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Musical Tributes: IDLE NO MORE

[Learning a Native Language? Ojibway Programmer Has an App For That](#)

indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

[Ojibway programmer Darrick Baxter is giving away his Native language source code for free to help preserve all Native American languages.](#)

Reposted by [Global Ban on Hydraulic Fracturing](#)

Protect Our Land - Stop the Keystone XL Pipeline

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To: Secretary of State John Kerry, President Obama

The Lakota Oyate (Great Sioux Nation), as the ancient guardians of the Northern Plains, along with all of our allies in the United States and Canada, members of the Red Nations of the western hemisphere and Indigenous peoples of the world, urge you to deny the permit application for the...

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**Debra White Plume** is a Lakota mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Fighting against corporate interests and greed, she is leading a grassroots battle to block the Keystone XL Pipeline from crossing her community's sacred land. Quoted Debra, "Through the long, hot summer we will provide requested non-violent direct action training to Lakota Homelands. We will join our counterparts of ranchers and farmers who will face TransCanada's earthmovers when they come to dig, using the human right to engage in nonviolent direct action. We hope the

president will realize the large and diverse national support to deny the permit, that he will be revolutionary and refuse to expose the big land to such a toxic project."

*"It boils down to personal responsibility. We must see the truth or else continue to live in the many levels of denial that we all construct and make excuses for what the industry is doing with our support as inactive human beings. People need to have courage and take the stand that this fossil fuel industry and the tar sands mine is wrong and work to shut it down before it is too late."*

Debra's home is along the banks of [Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation](#). Her work and relentless drive to build alliances to protect sacred water and land from the immediate devastation that will be caused by the Keystone XL Pipeline, is not like any battle they've faced before. It is an issue that threatens the health and sustainability of her family and friends. She is appealing to John Kerry's humanity as a father since he has two daughters and three step-sons (Alexandra, Vanessa, John, Andre and Christopher). If Mr. Kerry fails to block the pipeline, history will remember his betrayal of all of us and future generations. His responsibility should be the same as our Native leaders: *"We must protect our communities, children, water, for the future."* [1]

While Debra and families across the midwest fight the battle on the ground to block the KXL, they need your support on this petition to pressure John Kerry into denying the permit for the pipeline. Sadly, these "fat takers" (corporations and politicians), as they are known in Lakota, who are pushing for the pipeline, do not have the wisdom to think beyond their own greed and narrow needs. We need to let them know that our voice is our power!

**Sources:**

[1] [Robin LeBeau, Tribal Council Representative from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.]

**More information:** For more information on opposition to the Keystone XL Pipeline, the efforts of Owe Aku or to donate to our ever-expanding outreach and building of alliances, please visit [www.oweakuiinternational.org](http://www.oweakuiinternational.org).

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**Boston's water: public or private?**

*In the 19th century, the city fought over who should own our infrastructure—and made a choice that spoke volumes.*

**By Carl Smith | Globe Correspondent May 05, 2013**

ON THE GLORIOUS late autumn afternoon of Oct. 25, 1848, Boston Mayor Josiah Quincy Jr. looked up from the text of his speech and surveyed the enormous crowd assembled around the Frog Pond on the Common. His listeners, including many visitors who came for the day from nearby towns, numbered in the tens of thousands. With coy courtesy, he asked "if it were their pleasure" to witness the arrival of the city's newest resource. The response was an overwhelming "Aye!"

At Quincy's signal, a valve slowly opened, releasing thousands of gallons of water from the city's waterworks, just constructed, into a splendid fountain in the pond. As a reporter breathlessly observed, after "a moment's pause...there was a gush of rusty-looking water, small and doubtful at first, then spreading, and gathering strength, then rising with beautiful gradations higher and higher, until it towered up a strong, magnificent column of at least seventy feet in height, flashing and foaming in the last crimson rays of the setting sun!" Spontaneous cheers accompanied the booming of cannons and the igniting of fireworks. People laughed and shouted, men threw their hats in the air, and some even broke out in tears.

As the crowd that day could perhaps already sense, this new project heralded a transformation in the city's life. The works brought what promised to be an unlimited supply of pure soft water to Boston, whose supply had become limited, brackish, and hard. It was by far the largest and most expensive infrastructure project in the community's proud 218-year history.

