

**Journal #2929**

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**8.30.13**

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Janelle Dressler Katenay

Miss Numaga Days 2013

**Photo Gallery of Stewart Indian School**

<http://www.rgj.com/apps/pbcs.dll/gallery>

Avis=J7&Dato=20130825&Kategori=LIV12&Lopenr=308250063&Ref=PH

*Shelbert Chasing Crow Sad but Mother Earth has to cleanse her self what better way than sweat.*

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## [Eight Hot Environmental Battlegrounds in Indian Country](#)

[indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com](http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com)

[Eight environmentally embattled spots in Indian country](#)

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### **UNARMED THERMONUCLEAR BOMBS DROPPED IN NEVADA TESTS**

Government scientists have successfully completed two drop tests of an aging and unarmed nuclear bomb at the Tonopah Test Range, National Nuclear Security Administration officials said Thursday.

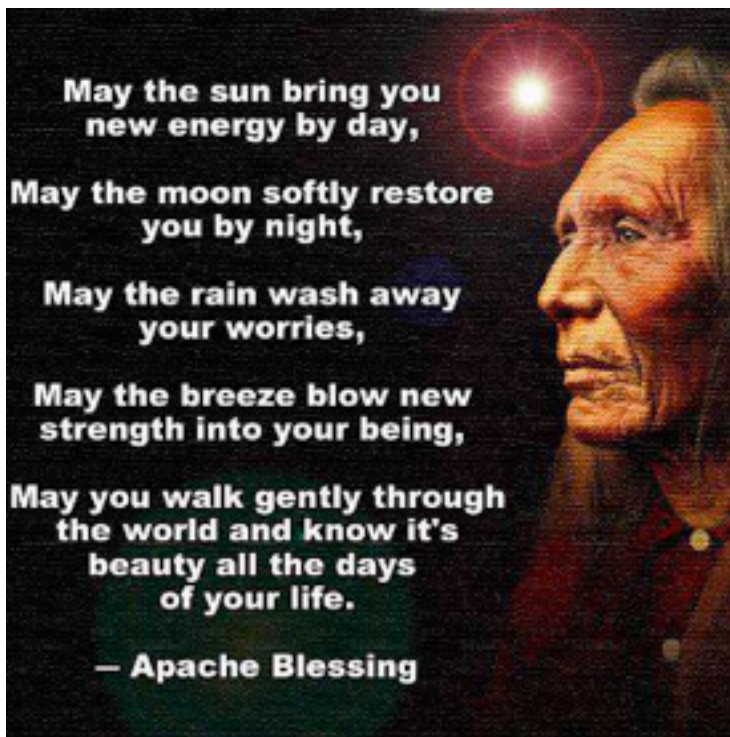
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AP-US-Desert-Tortoise-Threat,944  
Support flows in for sick desert tortoises AP Photo NVIB106, NVIB108, NVIB107, NVIB109, NVIB105 Eds: Corrects style of Humane Society By HANNAH DREIER Associated Press LAS VEGAS (AP) — News that hundreds of threatened desert tortoises face euthanasia with the pending closure of a refuge near Las Vegas has generated a storm of reaction that has government officials scrambling to find alternatives and fielding offers from people wishing to adopt the reptiles or make donations. The Associated Press reported this week that the Desert Tortoise Conservation Center, which has sheltered thousands of displaced tortoises for 23 years, is scheduled to close in 2014 as funding runs out. As the location just south of Las Vegas begins to ramp down, it is euthanizing tortoises deemed too unhealthy to return to the wild. Healthy tortoises won't be killed. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service desert tortoise recovery coordinator Roy Averill-Murray estimated last week that about 50 percent to 60 percent of the 1,400 tortoises that live at the refuge were sick. Such tortoises cannot be released into the wild because they could infect their healthy wild brethren. The estimate prompted a public outcry and debate among the various agencies connected to the



refuge about the number of at-risk tortoises. It also forced the agency to issue a statement assuring the public that no healthy tortoises will be killed but saying that euthanasia is the only option for many of the animals because they are sick.

