

**Journal #2878**                      **from sdc**                      **6.20.13**

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Below is the link for the **Drive Safe Use Protection Campaign** for which Christina Thomas was selected to be a spokes model. This will run throughout the state as part of the Zero Fatalities Program. Check out this video on YouTube: <http://youtu.be/L5SIzT6jUJ4>

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**Howard County Library System earns Library of the Year award**

by Public Libraries on June 6, 2013

Nestled in the heart of Columbia, Maryland lies one of the best library systems in the country. Given its innovative nature and its commitment to developing a library system that is useful for the members of the community, Howard County Library System was named the 2013 Library of the Year. This award is given by Gale and the Library Journal, and comes with a \$10,000 prize as well as a reception hosted by the American Library Association (ALA).

The award was announced on June 5, 2013 by [Library Journal](#) and Gale. According to the Library Journal release, the Howard County Library System was chosen because it serves as a 21st-century model for sustainable library systems, and provides inspiration for other libraries across the country. The Howard County Library System leaders were able to effectively integrate the library system with the county public education system, allowing it to earn greater funding from the community and deliver better services to the residents in Howard County. Essentially, the library system became a partner in the public education system, and everyone in the county is benefiting from this distinction.

This unique library system has found many ways to incorporate its presence into the regular school curriculum. Students at Howard County Public Schools get a library card at school [registration](#). Every kindergarten classroom takes a field trip to their local branch of the library, and every school is assigned a special branch that students can go to in order to study, research on the Internet and participate in programs. Each library branch has a liaison that works with their assigned elementary, middle and high school buildings. This effort has resulted in more than 50,000 issued library cards and 652,000 interactions between students, teachers and their library liaisons.

Leaders at the library say the staff is the driving force behind day-to-day life at the system. It's the librarians, liaisons, [teachers](#) and instructors working at the various branches who develop educational curriculum, programs, workshops, classes and seminars. The staff members work one-on-one with students and teachers to help them with their research, to assist them in locating new types of materials and to help coordinate events for everyone in the community to enjoy together. There are more than 300 staff members throughout the library system, with 65 percent working full-time and another 35 percent working part-time.

The Howard County Library System has a mission and a plan to move forward into the future as well, and it was one that was crafted by both



administrators and staff members. The Library of the Year judges were impressed not only by the system's innovations during the last several years but also its commitment to continuing to develop in the future. There were four judges who chose the 2013 Library of the Year winner, as well as a four-person panel who assisted the judges in their decision. Two additional libraries were chosen as runners-up in this year's award, including Ocean County Library in New Jersey and Sacramento Public Library in California.

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**Study shows that over half of all children have never read an ebook** January 14, 2013

Good news for librarians. A majority of children age 6-17 have never read an ebook. Scholastic today released their biannual Kids & Family Reading Report and it showed that only 46 percent of kids had read an electronic version of a book before. Of course, librarians are never happy to hear about kids that haven't read a book before. They would love nothing more than to get the entire world embracing [Read the full article →](#)

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**[1952 Commercial for Bab-O cleaner](#)**

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

[I'm trying hard to resist making a pop culture reference to a show I was watching some months ago. A 1952 commercial for Bab-O cleaner, featuring some intere...](#)

**[1939 Betty Boop - Rhythm On The Reservation](#)**

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

[Betty Boop's Swing Band \(sans musicians\) visits an Indian reservation where Betty teaches the braves the true meaning of 'rhythm.' Cast Margie Hines ... Bett...](#)

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**Federal Water Tap:**

**Case Closed**

An interstate compact allocating supplies from the Red River does not allow Texas to pull water from within Oklahoma's borders, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously last week.

Writing for the court, Justice Sonia Sotomayor argues that if the drafters of the Red River Compact meant for Texas to be able to draw water from Oklahoma, the language of the compact would have been much more explicit about the terms and mechanics. The justices used examples from other interstate water compacts to defend Oklahoma's ability to restriction out-of-state water diversions.

"The [Red River Compact does not pre-empt Oklahoma's water statutes](#) because the Compact creates no cross-border rights in its signatories for these statutes to infringe," Sotomayor writes. "Nor do Oklahoma's laws run afoul of the Commerce Clause."