But in that moment Bostonians were also witnessing something else: the result of a long and profound debate about how their city should work, notably about who should take responsibility for meeting its basic needs. At the center of this debate was whether the new waterworks should be privately owned or belong to the public itself.

It is easy to see such a massive piece of hydraulic engineering—a complex system of bridges and tunnels, reservoirs and pipes—as a great technological feat. But infrastructure is also the expression of an idea about how we should live. And supporters of a publicly owned waterworks for Boston took a strong position in a key debate that is no less fraught today. We see this tension in current battles over taxes, health care, subsidies for certain industries, and so-called entitlement programs—behind which are deeply conflicting conceptions of the proper role of government and private enterprise in meeting our needs. What happened in Boston influenced what happened in the rest of the country, and the ways in which the debate unfolded reflected the fundamental beliefs, values, and aspirations of the city.

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**NINETEENTH-CENTURY** Boston was a place of prodigious growth. The population in 1848 had approximately doubled just since 1830, and its water supply was stretched. Most people drew water from their own or nearby private wells. About 1,400 mainly well-to-do residents purchased water from the Boston Aqueduct Co., which since 1795 had been piping water from Jamaica Pond to a limited portion of the city. The idea of building a comprehensive waterworks that served the entire expanding metropolis dated back at least to 1825. Over the next two decades the city commissioned multiple studies, but it put off taking action.

By the 1840s, the state of the water supply had reached a critical point. A survey found that while about half of Boston's houses had wells, almost none provided water soft enough to be used for washing, and a large number were effectively dry. Some households had to send someone several blocks to fetch enough water to live on; others carefully guarded their own supply. It was impossible to delay any longer without risking the city's future development.

Bostonians, who had a long tradition of open discussion of civic issues, engaged in a debate that had virtually no equivalent in any other American city. The key question, which came to a head in 1845, was whether to construct a publicly funded and operated works from Long Pond in

Framingham and Natick, or to contract the job out to private entrepreneurs, the leading contender being a corporation that would bring water from Spot Pond in Stoneham.

It might seem natural today that a water supply is public. But it was anything but certain at the time. Other cities, including New Orleans, Buffalo, San Francisco, and Providence, all opted for private water systems in the same period. There was also the example of London, served by several private companies, and, closer to home, the Boston Aqueduct. Lucius Manlius Sargent, a key stockholder in that company, published a long series of letters in the *Daily Evening Transcript* charging that arguments for a public system victimized civic-minded entrepreneurs like him, who were committed to “the prosperity of this highly-favored city.” Some Bostonians without such a direct financial interest opposed public ownership because they harbored a suspicion of political rulers that went back at least to the Revolution, and they shared Sargent’s faith in capitalism and the free market. They feared taxes and worried about incompetence and dishonesty among public officials.

As critics noted, a project on the scale of an urban waterworks would certainly entail a huge expansion of governmental power, responsibility, and cost. The author of an anti-public-system pamphlet who called himself “Prudence” told readers that by hiring a private company, Bostonians “will avoid an everlasting pecuniary embarrassment” and “will happily escape the fiery ordeal of the tax gatherer.” A public system, after all, would require borrowing money on an unprecedented scale, and it would be safer and easier to have private investors bear the financial risks and technical responsibilities of such a large and complex system

Supporters of the private option asserted that Boston and the nation had long and wisely entrusted their well-being to private enterprise, and that a private corporation could build a better system, and run it more effectively and efficiently, than could the government. “Prudence” contended that the owners of Spot Pond could do the work in half the time. In a letter to the editors of the *Transcript*, a person who signed himself “B” pointed to recently established railroads as evidence of the superiority of private corporations in getting large and essential projects done.

But from the outset many leading citizens insisted that the water system had to be public. In his inaugural address in 1826, Mayor Josiah Quincy Sr. asserted that Boston “ought to consent to no copartnership” in procuring water. A city was decidedly not a business, or at least not a typical one. “No private capitalists will engage in such an enterprise without a reasonable expectation of profit,” he explained. They would pursue the cheapest water, the best customers, and the highest price, while a responsible city government would want the best water to be delivered to everyone at the lowest cost.

The most eloquent argument for public water came from Dr. Walter Channing, the first professor of obstetrics at Harvard Medical School, a founder of what would become the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and an outspoken advocate of many reform causes. The choice of public ownership and control of city water was to him a moral issue. Channing declared, “I see its necessity in the wide public want. I look for its accomplishment in a wise care for the public good, in generous purposes, in large and true policy.”

