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Noam Chomsky: the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and the Future of Nuclear Power

STEM+M: Boosting Education and Library Participation

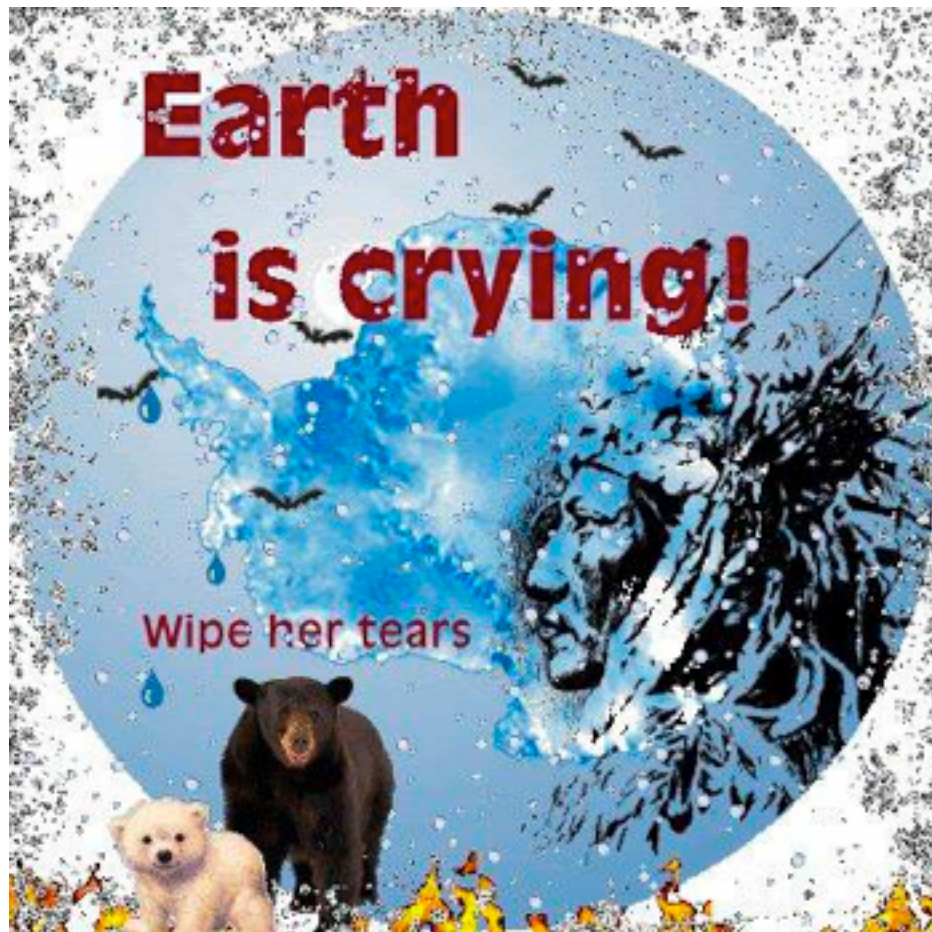
Museums, Libraries Play an Important Role in Early Learning

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[Robert Kennedy Criticizes Privatization of Water at World Environment Forum](http://www.prnewswire.com)

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[SAO PAULO, June 22, 2013 /PRNewswire/ -- Privatization is currently the most troubling issue we face in relation to...](http://www.prnewswire.com)

Defining a legal mind as one that “can think about a thing inextricably attached to something else without thinking about the thing which it is attached to.” Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Vote for the Girls

2013 ESPYS - July 2013 ESPN espn.go.com

Vote now for the best athletes and moments of the year and celebrate the year in sports LIVE Wednesday, July 17 9 PM/ET on ESPN.

WITH WARMER WEATHER COMES MOSQUITOS! WITH SUMMER APPROACHING I THOUGHT I'D SHARE THIS AGAIN

Here is a homemade trap to help keep you and the kiddos from being a blood donor!!!

