

**Journal #2970**

**from sdc**

**10.28.13**

*500 Riders from more than 50 Tribes Ready for Indian National Finals Rodeo*

*Specific Crops and Food Plants*

*New web help for students exploring college and careers*

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*Bombshell: Mexico Bans GMO Corn*

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*UW breaks ground on Native American longhouse*

*Hopi Elder Calls for Prayer for Japan and Our World*

*Lyman Joe*

**[500 Riders from more than 50 Tribes Ready for Indian National Finals Rodeo](#)**

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

[LAS VEGAS Its championship rodeo time as a field of all American Indian cowboys and cowgirls again chase the gold buckle dream at the 2013 Indian National Finals Rodeo INFR](#)

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**Specific Crops and Food Plants**

<https://sites.google.com/site/americanindianfoodways/crops-and-foods>

This page contains resources focused more on the plants themselves or their utilization across multiple regions and groups.

**Please note:** Many of the resources on this website, as historical materials, reflect views about American Indians and conceptions about culture that are now outdated and that are not held by modern anthropologists. This should be kept in mind when encountering language that may seem inappropriate or biased.

**Collections of Plants**

[Native American Ethnobotany.](#)

University of Michigan-Dearborn, 2003.

This database not only contains food plants, but plant-derived drugs, dyes, and fibers.

[Food Plants of the North American Indians.](#)

Yanovsky, Elias. 1937. USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 237. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This is a list of 1,112 plant species and their uses as food by American Indians in the United States and Canada.

[Vegetables Cultivated by the American Indians.--II.](#)

1876. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 6(16):86-87.

This article has collected from the accounts of European explorers mentions of plants cultivated by American Indians.

[Food Plants of the North American Indians.](#)

Havard, V. 1895. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 22 (3):98-123.

This article contains both cultivated and wild plants.

[Drink Plants of the North American Indians.](#)

Havard, V. 1896. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 23 (2):33-46.

[Plants Used by the Indians of the United States.](#)

Palmer, Edward. 1878.

*The American Naturalist* 12 (9): 593-606.

Information in this article is organized by plant and is primarily about plants growing in the Southwest.

[Uncultivated Native Plants Used as Sources of Food.](#)

Castetter, Edward Franklin. 1935.

*Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest* 1. *The University of New Mexico Bulletin: Biological Series* 4 (1).

These are plants growing in the Southwest. See the Other Plant Foods section below for additional articles in the *Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest* series.



**Other Plant Foods**

[Indian Origin of Maple Sugar.](#)

Henshaw, H. W. 1890. *American Anthropologist* 3 (4):341-352.

[The Aboriginal North American Tea.](#)

Stone, G. H. 1892. *Science* 19 (3):225-234.

[The Aboriginal Utilization of the Tall Cacti in the American Southwest.](#)

Castetter, Edward Franklin and Willis Harvey Bell. 1937. Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest 4. *The University of New Mexico Bulletin: Biological Series* 5 (1).

[The Utilization of Mesquite and Screwbean by the Aborigines in the American Southwest.](#)

Bell, Willis Harvey and Edward Franklin Castetter. 1937. Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest 5. *The University of New Mexico Bulletin: Biological Series* 5 (2).

[The Early Utilization and the Distribution of Agave in the American Southwest.](#)

Castetter, Edward Franklin, Willis Harvey Bell, and Alvin Russell Grove. 1938. Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest 6. *The University of New Mexico Bulletin: Biological Series* 5 (4).

[The Utilization of Yucca, Sotol, and Beargrass by the Aborigines in the American Southwest.](#)

Bell, Willis Harvey and Edward Franklin Castetter. 1941. Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest 7. *The University of New Mexico Bulletin: Biological Series* 5 (5).

Number 1 in the Ethnobiological Studies in the American Southwest series is listed under the Collections of Plants section above. For numbers 2 and 3 in the series, see the American Southwest section of [Additional Foodways](#).

The following are plant guides from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. The guides are comprehensive overviews of the plants, but have sections near the beginning on their ethnobotanic uses. Additional guides can be found [here](#), though not all have sections on ethnobotanic uses, and if they do, many are very brief.

[Black Huckleberry.](#) Stevens, Michelle and Dale C. Darris. 2006.

[Bog Labrador Tea.](#) Anderson, M. Kat. 2011.

[Chia.](#) Immel, Diana L. 2006.

[Common Camas.](#) Stevens, Michelle and Dale C. Darris. 2006.

[Hollyleaf Cherry.](#) Immel, Diana L. 2006.

[Small Cranberry.](#) Anderson, M. Kat. 2011.