Fish and Wildlife also assigned four people to field calls and put a message about the situation on its spokeswoman's answering machine. Deputy Fish and Wildlife Service director Carolyn Wells said Wednesday that the 50 percent estimate of sick tortoises at the facility may be correct, but added that not all of the ailing animals will be killed. Some of them could potentially go to research facilities, she said, though she could not say how many, and she does not yet have commitments from biologists. Fish and Wildlife operates the center in conjunction with the San Diego Zoo. Allyson Walsh, associate director for the zoo's Institute for Conservation Research, said just 30 percent of the residents are receiving medical treatment, though some others have been quarantined and need new evaluations. "The ones that don't get better and that are sick and suffering will probably be euthanized because that's the sensible thing to do," she said. She



disputed the notion that budget cuts are forcing the reptiles to be put down. Although the center has housed sickly tortoises for years, Walsh said they eventually would have been euthanized anyway. Walsh said sick tortoises cannot be adopted out and she has not been contacted by any researchers interested in taking in the sick animals.

"That's a possibility but we wouldn't transfer an animal to anyone who was doing destructive research," she said. The right thing to do for a sick animal is euthanize

it, she said. Seth Webster disagrees. Webster, a 36 year old programmer from New York, created a Change.org petition that together with a similar one on the site has drawn more than 3,000 signatures. He said he is working with a Florida tortoise refuge that recently bought land in Nevada to see if Fish and Wildlife will transfer the

tortoises, or at least let an outside evaluator decide which animals are so sick they should be killed.

"Animals have a very strong will to survive," he said. "These tortoises live to 100 years. If we euthanize him, are we robbing him of 30 years? It doesn't seem fair to euthanize them just because the tortoises are sick and someone ran out of money." Desert tortoises have made their rocky homes in Utah, California, Arizona and Nevada for 200 million years. But the prehistoric animal has some unfortunate evolutionary quirks, including a susceptibility to flu-like respiratory infections and difficulties settling in to new homes. They are also sensitive to change as the tortoises sometimes dehydrate themselves by voiding a year's worth of stored water when handled. These weaknesses have combined with widespread habitat destruction in the quickly developing Southwest to dramatically reduce the tortoises' numbers. The Bureau of Land Management has partially funded the conservation center through fees imposed on developers who disturb tortoise habitat, but when the housing bubble burst several years ago, that funding dropped far below what was needed to run the center.

"Here's an upside to this. It's gone international," U.S. Fish and Wildlife spokeswoman Jeannie Stafford said. "We have gotten hundreds of people saying they would like to adopt. Thousands of people signing petitions. It's been people wanting to help us with the situation." But most of the would-be tortoise Good Samaritans cannot actually adopt the animals. Federal laws intended to protect the reptiles ban their transportation across state lines. People who live in Nevada can adopt the slowpokes through the Desert Tortoise Group. But they should know that owners who kill or release their long-lived pets could face prison time. The Humane Society of the United States is setting up a fund this week for out-of-staters who want to help but cannot take a tortoise home. Despite the overwhelming response, the Bureau of Land Management is not reconsidering its plan to pull funding that goes toward the center's \$1 million annual budget.

"Although it's wonderful that people want to give money, it won't change the outcome for the Desert Conservation Center," BLM spokeswoman Erica Haspiel-Szlosek said. "There just isn't money to keep it going, nor is it really the best use of conservation funds." The agency plans to redirect the \$810 fee that developers pay for each acre of tortoise habitat they disturb to environmental preservation efforts. The center has historically taken in about 1,000 tortoises a year, but will stop accepting new residents in coming months. — Hannah Dreier can be reached at <http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz18202702>

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**[Fetus in womb learns language cues before birth, study finds](http://www.latimes.com)** [www.latimes.com](http://www.latimes.com)

[Watch your mouth around your unborn child – he or she could be listening in. Babies can pick up language skills while they're still in the womb, Finnish researchers say.](http://www.latimes.com)



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## **Grants Available**

### **National Indian Health Outreach and Education (IHS)      Sept. 6**

The NIHOE program carries out health program objectives in the American Indian & Alaska Native community in the interest of improving Indian health care for all Federally-recognized Tribes. This program addresses health policy and health program issues and disseminates educational information to all AI/AN Tribes and villages. Available funding of approximately \$716,000 is identified for the current fiscal year. Nonprofit organizations are eligible to receive funding. For more info., visit <http://www.ihs.gov/dgm/documents/HHS-2013-IHS-NIHOE-0001.pdf>