**Disaster**

Weather-related disasters last year in the U.S. accounted for [\\$US 110 billion in damages](#), the second highest in the nation's history behind Katrina-led 2005, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Eleven disasters did more than \$US1 billion in damages, topped by Hurricane Sandy at \$US 65 billion.

**Estimating Disaster**

For rivers, the area in the U.S. with a one percent risk of flooding each year is expected to [grow by 45 percent by the end of the century](#), according to a report prepared for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report, from AECOM, an engineering consultancy, assessed the role of climate change and population growth in federal flood insurance policies.

Most of the increase in areas vulnerable to river flooding is due to climate change, but roughly 30 percent is attributed to how urbanization and population growth alter water flows. For the coasts, flood hazard areas are estimated to rise by 55 percent by 2100. Large regional variations occur for both river and coastal flooding.

**Predicting Disaster**

NASA scientists wrapped up [six weeks of field research in northeastern Iowa](#) last week in preparation for a satellite mission that will improve flood forecasting. Researchers collected ground data on precipitation, soil moisture, and temperature in addition to data from existing satellites and radar. The numbers will be used to fine-tune interpretations of the raw data from the Global Precipitation Measurement satellite, launching in early 2014.

## Oil Spill Lawsuit

The U.S. Justice Department and the state of Arkansas [sued ExxonMobil for Clean Water Act violations](#) related to a pipeline rupture in late March north of Little Rock. The *Los Angeles Times* reports that the suit seeks to have ExxonMobil pay all cleanup costs as well as civil penalties for breaking a number of state and federal pollution laws.

## Drinking Water Funds

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released the [revised allotments](#) for money distributed to the states from a federal revolving fund for drinking water. The revisions are based on the EPA's [needs survey](#), released earlier this month.

## Endocrine Disruptors

The EPA announced a final list of [109 chemicals that it will test for effects on human hormonal systems](#). Those that are found to have a potential effect on the endocrine system will go on to a second battery of tests designed to suss out the relationship between the dose and the effect. These chemicals have shown up with increasing frequency in water bodies.

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## Al Gore: "Obama Must Veto 'Atrocity' of Keystone XL Pipeline"

By Suzanne Goldenberg, Guardian UK 16 June 13

*Former vice-president says oil pipeline is 'really a losing proposition' and demands climate plan promised at inauguration*

[Al Gore](#) has called on [Barack Obama](#) to veto the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, describing it as "an atrocity".

The former vice-president said in an interview on Friday that he hoped Obama would follow the example of British Columbia, which last week rejected a similar pipeline project, and shut down the Keystone XL.

"I certainly hope that he will veto that now that the Canadians have publicly concluded that it is not safe to take a pipeline across British Columbia to ports on the Pacific," he told the Guardian. "I really can't imagine that our country would say: 'Oh well. Take it right over parts of the Ogallala aquifer', our largest and most important source of ground water in the US. It's really a losing proposition."

The proposed route for the Keystone XL pipeline takes it across the Ogallala aquifer, which supplies ground water for drinking and irrigation.

Campaigners have cast Keystone XL as the most important decision of Obama's presidency. The State Department, which has say over the project because it crosses the US-Canadian border, is to announce its decision later this year.

But Gore said an even larger environmental decision loomed for Obama next month. The White House has indicated Obama could offer a long-awaited climate plan, the first concrete proposals since his inauguration in January when the president suggested [it was a religious and patriotic duty to deal with the challenge](#)

"This whole project [Keystone XL] is an atrocity but it is even more important for him to regulate carbon dioxide emissions," Gore said. He urged Obama to use his powers as president to cut carbon dioxide emissions from new and existing power plants – the biggest since source of global warming [pollution](#).

"He doesn't need Congress to do anything," Gore said. "If it hurts the feelings of people in the carbon polluting industries that's too bad."

Gore was speaking from Istanbul, where he will soon lead a three-day training session on [climate change](#) for a global group of some 600 activists. Since the 2000 election, when Gore won the popular vote but lost the White House to George Bush, he has turned his public life over to action on climate change. The [climateresearchproject.org](#) gathering in Istanbul will be the 22nd time Gore has presented his regularly updated slide show on the science behind climate change to a group of global activists.