(Ed note: And United Blood Services could really use some new donors. sdc)

HOMEMADE MOSQUITO TRAP:

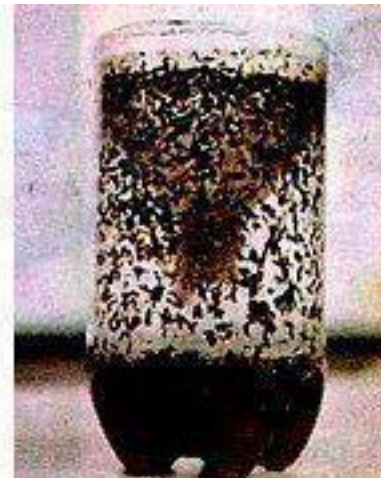
Items needed:

- 1 cup of water
- 1/4 cup of brown sugar
- 1 gram of yeast
- 1 2-liter bottle

HOW:

1. Cut the plastic bottle in half.
2. Mix brown sugar with hot water. Let cool. When cold, pour in the bottom half of the bottle.
3. Add the yeast. No need to mix. It creates carbon dioxide, which attracts mosquitoes.
4. Place the funnel part, upside down, into the other half of the bottle, taping them together if desired.
5. Wrap the bottle with something black, leaving the top uncovered, and place it outside in an area away from your normal gathering area. (Mosquitoes are also drawn to the color black.)

Change the solution every 2 weeks for continuous control.



"Like an unchecked cancer, hate corrodes the personality and eats away its vital unity. Hate destroys a man's sense of values and his objectivity. It causes him to describe the beautiful as

ugly and the ugly as beautiful, and to confuse the true with the false and the false with the true.” ~ Martin Luther King Jr.

From GL: Subject: Paiute Basket Dance

http://youtu.be/v5l0_U2oqfU

California Native Entities & Bigfoot Stories

Story #273

Anonymous, Nomelacki/Concow, Late 80s-90s

GHOST WOMAN UNDER THE HOUSE

When I lived with my family on the old rez, we use hear and see all kinds of weird stuff. We'd be watching tv late at night and kept hearing this faint crying outside. At first we'd just brush it off as a fox or bobcat but it was coming ...See More

[American Farmland Trust](#) · Suggested Post

91% of fruits, tree nuts and berries are in the path of urban sprawl. Every minute we have been losing more than an acre of U.S. farmland to unchecked development! You can do something to save farmland! Pledge to shop local this summer and help put money directly in the pockets of family farmers. Pledge now & Share: www.lovemymarket.org

NEW NUCLEAR WASTE BILL DOESN'T REPEAL YUCCA MOUNTAIN

WASHINGTON — A long-awaited bill introduced in the U.S. Senate on Thursday charts a new path to dispose of the nation's nuclear waste. But to the chagrin of many Nevada leaders, it does not seal off the old path to Yucca Mountain.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz17508497>

[Noam Chomsky: the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and the Future of Nuclear Power](#)
www.youtube.com

[Campaign for Evacuation of the Children from the Highly Contaminated Areas](#)

STEM+M: Boosting Education and Library Participation through Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, and Music

A modest grant let the Gleason Public Library, in Carlisle Massachusetts, put major emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering, Math (STEM) and Music programs. The Library sponsored 35 science, technology and music programs for all ages, and worked with local schools to incorporate its new seismograph into the curriculum. From stargazing events, to a new science fiction book club, live music on the lawn, and a technology "petting zoo," the program helped draw in new library user. [Read more.](#)

June Director's Message from the [UpNext Blog](#):

Museums, Libraries Play an Important Role in Early Learning

Did you know that we have more than 140,000 museums and libraries in this country? Oftentimes museums and libraries are overlooked when it comes to our nation's efforts to turn around early learning. The early years are critical developmental years for school success. Yet too many children, especially those from low-income families, lack opportunities to build the language, cognitive, and social skills they need for a strong start in school. Libraries and museums reach millions of parents and children each year. As early learning becomes a

national priority for government at all levels, for corporations, and for foundations, now is the time to engage these vital community resources.

On June 20 the Institute of Museum and Library Services, in partnership with the [Campaign for Grade-Level Reading](#), launched the report, [Growing Young Minds: How Museums and Libraries Create Lifelong Learners](#) at the Anacostia branch of the DC Public Library. This report calls upon policymakers to look toward museums and libraries as part of the solution to kick start early learning. As the federal agency that provides grants to museums and libraries and a voice for those institutions at the federal level, we were delighted to have such wonderful support from the Campaign for the launch of the report. The vision for the campaign has led to more than \$2.5 million in IMLS grants to libraries and museums in 2012 throughout the U.S. for great work to support early learning. The agency plans to announce additional grants in September.