### **USDA High Energy Cost Grant and Bulk Fuel Grant Program      Sept. 3**

Indian tribes, tribally owned entities, Alaska Native corporations, for-profits, nonprofits, sole proprietorships, and individuals are eligible. Program is available to assist communities where home energy expenditures exceed 275 % of the national average. Grants under this program may be used for the acquisition, construction, installation, repair, replacement, or improvement of energy generation, transmission, or distribution facilities in communities with extremely high energy costs. On-grid and off-grid renewable energy projects, energy efficiency, and energy conservation projects are eligible. Up to \$1 million in bulk fuel grants is available to state entities to establish a revolving loan fund to provide a more cost-effective means of purchasing fuel that cannot be shipped by road or rail. Eligible areas include places where fuel delivery by surface transportation is not practical or is prohibitively expensive and where the area primarily depends on delivery by water or air. For more, search for funding opportunity number "RD-RUS-HECG2013" on the federal grants Web page.

### **Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants (HUD)      Sept. 10**

The Dept of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) released the FY 2013 Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), which will provide \$109 million to revitalize and transform communities through four grants of up to \$30 million.

### **Corporation for National and Community Service's Senior Corps: RSVP Sept. 10**

Eligible entities incl. Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations, government-recognized veteran service organizations, etc. The CNCS Senior Corps RSVP Program is one of the largest senior volunteer programs in the nation and offers a diverse range of volunteer activities that serve communities to create measurable impact, benefit volunteers through the service experience, & create community capacity. RSVP will focus grant making for fiscal year 2014 in 6 areas, incl. environmental stewardship, economic opportunity, & disaster services. For example, grant activities may support increased citizen behavioral change leading to increased efficiency, renewable energy use, & ecosystem improvements. CNCS intends to fund RSVP projects that support volunteers 55 years and older serving in a diverse range of activities that meet specific local & community needs. A letter of intent to apply is not required but is highly encouraged. For more info., read the grant opportunity synopsis.

### **HUD Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants Sept. 10**

Eligible entities: Public housing authorities, local governments, nonprofits, tribal entities, and for-profit developers that apply jointly with a public entity. Program supports the development of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans which, when implemented, will be expected to achieve the following three core goals: (1) Housing: Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing that is well- managed and responsive to the

needs of the surrounding neighborhood; (2) People: Improve educational outcomes and intergenerational mobility for youth and support delivered directly to youth and their families; and (3) Neighborhood: Create the conditions necessary for public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods to offer the kinds of amenities and assets, including safety, good schools, and commercial activity, that are important to families' choices about their community. For more info., see the funding announcement.

### **EDA Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP) Sept. 13**

Eligible entities: State and local governments, federally recognized tribes, nonprofits, institutions of higher education. Under this announcement, EDA will make construction, non-construction, and revolving loan fund investments under the Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs. Grants made under these programs will leverage regional assets to support the implementation of regional economic development strategies designed to create jobs, leverage private capital, encourage economic development, and strengthen America's ability to compete in the global marketplace. EDA is soliciting applications from rural and urban communities to develop initiatives that advance new ideas and creative approaches to address rapidly evolving economic conditions. EDA's investment priorities include environmentally sustainable development and economically distressed and underserved communities. For more information, read the grant opportunity synopsis.