[Tanoak.](#) Immel, Diana L. 2006.

**Corn/Maize**

[Indian Corn and the Indian.](#)

Sturtevant, E. Lewis. 1885. *The American Naturalist* 19 (3):225-234.

This article utilizes sources primarily from the 1500s-1700s and briefly mentions other cultivated plants.

[Backward Bottlenecks: Ancient Teosinte/Maize Selection.](#)

Webster, David L. 2011. *Current Anthropology* 52 (1):77-104.

See [Agriculture by Region](#) for information on [maize cultivation in particular regions](#).

**Wild Rice**

[Indian Use of Wild Rice.](#)

Stickney, Gardner P. 1896. *American Anthropologist* 9 (4):115-121.

[The Wild Rice of Minnesota.](#)

Coville, Frederick V. 1894. *Botanical Gazette* 19 (12):504-506.

This article describes the plant and discusses its habitat, as well as its use by the Ojibwa.

See the Great Lakes section of [Agriculture by Region](#) for an additional resource on wild rice.

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**Lesley Williams**

*You know when I started learning how to weave with Vint I was so happy and thankful to have this chance. I wanted to learn everything and I made sure to keep practicing until I could do it the right way. I learned the beauty of a willow, the feeling of being out in the mountains gathering and the satisfaction and pride when you have completed a basket. I never thought to put others down and compete. I was blessed to be learning and I considered it as such. Once I came to know others and see the jealousy and pettiness it really turned me off. Listening to others say you aren't making something right, using the right willows, blah blah blah.... hearing people put down my husband in the beginning because he was too young to have all that knowledge and skill used to really make me mad. What was worse was hearing those same people using his name to validate their work. But Vint he's cool he always said I don't need to justify who and what I do... my work speaks for itself. Jealousy and pettiness is just another form of crabs in a bucket. I used to be gung ho and want to save our culture, language and practices... since then I've seen the good, the bad, and the ugly. This is my last post about preservation. I can only preserve our ways through my kids and grandkids. As long as they know then I have succeeded in keeping a little of our Paiute ways and language alive. There's a reason we are losing our culture... it's us*

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**State schools chief Tom Torlakson unveils new web help for students exploring college and careers (good resources for non-Californios also! sdc)**

California students have new online help as they plan for careers and college, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Torlakson announced today.

“The diversity of our global economy can provide many opportunities for students, but having so many choices can be challenging as well,” Torlakson said. “With new features on two really

great Web sites, we're working to give students the resources they need to plan their path to a successful future."

The enhanced Web sites are part of Torlakson's [Career Readiness Initiative](#), aimed at boosting the graduation rate in California and providing high school graduates with the knowledge and skills they need to be ready for further training or entering the workforce.]

The California CareerZone Web site already has many features, but the new enhancements include:

- [Make Money Choices](#): This feature asks users what kind of lifestyle they want to live, tells them how much it will cost, and links directly to information about jobs that could realistically support that lifestyle and salary.
- [Cost of College](#): This feature helps students find colleges that are good matches for their career choice and provides cost information.
- [Parent Guide](#): This feature offers parents advice on how to help their children explore careers.
- User profile: Logged on users can see everything they are working on in one place—including plans, recently viewed items, assessment summaries, journals, and a list of upcoming events.
- Calendar: Logged on users can see aggregated information about deadlines from colleges, training programs, and plans in a calendar so students can track their deadlines.
- Updated home screen: Logged on users can now see a summation of their previous career exploration and can pick up where they left off.
- Military occupations: Users can now search for jobs in the armed services by title or Military Occupation Code, see job profiles, and find equivalent civilian jobs. Users can also add military experience to the resume builder.

New enhancements to the [California Career Center](#) Web site include:

- [Classroom-Ready Curriculum](#): This feature has 17 new ready-made lesson plans for teachers to help their students set goals, develop an action plan for college and career, research jobs, assess their skills, and more.
- [Career Surfer](#): This is a new application that students can download from iTunes and Google Play to begin exploring careers on their mobile devices.

Both the California CareerZone and the California Career Center Web sites operate under the umbrella of the [California Career Resource Network](#) (CalCRN) program, a program designed to help anyone develop their careers.