A special thank you to Ralph Smith, the Campaign's managing director; Roberto Rodriguez, special advisor to President Obama for education policy; Deb Delisle, assistant secretary for elementary and secondary education, U.S. Department of Education; and Richard Gonzales, senior advisor for early childhood development, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, for coming to Anacostia and showing your support for the report.

We are delighted to know that this report is being read in the White House and at the top levels of the federal government. As Roberto Rodriguez and Deb Delisle said, our nation's libraries and museums play such a significant role in early learning for all of our children.

"They reach millions of children and parents each year as trusted, welcoming places where our families come together, where they make discoveries, where our children explore their interests, and connect their curiosity to a wider world. And at no point is that experience more important than in the early years," said Rodriguez. "We have to continue to support our libraries and museums, bring children and parents together, and tap into the resources that these institutions offer."

"If I have a voice at all I will always go out cross this country and tell superintendents and principals and teachers to read the report; use the strategies; figure out ways to engage students in very powerful ways, and never forget that parents are always looking for meaningful, interactions," said Delisle.

This report shines a powerful spotlight on the capacity of libraries and museums to make a difference for young children. We want it to be read and used to stimulate great ideas and action to help children and their parents get the start they need.

Here are 10 ways libraries and museums can help:

- Increasing high-quality early learning experiences
- Engaging and supporting families as their children's first teachers

- Supporting development of executive function and “deeper learning” skills through literacy and STEM-based experiences
- Creating seamless links across early learning and the early grades
- Positioning children for meeting expectations of the Common Core State Standard
- Addressing the summer slide
- Linking new digital technologies to learning
- Improving family health and nutrition
- Leveraging community partnerships
- Adding capacity to early learning networks

—Susan Hildreth, Director, IMLS

Every Library and Museum in America, Mapped

Have you ever wondered how many libraries and museums there are in America? There are probably far more of both than you think. [Read More](#)

Pilot Project Serves Free Summer Lunch to Kids in Libraries

In conjunction with summer reading programs, the “Summer Lunch at the Library” program will serve free healthy lunches in public libraries throughout California to keep kids’ bellies and minds nourished. [Read More](#)

A Legal Blow to Sustainable Development

STRAFFORD, Vt. — LOST amid the Supreme Court’s high-profile decisions on affirmative action, voting rights and same-sex marriage was another ruling that may turn out to have a profound impact on American society. The court handed down a decision on Tuesday that, in the words of Justice Elena Kagan, will “work a revolution in land-use law.”

Related in Opinion

- [Editorial: ‘Where Is the Taking?’ \(January 20, 2013\)](#) [For Op-Ed, follow @nytopinion and to hear from the editorial page editor, Andrew Rosenthal, follow @andyrNYT.](#)

