

Journal #3019

from sdc

1.3.14

Wovoka in the News

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Bits of wisdom

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Ida Charles

PAIUTE PROPHET WOVOKA PREACHED ABOUT PEACE

Americans today remember the Paiute holy man Wovoka, the most famous Nevada Indian, for all the wrong reasons.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz19576732>

[WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE.](#)

TWO JOBS AVAILABLE THAT CLOSE ON JAN 8,

Calendar (ways to mark up that fresh, blank slate!)

Registration open for March 23 - 5th Annual NABI "Chasing the Sun 7K/5K & Health Fair" sponsored by Ak-Chin Indian Community, Nike N7, **NATIVE HEALTH** and AAIP. Registration opens September 5. To register click [here](#).

FEBRUARY

February 1 - 2nd Annual Youth Leadership Day. Free event for Native High School Youth and Adults. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Arizona State University, Memorial Union, 2nd Floor. For information contact LorenAshley at (602) 264-6768, Phoenix Indian Center.

February 2 - Community Partnership Meetings, CPS Community Partnerships. Networking. Free. 4635 S. Central Avenue, Phoenix 85040. Noon-1:00 p.m. For information call Debra at (602) 771-0640.

[Mewuk-Style Coiled Basketry Quick View](#)

18 and up; 12 participants

Sunday, February 2, 2014, Sunday, February 9, 2014, and Sunday, February 16, 2014, from 10:00am to 4:00pm Coyote Hills Visitor Center

Indian Housing Plan/Annual Performance Report (HUD/ONAP) Feb. 4-5 Albuquerque, NM
FREE interactive 2-day training. Grantees receiving funds under HUD's Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program are responsible for meeting program requirements including submission of Indian Housing Plans (IHPs) and Annual Performance Reports (APRs). This course will

assist grant recipients in understanding the important IHP/APR components, deadlines and other requirements. For more info., visit <http://registration.firstpic.org> or call 1-202-393-6400.

February 6-7 - 15th Annual American Indian Studies Association Conference. Theme: Activism, Continuity, Resistance, Obligation. Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. For information email Elizabeth.

February 7 - CPS Community Partnership Meeting. For information contact Debra at (602) 771-0640 or email her.

February 9-10 - 2014 Arizona Indian Education Association Youth Conference, University of Arizona, Tucson. A college and career readiness conference for 7-12th grade American Indian Students. For additional conference information email Theresa. \$100.00 registration fee. For more information check the website.

February 20 - La Fiesta de Los Vaqueros, Tucson Rodeo Parade. For information check the website.

February 20-21 - Statewide Arizona American Indian Health Forum III, Blue Water Resort & Casino, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona. Conference limited to 150 participants. Early registration - \$20.00. For information click here. For questions contact Lydia, Arizona Advisory Council on Indian Health Care at (602) 374-2575 or email her.

Ohlone Village Site Open House Quick View Sunday, **February 23, 2014** from 1pm to 4pm
This is a drop-in course. No registration required. Coyote Hills Ohlone Village Site

MARCH

Construction Management/ Contract Administration (HUD/ONAP) March 4-5 Phoenix, FREE. This important and popular 2-day course will cover basics of managing construction projects and contract administration including Bid Process and Awards, Special Procurements, Project Management and Contract Administration and much more. For more info., visit www.firstpic.org or call Sara Fiala at 202.393.6400.

March 8 - 23rd Annual Celebrate the Young Child Conference, Glendale Civic Center, Glendale, Arizona.

March 16-19 - 13th Native Women and Men's Wellness Conference, Town & Country, San Diego. American Indian Institute. Click here for information.

7th Annual American Indian/Alaska Native Education Summit on March 17-18, 2014, at the University of Reno, Reno, Nevada

"Building a Foundation for Success"

The Education Summit provides a venue to discuss student academic achievement for American Indian students. This year we will discuss strategies to build a strong foundation for success at an early age. Our desired outcome is to come together to reclaim our students by charting a course for success at each level of education!

Registration information for events can be found at: <http://indianeducationsummit2014.eventbrite.com>

March 23 - 5th Annual NABI "Chasing the Sun 7K/5K & Health Fair" sponsored by Ak-Chin Indian Community, Nike N7, NATIVE HEALTH and AAIP. Registration opens September 5. To register click [here](#).

