

Journal #2855

from sdc

5.20.13

Casting Opportunity

ITCN Seeks New WIC Director

Proud to be Indigenous

NAGPRA Review Committee

'Environmental genocide': Native Americans quit talks over Keystone XL pipeline

Fracking updates

Senate votes to extend federal water projects law

Companies won't face charges in condor deaths

Lake Tahoe Museum

Bill would let natural gas-based ethanol qualify as renewables

Pencil increasingly marginalized by technology

The U.S., Mexico And The Decline Of The Colorado River

Maasai Tribe makes worldwide appeal

Stories are our prayers

Global College - Area of Concentration: Indigenous Peoples, Gender Studies, and Dance

Miss Indian Nations

Oral History Recordings of Native American Elders

Toni Suttie` URGENT CASTING!

I am casting a MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECT THIS COMING week and **DESPERATELY need to cast MATURE MALES (65 TO 85 years of age) pays \$175.00 a day**, print campaign, if you have GRANDPAS, DADS or if you are an ACTOR in that age category, please email Toni.suttie@gmail.com your photo and availability in RENO this week ASAP...

Subject: ITCN Employment Announcement - Deadline 5/31/13

Date: May 17, 2013

Attachments: ITCN Job Announcement - State WIC Director.pdf

Attachments: wic1.jpg wic2.jpg wic3.jpg wic4.jpg Application Packet for Employment.pdf

Proud to Be Indigenous: Writing Challenge

www.wordcraftcircle.org

[We are calling on all our Wordcraft members and partners to take the pledge to write something during the week as an act of celebration, solidarity and perseverance and to share that writing as pa...](#)

This was received at 1pm on 5.18.....sorry.....sdc

Deadline to Register for May 22 NPS NAGPRA Review Committee Telephone Meeting:

Today -- May 17 -- is the deadline to register for the Wednesday, May 22, 2013, Telephonic Review Committee Meeting. The meeting was originally scheduled as an in-person meeting in Denver. It will now be held via telephone from 10am to 4pm Eastern Time. Those wishing to attend by phone must register by May 17 by contacting NAGPRA@rap.midco.net

Click here for the Review Committee meeting notice:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/ANNOUNCEMENTS.htm>

To register to make public comment, contact NAGPRA@rap.midco.net by May 17, 2013.

For the meeting agenda and meeting materials follow these links:

1. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/INDEX.HTM>

2. On lefthandside menu What's New, scroll down to May 22, 2013, meeting

3. Click on Agenda and Meeting Materials

Note: At first I thought that I was unable to open and read the materials, but after 5 minutes, a list of compressed files appeared as zip files in a new folder on my computer.

Two New Appointments to NPS NAGPRA Review Committee:

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell reappointed Dr. Sonya Atalay to the museum and science nominee position for a two year term, and Attorney Steve Titla, San Carlos Apache religious leader to the tribal religious leader position for an initial four-year term.

Click here for roster of Review Committee Members:

http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/RC_Roster_Apr11.htm

Note: The NPS website does not include the two new appointments noted above and it is unclear when the appointments were made.

Final Rule on NAGPRA Regulations Published in the Federal Register:

On April 18, 2012, the NPS published in the Federal Register proposed amendments "to provide for factual accuracy and consistency throughout 43 CFR Part 10. Those amendments are now final. A comprehensive set of amendments is still in progress."

Click here for Final Rule that was published on May 9, 2013:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-05-09/pdf/2013-10966.pdf>

‘Environmental genocide’: Native Americans quit talks over Keystone XL pipeline

[Get short URL](#)

Published time: May 18, 2013 14:00

Edited time: May 19, 2013 07:58

Leaders from 11 Native American tribes stormed out of a meeting with US federal officials in Rapid City, South Dakota, to protest the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, which they say will lead to ‘environmental genocide.’

Native Americans are opposed to the 1,179-mile (1,897km) Keystone XL project - a system to transport tar sands oil from Canada and the northern United States to refineries in Texas - for various reasons, including potential irreversible damage to sacred sites, pollution, and water contamination.