### **FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program**

Sept. 23 Eligible entities: States, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation hazard mitigation of projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. Eligible activities include: property acquisition & structure demolition or relocation; structure elevation; dry floodproofing; minor localized flood reduction activities; structural or nonstructural retrofitting of existing buildings; infrastructure retrofits; soil stabilization; wildfire mitigation; and hazard mitigation planning. For more info., search for funding opportunity number "DHS-13-MT-047-000-99" on the federal grants Web page

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[Xit Original/Tuba City Boogie](http://www.youtube.com) [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

[The OX Boyz cruising the REZ for adventure and excitement](#)

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The Ghost Dance (Natdia) is a spiritual movement that came about in the late 1880s when conditions were bad on Indian reservations and Native Americans needed something to give them hope. Read more <http://bit.ly/yOoBGe> #NativeCultures

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**From delanceyplace.com: today's selection -- from Money: The Unauthorized Biography by Felix Martin.**

What is money? Is it a hard asset like gold? Or is it instead "tradeable debt" -- IOUs that can be used by the noteholders to pay for other goods and services? Even today the debate rages, with crucial policy implications -- including the current debate between austerity and stimulus. In the early 1900s, an unexpected discovery was made on the tiny and remote Pacific island of Yap [or Wa'ab] that eventually

came to the attention of a young John Maynard Keynes, the most influential economist of the twentieth century. For the inhabitants of Yap, money came in the form of stone wheels as large as twelve feet in diameter, lending support to the idea that money is at bottom an IOU:

"In 1903, [a brilliant and eccentric young American adventurer, William Henry Furness III] made a two-month visit to Yap, and published a broad survey of its physical and social make-up a few years later. He was immediately impressed by how much more remote and untouched it was than Borneo. Yet despite being a tiny island with only a few thousand inhabitants -- 'whose whole length and breadth is but a day's walk', as Furness described it -- Yap turned out to have a remarkably complex society.

There was a caste system, with a tribe of slaves, and special clubhouses lived in by fishing and fighting fraternities. ... But undoubtedly the most striking thing that Furness discovered on Yap was its monetary system.

"The economy of Yap, such as it was, could hardly be called developed. The market extended to a bare three products -- fish, coconuts, and Yap's one and only luxury, sea cucumber. There was no other exchangeable commodity to speak of; no agriculture; few arts and crafts; the only domesticated animals were pigs and, since the Germans [explorers] had arrived, a few cats; and there had been little contact or trade with outsiders. It was as simple and as isolated an economy as one could hope to find. Given these antediluvian conditions, Furness expected to find nothing more advanced than simple barter.

Indeed, as he observed, 'in a land where food and drink and ready-made clothes grow on trees and may be had for the gathering' it seemed possible that even barter itself would be an unnecessary sophistication.'

"The very opposite turned out to be true. Yap had a highly developed system of money.

It was impossible for Furness not to notice it the moment that he set foot on the island, because its coinage was extremely unusual. It consisted of fei -- 'large, solid, thick stone wheels ranging in diameter from a foot to twelve feet, having in the centre a hole varying in size with the diameter of the stone, wherein a pole may be inserted sufficiently large and strong to bear the weight and facilitate transportation'. This stone money was originally quarried on Babelthuap, an island some 300 miles away in Palau, and had mostly been brought to Yap, so it was said, long ago. The value of the coins depended principally on their size, but also on the fineness of the grain and the whiteness of the limestone.

"At first, Furness believed that this bizarre form of currency might have been chosen because, rather than in spite of, its extraordinary unwieldiness: 'when it takes four strong men to steal the price of a pig, burglary cannot but prove a somewhat disheartening occupation', he ventured. 'As may be supposed, thefts of fei are almost unknown.'

But as time went on, he observed that physical transportation of fei from one house to another was in fact rare. Numerous transactions took place -- but the debts incurred were typically just offset against each other, with any outstanding balance carried forward in expectation of some future exchange. Even when open balances were felt to require settlement, it was not usual for fei to be physically exchanged. 'The noteworthy feature of this stone currency,' wrote Furness, 'is that it is not necessary for its owner to reduce it to possession.'

After concluding a bargain which involves the price of a fei too large to be conveniently moved, its new owner is quite content to accept the bare acknowledgement of ownership and without so much as a mark to indicate the exchange, the coin remains undisturbed on the former owner's premises.

"When Furness expressed amazement at this aspect of the Yap monetary system, his guide told him an even more surprising story:

[T]here was in the village near by a family whose wealth was unquestioned -- acknowledged by everyone -- and yet no one, not even the family itself, had ever laid eye or hand on this wealth; it consisted of an enormous fei, whereof the size is known only by tradition; for the past two or three generations it had been and was at that time lying at the bottom of the sea!