He planning an even bigger training exercise in Chicago at the end of July, where he hopes to deliver his new slide show to more than 1,000 activists. It will be the largest such session since Gore adopted education and training of climate-change activists as one of the main concerns of his post-political career, and the first such exercise in the American mid-west.

The timing is critical – in climate terms, with atmospheric carbon dioxide reaching a new milestone of 400ppm – and on the political agenda, Gore argued. Last year's extreme weather – including superstorm Sandy and the punishing drought across the mid-west – has exposed the real-time costs of climate change. Extreme events inflicted \$110bn in damages last year, according to the [Obama administration](#).

Gore said he was also encouraged by the rise in climate activism by Democrats in Congress, singling out the Rhode Island senator Sheldon Whitehouse, who has made weekly speeches on climate change. "The conversation on climate is evolving rapidly partly because mother nature has joined the conversation and has a powerful voice, Gore said.

He said he believed those events were steadily moving public opinion on climate change to an historic tipping point – similar to the shift of opinion on such once controversial issues as civil rights and same sex marriage.

"People have the impression that is a Sisphyean task right now but times are changing," Gore said. "Just because the opponents of doing anything on global warming are trying to intimidate people to not even considering it, that is no reason for the rest of us to conclude that it is impossible. I don't think that it's impossible."

Gore said there was no way, in his view, to achieve climate action without continuing to keep the topic on the public agenda.

"I think we have to engage, difficult as it can seem to be, and build a critical mass to get beyond the critical tipping point," he said. "That is what it is all about. We have to win the conversation and change the law and put a price on carbon."

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*from* Community Works Journal the Online Magazine for K-16 and Community Educators

**FEATURED ARTICLE**

**Making Waves Along the Bayou: Service Learning and Career E-Portfolios** By DR. CATHLEEN BECNEL RICHARD, Ph.D. [read online](#)

One may think that Troy Landry, “King of the Swamp,” and Phil Robertson and his boys, Willie, Jase, and Jep, along with Uncle Si on the hit television shows, Swamp People and Duck Dynasty, are the only ones making waves along Louisiana’s bayous, but actually, it’s the graduating seniors at Nicholls State University in Thibodaux, Louisiana who are making the biggest waves in the bayou state. Students enrolled in the Senior Seminar are connecting classroom learning to real-world experiences by providing service to non-profit organizations and communities in a five-parish region.

The Senior Seminar, a capstone course, focuses on the development of career documents which include the Statement of Originality, Relevant Courses, Work Philosophy, Career Goals, Letter of Application, Degree Design, References Page, Resume, Service-Learning Reflection and Pictorial, Letters of Recommendation, Work Samples, Awards, Certifications, Professional Development, and Work Evaluations.

The documents form the Career E-Portfolio in LiveText, a web-based interface for developing professional and personal portfolios. Folio thinking, which focuses on technology, pedagogy, and process, is a tool providing evidence of students’ cumulative learning that addresses the breadth of knowledge through formal and informal experiences and how they have interpreted those experiences and made them relevant for themselves. Service learning gives students the opportunity to be part of a solution, to make a difference in the world, to use their talents, to exercise the skills they have learned in education, and to build new skills.

An unusual request was made of me one day. One of the archivists in Ellender Memorial Library contacted me asking for the help of my students in a very important project he was conducting entitled, “Oral History Collection on Veterans in Southeast Louisiana.” Budget cuts in higher education left him working on the massive project single-handedly. He agreed to work with me as a team teacher teaching the students involved the value of archives, how to conduct interviews and develop interview questions, and the transcription process.

Upon completion of the project, the students who found interest in this type of service were required, as is customary, to write a reflection including a pictorial of their service. From that opportunity came one of the most notable service-learning projects that I have reviewed in my teaching career.

**continued** [read full article online](#)

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**UC and Native Americans: Unsettled remains**

**UC campuses have been too slow in returning Native American bones and artifacts.**

*In 1990 Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Action, which required museums and universities to repatriate human remains to recognized tribes.*

*Repatriation is slow and incomplete. Above: Ishi, who was the last survivor of the Yahi tribe in California, emerged into culture in 1911. (Hearst Museum of Anthropology / June 17, 2013)*

- [DWP archaeologists uncover grim chapter in Owens Valley history](#)

- [George P. Horse Capture dies at 75; Native American curator](#)
- [L.A. Film Fest: 'Winter in the Blood' depicts life on reservation](#)

By Tony Platt

June 18, 2013

OP-ED

LATimes

In 1974, Berkeley's distinguished anthropologist Robert Heizer issued a public mea culpa for the practices of his profession in treating "California Indians as though they were objects." In particular, he apologized for the "continued digging up of the graves of their ancestors."