Although the planned pipeline would not pass directly through any Native American reservation, tribes in proximity to the proposed system say it will violate their traditional lands and that the environmental risks of the project are simply too great.

Russ Girling, CEO of TransCanada, the company that hopes to build the pipeline, has promised in the past that Keystone XL will be *“the safest pipeline ever built.”*

The Indian groups, as well as other activist organizations, doubt the claim, saying the risks involved in the project are too high.

In an effort to ease their concerns, officials from the Department of State agreed to meet with tribal leaders on Thursday in the Hilton Garden Inn in Rapid City, Michigan.

Before the talks could begin, however, tribal leaders walked out, angered that the government had sent what they considered low-level representatives.

In a press conference following the walkout, tribal leaders took turns criticizing the project, as well as the Obama administration.

"I will only meet with President Obama," Bryan Brewer, president of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, told the Rapid City Journal.

Others mentioned environmental concerns with the proposed pipeline, which echo the concern of environmental groups across the country.

Casey Camp-Horinek, an elder with the Southern Ponca Tribe based in Oklahoma, compared the pipeline and other environmental damage to the historical events that had decimated her people during European colonization.

"We find ourselves victims of another form of genocide, and it's environmental genocide, and it's caused by the extractive industries," she said.

Charles LoneChief, vice president of the Pawnee Business Council, headquartered in Oklahoma, said the public was misinformed about the pipeline's environmental risks.

Unlike a traditional crude oil pipeline, Keystone XL will pump oil that is collected from tar sands. To turn this substance into a transportable liquid, oil companies must add chemicals that environmental groups warn are highly toxic.

"That gets into our waterways, our water tables, our aquifers, then we have problems," LoneChief said.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has estimated that the Keystone XL pipeline will increase annual US carbon pollution emissions by up to 27.6 million metric tons – the impact of adding nearly 6 million cars on the road, according to the Environment News Service.

Robin LeBeau, a council representative for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe based in South Dakota, pledged to protest against any construction, even if that meant standing in front of bulldozers.

"What the State Department, what President Obama needs to hear from us, is that we are going to be taking direct action," she said.

I believe this is going to be one of the biggest battles we are ever going to have, LeBeau added.

This is not the first time that Native American groups have spoken out on the project.

Leaders from ten Canadian and US indigenous groups gathered in Ottawa, Ontario in March to protest the construction of pipelines.

"Tar sands pipelines will not pass through [our] collective territories under any conditions or circumstances," the tribes said at a press conference.

Proposed New Fracking Rules Draw Fire From Industry

Tennille Tracy, Wall Street Journal

The Interior Department proposed relaxing some of the requirements it wants to impose on energy companies that conduct hydraulic fracturing on federal land, but the industry remains opposed to the new rules, saying they are unnecessary.

Interior Department offers new rules for 'fracking'

Industry officials object to what they see as redundant regulation. Environmentalists say the federal standards do not safeguard drinking water supplies.

Neela Banerjee and Wes Venteicher, Washington Bureau

The [Interior Department](#) proposed new rules to regulate hydraulic fracturing for oil and gas on federal land Thursday, drawing criticism from environmentalists that it had weakened an earlier draft to placate industry.

Proposed Federal Fracking Rules Favor Industry

[Chris Clarke](#), KCET

The Interior Department has released a new set of proposed rules that would mandate use of an industry-funded website for disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing on public and Indian lands. In announcing the rules at a Thursday press conference, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell dismissed environmentalist concerns over the process, commonly called "fracking."

Senate votes to extend federal water projects law

JIM ABRAMS, Associated Press

The Senate on Wednesday put aside its partisan differences to extend the federal government's main water resources law, which promotes investment in port improvements, flood protection, dam and levee projects and environmental restoration.

"Any man who thinks he can be happy and prosperous by letting the Government take care of him, better take a closer look at the American Indian."

- Henry Ford

Presents....

Learn, Use and Save on Electrical Energy

A community discussion on the most effective ways to use electricity in

southern Nevada featuring presentations from:

Ben Roberts and Van Johnson of NV Energy

Also...