The debate was bitter and intense. Partisans of both sides held spirited meetings in schools and churches throughout the city and rallied supporters in Faneuil Hall. Finally, on May 19, 1845, the matter of approving the charter of the public Long Pond system was put to a binding citywide referendum. A very narrow majority of voters refused to approve the proposal, leaving the problem of Boston's water supply unresolved. Some found the indecision embarrassing, worrying (as one observer put it) "that Boston, with all her proud aspirations for high character and consistency, of noble and judicious enterprise, is doomed, for a long period to come, to stand the laughing-stock, the disgraceful spectacle, of a lack of that public spirit which most other large cities manifest."

The partisans of public water rallied over the summer and fall of 1848. It helped that an official inspection of Spot Pond concluded that its contents were inadequate. In a new referendum the following spring, a revised proposal to build a public system from Long Pond carried the day by a majority of over 90 percent.

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**THE WORKS WAS** indeed a technological marvel. It conveyed the crystalline contents of Long Pond, renamed Lake Cochituate, through a 14-mile aqueduct to a holding reservoir in Brookline (still tucked gracefully alongside Route 9) and thence to the insatiably thirsty and ambitious hub of New England. The uneven topography that the aqueduct negotiated demanded the construction of two bridges, over which the water was conveyed in inverted siphons, and two tunnels, dug by crews working around the clock.

The project was even costlier than its opponents had charged it would be—the \$5.2 million price tag doubled the original estimate—and it would run at a deficit for many years, which had to be made up with higher taxes and fees, as well as additional borrowing. More than three-fourths of the city's net funded debt of \$5 million in 1849 was due to the waterworks.

But few Bostonians voiced regrets. In its first calendar year of operation, the Cochituate works delivered an average of more than 10 million gallons a day to more than 12,000 customers, as well as over 900 hydrants. (Fighting fire was another major argument in favor of a new citywide system.) Shortly after the ceremonies on the Common, the Daily Evening Transcript observed, echoing Channing, "The value of such a blessing, freely dispensed throughout our city, is not to be calculated in dollars and cents; for it has relations inestimable with the moral and physical welfare of generations present and to come."

There is little question that the arrival of the water made Boston a healthier and more prosperous city, helping it grow to 250,000 by 1870 and more than twice that by the turn of the century. Per capita demand also jumped, so that by 1862 the Cochituate Water Board determined that the system required a major expansion. Delayed by the Civil War, the Chestnut Hill Reservoir was completed on Oct. 25, 1870, exactly 22 years after the celebration by the fountain on the Common. In the same year, the city took over the Mystic Lakes system when it annexed Charlestown. It completed an aqueduct to the Sudbury River in 1878 and added additional reservoirs, including Spot Pond.

With some exceptions, public ownership (backed by public borrowing) became the rule in major infrastructure projects, especially waterworks. The bigger the city, the more likely it was to have

a public system. By 1897, 41 of the nation's 50 largest urban centers consumed public water. This also reflected the willingness of residents of cities to accept a bigger and bigger role and operating budget for governments and public agencies. Some of these agencies transcended municipal borders. Since 1895, Boston's water needs have been overseen by a series of regional authorities. Nowadays both Boston and many other Massachusetts cities and towns draw water from the titanic Quabbin Reservoir, about 80 miles to the west of the State House, whose capacity is over 400 billion gallons.

As we well know, the debates over what city services municipalities should outsource to private companies remain contentious today. Strapped for cash and without the same prospects for growth that Boston enjoyed in the 1840s, some local governments have put portions of the existing infrastructure up for sale. But throughout these debates, the original struggle over Boston's waterworks reminds us that what is at stake is never just this or that service or amenity, but what a city is, and what kind of urban future we want.

In 1630 Puritan leader John Winthrop famously advised the first Puritan settlers to keep in mind that as a new chosen people they were to be "as a city upon a hill," and that if they were to survive and prosper, each individual must look out for every other. Boston is sometimes criticized for having a chilly, pious attitude that seems to date back to those early Puritan times. But the response to the recent Marathon bombings provided reassuring testimony that another Puritan legacy also survives: The public spirit that Winthrop called for remains alive and well.