March 25-27 - National Johnson O-Malley Conference, Denver. Doubletree Hotel Denver. For information call (307) 332-2027 or check the [website](#).

APRIL

[MW2014: Museums and the Web USA | April 2-5, 2014 | Baltimore, MD, USA](#)

April 4 - SIRC 12th Annual Research Conference: People on the Move: Journeys of Resilience towards Health Equity. Presented by ASU Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center. Sheraton Phoenix Downtown Hotel, Phoenix. For information click [here](#).

April 5 - HopeFest - Presented by CityServe Arizona. Free medical, dental, vision, food, housing, haircuts, clothing, personal care products and more. For more information email Terrilyn.

April 10-12 - Association of American Indian Physicians and The Four Corners Alliance Pre-Admission Workshop. University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, UT. For AI/ An undergraduate and graduate students interested in pursuing a career in the allied health or medicine fields. Scholarships for airfare, lodging and meals are available. For information contact Gary at (405) 946-7072, email [him](#) or check the [website](#).

April 19-20 - Inaugural PHX3on3 Tournament - Downtown Phoenix. 70 hoops in downtown Phoenix. Tournament will feature divisions for all ages, a Fan Fest and many family activities. Registration opens January 1. For information click [here](#).

April 28-29 - College Board's Native American Student Advocacy Institute Conference, University of New Mexico.

MAY

May 4 - RECHARGE - One Day conference for Arizona Native Youth (Grades 7-10) to promote college readiness. Arizona State University. Registration opens February 2014. For information call Annabell at (480) 727-8325.

JUNE

June 2-July 3 - American Indian Language Development Institute. Language, Landscape, and Lifeways. For information call Alyce at (520) 621-068.

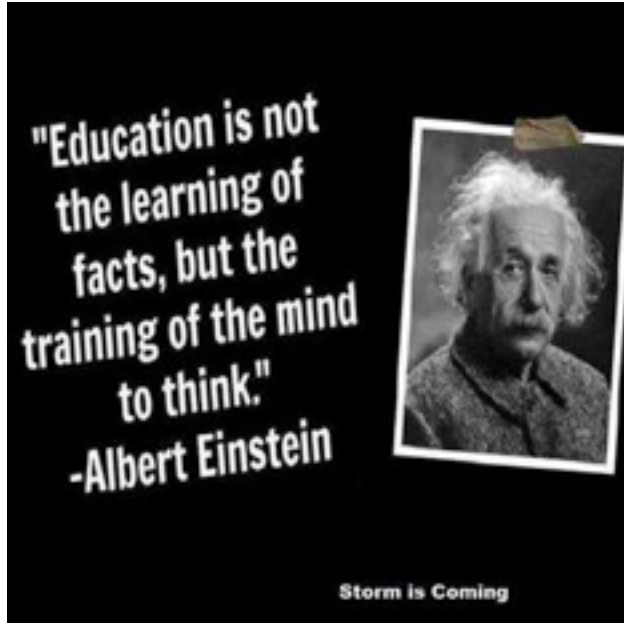
Analysis of the President's Budget : Congressional Budget Office

URL: <http://www.cbo.gov/topics/taxes/analysis-of-the-presidents-budget>

Selected Congressional Budget Office analyses and estimates of the budgetary impact of the proposals in the President's budget.

Coverage: 1976 to present

In today's selection -- one of the surprising characteristics of our



species is the power that music holds over us. It is often the case that a song can influence our emotional state and day-to-day lives more than the information we glean from articles and books. In Western societies we have lost the sense of the central position that music once occupied in communal life, it is still central in most parts of the world today -- and there is no culture anywhere in the world that does not have music, and in which people do not join together to sing or dance.

In fact, some scientists reference what they view as an actual binding of nervous systems in communal music activities -- and view music as a critical instrument of social cohesion in society even if it is a neglected instrument in Western societies.

And though it is controversial, it should not be surprising that some scientists believe that in the evolutionary development of humans, music came before language and was a path to the development of language:

"There are significant similarities between music and language, suggesting at least a common origin. For example, many subtle aspects of language are mediated by regions of the right hemisphere which also mediate the performance and experience of music.