Patrick Field

David F. Schmidt

Tom Herron

Jack Webb
Kermit Baker, PhD.

Javid Butler

Lance Kling

Wednesday, May 22, 2013
5:30pm-7:00pm
NV Energy- Wengert Room
6226 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89151

Attendees will hear more on our main source of local electricity as well as alternate sources and, in turn, learn how to more effectively use electricity that will ultimately help the environment...and your pocketbook.

In the spirit of creating a more sustainable world in which we live, The USGBC Nevada Chapter offers a presentation and discussion on the more effective use of energy. Attendees will hear more on our main source of local electricity as well as alternate sources and, in turn, learn how to more effectively use electricity that will ultimately help the environment...and your pocketbook.

Key presenters will include Ben Robertson & Van Johnson of NV Energy, Patrick Field, David F. Schmidt, Tom Herron, Lance Kling, Javid Butler and Kermit Baker, PhD., Hon. AIA, author of white paper on the residential need for remodeling.

Complimentary admission to the public. For more information and to reserve your space, click [here](#).

U.S. Green Building Council - Nevada Chapter | 817 South Main Street, Las Vegas NV 89101
Southern Nevada 702.952.2468 | Northern Nevada
775.453.4602

‘Companies won’t face charges in condor deaths

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grants exceptions to a wind farm and a building project in harassing or killing the endangered birds.

Louis Sahagun, Los Angeles Times

Federal wildlife officials took the unprecedented step Friday of telling private companies that they will not be prosecuted for inadvertently harassing or even killing endangered California condors.

Lynne Bajuk says - ***Come to the Lake Tahoe Museum (3058 LT Blvd) and see the hundreds of historic photos we have! Our collection is always growing. On Memorial Day, we start summer hours.. 11am-3pm Wed-Sun or by appointment 530-541-5458.***

Bill would let natural gas-based ethanol qualify as renewable

By Jennifer A. Dlouhy, Washington Bureau Updated 8:58 pm, Tuesday, May 14, 2013

- Celanese Corp.'s vinyl acetate unit in Pasadena. Celanese, based in Dallas, says it can create ethanol based on natural gas at a cost of about \$1.50 per gallon. Photo: Michael Paulsen / Houston Chronicle

WASHINGTON — To the federal government, ethanol only counts as a conventional biofuel if it is produced from switch grass, corn starch or other easily replenished materials.

U.S. Rep. [Pete Olson](#) wants to change that.

The Sugar Land Republican is sponsoring legislation that would allow ethanol produced from natural gas to compete with corn-based ethanol under the federal renewable fuel standard, an 8-year-old mandate that requires refiners to blend increasing amounts of alternatives into petroleum-based fuels.

Technically, the measure would create a new “domestic alternative fuel” category in the renewable fuel standard, under which the natural-gas-based product would qualify.

Olson's bill responds to commercial interest in producing ethanol from natural gas, amid questions about the ability to efficiently and cost-effectively transform plant material into ethanol that can be blended into fuel.

A number of companies have honed techniques to convert natural gas into ethanol, including Dallas-based Celanese Corp., Warrenville, Ill.-based Coskata Inc. and Hillsborough, N.J.-based Primus Green.

Olson said his idea makes sense, since one of the major aims of the renewable fuel standard was to reduce the United States' need for imported oil. The ethanol made from natural gas is chemically identical to corn-based ethanol, has the same low emissions when it is burned in automobiles and would be produced from domestic supplies.

Olson said the renewable fuel standard's “singular focus on corn ethanol has translated into higher feed costs for livestock producers and higher food costs for working families.”

Like many Republican colleagues, Olson supports a full repeal of the renewable fuel standard, but said that in the meantime, the government should “provide greater participation and competition under the program.”

He argues that including natural-gas-based ethanol as a renewable fuel for the purposes of the federal standard would guarantee a market and spur investment.

“Expanding the sources for ethanol will only benefit all Americans,” Olson said in a statement.