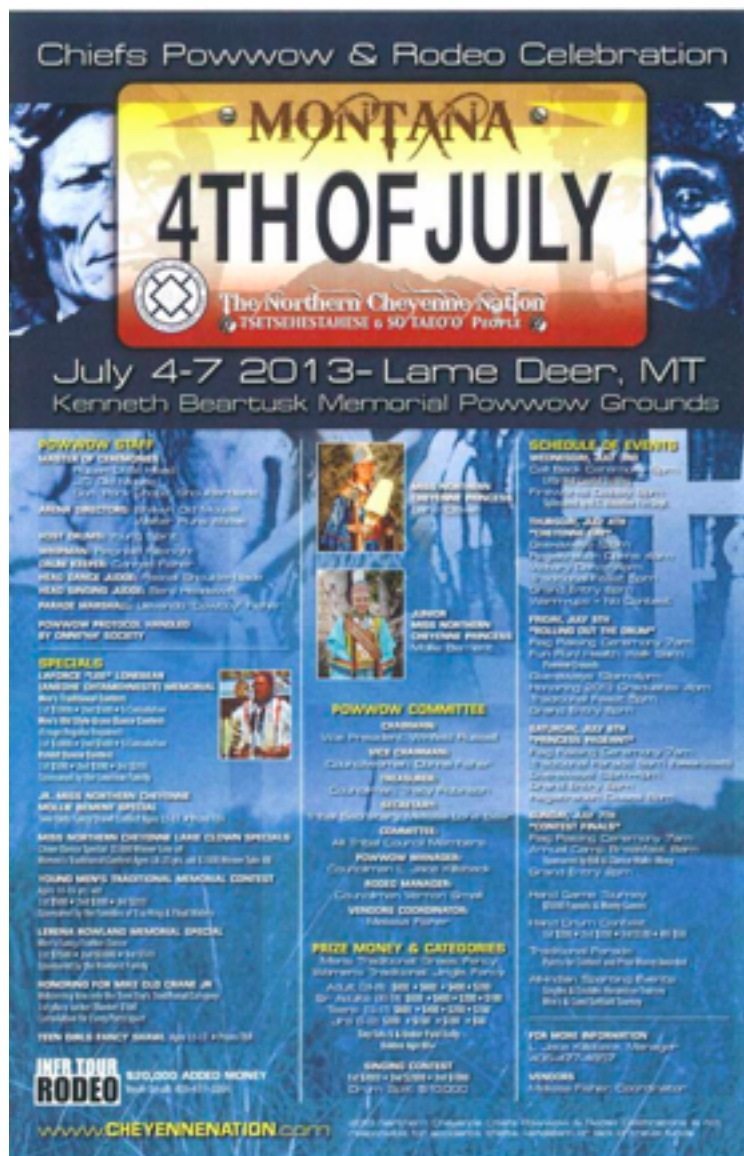
While that may sound obscure, the decision in [Koontz v. St. Johns River Water Management District](#) will result in long-lasting harm to America’s communities. That’s because the ruling creates a perverse incentive for municipal governments to reject applications from developers rather than attempt to negotiate project designs that might advance both public and private goals — and it makes it hard for communities to get property owners to pay to mitigate any environmental damage they may cause.

The court’s 5-to-4 decision, with Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr. writing for the majority, arose from an order issued by a Florida water management district denying an application by Coy A. Koontz Sr. to fill more than three acres of wetlands in order to build a small shopping center. The district

Mr. Koontz, who is now deceased, went to court and claimed that the permit denial constituted a “taking” under two Supreme Court precedents, [Nollan v. California Coastal Commission](#) and [Dolan v. City of Tigard](#). These cases established that when the government approved a development subject to certain conditions, like a requirement that a developer dedicate an easement to the public, the conditions would be deemed an appropriation of private property unless the government could show a logical relationship and a “rough proportionality” between the conditions imposed and the projected effects of the development.

In what can fairly be described as a blockbuster decision, the Supreme Court has reversed the Florida court on both points.

Leaving the majority's legal reasoning aside, the Supreme Court's ruling is likely to do some serious real-world damage. As Justice Kagan correctly explains in her dissent, the decision will very likely encourage local government officials to avoid any discussion with developers related to permit conditions that, in the end, might have let both sides find common



ground on building projects that are good for the community and environmentally sound. Rather than risk a lawsuit through an attempt at compromise, many municipalities will simply reject development applications outright — or, worse, accept development plans they shouldn't.

“Nothing in the Takings Clause requires that folly,” Justice Kagan said. But arguably it does now.

As for the second part of the majority's ruling, that Nollan and Dolan apply to permit conditions requiring the general expenditure of money, that will also have unfortunate consequences. Cities and towns across America routinely attach fees and other payment obligations to permits, for example, to support wetlands mitigation banks, to finance roads, to pay for new schools or to build affordable housing.

While, to be sure, such mandates must be reasonable under the Constitution, the revolutionary and destructive step taken by the court in Koontz is to cast the burden on the government to justify the mandates according to the heightened Nollan-Dolan standard. This is contrary to the traditional court approach of according deference to elected officials and technical experts on issues of regulatory policy. Moreover, this heightened standard will result in a huge number of costly legal challenges to local regulations.

Consider the challenges of waste disposal. Many communities impose development-impact fees on developers if a proposed project would require expanding waste-disposal sites or building new ones. Before Koontz, a developer could raise a constitutional challenge if the charges were unreasonable, but judges typically deferred to local governments in such cases.

After Koontz, developers have a potent new legal tool to challenge such charges because now the legal burden of demonstrating their validity is on the communities themselves.

In the wake of this under-the-radar ruling, the cost of protecting a community from a harmful building project now lies not with the developer but with the local residents and taxpayers. It's hard to fathom that the framers of the Constitution would call this either fairness or justice.

[John D. Echeverria](#) is a professor at Vermont Law School.