"This fei, it transpired, had been shipwrecked during a storm while in transit from Babelthuap many years ago. Nevertheless:

[I]t was universally conceded ... that the mere accident of its loss overboard was too trifling to mention, and that a few hundred feet of water off shore ought not to affect its marketable value ... The purchasing power of that stone remains, therefore, as valid as if it were leaning visibly against the side of the owner's house, and represents wealth as potentially as the hoarded inactive gold of a miser in the Middle Ages, or as our silver dollars stacked in the Treasury in Washington, which we never see or touch, but trade with on the strength of a printed certificate that they are there.

"When it was published in 1910, it seemed unlikely that Furness' eccentric travelogue would ever reach the notice of the economics profession. But eventually a copy happened to find its way to the



editors of the Royal Economic Society's Economic Journal, who assigned the book to a young Cambridge economist, recently seconded to the British Treasury on war duty: a certain John Maynard Keynes. The man who over the next twenty years was to revolutionise the world's understanding of money and finance was astonished. Furness' book, he wrote, 'has brought us into contact with a people whose ideas on currency are probably more truly philosophical than those of any other country. Modern practice in regard to gold reserves has a good deal to learn from the more logical practices of the island of Yap.'

Title: Money Author: Felix Martin

Publisher: Bodley Head Date: Copyright 2013 by Failu Ltd. Pages: 2-6

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**The oldest known globe to represent the New World has been discovered**, researchers say.

Dated to the early 1500s, the globe was likely crafted in Florence, Italy, from the lower halves of two ostrich eggs.

It is engraved with then-new and vague details about the Americas garnered from European explorers like Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci. It is also decorated with monsters, intertwining waves and even a shipwrecked sailor.

The researcher used carbon dating, computer tomography testing, an ink assessment, as well as a geographical, cartographic, and historical analysis. He determined that the grapefruit-sized globe was made around 1504.

On these photos you can see South America on the ostrich egg globe, which bears three names: "TERRA DE BRAZIL" (Earth of Brazil), "MVNDVS NOVVS" (New World), and "TERRA SANCTAE CRVCIS" (Earth of the holy cross) and Asia, showing the large peninsula jutting southward at the right which is evidence of the influence of Henricus Martellus, a German cartographer who worked in Florence.

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### **[Low-tech Magazine: Overview of early electric cars \(1895-1925\)](#)**

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

[Below is an overview of early electrics and their specifications, put together from sales catalogs and books. See also the overview of early electric trucks from the same catalog.](#)

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### **[How hospitals can help fight climate change](#)**

Jeff Thompson runs a hospital that's planning to be energy independent by 2014. Here, he shares how his organization is leading the charge in healthcare sustainability.

BY BOB HERMAN

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### **[These giant singing flowers are also creating solar power](#)**

This installation of solar panels could have come right out of a Dr. Seuss book.

BY SARAH LASKOW

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## West Coast Getting Drilled with Radiation From Fukushima

<http://www.naturalcuresnotmedicine.com/2013/08/west-coast-getting-drilled-with.html#0U1iTETAMHGy3rDz.99>

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

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### The Oneida Nation Elementary "Turtle" School

Each of the "legs" is home to different age level in the K-8 facility. The walls of each area covered with children's work, pictures of group outings, and many examples of Oneida language. The "head" is the gymnasium. At the very center or heart of the Turtle are the culture and language classes.



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### [Push to restore rare trout involves poisoning Sierra creek www.rgj.com](http://www.rgj.com)

[Biologists this week are set to poison a remote Sierra stream in a controversial effort to restore one of the world's rarest trout.](#)