In this debate about municipal ownership and the ones that have played out since, the real question has never simply been one of practicality. What's at stake is the principles by which Boston has defined itself, and which endure at the heart of the city today.

*CarlSmith is a professor at Northwestern -University and author of "City Water, City Life: Water and the Infrastructure of Ideas in -Urbanizing Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago."*

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### [Upper Klamath Basin braces for irrigation shutoffs](#)

**JEFF BARNARD, Associated Press**

With drought looming, the state of Oregon is preparing for the likelihood it will have to shut off irrigation access for many of the 200 cattle ranchers and hay farmers in the upper Klamath Basin as the Klamath Tribes take control of senior water rights in the region for the first time in a century.

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### [All About the New EU Seed Law](#)

**Fritz Kreiss, News Analysis:** On Monday, a draconian new law was put before the European Commission, which creates new powers to classify and regulate all plant life anywhere in Europe. The "Plant Reproductive Material Law" regulates all plants. It contains immediate restrictions on vegetables and woodland trees, while creating powers to restrict all other plants of any other species at a later date. Under the new law, it will immediately be illegal to grow, reproduce or trade any vegetable seed or tree that has not been tested and approved by a new "EU Plant Variety Agency," who will make a list of approved plants. [READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

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**Video: Diseases from farmed salmon threaten wild Pacific salmon stocks**

**Tom Stienstra, San Francisco Chronicle**

A provocative documentary shows how diseases from farmed salmon based in Canada can threaten wild salmon along the Pacific Coast. The video, posted by Twyla Roscovich in April on Vimeo.com, has shocked both anglers, conservationists and about anybody who takes the time to watch it.

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**FDA Admits Chicken Meat Contains Arsenic**

**Center for Food Safety, News**

**Investigation:**

Attorneys at Center for Food Safety (CFS) filed a lawsuit on behalf of CFS, the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) and seven other U.S. food safety, agriculture, public health and environmental groups to compel the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to respond to the groups' three year-old petition which calls for

immediate withdrawal of FDA's approval of arsenic-containing compounds as feed additives for food animals. Filed the same day Consumer Reports released an alarming study on antibiotic resistance in turkey, the lawsuit highlights yet another gaping hole in FDA oversight of animal feed additives. [READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

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**Fracking: Feds delay sale of drilling leases in CA**

**San Francisco Chronicle**

Federal authorities have delayed their next sale of oil-drilling leases in a swath of California that has become a battleground in the nationwide fight over fracking.

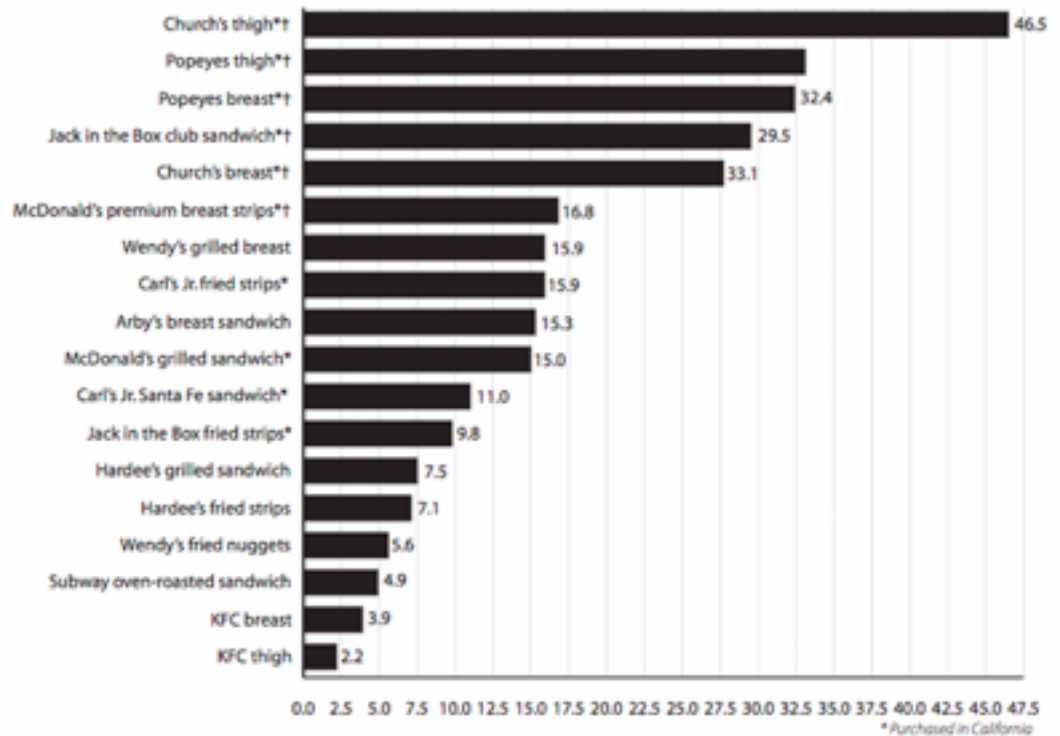
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**Military becomes wilderness protector**