In 1999, the department of anthropology at Berkeley issued an apology to the cultural descendants of Ishi, a Yahi native, for sending his brain to the Smithsonian after his death in 1916. "We regret our department's role in what happened to Ishi, a man who had already lost all that was dear to him."

This was a good beginning to a journey of accountability and reconciliation. But since then, the University of California has been largely silent about its role as the legal owner of a vast collection of native remains stashed in basements in campuses throughout the state. It owes at the very least 10,000 more apologies.

### **[VIDEO: Oregon bans Native American mascots in schools](#)**

What happened to Ishi was by no means an anomaly. Between the late 18th century, when Thomas Jefferson dug up a thousand skeletons buried near his home, and the 1960s, when the Red Power movement challenged the right of archaeologists and scientists to treat Indian dead as specimens, hundreds of thousands of native bodies were excavated throughout the United States.

During the first half of the 20th century, California's anthropologists played a leading role in both the exhumation of graves and the trade in funerary artifacts. Ralph Glidden, a self-styled archaeologist, filled and decorated the Santa Catalina Island museum with hundreds of crania and bones taken from Tongva graves. UCLA bought what remained of his collection in 1962. Fifty years later, the university still housed 200 body parts exhumed by Glidden.

At Berkeley, archaeologist Edward Gifford tested his eugenic theories of racial difference on the skulls of native peoples sent to the university by collectors all over the state. By 1948, Berkeley was boasting to Life magazine that its Native American collection included "more than 10,000 Indian skeletons, many of them complete." A full-page photograph depicted a room full of human remains and a graduate student using a "craniometer to measure an ancient Indian skull." A colleague recalls seeing human bones displayed in the landmark Campanile in the early 1960s.

In 1990 Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Action, which required federally funded museums and universities to repatriate human remains to recognized tribes. Although most institutions comply with the letter of the law, the pace of repatriation is glacially slow. By 2011 the Smithsonian had repatriated only one-third of its collection of human remains.

The University of California is the main repository of native remains in this region. Here too repatriation is stalled. UC Davis retains more than 90% of its collection (which caused one

Native American activist to note that there are more dead Indians on the Davis campus than live ones). As of June 2013, Berkeley has repatriated only 315 of its 10,000 remains. Why so little progress?

First, the process is slow and expensive, as claimants must make their ponderous way through faculty, campuses and university committees. Second, tribes unrecognized by the federal government have no legal right to make a direct claim. Third, and most significantly, because of unscientific work methods, most of the collection is unidentifiable as to provenance or tribal affiliation.

The burden for this impasse should be shouldered by the university. Throughout the 20th century, anthropologists from Berkeley and other UC campuses abused their scientific privilege by digging up graves without respect for the descendants of the dead; encouraging amateur archaeologists all over the state to send skeletal remains to the nearest university; failing in many cases to document the sites of excavation; indiscriminately mixing up body parts; and promoting racist ideas about native inferiority.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, which serves as curator of Berkeley's collection of human remains, is currently closed for a "profound transformation" of its galleries, educational programs and storage facilities. According to a Hearst staff member, the collection of body parts will be moved from a dank basement in the Hearst Gym to "new and improved storage" in Kroeber Hall. There will be a visitors room for native groups to hold ceremonies, and a Native American advisory committee — selected by the university — will be established.

These are small steps in the right direction. But in addition to these mostly cosmetic changes, and to complying with the bureaucratic procedures spelled out in the repatriation law, the university should take responsibility for, in Heizer's words, "a human ethical" issue, namely, how so many well-educated, well-meaning professors and administrators eagerly violated the rights of the dead and tormented the living.

If the university wants to transform its relations with tribal and native groups, it needs to take bold action, including issuing public apologies for decades of malpractice, accelerating the repatriation process and offering land or compensation for reburials.