Furthermore these right hemisphere regions are the homologues of areas in the left hemisphere that are involved with language production and

comprehension -- they are in the 'same' position on the other side of the brain. ...

"When it comes to understanding the origins of language, however, there is less agreement, and speculation has followed one of three paths. There are those who believe that music is a useless spin-off, or epiphenomenon, of the development of language; there are those, on the contrary, who believe that language itself developed out of musical communication (a kind of singing); and finally there are those who hold that music and language developed independently but alongside one another, out of a common ancestor, which has been dubbed 'musilanguage'. ...

"The evidence of the fossil record is, as I say, that the control of voice and respiration needed for singing apparently came into being long before they would ever have been required by language. But is there any reason, apart from this, why we should adopt the view that music came first?

"There are, if nothing else, some indications on the matter. In the first place, the 'syntax' of music is simpler, less highly evolved, than that of language, suggesting an earlier origin. More importantly, observation of the development of language in children confirms that the musical aspects of language do indeed come first.

Intonation, phrasing and rhythm develop first; syntax and vocabulary come only later. Newborns are already sensitive to the rhythms of language; they prefer 'infant-directed speech' -- otherwise known as 'baby talk' -- which emphasizes what is called prosody, the music of speech. In response to this, mothers expand the pitch excursions, broaden the repertoire and raise the overall pitch of their speech, as well as slowing the tempo and emphasising its rhythm, as soon as their child is born. Newborn infants can distinguish the timbre and intonation of their mother's voice, and prefer it to any other; and can distinguish the unique intonation of their 'mother' tongue, which again they prefer to others. ...

"Ultimately music is the communication of emotion, the most fundamental form of communication, which in phylogeny, as well as ontogeny, came and comes first. Neurological research strongly supports the assumption that 'our love of music reflects the ancestral ability of our mammalian brain to transmit and receive basic emotional sounds: the prosody and rhythmic motion that emerge intuitively from entrainment of the body in emotional expression. ... Presumably such 'mechanisms' were highly important for group survival. They were also likely to have deep roots: 'the deeply emotional stirrings generated by music: writes the influential anthropologist Robin Dunbar, 'suggest to me that music has very ancient origins, long predating the evolution of language.'

"This conclusion has not been universally welcomed. There are a number of reasons, but one stands out, at least as far as concerns geneticists. Developments must demonstrate evolutionary advantage. Language, it is reasoned, gives a huge advantage in the power it confers to its possessor: but what has music to do with power -- what advantage can it yield? It doesn't apparently put you in a position to deliver a knockout blow to the opposition, and doesn't look like a way of pushing your genes. So music has been seen as a pointless 'exaptation' of language: that is to say, an adaptation of a skill, originally developed for its competitive advantage in one area, to a quite different purpose. ... Steven Pinker certainly sees it as [as an irrelevant spin-off], and even suggests that music is as meaningless and self-indulgent as pornography or a taste for fatty food." ...

"That we could use non-verbal means, such as music, to communicate is, in any case, hardly surprising. The shock comes partly from the way we in the West now view music: we have lost the sense of the central position that music once occupied in communal life, and still does in most parts of the world today. Despite the fact that there is no culture anywhere in the world that does not have music, and in which people do not join together to sing or dance, we have relegated music to the sidelines of life. We might think of music as an individualistic, even solitary experience, but that is rare in the history of the world. In more traditionally structured societies, performance of music plays both an integral, and an integrative, role not only in celebration, religious festivals, and other rituals, but also in daily work and recreation; and it is above all a shared performance, not just something we listen to passively. It has a vital way of binding people together, helping them to be aware of shared humanity, shared feelings and experiences, and actively drawing them together. In our world, competition and specialisation have made music something compartmentalised, somewhere away from life's core. So Oliver Sacks writes: 'This primal role of music is to some extent lost today, when we have a special class of composers and performers, and the rest of us are often reduced to passive listening. One has to go to a concert, or a church, or a music festival, to recapture the collective excitement and bonding of music. In such a situation, there seems to be an actual binding of nervous systems.'

