

Journal #2979

from sdc

11.8.13

Native Economic Development 101

The New Manifest Destiny: A Brief Political History of the Idle No More Movement

Ponca Trail of Tears Spiritual Camp

Indigenous Nationhood Movement

4th Annual Book Blast & Vendor Fair

New Chief Counsel for NCAI

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Cattlemen worried over EPA's proposed water rule

The Year 1000: What Life Was Like at the Turn of the First Millennium, An Englishman's World

You Are Invited to Attend

THE NATIVE AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 101 SEMINAR

Together we can make a difference

Guest Speaker- WAYLON HONGA

Sponsored by TERO

Tuesday, November 12, 2013

Waylon Honga will spend two hours illustrating:

How an economy grows and how it recedes

Taxation as the key mechanism government use to raise funds

Sovereignty immunity and the federal government's trust responsibility

Waylon will also discuss tribal cultural values, specifically:

A tribal cultural philosophy

The differences between tribal cultural values and mainstream American values

How Tribal cultural values impact economic development

Two Presentations

9am to 11am
Tribal Chambers
Refreshments will be served

5pm to 8pm
Nixon Gym
Dinner will be served

The purpose of the presentations is to show what we as Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Members can do to earn money and create jobs.

The Tribal Council has a role, you have a role, we all have a role
Waylon Honga is a member of the Hualapai Tribe. He worked for the Hualapai Tribes economic development arm for 18 years. In 2012 the Hualapai generated \$70 Million in gross revenue. Waylon also served 10 years as a member of the Hualapai Tribal Council.

All Natives are welcome. Understand our economy (on and off the reservation). Create an environment friendly to entrepreneurship.

[The New Manifest Destiny: A Brief Political History of the Idle No More Movement](#) *blogwest.org by Kent Blansett*

Last week in Rexton, a small eastern Canadian town on the Elsipogtog First Nation Reserve, over one-hundred Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) wielding riot gear, side arms, tase...



[Nov. 8-11: Ponca Trail of Tears Spiritual Camp](#) boldnebraska.org

[Descendants of the Ponca Tribe will host a Spiritual Camp in Nebraska from Nov. 8-11, to draw the line against the Keystone XL pipeline's potential destruction and disrespect to the sacred sites along the Trail of Tears of the Ponca Nation.](#)

[Indigenous Nationhood Movement | 'Reclaiming Indigenous homelands is movement towards nationhood'](#) nationsrising.org

['Reclaiming Indigenous homelands is movement towards nationhood' By Renee Holt](#)
[Posted in - Reflections on November 5th, 2013](#)
[Comments](#)
[With events happening throughout Turtle Island, the reclaiming of Indigenous homelands is a relevant and conscious movement towards Indigenous nationhood. \[...\] Support..](#)

4th Annual Book Blast & Vendor Fair presented by LeRue Press

Saturday, November 16 at 10:00am [Reno Town Mall in Reno, Nevada](#)

New Chief Counsel for NCAI: David Alan Mullan Jr.

National Congress of American Indians (Oct. 2013-), Chief Counsel

Biographical

- **Date of Birth:** Dec. 27, 1951 (age: 61)
- **Gender:** Male
- **Place of Birth:** Minneola, N.Y.

Education

[University of Tulsa College of Law](#) - JD (1980)

[Thunderbird School of Global Management](#) - MA (1977)

[University of Arizona](#) - BA (1975)

Employment History

[National Congress of American Indians](#) (Oct. 2013-) [Chief Counsel](#)

[Senate Indian Affairs Committee](#) (2006-Oct. 2013) [Republican Staff Director and Chief Counsel](#)

[Senate Indian Affairs Committee](#) (2006) [Republican General Counsel and Policy Director](#)

[Senate Indian Affairs Committee](#) (2003-2006) [Republican Deputy Chief Counsel](#)

[Senate Indian Affairs Committee](#) (2003) [Sen. Ben Campbell \(-CO\)](#) [Republican Senior Counsel](#)

The Disrupters New degree programs that change the fundamental model of higher education.

NV Kids Count: Early Childhood Education Underfunded

Troy Wilde, Public News Service-NV

(11/04/13) LAS VEGAS, Nev. - There should be greater focus and more funding for high-quality education during the critical first eight years of a child's life, according to Rennae Daneshvary, director, Nevada Kids Count. She cited research in the new report from the Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Project, "The First Eight Years: Giving Kids a Foundation for Lifetime Success."