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### **Fallowing Farmland: A New Card in Arizona's Water Shuffle** 17 October 2013

*A pilot project will test how much water can be saved by not growing crops.*

The Central Arizona Project pulls water from the Colorado River and delivers it to Arizona's high-growth Sun Corridor. The Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District uses water from the canal to offset unsustainable groundwater pumping. The district is now looking at

alternative sources, including a partnership with an irrigation district in the state's southwest.  
By Brett Walton Circle of Blue

Arizona's water supply system, which combines far-reaching pipeline networks with state laws written to stabilize aquifers, resembles a statewide bucket brigade — deficits in one area are covered with a splash of water from another. Now an irrigation district in Arizona's southwest corner and a groundwater district in the state's high-growth core are working together to add another bucket to the line.

“This is not closing down any farms.”

**–Patrick Morgan, manager Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District**

A pilot farmland-fallowing project — which will begin in January 2014 — will pay farmers not to grow crops, thus freeing up water that could be transferred to cities in the Sun Corridor, a metropolitan region centered on Phoenix, where the population could increase 50 percent by 2040 to 9 million residents, according to researchers at Arizona State University.

In a way, Arizona is copying its neighbor's playbook. Fallowing agreements have proved popular in Southern California over the last decade. In 2004, the Palo Verde Irrigation District and the Metropolitan Water District, which represents water providers for primarily urban areas, signed a 35-year fallowing agreement.

Conservationists laud the reallocation of existing supplies, which is cheaper than converting salty water into potable supplies or building new pipelines. Farmers, meanwhile, appreciate the guaranteed paycheck.

### **Experiment Stage**

The water, in Arizona's case, will not go to cities, at least not yet. The agreement — signed last month between the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District and the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRDR) — is an experiment, not a full-scale operation. As the only farmland-fallowing project in Arizona, it will be rigorously monitored and measured, generating data on the amount of water the groundwater district can expect to reap if it pursues a long-term agreement, Perri Benemelis, a senior analyst for CAGRDR's water supply program, told Circle of Blue.

### **Not The First Of Its Kind**

The Bureau of Reclamation attempted a similar fallowing program with Yuma Mesa in 2009-10.

But at one-third the size of the current proposal, the Bureau's program was too small to verify how much water was saved by leaving fields unplanted.

Like the Bureau, CAGRDR will not use the water conserved by fallowing, Benemelis said. Instead, the savings will remain in Lake Mead, where every drop will help avert [a potential shortage on the lower Colorado River](#), which would happen if the lake's elevation falls by 9.1 meters (30 feet).

That could happen as soon as 2016 and would result in an 11 percent reduction in Arizona's Colorado River entitlement.

CAGRDR is interested in diversifying its supplies. Until recently, the replenishment district exclusively used water that is delivered from the Colorado River via the 540-kilometer (336-mile) Central Arizona Project. The water acquired by CAGRDR is injected into aquifers to offset unsustainable groundwater pumping. Since state law requires communities to prove that they have an "assured supply" of water, the CAGRDR — by moving water around the region — makes available what nature does not.

However, Benemelis said that the district needs to acquire 30 million cubic meters (25,000 acre-feet) of long-term supply by 2015 to meet projected demands. It hopes to show a savings of 11 million cubic meters (9,000 acre-feet) from the farmland-fallowing program. In addition to the fallowing program, the CAGRDR has leased water from the White Mountain Apache tribe. It is also considering recycled wastewater from cities, as well as moving groundwater from other parts of the state.

### **Idle Profits**

Farmers, for their part, see two benefits: they will get paid and the soil quality will improve.

CAGRDR is paying farmers \$US 1,875 per hectare (\$US 750 per acre) per year for up to three years, with an enrollment target of 607 hectares (1,500 acres). This represents roughly 10 percent of the irrigated land in Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, which grows mostly alfalfa and citrus. Recently some 2,023 hectares (5,000 acres) of farmland in the district have been turned into tracts of suburban housing.

One criticism of fallowing programs is that they leave a patchwork of farms still in production and cut demand for local businesses that supply or benefit from the agriculture economy. According to Patrick Morgan, manager of Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, as many as 1,200 hectares (3,000 acres) of citrus



trees need to be replaced in the next few years. The following phase, Morgan told Circle of Blue, will allow the soil to rest and rejuvenate while farmers still receive some income from the payments.

“This is not closing down any farms,” Morgan said.

In the end, the success of the program will be measured in two ways:

- Do the anticipated water savings materialize?
- Will farmers sign up?

The first question will be answered with a monitoring scheme that is more rigorous and at larger scale than the Bureau of Reclamation following project was. The CAGR will use both historical and actual production data for a field-by-field analysis, according to Benemelis. Answers to the second question, meanwhile, will depend on the agricultural market.

“Right now, you can make a little more farming alfalfa than following,” Morgan said. “But if you run into a down market in the next few years, that could change.”