**Louis Sahagun, Los Angeles Times**

Figure B. Average total arsenic in select fast food chicken products (parts per billion)

Limit of detection = 2 ppb, 10 ppb if indicated (!)



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Many of the nation's 440 military bases were established in what were once sparsely populated hinterlands where soldiers trained without complaints from neighbors about the roar of warplanes and the sound of gunfire and explosions. Now, with urban sprawl pushing up against perimeter fences, the Department of Defense has quietly become a major protector of wilderness and ranch lands. Working with conservation organizations and local governments, its Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative has helped buy nearly \$1 billion worth of land to create buffer zones around 64 military bases where development threatened to encroach on combat training.

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### [The Stream](#)

#### **For Water, Cities Look to Farms**

[Conserving water on farms is the key to securing water for cities](#) that face recurring shortages, according to a new study published in the journal *Water Policy*, *National Geographic* reported. The growth of both irrigated agriculture and cities in water-scarce regions has fueled these shortages, necessitating working relationships between municipalities and farmers.

#### **Preventing Water Pollution**

Japan's Tokyo Electric Company (TEPCO) is experimenting with wells to [pump groundwater from the areas surrounding its damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant](#) before the water can seep into the plant and become contaminated, *Xinhua* reported. This water has the same level of radiation as the surrounding rivers, according to reports citing company officials.

United States Interior Secretary Sally Jewell has assured lawmakers that new [regulations on hydraulic fracturing will be released in the coming weeks](#), and that they will not favor either environmentalists or industry groups, *Reuters* reported. The rules will be the second attempt by the Obama Administration to regulate fracking, a gas-drilling practice that has raised concerns about water contamination.

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#### *Business Idea*

#### **One-Third of US Honeybee Colonies Died Last Winter, Threatening Food Supply**

*Brandon Keim, Wired Magazine*

Keim reports: "Nearly one in three commercial honeybee colonies in the United States died or disappeared last winter, an unsustainable decline that threatens the nation's food supply." [READ MORE](#)

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#### [Norm Cavanaugh](#)

*I was honored to be a member of the Western Shoshoni selection committee for the mural at the California Trail Center. The mural came out awesome! The unveiling was last week, with our committee members present, TE-MOAK Leaders and BLM Staff, along with the Public. It is definitely worth stopping at the Trail Center for a tour and meeting Gary Koy, newly hired Director.*

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#### [PRSSA Nevada](#)

Alice Heiman, LLC is looking for an intern! Must be a strong writer with experience blogging and promoting on social media to help grow their following and promote their offerings. The intern must be available to photograph and video events (using an iphone so things can be immediately posted). The ideal candidate will be a strong writer and be efficient at editing. They



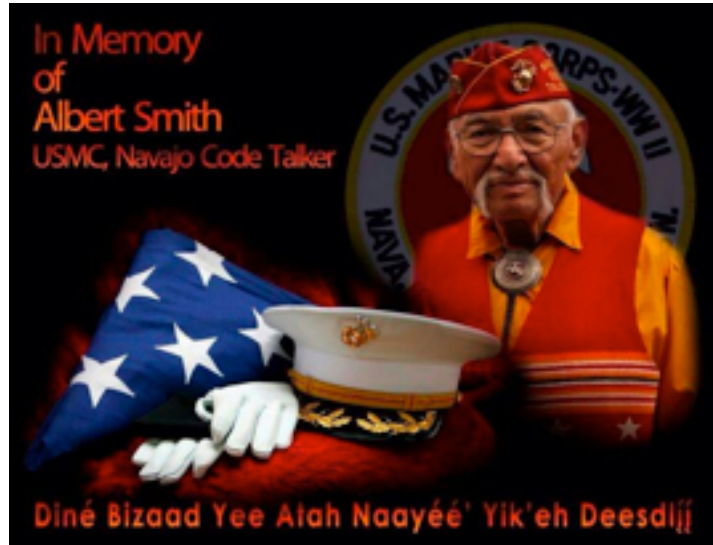
will have a basic understanding of how Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Google+ work. They will be willing to read and learn to stay on top of trends and how things work. Five to 10 hours a week, depending on upcoming events. Pay is \$10 per hour.