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary For Immediate Release June 26, 2013

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote and sustain prosperous and resilient Native American tribal governments, it is hereby ordered as follows:

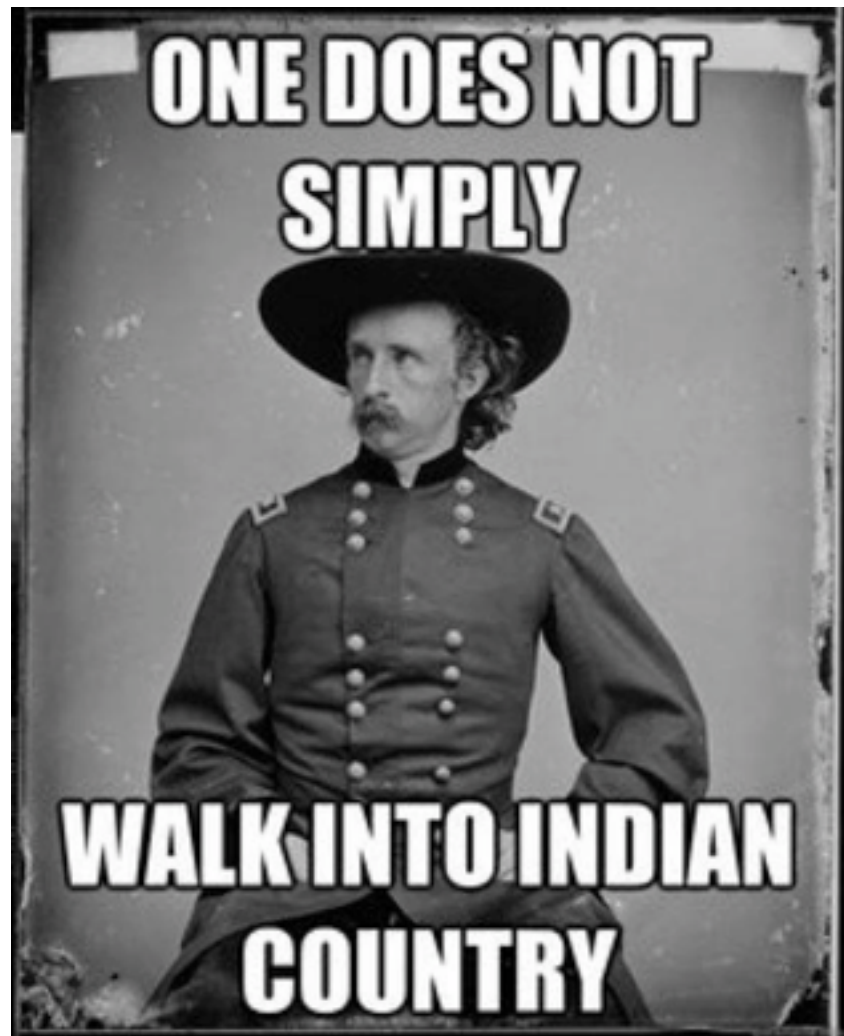
Section 1. Policy. The United States recognizes a government-to-government relationship, as well as a unique legal and political relationship, with federally recognized tribes. This relationship is set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive

Orders, administrative rules and regulations, and judicial decisions. Honoring these relationships and respecting the sovereignty of tribal nations is critical to advancing tribal self-determination and prosperity.

As we work together to forge a brighter future for all Americans, we cannot ignore a history of mistreatment and destructive policies that have hurt tribal communities. The United States seeks to continue restoring and healing relations with Native Americans and to strengthen its partnership with tribal governments, for our more recent history demonstrates that tribal self-determination -- the ability of tribal governments to determine how to build and sustain their own communities -- is necessary for successful and prospering communities. We further recognize that restoring tribal lands through appropriate means helps foster tribal self-determination.

This order establishes a national policy to ensure that the Federal Government engages in a true and lasting government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribes in a more coordinated and effective manner, including by better carrying out its trust responsibilities. This policy is established as a means of promoting and sustaining prosperous and resilient tribal communities. Greater engagement and meaningful consultation with tribes is of paramount importance in developing any policies affecting tribal nations.

To honor treaties and recognize tribes' inherent sovereignty and right to self-government under U.S. law, it is the policy of the United States to promote the development of prosperous and resilient tribal communities, including by:



(a) promoting sustainable economic development, particularly energy, transportation, housing, other infrastructure, entrepreneurial, and workforce development to drive future economic growth and security;

(b) supporting greater access to, and control over, nutrition and healthcare, including special efforts to confront historic health disparities and chronic diseases;

(c) supporting efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of tribal justice systems and protect tribal communities;

(d) expanding and improving lifelong educational opportunities for American Indians and Alaska Natives, while respecting demands for greater tribal control over tribal education, consistent with Executive Order 13592 of December 2, 2011 (Improving American Indian and Alaska Native Educational Opportunities and Strengthening Tribal Colleges and Universities); and

(e) protecting tribal lands, environments, and natural resources, and promoting respect for tribal cultures.

Sec. 2. Establishment. There is established the White House Council on Native American Affairs (Council). The Council shall improve coordination of Federal programs and the use of resources available to tribal communities.

Sec. 3. Membership. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive departments, agencies, and offices:

- (i) the Department of State;
- (ii) the Department of the Treasury;
- (iii) the Department of Defense;
- (iv) the Department of Justice;
- (v) the Department of Agriculture;
- (vi) the Department of Commerce;
- (vii) the Department of Labor;
- (viii) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (ix) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (x) the Department of Transportation;
- (xi) the Department of Energy;
- (xii) the Department of Education;
- (xiii) the Department of Veterans Affairs;
- (xiv) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (xv) the Social Security Administration;
- (xvi) the Office of Personnel Management;

- (xvii) the Office of the United States Trade Representative;
- (xviii) the Office of Management and Budget;
- (xix) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (xx) the Small Business Administration;
- (xxi) the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (xxii) the Office of National Drug Control Policy;
- (xxiii) the Domestic Policy Council;
- (xxiv) the National Economic Council;
- (xxv) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (xxvi) the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (xxvii) the White House Office of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs;
- (xxviii) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;
- (xxix) the Denali Commission;
- (xxx) the White House Office of Cabinet Affairs; and
- (xxxi) such other executive departments, agencies, and offices as the Chair may, from time to time, designate.

(b) A member of the Council may designate a senior-level official, who is a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government, to perform his or her functions.

(c) The Department of the Interior shall provide funding and administrative support for the Council to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations.

(d) The Council shall coordinate its policy development through the Domestic Policy Council.

(e) The Council shall coordinate its outreach to federally recognized tribes through the White House Office of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs.

(f) The Council shall meet three times a year, with any additional meetings convened as deemed necessary by the Chair. The Chair may invite other interested agencies and offices to attend meetings as appropriate.

Sec. 4. Mission and Function of the Council. The Council shall work across executive departments, agencies, and offices to coordinate development of policy recommendations to support tribal self-governance and improve the quality of life for Native Americans, and shall coordinate the United States Government's engagement with tribal governments and their communities. The Council shall:

(a) make recommendations to the President, through the Director of the Domestic Policy Council, concerning policy priorities, including improving the effectiveness of Federal investments in Native American communities, where appropriate, to increase the impact of Federal resources and create greater opportunities to help improve the quality of life for Native Americans;

(b) coordinate, through the Director of the Office of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs, Federal engagement with tribal governments and Native American stakeholders regarding issues important to Native Americans, including with tribal consortia, small businesses, education and training institutions including tribal colleges and universities, health-care providers, trade associations, research and grant institutions, law enforcement, State and local governments, and community and non-profit organizations;

(c) coordinate a more effective and efficient process for executive departments, agencies, and offices to honor the United States commitment to tribal consultation as set forth in Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000 (Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments), and my memorandum of November 5, 2009 (Tribal Consultation); and

(d) assist the White House Office of Public Engagement and Intergovernmental Affairs in organizing the White House Tribal Nations Conference each year by bringing together leaders invited from all federally recognized Indian tribes and senior officials from the Federal Government to provide for direct government-to-government discussion of the Federal Government's Indian country policy priorities.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) The heads of executive departments, agencies, and offices shall assist and provide information to the Council, consistent with applicable law, as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Council.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) For purposes of this order, "federally recognized tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a.

(e) For purposes of this order, "American Indian and Alaska Native" means a member of an Indian tribe, as membership is defined by the tribe.

(f) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its

departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

BARACK OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 2013.

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