But critics say giving natural-gas-based ethanol an advantage short-circuits the original intent of the renewable fuel standard: to support renewable, nonfossil fuel alternatives. Natural gas is a fossil fuel and — booming production notwithstanding — it is technically of finite supply.

The [Renewable Fuels Association](#) has insisted that any bid to add fossil fuels to the standard is misguided. Fossil fuels, the trade group insists, have no place in a renewable mandate.

And some critics charge that making natural gas into ethanol could produce similar greenhouse gas emissions as fuels refined from crude oil.

Celanese says it can create natural-gas-based ethanol at a cost of about \$1.50 per gallon, by putting hydrocarbons through a thermochemical process that yields ethanol.

Coskata, meanwhile, has decided to concentrate on natural-gas-based ethanol instead of its original plan to focus on cellulosic ethanol made from wood chips, plant materials and other sources.

For Celanese, Coskata and Primus, a big advantage is the current relatively low price of natural gas.

Olson's bill is co-sponsored by Rep. [Jim Costa](#), D-Calif., and the pair have lined up more than a dozen other co-sponsors, including Texas Republicans Ted Poe of Humble, [Ralph Hall](#) of Rockwall, Blake Farenthold of Corpus Christi, [Bill Flores](#) of Bryan and [Joe Barton](#) of Ennis, and Democrats [Henry Cuellar](#) of Laredo, [Gene Green](#) of Houston and Filemon Vela of Brownsville.

jennifer.dlouhy@chron.com

Read more: <http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/energy/article/Bill-would-let-natural-gas-based-ethanol-qualify-4516229.php#ixzz2TaiTl1gz>

In today's selection -- with the **pencil increasingly marginalized by technology**, we reflect on its relatively recent origin in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. At least by the reckoning of one scientist, a single pencil can draw a line 731 miles(1178 kilometers) long:

"The modern pencil was invented in 1795 by Nicholas-Jacques Conte, a scientist serving in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte. The magic material that was so appropriate for the purpose was the form of pure carbon that we call graphite. It was first discovered in Europe, in Bavaria at the start of the fifteenth century; although the Aztecs had used it as a marker several hundred years earlier. Initially it was believed to be a form of lead and was called 'plumbago' or black lead (hence the 'plumbers'who mend our lead water-carrying pipes), a misnomer that still echoes in our talk of pencil 'leads'.

It was called graphite only in 1789, using the Greek word 'graphein' meaning 'to write'. Pencil is an older word, derived from the Latin 'pencilus', meaning 'little tail', to describe the small ink brushes used for writing in the Middle Ages.

NICHOLAS-JACQUES CONTÉ

"The purest deposits of lump graphite were found in Borrowdale near Keswick [England] in the Lake District in 1564 and spawned quite a

smuggling industry and associated black economy in the area. During the nineteenth century a major pencil manufacturing industry developed around Keswick in order to exploit the high quality of the graphite.

The first factory opened in 1832, and the Cumberland Pencil Company has just celebrated its 175th anniversary; although the local mines have long been closed and supplies of the graphite used now come from Sri Lanka and other far away places. Cumberland pencils were those of the highest quality because the graphite used shed no dust and marked the paper very well. Conte's original process for manufacturing pencils involved roasting a mixture of water, clay and graphite in a kiln at 1,900 degrees Fahrenheit before encasing the resulting soft solid in a wooden surround. The shape of that surround can be square, polygonal or round, depending on the pencil's intended use -- carpenters don't want round pencils that are going to roll off the workbench.

The hardness or softness of the final pencil 'lead' can be determined by adjusting the relative fractions of clay and graphite in the roasting mixture. Commercial pencil manufacturers typically market 20 grades of pencil, from the softest, 9B, to the hardest 9H, with the most popular intermediate value, HB, lying midway between H and B. 'H' means hard and 'B' means black. The higher the B number, the more graphite gets left on the paper. There is also an 'F', or Fine point, which is a hard pencil for writing rather than drawing.

"The strange thing about graphite is that it is a form of pure carbon that is one of the softest solids known, and one of the best lubricants because the six carbon atoms that link to form a ring can slide easily over adjacent rings. Yet, if the atomic structure is changed, there is another crystalline form of pure carbon, diamond, that is one of the hardest solids known.