"But if it should turn out that music leads to language, rather than language to music, it helps us understand for the first time the otherwise baffling historical fact that poetry evolved before prose. Prose was at first known as *pezos logos*, literally 'pedestrian, or walking, logos', as opposed to the usual dancing logos of poetry. In fact early poetry was sung: so the evolution of literary skill progresses, if that is the correct word, from right-hemisphere music (words that are sung), to right-hemisphere language (the metaphorical

language of poetry), to left hemisphere language (the referential language of prose)."

The Master and His Emissary: The Divided Brain and the Making of the Western World by Iain McGilchrist by Yale University Press
Paperback Date: Copyright 2009 by Iain McGilchrist Pages: 102-105

"The smarter a man is the more he needs God to protect him from thinking he knows everything."
-- George Webb, PIMA

Twelve times the trees have dropped their leaves an yet we have received no land.
CHIEF COBB, CHOCTAW 1843

They brought their accursed fire-water to our village making wolves of our warriors , , , and when we protested and destroyed their bad spirits, they came in multitudes on horse back . .
BLACK HAWK, SAC 1700'S

"Sometimes dreams are wiser then waking." -- Black Elk (Hehaka Sapa), OGLALA

"Someone must speak for them. I do not see a delegation for the four footed. I see no seat for eagles. We forget and we consider ourselves superior, but we are after all a mere part of the Creation."
-- Oren Lyons, ONONDAGA

No person among us desires any other reward for performing a brave and worthy action, but the consciousness of having served his nation!
-THAYENDANEGBEA,
(JOSEPH BRANT), MOHAWK, 1741-1807

"People say that crisis changes people and turns ordinary people into wiser or more responsible ones."
-- Wilma Mankiller, CHEROKEE



America's Worst Nuclear Meltdown (Not Three Mile Island) With Erin Brockovich

Thursday, 02 January 2014 11:23 By [Shad Engkilterra](#), [EnviroNews](#) | News Analysis

The infamous accident at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island power facility is typically the first meltdown that comes to mind when people think about nuclear disasters in America. While CNN has reported that it was the worst nuclear meltdown ever in the United States, they are wrong.

The under-reported nuclear meltdown at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory in the late 1950s was far worse, and in fact, it is the worst nuclear disaster in United States history.

The Santa Susana Field Laboratory is located a scant couple of miles from the city of Simi Valley and only about 30 miles from greater Los Angeles. The site was used by Rocketdyne for jet fuel testing and by the Atomic Energy Commission for nuclear power experiments.

The Sodium Reactor Experiment was designed to prove that nuclear power could be used to generate commercial power. Sodium, which explodes on contact with water, was used to cool the reactor. On July 12, 1959 that experiment went horribly wrong, and there was no one around to report on it.

For 14 days, radioactive material was vented into the open air. There is no record as to exactly how much or what kind, though there are sources that say it was immeasurable because the measuring equipment that was available at the time did not have the ability to read emissions that high. What is known, is that deadly plutonium and strontium were indeed released during the episode.

This experiment took place before the widespread adoption of containment domes for nuclear power plants, and thus the radioactive material fell out unrestrained, to wherever the winds and air currents carried it. Some experts claim, based on a five-year study, that the amount of radiation released over the San Fernando Valley was 459 times that which was released at Three Mile Island.

The U.S. Department of Energy and Boeing, the current owner of the land, both play down the incident, with the DOE claiming not to know how much, if any, radiation was released, while Boeing claims a lack of elevated incidents of cancer in the employees that work in the area.

A study released by the UCLA School of Public Health in 2006 refutes those claims, and demonstrates that those who were exposed to radiation had more occurrences of key [cancers](#) than did those workers who experienced less exposure to the radiation.

Boeing has done its best to hamper the study by not providing their data about the prevailing wind currents at the time of the radioactive venting.

To this day, the site has yet to be cleaned up of the various contaminants, and the State of California has resisted allowing the Environmental Protection Agency to designate it as a Superfund site.

Today, the land is also contaminated with at least 500,000 gallons of [trichloroethylene](#) (TCE), in addition to a massive cocktail of radionuclides that includes plutonium and strontium according to the EPA.