**Brett Walton** is a Seattle-based reporter for Circle of Blue. He writes our [Federal Water Tap](#), a weekly breakdown of U.S. policy. Interests: Southwest, Pacific Northwest, Pricing, Infrastructure.

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### **Bombshell: Mexico Bans GMO Corn**

**Anthony Gucciardi, News Analysis:** Yet another nation has joined against the planting of Monsanto’s genetically modified creations, with a Mexican judge launching a complete ban on the growth of GMO corn field trials that were planned to move forward. Specifically, the judge cited numerous environmental risks regarding the implementation of GMO corn into the food supply of the nation, knowing full well that unleashing genetically modified strains of corn into nature can lead to a complete loss of genetic integrity. [READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

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### **The Ill Effects the Tea Party has had on Indian Country** **Levi Rickert, editor-in-chief in Native Condition. [Discussion](#) »**

*October 17, 2013*

Prior to the summer of 2009, the last time I heard about the tea party was when a group of non-Natives camouflaged as American Indians met in Boston Harbor to protest taxation without representation.

Like this iconic 1846 lithograph by Nathaniel Currier, there's more romance than truth in today's tea party

Non-Natives camouflaging as American Indians makes me nervous. This is one reason I have opposed the inappropriate use of Indian imagery in sports for decades.

The modern-day tea party makes me equally nervous. Just the name caused me to steer clear of this group.

For over 16 days the tea party kept this country hostage by shutting down the federal government trying to attack the [Affordable Care](#) Act, known as Obamacare. So bent on tearing down the



president of the United States, they caused a standoff that hurt Americans in many segments of American society.

This group of fanatics caused a disgrace in Congress, in this country and in the eyes of the world.

Standards & Poors reported yesterday the cost of the federal shutdown to taxpayers comes with a hefty price tag of \$24 billion.

### **What did they prove?**

This neighborhood was already a hostage of the Federal Government

Sadly, the federal government shutdown hurt Indian country at a disproportionate rate. Already among the poorest citizens of this country, American Indians have suffered greatly as tribal governmental employees scrambled to get tribal members to [health care](#) facilities and keep food on [tables](#). Programs to assist tribal members meet their most basic life needs were closed down.

The Chippewa Cree Tribe, located in central Montana, declared a financial disaster this part Tuesday because of lack of federal dollars during the shutdown.

Some could argue, it is time for American Indian tribes to get past governmental assistance or dependency. And, most progressive American Indian thinkers agree. Many tribes have made great strides to do so in recent decades. However, there are still poor among us because our tribal citizens were “left for dead” a long time ago and stripped of land and natural resources and it comes down to the lack of sharing of wealth by those who own the wealth in this country.

Even as the federal government goes back to work today, it is hopeful Congressional leaders get no one political group should ever be able to hold this country hostage again over ideology of the likes of tea party fanatics.

It is time for Congress to govern, not be led around by the tea party.

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### **Utility trying to bury solar in Arizona**

Under a utility's proposal, solar-panel owners in Arizona would be paid \$50 to \$100 less each month for their excess electricity. Cue costly brawl.

BY JOHN UPTON

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### **Nevada Day Invitation**

On Thursday, Oct. 31<sup>st</sup>, the Nevada State Library and Archives will hold its annual observance of the real Nevada Day. It is an informal public gathering where those who attend talk about the origins and meaning of Nevada's State Constitution. Then we drink a toast to the hallowed document. It is hosted by attorney and former Historical Records Advisory Board member Jim Smith and me. Anyone who wants to speak is welcome.

This year is the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the writing of the 1863 Constitution for the State of Washoe, written without Congressional approval and soundly rejected by the voters. Sam Clemens made fun of the convention and derided the new constitution in the *New York Mercury*. ( see, [http://](#)

[www.twainquotes.com/18631213t.html](http://www.twainquotes.com/18631213t.html); and <http://www.twainquotes.com/mercury/DoingsInNevada.html>.) There was plotting, intrigue and a case of mistaken identity.

We will start gathering in the State Archives Reading Room on the second floor of the north wing at about 4:30PM and finish somewhere near 7:00 PM. This may be scholarly and it may not. We will have the original drafts and documents solemnly written in 1863.

You are all welcome. Jeff Kintop, State Archivist

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## **U.S. Water Bill**

The United States House of Representatives [passed a water bill funding infrastructure projects for the next 10 years](#), the *Associated Press* reported. Both Democrats and Republicans supported the bill, which allows \$US 8.2 billion for projects like the improvement of shipping channels, flood management, and dam construction.