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**[Feeling smart? Nevada ranks high on Fast Company's innovation list](#)**

[blogs.rgj.com](http://blogs.rgj.com)

[Nevada ranks right between Washington, D.C., and Connecticut in "The United States of Innovation" rankings.](#)



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**[PETITION: Protect Our Land - Stop the Keystone XL Pipeline](#)**

John D. Berry has invited you to sign a petition on Causes

The Great Sioux Nation (Lakota) is fighting a grassroots battle to protect their sacred land from the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. Please sign the petition to help her campaign and share it with friends.

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**[Announcing \\$500 "Catch the Spirit" Scholarships](#)**

Below, please find info on a really fantastic training opportunity for AmeriCorps members and host sites who work with youth. **“The goLEAD training is a life-changing event for young people,”** says one longtime goLEAD Facilitator.

The goLEAD (generationOn Leadership Education and Development) program is **specifically designed to develop service leaders at the high school level** but offers flexibility to work with older and younger youth. The goLEAD program, which takes approximately 30 hours to complete, **can be used in-school, after school, or as a community based program.**

goLEAD provides a proven framework for increasing youth participants’ **self-confidence**, self awareness, **ability to impact the community**, set goals, communicate effectively and work as a team.

Bring this life-changing model to youth in your community by becoming a goLEAD Facilitator. "Catch the Spirit" scholarships and discounts are available. Find out more below or by clicking: <http://bit.ly/goLEAD>.

Thanks, Elizabeth D. Kaeser [generationOn](http://generationOn)

[goLEAD@generationOn.org](mailto:goLEAD@generationOn.org)

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"Given the historic significance of Wounded Knee to American Indians, the Native News Network feels it is time for the US Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, whose job is to fulfill the trust responsibilities between the United States government and American Indian tribes, needs to declare "eminent domain" on all of Mr. Czywczynski's Wounded Knee properties.

Eminent domain allows for the power of the government to take private property for the use for the good of the public in return for reasonable compensation, which is typically defined as fair market value.

In this case, Mr. Czywczynski should receive a United States Treasury check for double the taxable value that equals \$13,200. He has another 40 acres nearby with the same assessed property value. So, his check should be \$26,400.

After she declares eminent domain, she needs to transfer title to the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The Tribe can then work with the descendents of Wounded Knee who still live in the Wounded Knee District as to what to do with the property.

This is the only decent solution to a severely blemished part of US history. Just as the United States government would not allow for the desecration of Gettysburg, there should no further desecration of Wounded Knee.

American Indians and other concerned parties should call the United States Department of the Interior or write to Interior Secretary Sally Jewell to begin to healing process for the long and painful memory of Wounded Knee." ~Native News Network Levi Rickert, editor-in-chief in Native Condition ~LK

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### **2013 Commencement | IAIA [www.iaia.edu](http://www.iaia.edu)**

The Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) is the only four-year fine arts degree institution in the nation devoted to contemporary Native American and Alaska Native arts. It is devoted to the study of contemporary arts, as well as the art of education. IAIA also operates two centers, the Center f...

### **OFFICIAL - Somewhere Over the Rainbow 2011 - Israel "IZ" Kamakawiwo'ole** [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

Download the Song: <http://www.izhawaii.com/store/> Get a free song from IZ: <http://www.izhawaii.com/download/> The 2011 re-edit of Israel "IZ" Kamakawiwo'ole's...

### **Midnight Special-Redbone "Come And Get Your Love" [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)** Midnight Special performance

**New Musical Tribute: IDLE NO MORE by Ace [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)**  
New Musical Tribute: IDLE NO MORE feat. Ace Aldin Entertainment Project Organizer: Gail Baker Salem-News.com Newsic Files/Tim King & Agron Belica Music Produ...

**idlenomore [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)**  
something i made for class, hope everyone likes it (: