

Journal #2926

from sdc

8.27.13

Mi Wuk Village
Crickets for Lunch
7th Museums & Mobile online conference
Fix the Census' Archaic Racial Categories
National Plug In Day
Barona exhibit
Conferences/Training
BIA Snippet
The Spirit of Crazy Horse
BLM Congressional Testimony
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
New, Untouched Tribe Discovered in Amazon
California Tribes Protest to Protect Salmon
Supervisory Grants Evaluation Specialist, GS-1101-14 opening
Interested in adopting a desert tortoise?

[Mi Wuk Village CA, Mi Wuk CA—Visitor Info—Map-Based Guide](#)

www.miwukvillageca.com

[Visitor Information for Mi Wuk Village, California, a mountain town conveniently located between Sonora, CA and Pinecrest Lake.](#)

Crickets for Lunch

Posted by [Silvia Killingsworth](#) New Yorker 8.21.13

This summer, while visiting friends on the North Carolina coast, I ate dinners centered around hard-shelled crabs every night. Catching them in wire traps baited with chicken necks took almost no work, but cooking them was a group effort: one person to pour the live crabs into a steamer, another to guard the lip of the pot with the lid, and at least two others to [post the event to Instagram and Vine](#). As my hosts instructed me in their preferred methods of systematic leg dismemberment and shell cracking, I was reminded of David Foster Wallace's 2004 essay for *Gourmet*, "[Consider the Lobster](#)." It begins with a taxonomical explanation of how crustaceans "are basically giant sea-insects."



By the same logic, one might argue that edible insects such as crickets and grasshoppers are like tiny land-lobsters and field-crabs. A re-branding could go a long way toward encouraging the practice of entomophagy, or the eating of insects. In 2011, [Dana Goodyear wrote about the increasingly popular phenomenon](#)—from grasshopper

tacos to wax-worm fritters, bugs are a newly in-vogue source of protein. As Goodyear explains, “eighty per cent of the world eats insects with pleasure,” but contemporary Westerners “tend to associate insects with filth, death, and decay.” As the world’s [population explodes](#) and the [cost of food rises](#), we may be [forced to reconsider](#) bugs as a sustainable source of protein. Earlier this year, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [released a report](#) encouraging the consumption of edible insects as a means to a cleaner, healthier world.

Gabi Lewis and Greg Sewitz, recent graduates of Brown University, are taking a page out of the F.A.O.’s report. They are raising money on [Kickstarter to fund their Brooklyn-based startup, Exo](#) (as in “exoskeleton”), whose first project is a line of protein bars. Similar to parents of small children trying to get them to eat more vegetables, Lewis and Sewitz understand that enticing people into eating crickets may involve rendering them unrecognizable, thus avoiding the “ick factor.” A cricket’s chitinous exoskeleton (though analogous to the outside of a soft-shell crab) can be off-putting to some, and their legs and ovipositors can stick in your throat. Exo’s product uses flour milled from whole, roasted crickets, instead of, say, almonds or soybeans. Dried crickets are exceptionally high in protein (almost seventy per cent by dry weight), and have significant amounts of iron and calcium. They require much less feed than traditional factory-farm animals while producing far less methane.

Exo isn’t the only company in the burgeoning edible-insect market. Just last week [at the Future Food Salon](#), all manner of [cricket confections](#) were on display, from brittle (“crittle”) to crostini, made by small companies from other food-conscious cities, like Austin and Toronto. There were even representatives from another [company born on Kickstarter](#), named [Chapul](#) (after the Aztec word for cricket), which claims to have produced “The Original Cricket Bar.”

Two weeks ago, I tried some Exo bars, made from raw almonds, dates, coconut, honey, cricket flour, and cacao. Unwrapped, they looked like any other densely packed, vaguely cocoa-flavored protein bar: shiny, molasses-colored, and desperate to be confused for a brownie. The taste was rather the sum of its fruit-and-nut parts: chewy, chocolate-tinged, and not too sweet, but with no discernable cricket element (and certainly not the “disturbing aftertaste of shrimp” that Goodyear experienced with some fried embryonic bees). I invited my coworkers to try some samples, and in retrospect I wish I hadn’t told them they contained crickets—I think they’d have been none the wiser. “Is that a leg?” one editor asked in horror; I assured her it was likely an almond sliver. More than one person physically recoiled, as if a cricket might suddenly hop out. “It doesn’t taste as appalling as other things that look like that,” chimed in another. The packaging comes with a warning for individuals with allergies to nuts and shellfish: insects, like crabs, shrimp, and lobster, are arthropods, and so taxonomically close that the allergy often extends into the Insecta class.

Insects aren’t exactly filling; as Goodyear points out, you’d have to eat a thousand grasshoppers to equal the amount of protein in a twelve-ounce steak. (But then again, should we really be eating *twelve* ounces of steak? That’s already twice the recommended serving size, [according to the U.S.D.A.](#)) As one astute colleague pointed out, “Crickets aren’t even the first ingredient” on the label for Exo bars—they’re fifth. According to Sewitz, there are about twenty-five crickets in each bar, accounting for only about six per cent of its mass. Processed crickets can cost hundreds of dollars per pound, but in the days of factory farms and [seventy-nine-dollar chicken](#), it might

behoove us to invest in ways to bring those costs down. The team at Exo is already looking into this, starting with a “local” farm in Pennsylvania and another provider in Texas. As Sewitz explained in an e-mail, “There’s a pretty large network of cricket farms that already exist for reptile feed and fishing bait. We’ve worked with a few different farms to tweak their practices to make the crickets optimal for human consumption.”

Another alternative source of protein, as Michael Specter reported earlier in 2011, is to grow our own [steak in a test tube](#)—so pick your poison: wiggly critters or disembodied “muscle strips.” There’s a reason entomophagy enthusiasts are trying to get the term “mini-livestock” to catch on. The world of entomophagy is ready for its sushi moment—the normalization and subsequent integration of an unusual ingredient into the American diet through food trends. Already we’ve seen José Andrés’s [chapulín taco in D.C.](#), Zack Lemann’s [fried dragonflies in New Orleans](#), and Laurent Quenioux’s [escamoles \(ant larvae\) in Los Angeles](#). I asked Sewitz if they had any plans to use cricket flour as a protein additive for other products besides protein bars, and he said that Exo hopes eventually to be able to supply it to people for use in their own baking. I can see it now: cricket [cronuts](#).

Photograph by Piotr Naskrecki/Nature Picture Library/Corbis.

Online Conference October 15, 2013 [Registration Now Open](#)

Join us for the **7th Museums & Mobile online conference** and learn how to tackle and overcome key challenges in the planning, design and delivery of mobile projects.

At this latest [event](#) in the series we'll be looking at:

- Successful mobile design approaches
- Collaborative & agile development processes
- Pitfalls, tips & tricks to help mobile projects last
- Opportunities & challenges with responsive web design

We have a fantastic lineup of [speakers](#) from The Museum of Modern Art, The Exploratorium, Victoria & Albert Museum, Missouri History Museum, Pittsburgh Children’s Museum, Walker Art Center and many more.

Our conference keynote speakers [Allegra Burnette](#) and [Sara Bodinson](#) from MoMA, will share key strategy and decision-making processes that created the exciting new MoMA Audio+ mobile app.

Credit will be awarded in the form of digital badges to help translate your participation into a valuable tool for your career development. MM7 digital badges are sponsored by our partners at [Credly](#).

Early-bird registration ends on September 24, 2013, so [register](#) now for the Museums & Mobile 7.

Warm regards,

The Museums & Mobile Team @museumsmobile

www.museumsmobile.com



Southern Paiutes in traditional Paiute dress in front of the Lost City at Pueblo Grande de Nevada in Clark County 1924. They wear traditional Great Basin clothing - Woman is wearing a Paiute basket hat, with a burden basket, holding a Paiute water jug. Man is dressed in a traditional Great Basin rabbit rob with rabbit skin bandanna. The woman also has white chalk paint on her face that many Paiutes used to wear.

(shared by PB)

Fix the Census' Archaic Racial Categories

By KENNETH PREWITT

NYT Editorial

August 21, 2013

STARTING in 1790, and every 10 years since, the census has sorted the American population into distinct racial groups. Remarkably, a discredited relic of 18th-century science, the “five races of mankind,” lives on in the 21st century. Today, the census calls these five races white; black; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

The nation’s founders put a hierarchical racial classification to political use: its premise of white supremacy justified, among other things, enslaving Africans, violent removal of Native Americans from their land, the colonization of Caribbean and Pacific islands, Jim Crow subjugation and the importation of cheap labor from China and Mexico.

Of course, officially sanctioned discrimination was finally outlawed by civil rights legislation in 1964. The underlying demographic categories, however, were kept. Securing civil rights required statistics. Thus resulted an uneasy marriage of preposterous 18th-century racial classifications to legitimate 20th-century policy goals like fair electoral representation, anti-discrimination programs, school desegregation, bilingual education and affirmative action.

But the demographic revolution since the immigration overhaul of 1965 has pushed the outdated (and politically constructed) notion of race to the breaking point. In June the Supreme Court

[struck down](#) a core provision of the Voting Rights Act, taking note of changing demographics. I disagree with the court's ruling, but agree that society is changing. And our statistics must reflect those changes.

Fast-growing population groups — mixed-race Americans, those with “hyphenated” identities, immigrants and their children, anyone under 30 — increasingly complain that the choices offered by the census are too limited, even ludicrous. Particularly tortured is the Census Bureau's designation, since 1970, of “Hispanic” as an ethnicity or origin, thereby compelling Hispanics to also choose a “race.” In 2010, Hispanics were offered the option to select more than one race, but 37 percent opted for “some other race” — a telling indicator that the term itself is the problem.

Indeed, anyone who filled in “some other race” that year was allocated to one or more of the five main groupings. Many absurdities have resulted.

America has about 1.5 million immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa — some 3 percent of the nation's black population. Like President Obama's father, who was Kenyan, their experience differs vastly from that of African-Americans whose ancestors were enslaved, yet they are subsumed into the same category — one that, until this very year, continued to include the outdated term “Negro.”

The census considers Arabs white, along with non-Arabs like Turks and Kurds because they have origins in the Middle East or North Africa. Migrants from the former Soviet nations in Central Asia are lumped in as white along with descendants of New England pilgrims.

An indigenous person from Peru, Bolivia or Guatemala is Hispanic, but if she “maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment,” she might also be counted as part of a racial group that includes the Inupiat and Yupik peoples of Alaska.

Are Australian immigrants whites or Pacific Islanders? (The Census Bureau's own documents are unclear on this.)

The census has no second-generation question, leaving Congress to debate immigration reform with inadequate statistics about which new Americans are learning English, finishing school, living in segregated neighborhoods or staying out of jail. Social scientists closely track intermarriage as an indicator of assimilation, but the census reports intermarriage only among whites, blacks, Hispanics and others — overlooking unions between, say, Japanese and Chinese, Cubans and Mexicans, Nigerians and native-born blacks. These marriages may have as much to tell us about where the nation is headed as the rate at which whites intermarry.

Much attention has been paid to the news that [non-Hispanic whites now account for less than half of births in the United States](#) and that [deaths now exceed births among non-Hispanic whites](#). These projections are oversimplified and misleading because they rely on the outdated “five races” concept. The far more significant turning point is the shift from a nation of a few large racial blocs into a hybrid America of numerous nationalities, ethnicities and cultures, unprecedented in human history. It is this hybrid, multivalent, dynamic America that is not reflected in the census. We cannot, however, fix this at the expense of abandoning racial categories, which are still needed for legitimate policy purposes.

The Census Bureau has begun to consider what changes it will recommend for the 2020 census. It will focus, appropriately, on operational improvements, like increasing response rates. But there are also political decisions to be made.

I URGE three actions. First, drop the current race questions, which misleadingly conflate race and nationality, and ask two new questions: one based on a streamlined version of today's ethnic and racial categories, and a separate, comprehensive nationality question. (The 2010 census asked Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders to specify a national origin and allowed American Indians and Alaska Natives to put down their tribe.)

These two questions would allow for much-needed flexibility. Broad racial groupings are significant for protecting voting rights, but information on national origin is more useful for understanding health disparities in a metropolis, or for diversifying a university's student body. Indeed, the failure to appreciate rising inequality within the country's white majority and to distinguish, say, inner-city blacks from African asylum-seekers, or Southeast Asian refugees from well-educated East Asians, have contributed to the criticisms of affirmative action as too blunt a tool of social policy.

Second, add parental place of birth to the census. One-fourth of Americans under the age of 18 are children of immigrants — a proportion that will increase sharply over the next quarter-century.

Third, slowly phase in the use of the data to make policy. There is a precedent: in 2000, there was strong opposition to the new option of selecting more than one race. It was feared that this would reduce the size of various racial minorities. The government responded by counting those who are white and of one minority race as minorities for the purposes of civil-rights monitoring and enforcement. The new comprehensive statistics on national origin would be put to use judiciously. The five races would not disappear from the statistical system, but neither would they be the only policy tool available.

Americans may hope for a colorblind future, but we know that the legacy of discrimination continues to haunt us; that some new immigrants are assimilated even as others are left behind; that new versions of racism crop up, within as well as among the five "races."

Faced with these empirical realities, statistical ignorance is a moral failure. It is also a political failure to ignore the arrival of a hybrid America. Even the questions on race we use in 2020 will be wrong for 2100. It will take decades of gradual re-engineering to match census statistics to demographic realities. The Census Bureau [is prepared](#); what's missing is public awareness and political leadership.

[Kenneth Prewitt](#), the director of the United States Census Bureau from 1998 to 2000, is a [professor](#) of public affairs at Columbia University and the author of "What Is Your Race? The Census and Our Flawed Effort to Classify Americans."

[National Plug In Day](#) is a nationwide celebration to heighten awareness of today's widespread availability of plug-in vehicles and highlight the benefits of all-electric and plug-in hybrid-electric cars, trucks, motorcycles, and more.

[National Plug In Day](#) is on **Sunday, September 29, 2013**, at Reno's Idlewild Park (this year next to the lakes on the east side of the park), from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. (Map with details at this >>>[LINK](#)<<<.)

- National Plug In Day is **FREE!**
- National Plug In Day features live **MUSIC!**
- National Plug In Day will have **FOOD!**
- National Plug In Day is all about **ELECTRIC CARS!**
- National Plug In Day will plug into **RENEWABLE ENERGY!**
- National Plug In Day is for **YOU, YOUR FRIENDS, and NEIGHBORS** to come out and test drive EVs!
- **BE THERE!**

Come join local electric vehicle and renewable energy enthusiasts celebrate Northern Nevada's National Plug-In Day. This is a non-profit event hosted by local groups to help spread the excitement about electric vehicle (EV) technology, and will include an EV show n' shine, test ride and drives, music, food, and fun.

Representatives from local non-profit groups will be on hand to answer questions about Nevada's energy and transportation future, and EV owners will happily discuss what it's like to drive an EV in our community.

There will also be a raffle for three opportunities to test drive a Tesla Motor's Roadster! (Hosted by the Electric Auto Association of Northern Nevada.)

If you would like to reserve a space to show off your EV, please contact Bob Tregilus at elaterite[AT]yahoo[DOT]com or 775.826.4515.

thru 2013 Museum Happy Camp www.karuk.us 530.493.1600
A Visit from Old Friends Barona Cultural Center and Museum

www.baronamuseum.org 619.443.7003

Conferences/Training

Falmouth Training Courses Indian Housing Training Conference (NLC) Sept. 11-13

Orlando, FL

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Native Learning Center's (NLC) Indian Housing Training Conference is designed to assist housing professionals by providing instruction from experts in the field. Participants will also have the opportunity to network with those who are dedicated to excellence in Tribal housing programs. Sessions for this three-day conference will cover a wide range of topics from housing basics to emerging trends. For more, visit <http://nativelearningcenter.com/indianhousingtrainingconference/>

American Indian Law: Critical Issues Grant Writing Oct. 9-11

Registration will open soon. To view more information, call (707) 579-5507 or visit programs. Sessions for this three-day conference will cover a wide range of topics from housing basics to emerging trends. For more, visit <http://nativelearningcenter.com/indianhousingtrainingconference/>

American Indian Law: Critical Issues Grant Writing & Administration (NIJC) Oct. 9-11 Las Vegas, NV

Registration will open soon. To view more information, call (707) 579-5507 or visit www.nijc.org/training.html

Native American Contractors Association Annual Conference Nov. 11-13

Palm Springs, CA

NACA's 1st Annual B2B Conference & Expo will feature three (3) different learning tracks that include:

Getting Business Started and on the Right Course, Legislative Issues Impacting Small Business, and Contemporary Issues Impacting Small Business Federal Contractors. The conference will feature 60+ experts on small business matters. The complete 2013 conference agenda, online registration, and other conference information is available online now at www.nativecontractors.org.

***Victor Cockburn** We are the miracle of matter and energy making itself into will and imagination.*

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was created as part of the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior when the latter was established in 1849. The mission of BIA is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of federally recognized tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to approximately 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives, members of 562 federally recognized Indian tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska.

Agency URL: <http://www.bia.gov/> This agency has published [1,893 articles](#) since 1994.

[The Spirit of Crazy Horse](#) www.youtube.com

[One hundred years after the massacre at Wounded Knee, Milo Yellow Hair recounts the story of his people-from the lost battles for their land against the inva...](#)

http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Communications_Directorate/2013_Congressional_Testimonies.Par.44250.File.dat/Kornze%20%20HouseApprops.FINAL%20to%20HILL.5.7.13.pdf

http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Communications_Directorate/2013_Congressional_Testimony www.blm.gov

[Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone](#)

ATTENTION:::: THE ELKO Pow Wow will be held the week of October 11,12,13th. Thank you for spreading the word. More information to come soon. Mark your calendars.

New, Untouched Tribe Discovered in Amazon Jun 27, 2011 // by [Tim Wall](#)

Deep in the Amazon forest thousands of people still live in relative isolation from the rest of the world.

In a recent press release, the Brazilian government confirmed the existence of another uncontacted tribe of about 200 people living in the Vale do Javari reservation. The reservation, located near the Peruvian border, is roughly the size of Portugal. At least another 14 uncontacted tribes, with a total population of about 2000 individuals, call the area home.

The newly observed group lives in four large thatch-roofed buildings and grows corn, bananas, peanuts and other crops.

Brazil's National Indian Foundation, known by its Portuguese acronym FUNAI, first noticed clearings in the forest using satellite maps. But it wasn't until April that an airplane expedition was able to confirm the tribe's existence.

[BLOG: Road Trip Through the Amazon Forest](#)

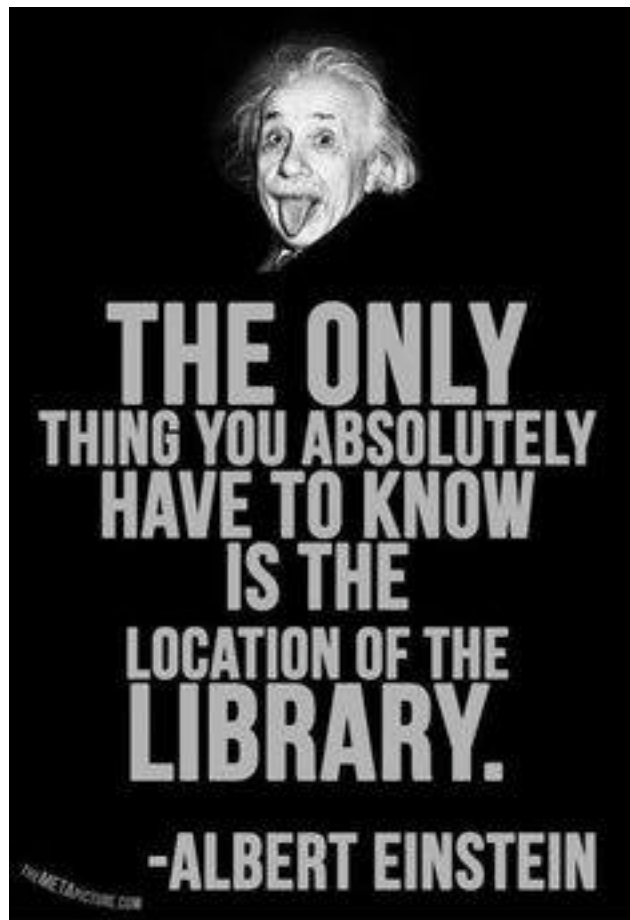
“The work of identifying and protecting isolated groups is part of Brazilian public policy,” said the FUNAI coordinator for Vale do Javari, Fabricio Amorim, in [a statement to the Associated Press](#). “To confirm something like this takes years of methodical work.”

FUNAI estimates there are 68 uncontacted tribes living in the Amazon. The organization uses airplanes to avoid disturbing the tribes through personal contact (I wonder what they thought of the airplane), but that doesn't mean others are so respectful of the tribe's right to privacy.

Illegal fishing, logging, and poaching brings people into the protected area. Oil exploration on the Peruvian side of the border is another threat. Missionaries and drug traffickers also invade the lands of the indigenous groups, said Amorim.

Ever seen *Medicine Man* starring Sean Connery? The movie is a fictionalized account of what can happen when native peoples and colonists collide. The outsiders can damage the land and influence the culture of indigenous peoples. They can also bring diseases which can wipe out whole populations.

[SLIDE SHOW: Spectacular New Species Found in Amazon](#)



more awesome pictures at THEMETAPICTURE.COM

Brazil's indigenous peoples won the legal right to their traditional lands in Brazil's 1988 constitution. The document mandated that all indigenous ancestral lands be demarcated and turned over to tribes within five years.

Indigenous groups now control 11 percent of Brazil's territory, including 22 percent of the Amazon.

Allowing indigenous groups the right to their homelands is not just a matter of human rights. The rest of the world can benefit from their knowledge. I recently attended a lecture by Mark Plotkin, author of *Tales of a Shaman's Apprentice: An Ethnobotanist Searches for New Medicines in the Amazon Rain Forest*, at the University of Missouri in Columbia. He has spent years living with the people of the Amazon and learning from their traditional healers.

In his lecture, he pointed out the numerous medicines and other useful materials and knowledge that can be gained from listening to the indigenous groups of the Amazon. They are also more effective at protecting the land and less expensive than hired park rangers.

IMAGE: Compilation of pictures of Native Brazilians from the tribes Assurini, Tapirajé, Kaiapó, Kaporapé, Rikbaktsa and Bororo-Boe (Wikimedia Commons).

California Tribes Protest to Protect Salmon

Hispanic Business

A Members of two Northern California tribes Tuesday demonstrated at Westlands Water District, asking district officials to drop their lawsuit against water releases that would protect a large run of salmon.

Yurok science drives decision to increase Klamath River flows

Dan Bacher, Indy Bay Media

"The Yurok Tribe will always take whatever measures are necessary to protect the Klamath River, which is our lifeline," said Yurok Chairman Thomas P. O'Rourke Sr. "We intervened in this case on behalf the salmon and our people."

Recycling tip of the day: Any card -> guitar picks

<http://www.recyclart.org/2011/01/any-card-guitar-picks/>

The vacancy announcement for the **Supervisory Grants Evaluation Specialist, GS-1101-14, located in the Seattle Regional Office**, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Office of Native American Programs (ONAP), opened 8/16/13 and closes on 8/30/13. The link to the USAjobs website with more information is: <https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/349675000>

We would like to provide additional information about the Desert Tortoise Conservation Center (DTCC) in Las Vegas, Nevada. The [Bureau of Land Management - Nevada](#) currently provides funding for the Center, but will run out of funding for the DTCC a year from now in September 2014. The [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#) (FWS) is responsible for species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The desert tortoise is federally- listed as threatened under the Act. The FWS operates and manages the DTCC with assistance from volunteer groups. In anticipation of the closure of this facility, healthy desert tortoises are being

relocated to the wild, and plans are being developed to relocate all of the healthy desert tortoises to the wild. According to the FWS, unhealthy and/or disease-carrying desert tortoises could be euthanized. Pet tortoises that have been dropped off at the DTCC (not those being released into the wild) are available for adoption in partnership with the [Animal Foundation](#).

Interested in adopting a desert tortoise? Please contact the Animal Foundation at 702-384-3333 ext. 131.

**All Indian Rodeo
WSIRA REGIONAL FINALS
Big Bend Arena, Wadsworth, NV
August 31-September 1, 2013
11 a.m. daily**

EVENT	ADDED	ENTRY FEE
Bareback	\$1,000	\$100
Bull Riding	\$1,000	\$100
Saddle Bronc	\$1,000	\$100
Calf Roping	\$1,000	\$100
Team Roping	\$1,000	\$100
Ladies Breakaway	\$1,000	\$100
Ladies Barrel Racing	\$1,000	\$100
Steer Wrestling	\$1,000	\$100
SR. Team Roping	\$1,000	\$100
SR. Breakaway Roping	\$1,000	\$100
JR Breakaway	\$600	\$40
JR Steer Riding	\$600	\$40
JR Barrel Racing	\$600	\$40

\$20 Stock charge per entry, \$10 Barrel Race Fee \$4.00 CES Fee

Books Close **MONDAY, August 26th 9 p.m.**

GATE CHARGE
\$3.00 ADULT
\$2.00 (8-17 y.o.)
SENIORS FREE 65+

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL
(775)742-8947 Buddlette

Pyramid Lake Junior Rodeo Club not responsible for injuries, accidents, stolen or damaged property.