*Tony Platt is a visiting professor of justice studies at San Jose State University and the author of "Grave Matters: Excavating California's Buried Past."*

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***Good morning, Grandfather. In the crisp, new day we offer our tobacco and watch the light change dark clouds to brilliance and we understand greatness. May we choose to live in harmony and balance with our own nature. On our path of today, may we step lightly and gently hold true our heart's peaceful journey. May we speak kind words to heal wounds, brave words to offer strength, and honest words to open wisdoms door.***

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### **[Young Spirit - Fancy Fan Action \(Tha Powwow 2012\)](#)**

Great song and a smooth jingler with some fancy fanwork!

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**A summer exhibit in the Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center July 1 - September 15**

Admission FREE

Building hours vary and can be found on the [website](#).

Opening reception: Sunday, July 7, 2013 3 - 5 pm

Meet the artists, guided tours, light refreshments and commemorative booklet.

Over 80 pieces of imaginative and whimsical interpretations of gambling and casino life, along with conceptual and advertising art of the industry. The show centers around sculptures that were commissioned by the Stremmel Gallery for Harrah's in 1995. It also features the artistry of slot machines, casino shows, showgirls, neon signs, historical photos and more.

Full list of artist's and collections:

Bob Adams

Kathleen Akers

Joan Arrizabalaga

Dwight Davidson

Paul DiPasqua

Mary Lee Fulkerson

Mick Sheldon

Peter Shire

Therman Statom

Larry Williamson

Will Durham neon signs Karen Burns showgirl costumes

Mistinguett showgirl art

IGT conceptual drawings

Special Collections photographs

Marshall Fey collection

Joe McKenna gambling ephemera

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### [Casino Referendum Planned by New York Leaders](#)

By JESSE MCKINLEY and THOMAS KAPLAN

Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo and top legislators have agreed to ask voters in November to amend the State Constitution to allow seven nontribal casinos.

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### **Calendar Additions**

July 1-5 Cahuilla Basketry Workshop w/ Rose Ann Hamilton

July 4-6 Flute Making Workshop with Marvin & Jonette yaqzzie

July 6-7 Contemporary and Traditional Uses of Native Plants with Barbara Drake,  
Craig Torrez, Daniel MAcCarthy & Abe Sanchez

[www.idlywildarts.org/summer](http://www.idlywildarts.org/summer) 951.659.2171

July 13 17th Annual Indian Canyon Story Telling Gathering Hollister (CA)  
831.637.4238

July 18-20 13th Annual Conference will include special workshops for youth, Tribal Transportation programs, and more. Anaheim, CA  
Registration will open soon. For more info., call (707) 579-5507 or visit [www.nijc.org/training.html](http://www.nijc.org/training.html)

July 24 Salt Lake City Powwow

July 25-26 Oil, Gas & Renewable Energy on Tribal Lands: The New Landscape (Law Seminars) Washington, DC

This seminar will focus on new developments in Indian energy development, exploring the partnerships that are being created between and among Tribes, the federal government, states and the private sector to develop fossil fuels, renewables and transmission capacity. It will frame these relationships within the context of legal and policy developments in Washington that will have far-reaching consequences for Indian energy development, including changes to the tax code, proposed legislation to streamline environmental regulations on Tribal lands, and the effect of major agency decisions. For more info., visit [http://](http://www.lawseminars.com/detail.php?SeminarCode=13TRIBDC)

[www.lawseminars.com/detail.php?SeminarCode=13TRIBDC](http://www.lawseminars.com/detail.php?SeminarCode=13TRIBDC)

**THE DAKOTA NATION UNITY RIDE - MANITOBA TO NEW YORK CITY. JULY 27th - AUG. 17th 2013. "A RIDE FOR HEALING...FOR EVERY NATION...FOR ALL MANKIND." #IDLENOMORE ..... COVERING OVER 5000 MILES ON HORSEBACK**

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## **The Stream:**

Further testing of groundwater at Japan's damaged Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant [revealed unsafe levels of radioactive substances](#), though the contamination was not widespread, *Bloomberg News* reported. Levels of tritium in the water are more than 8 times greater than levels allowed by Japan's nuclear safety guidelines, while strontium levels are more than 30 times greater than the allowed amount.

An interactive application using Google Earth shows the [location of U.S. power plants in relation to water sources](#). The application, posted on *Google Earth Blog*, was designed to help coal-fired power plant operators find sources of water.