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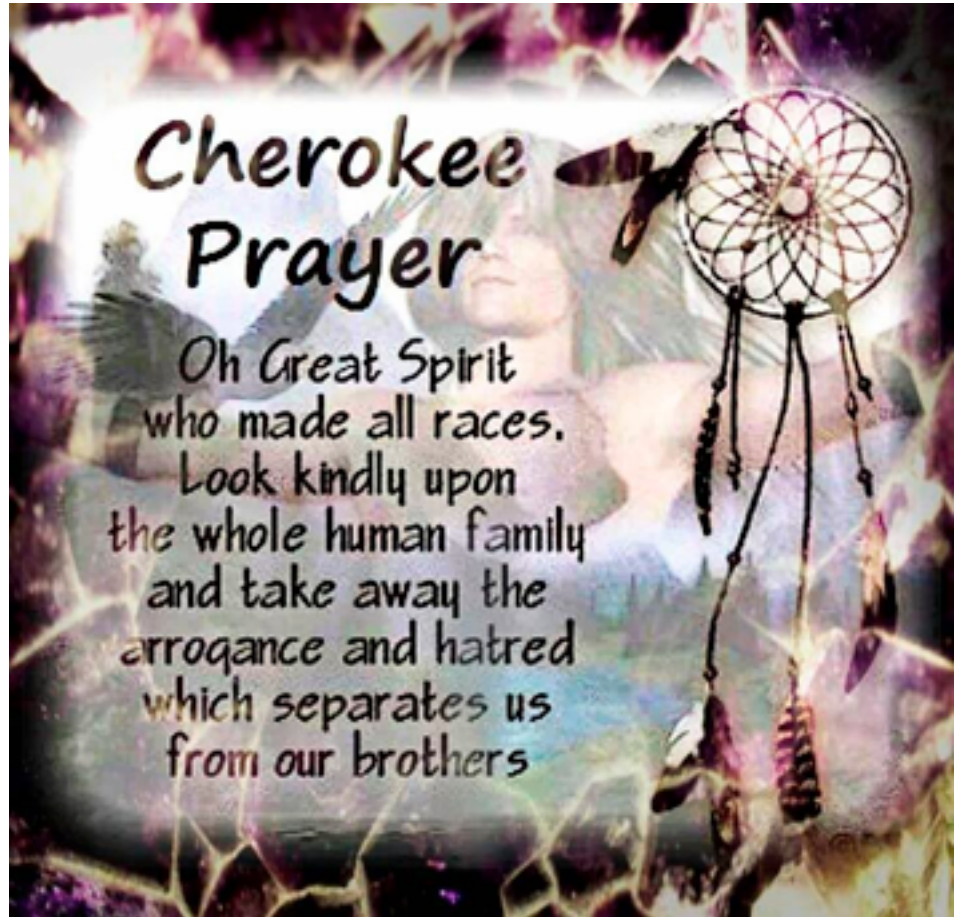
### ["They Fear Us Because We Are Fearless": Reclaiming Indigenous Lands and Strength in Honduras](#)

**Beverly Bell and Tory Field, Other Worlds:** One area of high interest in the corporate feeding frenzy is the indigenous Lenca region in the southwest of Honduras. The most pressing issue now affecting Lenca lands is a series of large hydroelectric dams which are already under construction. [Read the Article](#)

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*Our nation was born in genocide when it embraced the doctrine that the original American, the Indian, was an inferior race. Even before there were large numbers of Negroes on our shore, the scar of racial hatred had already disfigured colonial society. From the sixteenth century forward, blood flowed in battles over racial supremacy. We are perhaps the only nation which tried as a matter of national policy to wipe out its indigenous population. Moreover, we*

*elevated that tragic experience into a noble crusade. Indeed, even today we have not permitted ourselves to reject or feel remorse for this shameful episode. Our literature, our films, our drama, our folklore all exalt it. Our children are still taught to respect the violence which reduced a red-skinned people of an earlier culture into a few fragmented groups herded into impoverished reservations.” — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.*



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<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-08-26/early-indigenous-language-documents-unearthed-at-nsw-library/4912960>

**[www.abc.net.au](http://www.abc.net.au)**  
Indigenous language documents revealing early contact between Aboriginal people and European settlers has been unearthed.

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

This horn was the signal for Native people to get out of town or else! The horn broke around 2001 and the town's people raised funds to restore it despite ho...

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**[mynorthwest.com](http://mynorthwest.com)**

Sharyn Clough, a researcher at Oregon State University, has discovered that women who have higher rates of allergies, and other autoimmune disorders are a result of being too clean. In other words, parents who let their children run amok in dirt or mud tend to have healthier kids