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## **[Officials sign Salton Sea restoration plan agreement](#)      [Erica Felci, Desert Sun Imperial County, agencies to push 'green' power to fund restoration](#)**

Surrounded by lake bed exposed by the receding shoreline, regional officials on Thursday finalized a historic deal they hope will add momentum to the much-discussed Salton Sea restoration effort.

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### **Local officials celebrate Salton Sea pact**

ANTOINE ABOU-DIWAN, Imperial Valley Press

Officials from the Imperial Irrigation District and Imperial County signed a memorandum of understanding Thursday that outlines how the two agencies will cooperate to restore the Salton Sea.

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## **National Congress of American Indians Passes Resolution to Protect Sovereign Rights**

WASHINGTON – Following repeated attacks on the lending businesses owned, operated, and regulated by sovereign Native American tribes, the National Congress of American Indians joined fight led by the Native American Financial Services Association to empower tribal enterprises and protect sovereign rights.

During its annual conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma last week, the National Congress of American Indians passed a resolution called, "Request for Consumer [Financial Protection](#) Bureau and Federal Deposit [Insurance](#) Corporation to Act Consistent with Executive Orders on Tribal Consultation and with Federal Policy Supporting Tribal Self-Determination and Self-Governance."

**“As the oldest and largest Native organization, having the NCAI's support is a major development in our fight to protect our tribes' sovereign right to offer financial services,”** said Barry Brandon, Executive Director of the Native American Financial Services Association.

The resolution's adoption reinforces the long history of federal protection of sovereign rights, including Executive Order 13175, signed by President Clinton and mandating that the "United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis;" a 2009 Executive Memorandum issued by President Obama which directs all Federal agencies to develop a written plan of action to implement E.O. 13175 and to consult and coordinate with tribal governments about this plan; and the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, passed by Congress and signed into law, which expressly defines tribes as a "State," thereby recognizing the authority of tribal governments to legalize, regulate, and conduct short-term online consumer financial services. Recent quasi-enforcement actions undertaken by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) are contrary to the spirit of co-regulation as set forth by Dodd-Frank and inconsistent with the tenants of Federal Indian Law.

"Federal agencies have overstepped their bounds into Indian country and it is drastically impacting our ability to provide essential services to our members. We are encouraged that the National Congress of American Indians has joined us and are hopeful that other Native [advocacy organizations](#) will follow suit." said Barry Brandon

The National Congress of American Indians, established in 1944, is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments.

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### **[Called the One Federal Indian Policy that Worked for American Indians Turns 25](#)**

### **[Karuk Tribe Awarded \\$6.6 Million to Bring Broadband to Rural Northern California](#)**

### **[Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwuk Indians Establishes Highest Minimum Wage in US](#)**

### **[Cheyenne River Youth Project Fundraiser has Global Reach](#)**

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### **UW breaks ground on Native American longhouse By [Corwin Haeck](#)**

SEATTLE - A dream 35 years in the making takes a big step into reality today when Native American educators and staff at the University of Washington break ground on a building that pays tribute to Seattle's first people.

Called the "Intellectual House," the new building is designed to be a meeting space and educational facility for the UW's Native American students and staff.

Charlotte Cote', associate professor of American Indian Studies at UW, says she began envisioning such a building when she first arrived at UW in the 1970s.

"When I was hired at the University of Washington, I was really surprised that there wasn't a place on campus for native students faculty and staff," she says.

"You didn't even get a sense that the university had that rich cultural history of the indigenous peoples of this land," she adds.

An ambitious fundraising effort began in 2006. That's when the UW and state of Washington

committed \$5 million toward the \$10.6 million project. Twelve tribal nations also contributed.

The Intellectual House will be built in the traditional longhouse style favored by Northwest Indians, but wired with high tech amenities.

The UW describes the facility as a "multi-service learning and gathering space for Native American students, faculty and staff, and others of various communities and cultures.

"Also to honor the rich Coast Salish (tribal) tradition of the land that the university is on," Cote' says.

The UW sits on traditional Duwamish tribal land.

The Intellectual House will be located in the center of the UW campus, between Lewis and McMahon halls. A groundbreaking ceremony at 3 p.m. Friday will include Native American music, dance and blessings. The building is scheduled to be completed by fall 2014.

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**Hopi Elder Calls for Prayer for Japan and Our World - Historic Official Letter**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkFTn2lExwA&feature=share>

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With regret, Tribal Membership and the Hung A Lel Ti Community lost a life long resident. **Lyman Joe**, you will be greatly missed...

Respectively, Geoffrey B .Ellis, Woodfords Chairman