The study found that children who get higher-quality education in their early years are more likely to graduate from high school and attend college. Research involving 13,000 children found that just 36 percent of third-graders are on track in cognitive knowledge and skills.

Daneshvary said every kid deserves the best education.

"Every child deserves equal access to opportunity to succeed in school and life, regardless of the situation into which they're born," she said.

More needs to be done for early education in Nevada, which has the nation's highest percentage of low-income children ages 3 and 4 not enrolled in preschool, she added.

The report shows that just 19 percent of third-graders in families with income below 200 percent of the poverty level and half of those in families with incomes above that level had developed age-appropriate cognitive skills. It also finds that just 14 percent of African-American children and 19 percent of Hispanic children are on track in cognitive development.

Daneshvary advised parents to help their children develop.

"It's important to read to your children every night so they're exposed to vocabulary. It will help them succeed in school - especially being able to read by grade four," she said.

The Kids Count report concluded that there should be better access to high-quality programs for kids age 8 and under. It also recommended making bigger investments in programs that target low-income children.

"The First Eight Years: Giving Kids a Foundation for Lifetime Success," is available at www.aecf.org.

Assessing a Future From 120 Years Ago

By EDWARD ROTHSTEIN

NYT

November 1, 2013

CHICAGO — When it comes to spectacular displays of artifacts, could museums and world's fairs be more different? Museums are monumental; fairs are evanescent. Museums are substantial; fairs are amusements. Museums codify the past; fairs celebrate the future.

But there are also similarities. And if you want to see these modes of cultural celebration thoroughly intertwined, visit the new exhibition, "[Opening the Vaults: Wonders of the 1893 World's Fair](#)," at the Field Museum here. In taking on Chicago's immense, perception-shifting "World's Columbian Exposition," the Field — one of the nation's most important natural history museums — also ends up examining itself: Its origins are in the fair it surveys.

From May through October 1893, that fair commemorated the 400th anniversary of Columbus's New World landing by turning 633 acres on the city's South Side into [a luminous "White City"](#): a neo-Classical, Romanesque, Beaux-Arts, Venetian fantasyland of white-clad grandeur, a few miles from the nation's largest stockyards. It cost more than \$46 million to build, the equivalent of \$1.2 billion today — and it turned a profit. Lagoons and landscapes were designed by [Frederick Law Olmsted](#); 65,000 exhibits in some 200 buildings displayed turbines, artworks and world cultures. [The fair inspired](#) the City Beautiful movement, Disneyland and 20th-century urban planning. It exposed 27 million visitors to new ideas, industries and distant peoples; it even led to the creation of Columbus Day and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Before the fair closed, the Columbian Museum of Chicago was established to give its sensations an enduring home. The museum opened in the Palace of Fine Arts, one of the fair's few buildings constructed with any hope of permanence. (It is now home to the Museum of Science and Industry.) The museum's supporters included fair benefactors like the department store magnate Marshall Field, who gave the museum his name, along with \$1 million (more than \$26 million today). Its curators were drawn from the fair. And the Field's collections began with fair artifacts, many put on display now for the first time.

But those artifacts are being given very different meanings. The fair, the exhibition tells us, was meant to celebrate "cultural and industrial progress" and provide "a snapshot of Western civilization at the time." At the Field, though, we see some skepticism about the progress and some misgivings about the nature of Western civilization. The Field even seems to define itself

against the fair. This makes the show provocative, as well as absorbing — though, as we will see, its screws deserve yet another turn.

First, give the exhibition credit for its range and ambition. We see relics of the fair’s material life — tickets, program books, an accounting ledger — along with a sampling of its dizzying variety: a stuffed bird of paradise used as a hat ornament, an enormous femur from a Brachiosaurus. There are two Peruvian mummy bundles, a Zulu warrior’s club, and a kenong from a Javanese gamelan musical ensemble.

Period-style soundtracks accompany wall-size projections of vintage postcards deftly brought to animated life. And, taking a cue from the fair, museum souvenirs include Cracker Jack, which we are told was created for the fair, and images of the giant turning wheel invented by Thomas

Ferris to trump Paris’s 1889 world’s fair icon, the Eiffel Tower. The Ferris wheel didn’t become a Chicago landmark, but is any skyline now complete without one?



But the exhibition distances itself from its origins. Some stuffed animals here were part of a fair exhibit titled “Magic Wonder in Fur,” demonstrating the uses of animal hides. The botanical fossils were first presented as the remains of “plants thought to form coal.” Chunks of quartz and tourmaline illustrated “the U.S.’s mineral wealth.” Objects were presented to show their practical value, not to encourage conservation or illustrate scientific principles.

On the anthropological front, the exhibition’s criticism becomes more explicit. On the Midway Plaisance park in Chicago, natives of various cultures were

displayed in mock villages. “Nearly all of the fair’s cultural exhibits are troubling to anthropologists today,” the exhibition notes. “Reconstructed villages often made native people seem ‘less advanced’ to reinforce a central message of the fair: the Western world was the most advanced civilization” — a view “offensive by today’s standards.”

Many historians have also identified these weaknesses: the fair’s celebration of industry and agriculture was a celebration of consumption; it ranked cultures in a hierarchy, topped by the

achievements of the West, given pride of place in the great buildings of the White City. This view of civilization was also standard in the era's natural history museums, which incorporated "primitive" peoples in its surveys of the natural world. In 1905, when the Field was transformed from a fair museum into a natural history museum, little shift may have been required in its orientation.

Now, the exhibition asserts, we know better. Instead of consumption, the museum features conservation; instead of cultural condescension, it proclaims equality. Once the museum did what it liked with acquisitions; now, we learn, "the Museum partners with groups like the Crow Nation to collect, study and record the diversity of our world." From the heights of the enlightened present, the Field looks down on earlier notions of progress and superior insight while ultimately asserting its own.

But isn't something being missed here? Visitors were left dumbstruck by the fair. Yes, nature could be harnessed to human purposes, but look: a shawl made from tree bark! Rotating magnets creating electricity! And Western superiority? Sure, but look at how various and complex the world is! See how people live in China or Egypt or Germany! Perhaps a quarter of the nation's population made its way to Chicago in six months, returning home transformed.

The fair also presented almost 6,000 lectures that reached more than 700,000 listeners. In a "[World's Congress of Religions](#)," more than 4,000 representatives of the world's faiths gathered for almost two months of papers and conversations. This is not condescension; it is expansion. Was any other culture as open to such explorations?

Why is it so difficult to see things whole? The most compelling history of the fair may be Erik Larson's "[The Devil in the White City](#)," which succeeds in incorporating both shadow and light. So while we may agree with the Field's attention to the fair's cultural condescension, while we may accommodate ourselves to aspects of its multiculturalism, the screw deserves another turn: for all the flaws and failings, there were wonders and possibilities on display. Such opposing strains run together in museums — as in fairs.

"Opening the Vaults: Wonders of the 1893 World's Fair" continues through Sept. 7, 2014, at the Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago; 312-922-9410, fieldmuseum.org.

Part one: LA and its Owens Valley water

Kevin Roderick, LA Observed

A couple of the chapters in my 2001 book, [The San Fernando Valley: America's Suburb](#), deal with construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and how water from the distant Sierra changed the city and the valley. It holds up, I'm pleased to say. I adapted the section into a two-part piece for this week's centenary of the water arriving, with new photos mostly from LA Observed and some of my favorite historical images. This is part one.

[The long shadow of William Mulholland](#)

His L.A. Aqueduct changed the city — and water politics — forever.

William Kahrl, Los Angeles Times

One hundred years after its opening, the Los Angeles Aqueduct continues to cast a long shadow over the rough and tumble of California water policy. The arrival of water from the Owens Valley made the modern city possible. But it also reshaped Los Angeles to suit its capabilities and changed water politics forever.

[Hijacking of Owens Valley water not something to celebrate](#) [Santa Clarita Valley News](#)

The 100-mile journey that came through the Santa Clarita Valley this week is commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Owens Valley water into the San Fernando Valley.

from visitrapidcitycom

Mount Rushmore Facts, Figures and Stories

- On average, [Mount Rushmore](#) hosts nearly three million visitors a year.
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- It took 14 years and 400 men to carve the mountain. Despite harsh and dangerous conditions, no one died during the project.
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- Mount Rushmore cost nearly one million dollars and was mostly carved during the Great Depression.
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- Over 90% of Mount Rushmore was carved using dynamite. The blasts removed approximately 450,000 tons of rock. Details were finished with jackhammers and hand chisels.
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- The [faces of Mount Rushmore](#) are 60 feet high. That's the same size as a six-story building.
-
- [Washington's](#) nose is approximately 21 feet long. The rest of the faces have noses that measure about 20 feet.
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- The eyes of each president are 11 feet wide, and their mouths are approximately 18 feet wide.
-
- On August 10, 1927, [President Calvin Coolidge](#) officially dedicated Mount Rushmore. While a ceremonial drilling took place, carving wouldn't start until October 4, 1927.
-
- [Thomas Jefferson's](#) face on Mount Rushmore was originally started on the opposite side of [George Washington](#), but 18 months into the carving, they realized the granite was too weak. His face was dynamited off and carved on the other side.
-
- For the dedication of George Washington's face, a group of Rapid City women sewed a 39ft by 67ft American flag. The flag was later used to dedicate all of the presidents on Mount Rushmore.
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- Behind the sculpture of [Abraham Lincoln](#), Gutzon Borglum began blasting a Hall of Records. He envisioned the hall to be a grand room that would house all of our nation's founding documents and charters—like the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.
-
- Local legend suggests the first coffee break started during the carving of Mount Rushmore. One cold morning, the carvers were huddling on top of the mountain, warming themselves with hot coffee, when Sculptor Gutzon Borglum busted in on the gathering. He later instructed the foreman to have donuts and coffee ready for him and the carvers the next morning at 10:00 a.m. sharp.
-
- In 1884, while visiting the [Black Hills](#), New York attorney Charles Rushmore asked his guide about the name of a certain mountain. The guide jokingly replied, “It hasn't got one...so we'll call the thing Rushmore.” That mountain was officially recognized as Mount Rushmore during the carving 40 years later.
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- The mountain goats that live at Mount Rushmore are not native to the area or to South Dakota. In 1923, the government of Canada gave six Rocky Mountain goats to Custer State Park. The high-climbers escaped from their pen and headed north to take up residence at Mount Rushmore. The goats can often be seen wandering around the memorial in the early mornings and evenings when there are fewer visitors.
-
- To turn the dream of Mount Rushmore into reality, sculptor Gutzon Borglum and U.S. Senator Peter Norbeck had to get creative to secure federal funding. They invited [President Calvin Coolidge](#) to come to [Custer State Park](#) for a vacation so they could convince him to fund the carving of Mount Rushmore. To keep the president in the state, workers stocked the stream outside his room every night with thousands of trout. The president found the fishing so good, he decided to extend his stay for two months— just long enough to convince him to fund the carving of Mount Rushmore.
-
- The men who carved Mount Rushmore were mostly miners who had come to the Black Hills in search of gold—they knew little about carving a mountain, let alone creating a giant work of art. While the money was considered good at \$8 a day, the project often ran out of money, causing the men to be furloughed or laid off. But to their credit, when the mountain would start up again, the men would quit their jobs and come back to work on Mount Rushmore.
-
- Mount Rushmore sponsored a baseball team that played other regional teams. Gutzon Borglum and his son Lincoln were so competitive that they would hire workers just because they could play baseball. A majority of the new hires could swing a bat but had no idea how to use the jackhammers or dynamite used to carve the mountain.

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[www.mobridgetribune.com](http://www.mobridgetribune.com),

Originally known to the Lakota Sioux as Six Grandfathers, the mountain was renamed after Charles E. Rushmore, a prominent New York lawyer, during an expedition in 1885. It was named



Mount Rushmore during a prospecting expedition by Rushmore, David Swanzey (husband of Carrie Ingalls), and Bill Chalis.

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<http://books.google.com/books?id=aWsP1Jw0POcC&pg=PA132&lpg=PA132&dq=%22charles+rushmore%22%3Dny+atty&source=bl&ots=6cg8bG2AeC&sig=6HBRXJjVS123o16jh4EkXYvQizQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=fBx4Uv3TIMfW2QWKz4HIBA&ved=0CGIQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22charles%20rushmore%22%3Dny%20atty&f=false>

Coast Guard Proposes to Transport Radioactive Fracking Wastewater by Barge

Emily DeMarco, PublicSource

Excerpt: "The U.S. Coast Guard, which regulates the country's waterways, will allow shale gas companies to ship fracking wastewater on the nation's rivers and lakes under a proposed policy published Wednesday." [READ MORE](#)

[Kansas and Army Corps Revive Study to Ship Water from Missouri River to Ogallala Aquifer](#)

In response to rising concern about diminishing water supplies and the security of grain production in Kansas, state officials and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have agreed to re-evaluate a seminal 1982 federal water supply study that proposed transporting billions of gallons of water annually from the Missouri River to farms across much of the nation's largest wheat-growing state. But will this cause conflict with neighboring states that also use the river?

This week, Circle of Blue reports how [the new analysis, to be started this year and completed in 2015, will reassess the Kansas Aqueduct, one of four projects that were evaluated 31 years ago](#)

TRIBAL CASINOS' REVENUE GREW DURING RECESSION

HARTFORD, Conn. — Even as the economy emerged from the deepest recession in decades, Indian casinos increased revenue, according to a recent report.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz18978824>

Nevadan nominated to head BLM *By STEVE TETREAULT STEPHENS WASHINGTON BUREAU*

WASHINGTON — Neil Kornze, a Nevadan raised in Elko, was nominated by President Barack Obama on Thursday to become director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Kornze, 35, has been with the BLM since January 2011, and most recently was principal deputy director.

Previously he worked for eight years on the staff of Sen. Harry Reid, starting as a correspondent and eventually rising to become the Nevada Democrat's senior policy adviser on public lands.

At the BLM, Kornze has been associated with the expansion of renewable energy development on the public land.

If confirmed by the Senate, Kornze would become the second consecutive BLM leader with a Nevada tie. Former Nevada BLM Director Bob Abbey headed the national office from August 2009 until he retired in May 2012. Acting officials have led in the interim.

The BLM, the government's largest land agency, oversees activities on 247 million acres of federal property, mostly located in 12 Western states.

In Nevada it controls 48 million acres, about 67 percent of the state, through policies on mining, recreation, grazing and energy development that impact a substantial part of the economy.

"For more than a decade, Neil has been a key player in many of the nation's major natural resource policy issues and has a reputation for being creative and results-oriented," Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said.

Contact Stephens Washington Bureau Chief Steve Tetreault at stetreault@stephensmedia.com or 202-783-1760. Follow him on Twitter @STetreaultDC.

The BLM is accepting public comments on the sage grouse plans through Jan. 29.

EDITORIAL: ENVIRONMENTALISTS USE SAGE GROUSE AS PAWN

Pity the poor sage grouse. The bird can't fly, so the creature amounts to fast food for predators such as ravens and coyotes, and it can't outrun raging wildfires. The more the sage grouse population declines across Nevada (the government's contributions to those declines notwithstanding), the greater the chance it will be listed as a threatened or endangered species.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz18978825>

[Life of Russell Means to be honored in Denver](#) » [peoplesworld](#) [peoplesworld.org](#)

[The life of one of Native America's greatest heroes, Lakota warrior Russell Means, will be celebrated this week with a days' long tribute in Denver, Colorado. On Nov. 7-10, Russell's family, friends and supporters will host "Mitakuye Oyasin \(we are all related\) - Celebrating the Life and Legacy of R...](#)

[Photos taken around the world of some of the last forms of tribal life...](#)

[hemetapicture.com](#)

[Click to see the picture and write a comment...](#)

[Cattlemen worried over EPA's proposed water rule](#)

Tim Hearden, Capital Public Radio

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association fears the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is trying to bypass Congress in establishing a rule redefining "waters of the United States" in the Clean Water Act. The NCBA believes the rule could eventually force farmers and ranchers to get permits for agricultural activities.

In today's selection -- in middle of the first millennium A.D., the

language spoken in the British Isles was the ancestor of what we now refer to as Celtic. Then conquering tribes from Holland and Germany arrived, pushing the Celts to the edges of the lands and bringing with them the language that still forms the core of modern English with the stirring, simple words later used by Winston Churchill and Neil Armstrong:

"The English language arrived in England, it has been said, on the point of a sword -- and it arrived twice. Its first

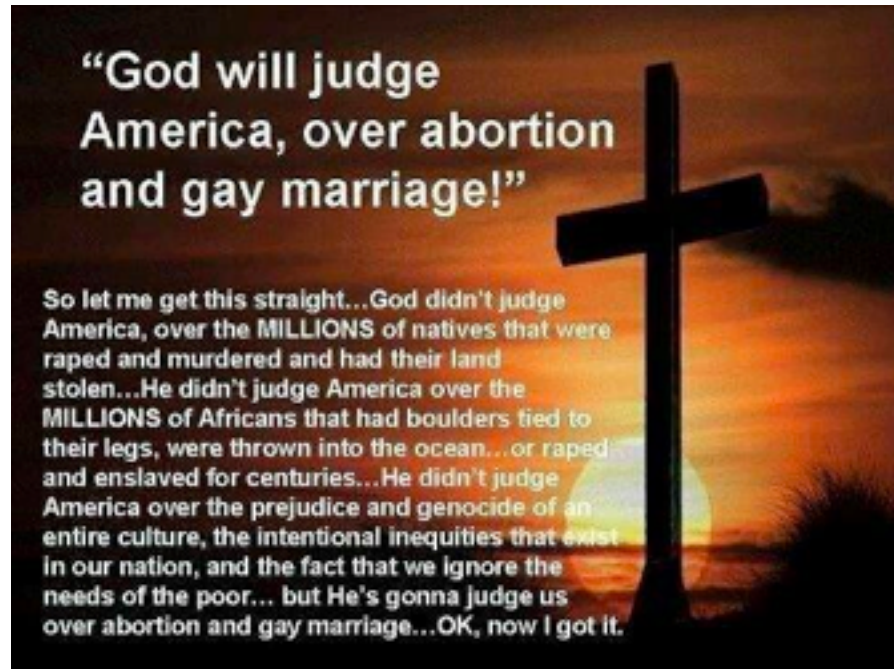
invasion was with the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and other tribes of northern Holland and Germany who crossed the North Sea in the years after 450 to fill the vacuum left by the departing Romans. They were robust and determined aggressors --

'warriors eager for fame,' according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 'proud war-smiths' who were

relatives of the same German 'barbarians' who had headed south to get involved in both sides of the battles over Rome (many Germans fought as mercenaries on the side of Rome). They experienced little difficulty in assimilating the friendly British and they drove those who were recalcitrant back into Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland -- the western crescent of windswept moors and mountains which has been called the Celtic fringe.

Between 450 and 600 the Anglo-Saxons took over most of the area which corresponds to modern England, and they referred to the dispossessed Britons as wealisc, meaning 'foreign' -- from which we get the word Welsh.

"To the dispossessed Celts, the Germanic invaders were all Saxons -- from which comes the Scottish word of abuse Sassenach. But many of the new arrivals started to classify themselves as Angles. Bede took up the word, describing them as gens Anglorum, and their language became known as Englisc (Angle-ish) -- a tongue that was spoken to a rhythm and contained many words which we can recognise today without understanding a single thing. They organised themselves into a collection of small kingdoms, from Northumbria in the north, down through Mercia, which occupied roughly the area of the modern Midlands, while the south of the country was split between East Anglia, Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Wessex (the kingdoms of the East Saxons, South Saxons, and West Saxons).



"Computer analysis of the English language as spoken today shows that the hundred most frequently used words are all of Anglo-Saxon origin: the, is, you -- the basic building blocks. When Winston Churchill wanted to rally the nation in 1940, it was to Anglo-Saxon that he turned: 'We shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on the landing grounds; we shall fight in the fields and the streets; we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.' All these stirring words came from Old English as spoken in the year 1000, with the exception of the last one, surrender, a French im-port that came with the Normans in 1066 -- and when man set foot on the moon in 1969, the first human words spoken had similar echoes: 'One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.' Each of Neil Armstrong's famous words was part of Old English by the year 1000."

The Year 1000: What Life Was Like at the Turn of the First Millennium, An Englishman's World by Robert Lacey by Back Bay Books

Date: Copyright 1999 by Robert Lacey and Danny Danziger Pages: 28-30