"An interesting question is to ask how long a straight line could be drawn with a typical HB pencil before the lead was exhausted. The thickness of graphite left on a sheet of paper by a soft 2B pencil is about 20 nanometres and a carbon atom has a diameter of 0.14 nanometres, so the pencil line is only about 143 atoms thick.

The pencil lead is about 1 mm in radius and therefore π square mm in area.

If the length of the pencil is 15 cm, then the volume of graphite to be spread out on a straight line is 150 π cubic mm. If we draw a line of thickness 20 nanometres and width 2 mm, then there will be enough lead to continue for a distance $L = 150\pi / 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mm} = 1,178 \text{ kilometres}$. But I haven't tested this prediction!"

100 Essential Things You Didn't Know You Didn't Know

by John D. Barrow pub by W.W. Norton & Company 2008 Pages: 228-229

The U.S., Mexico And The Decline Of The Colorado River

Forbes

An amendment to a standing water treaty between the United States and Mexico has received publicity over the past six months as an example of progress in water sharing agreements. But the amendment, called Minute 319, is simply a glimpse into ongoing mismanagement of the Colorado River on the U.S. side of the border. Over-allocation of the river's waters 90 years ago combined with increasing populations and economic growth in the river basin have created circumstances in which conservation efforts — no matter how organized — could be too little to overcome the projected water deficit that the Colorado River Basin will face in the next 20 years.

From: **The Maasai community - with Avaaz.org** <avaaz@avaaz.org>

Within hours, **Tanzania's President Kikwete could start evicting tens of thousands of the Maasai from our land** so hunters can come and kill leopards and lions. Last time Avaaz raised the alarm, the President shelved the plan. **Global pressure can stop him again.** Click to help us urgently:

We are elders of the Maasai from Tanzania, one of Africa's oldest tribes. **The government has just announced that it plans to kick thousands of our families off our lands so that wealthy tourists can use them to shoot lions and leopards.** The evictions are to begin immediately.

Last year, when word first leaked about this plan, almost one million Avaaz members rallied to our aid. **Your attention and the storm it created forced the government to deny the plan, and set them back months.** But the President has waited for international attention to die down, and now he's revived his plan to take our land. We need your help again, urgently.

President Kikwete may not care about us, but he has shown he'll respond to global media and public pressure -- to all of you! We may only have hours. **Please stand with us to protect our land, our people and our world's most majestic animals, and tell everyone before it is too late.** This is our last hope:

http://www.avaaz.org/en/stand_with_the_maasai_sp/?bmZEcdb&v=23854

Our people have lived off the land in Tanzania and Kenya for centuries. Our communities respect our fellow animals and protect and preserve the delicate ecosystem. But the government has for years sought to profit by giving rich princes and kings from the Middle East access to our land to kill. In 2009, **when they tried to clear our land to make way for these hunting sprees, we resisted, and hundreds of us were arrested and beaten.** Last year, rich princes shot at birds in trees from helicopters. This killing goes against everything in our culture.

Now the government has announced it will clear a huge swath of our land to make way for what it claims will be a wildlife corridor, but many suspect **it's just a ruse to give a foreign hunting corporation and the rich tourists it caters to easier access to shoot at majestic animals.** The government claims this new arrangement is some sort of accommodation, but its effect on our people's way of life will be disastrous. There are thousands of us who could have our lives uprooted, losing our homes, the land on which our animals graze, or both.

President Kikwete knows this deal would be controversial with Tanzania's tourists - a critical source of national income - and does not want a big PR disaster. **If we can urgently generate even more global outrage than we did before, and get the media writing about it, we know it can make him think twice. Stand with us now** to call on Kikwete to stop the sell off:

http://www.avaaz.org/en/stand_with_the_maasai_sp/?bmZEcdb&v=23854

This land grab could spell the end for the Maasai in this part of Tanzania and many of our community have said they would rather die than be forced from their homes. On behalf of our people and the animals who graze in these lands, please stand with us to change the mind of our President.

