional prizes worth \$6,000.

You can also put your photos in the running to become our coveted People's Choice Award winner.

But don't delay... the Early Bird deadline is just one week away!

[Click here](#) to enter now before the special Early Bird offer ends May 15th and lock in your five extra photos at no additional cost.

Sincerely, Mark Wexler, Editorial Director, *National Wildlife*®

P.S. Did I mention that your entry fee is tax-deductible? One more great reason to [enter now!](#) Beat the May 15th Early Bird deadline and you can enter five extra photos at no charge and get a free one-year membership to NWF.

*****!

Ultraconserved Words' Have Persisted Since By Elizabeth Norton

If you've ever cringed when your parents said "groovy," you'll know that spoken language can have a brief shelf life. But frequently used words can persist for generations, even millennia, and similar sounds and meanings often turn up in very different languages. The existence of these shared words, or cognates, has led some linguists to suggest that seemingly unrelated language families can be traced back to a common ancestor. Now, a new statistical approach suggests that peoples from Alaska to Europe may share a linguistic forebear dating as far back as the end of the Ice Age, about 15,000 years ago.

"Historical linguists study language evolution using cognates the way biologists use genes," explains Mark Pagel, an evolutionary theorist at the University of Reading in the United Kingdom. For example, although about 50% of French and English words derive from a common ancestor (like "mere" and "mother," for example), with English and German the rate is closer to 70%—indicating that while all three languages are related, English and German have a more recent common ancestor. In the same vein, while humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas have common genes, the fact that humans share almost 99% of their DNA with chimps suggests that these two primate lineages split apart more recently.

Because words don't have DNA, researchers use cognates found in different languages today to reconstruct the ancestral "protowords." Historical linguists have observed that over time, the sounds of words tend to change in regular patterns. For example, the *p* sound frequently changes to *f*, and the *t* sound to *th*—suggesting that the Latin word *pater* is, well, the father of the English word *father*. Linguists use these known rules to work backward in time, making a best guess at how the protoword sounded. They also track the rate at which words change. Using these phylogenetic principles, some researchers have dated many common words as far back as 9000 years ago. The ancestral language known as Proto-Indo-European, for example, gave rise to languages including Hindi, Russian, French, English, and Gaelic.

Some researchers, including Pagel, believe that the world's languages are united by even older superfamilies, but this view is hotly contested. Skeptics feel that even if language families were related, words suffer from too much erosion, both in terms of sound and meaning, to be reliably traced back further than 9000 or 10,000 year, and that the similarities of many cognates may be pure chance. What was missing, Pagel says, was an objective method of analysis.

Pagel and his co-workers took a first step by building a statistical model based on Indo-European cognates. Incorporating only the frequency of a word's use and its part of speech (noun, verb, numeral, etc.)—and ignoring its sound—the model could predict how long the word persisted through time. Reporting in *Nature* in 2007, they found that most words have about a 50% chance of being replaced by a completely different word every 2000 to 4000 years. Thus the Proto-Indo-European *wata*, winding its way through *wasser* in German, *water* in English, and *voda* in

Russian, became *eau* in French. But some words, including *I*, *you*, *here*, *how*, *not*, and *two*, are [replaced only once every 10,000 or even 20,000 years](#).

The new study, appearing today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, makes an even bolder statement. The researchers broadened the hunt to cognates from seven major language families, including Indo-European, Eskimo, Altaic (comprising many Oriental languages), and Chukchi-Kamchatkan (a group of non-Russian languages around Siberia), which have been proposed to form an ancient superfamily dubbed Eurasiatic. Again, using only the word's frequency and part of speech, the model successfully predicted that a core group of about 23 very common words, used about once per 1000 words in everyday speech, not only persists within each language group, but also [sounds similar to the corresponding words in other families](#). The word *thou*, for example, has similar sound and meaning among all seven language families. Cognates include *te* or *tu* in Indo-European languages, *t`i* in proto-Altaic, and *turi* in proto-Chukchi-Kamchatkan. The words *not*, *that*, *we*, *who*, and *give* were cognates in five families, and nouns and verbs including *mother*, *hand*, *fire*, *ashes*, *worm*, *hear*, and *pull*, were shared by four. Going by the rate of change of these cognates, the model suggests that these words have remained in a similar form since about 14,500 years ago, thus supporting the existence of an ancient Eurasiatic language and its now far-flung descendants.

"The model hints at a group of people living somewhere in Southern Europe as the glaciers were receding, speaking a language that might resemble those spoken today," Pagel says. "It's astonishing that spoken language can be transmitted through millennia with enough fidelity to give us information about our early history."

Whether the findings will sway the skeptics is another question, according to William Croft, a linguist at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. The use of methods from evolutionary biology makes the Eurasiatic superfamily more plausible, says Croft, who is more sympathetic than many to the idea. "It probably won't convince most historical linguists to accept the Eurasiatic hypothesis, but their resistance may soften somewhat."

[Language Log » Ultraconserved words? Really??](#) languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu

On the web site of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, in the "Early Edition" section, is an article by Mark Pagel, Quentin D. Atkinson, Andreea S. Calude, and Andrew Meade: "Ultraconserved words point to deep language ancestry across Eurasia". The authors claim that a set of 23 espe...

[Drive thru round dance](#) www.youtube.com

[Mikey Sioux ordering up at Wendy's drive thru](#)

[Tapped Out: How Will Cities Secure Their Water Future?](#)

[Brian Richter, National Geographic](#)

Today, global demands for food, energy, and shelter are putting unprecedented pressure on the resources of the planet. Water is at the heart of this crisis.

Status - AB 346 successfully passed out of the Assembly Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining last Thursday, and will be heard in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources

This bill:

- **requires that any mining reclamation permit issued on or after October 1, 2013 contain reclamation of any pit lakes to provide for public access.**
- **any existing reclamation permit (issued before October 1, 2013) will need to be amended and refiled to also require reclamation of pit lakes to provide public access.**
- **allows a provision for a mining company to petition the Nevada State Environmental Commission for an exemption to reclaim any pit lakes.**

In general there is now a 200 acre surface area cutoff, so any pit lake of less surface area does not need to have a public access point. GBRW would prefer 100 acres instead of 200 however, so feel free to comment of this as well.

This legislation will provide needed direction to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

Action you can take: Leave a comment with your representative in the Senate

By phone you can call one of these general number to connect to your representative

From Northern Nevada 775-684-6800; 775-684-6789

From Southern Nevada 1-702-486-2626

Toll Free 1-800-978-2878; 1-800-995-9080; 1-800-992-0973

If you don't know are your representatives to go [Who's My Legislator?](#)

Or, Use the online comment page [here](#)

Good Points to raise:

- To date every pit lake has been granted exemption to reclamation by the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, so pit lakes are effectively not reclaimed by default. This bill will reverse this situation so that reclamation is the default and sets a much higher bar for an exemption.
- By requiring public access to pit lakes, there will need to be a minimum recreational use standard applied to the water in the pit lake, instead of the current language which only describes a "potential to affect adversely the health of human, terrestrial or avian life." This language is too vague.
- Under current law there will be millions of acre-feet of Nevada's water, once groundwater, that will become inaccessible and useless.
- Under current law without reclamation pit lakes are only required to be fenced off to prevent intrusion. While the water in pit lakes is generally going to be degraded, compared to the pre-mine groundwater, many of the pit lakes will be able to support fish and probably water contact recreation. If they do support fish, it is likely that someone, over the years, will stock the pit lakes with fish able to survive. If that happens, fishermen will want to get down to the pit lakes, and fences, particularly in the rural areas, are not likely to be sufficient to prevent the general public from getting to the pit

lakes for recreational fishing. These lakes will thus provide an "attractive nuisance" and unless the pit lake walls are stabilized and a safe access is provided, they will become a dangerous attraction.

- If nothing is done, the pit lakes will remain an attractive nuisance and become a liability for the mining company, and also for the land management agencies.
- The entities that created the pit lakes have a responsibility to provide a productive post-mining use that minimizes the risk to the general public.

For more information - [GBRW Pit Lake Action page](#)