With hope and determination, The Maasai elders of Ngorongoro District

SOURCES

The Guardian: Maasai fury as plan to lure Arabian Gulf tourists threatens their ancestral land
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/mar/30/maasai-game-hunting-tanzania>

allAfrica: Land Grab Could Spell 'The End of the Maasai'
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201303290873.html>

IPP Media: Maasai villagers frustrate efforts to vacate for Ortelo
<http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/?l=52669>

The Guardian: Tanzania denies plan to evict Maasai for royal hunting ground
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/aug/15/tanzania-evict-masai-uae-royals>

The Guardian: "Tourism is a curse to us"
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/sep/06/masai-tribesman-tanzania-tourism>

New Internationalist Magazine: "Hunted down"
<http://www.newint.org/columns/currents/2009/12/01/tanzania/>

Society for Threatened People: Briefing on the eviction of the Loliondo Maasai
<http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/session12/TZ/STP-SocietyThreatenedPeople-eng.pdf>

FEMACT: Report by 16 human rights investigators & media on violence in Loliondo
<http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/advocacy/58956/print>

"Stories are our prayers. Write and edit them with due reverence, even when the stories themselves are irreverent.

Stories are parables. Write and edit and tell yours with meaning, so each tale stands in for a larger message, each story a guidepost on our collective journey.

Stories are history. Write and edit and tell yours with accuracy and understanding and context and with unwavering devotion to the truth.

Stories are music. Write and edit and tell yours with pace and rhythm and flow. Throw in the dips and twirls that make them exciting, but stay true to the core beat. Readers hear stories with their inner ear.

Stories are our souls. Write and edit and tell yours with your whole selves.

Tell them as if they are all that matters. It matters that you do it as if that's all there is."

—Jacqui Banaszynski, *Telling True Stories*

from [Global College - Long Island University](http://www.liu.edu/Global) www.liu.edu/Global

AILEEN KUNAWA, Kailua Kona, Hawaii

Area of Concentration: Indigenous Peoples, Gender Studies, and Dance

Senior Thesis: Reading Between the Lines of Violence: Cultural Perspectives of Crimes Against Women in India

Aileen was born and raised in Kailua-Kona on the island of Hawaii. From an early age, Aileen developed a deep passion for dance with her foundation being Polynesian dance. This passion developed throughout her childhood and into high school, where she was involved in acting and dancing clubs.

During her high school sophomore year, Aileen joined the travel club out of curiosity. A few months later, she was off to Europe marking her first experience out of the country. She describes her trip as an outsider looking in through a glass window at all of the different, fascinating cultures. Aileen was left imagining what it could be like to actually live in another culture.

Her determination to experience what was on the other side of the glass window led her to apply as a cultural ambassador student through the Rotary Club. She spent her senior year of high school in Argentina where she became fluent in Spanish and learned what it felt like to have a second home abroad.

Upon returning, she applied and was accepted to LIU Global. Over the past few years, Aileen has studied in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, India, Peru, Ecuador and Turkey. Throughout her college experience, she has pursued her passion for performing arts while exploring the effects that globalization, culture, religion and environment have on people's everyday lives. Her academic focuses have been on indigenous peoples and their international rights in Latin America, environmental issues and the complex changing gender roles and challenges women face in contemporary India.

Aileen looks to spread awareness of these global issues through dance and create more opportunities for Hawaiian students to have the chance to experience other cultures like she did. She gives many thanks to her family, professors, friends, students and boyfriend, who have contributed to her personal and academic growth in unimaginable ways and give great meaning to her life.

Oral History Recording of Native American Elders



Featuring stories by:

**Katherine Blossom
Adele & Edith Fisk
Virginia Jones
Evelyn Temoke Roche
Dan Blossom
Elizabeth Brady**

Keynote Speaker

Drusilla Gould

**May 23, 2013
GBC Theatre
2-8 p.m.**

Great Basin College (GBC) does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, age, sex, sexual orientation, military status, disability, national origin, gender identity or expression, or genetic information. For inquiries, 775.738.8493.