California did pass Senate Bill 990 that requires the site be cleaned up to meet agriculture and residential requirements, and this cleanup is supposed to be [completed](#) by 2017. However, with various parties dragging their feet and complaining about the bill being too strict, it may take many years longer for the site to meet those requirements.

One of the biggest questions that remains is: ‘Who would actually want to live on a place, or eat food grown in a place carrying the chemical and radiation history of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory?’

Other U.S. Nuclear Meltdowns

Unfortunately, Three Mile Island and the meltdown at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory are not the only nuclear meltdowns that have occurred on US soil since the dawn of the nuclear age.

The Borax-I was a deliberate meltdown in 1954 at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) that produced an explosion audible from at least a half mile away.

On Nov. 29, 1955, the EBR-I, also located at the INL, suffered a meltdown due to “operator error” during a coolant flow test.

On Jan. 3, 1961, the Army’s Stationary Low-Power Reactor No. 1 experienced an explosive meltdown that killed three military personnel. This prototype reactor, meant to provide electricity and heat in places like the Arctic, was built at the INL. According to one account, not all of the men died immediately.

The SNAP8ER at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory was allowed to run for about a year between 1964 and 1965 while in a compromised state, which resulted in approximately 80 percent of its fuel being damaged.

In 1966, the FERMI 1 reactor suffered a meltdown that resulted in a manual shutdown. Two of the fuel rods had melted, and according to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, no radiation escape the containment area.

The SNAP8DR at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory suffered a fate that was about the same as the SNAP8ER. When it was shutdown in 1969, about 30 percent of its fuel was found to be damaged.

It should also be noted that the above list contains only those nuclear accidents that were considered meltdowns. There are still people in Utah today that are suffering ill effects from being downwind of the nuclear tests conducted in Nevada — some that went ‘right’ and some that went terribly wrong.

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[Shad Engkilterra](#)

[Shad Engkilterra is a contributor to *EnviroNews*.](#)

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[Folsom Lake's decline exposes Gold Rush history](#) Ed Fletcher, [The Sacramento Bee](#)

Never mind that there are no signage, docents or information pamphlets, Sacramento-area residents by the dozens took advantage of a warm New Year's Eve afternoon to tour the Mormon Island Museum.

[The Law That Saved the Bald Eagle](#)

Robert B. Semple, Jr., [The New York Times](#) (Editorial)

In this season of birthdays and holidays, on Saturday the environmental community rightly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the passage of one of the most ambitious of the Nixon era's landmark environmental statutes: the Endangered Species Act.

http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=gXDMoiEkyuQ&vq=medi

*****m

Water grab fails court test By [Dennis Myers](#) dennism@newsreview.com

This article was published on [12.26.13](#).

In scathing language, a state court judge has overturned the state water engineer's approval of the planned transfer of water in eastern Nevada and western Utah to southern Nevada to feed growth.

Judge Robert Estes of the Seventh Judicial Court of Nevada called the decision by State Engineer Jason King to approve the transfer “subjective, unscientific, arbitrary and capricious,” and “not in the public interest.”

To pass muster, the water engineer must recalculate available water to guarantee “the basin will reach equilibrium between discharge and recharge within a reasonable time.” Estes also said King must include the impact on Utah territory in his calculations.

The judge seemed to think King's approval decision was uncooked and that he had become too cozy with the Southern Nevada Water Authority, writing that the water engineer had effectively “relinquished his responsibilities” to SNWA.

“There are no objective standards to determine when mitigation will be required and implemented,” Estes wrote. “The engineer has listed what mitigation efforts can possibly be made, i.e., stop pumping, modifying pumping, change location of pumps, drill new wells ... but does not cite objective standards of when mitigation is necessary.”

“That is exactly the kind of analysis needed,” the Deseret News—owned by the Mormon Church—editorialized in Salt Lake City. “As Utah officials and environmentalists have been saying for years, the results of such pumping could be disastrous. Utah's deserts contain fragile plant species that keep the soil in place. This allows ranching to thrive while also sustaining wildlife that feed on the plants. Drain water from beneath these plants and they might die, leading to dust storms and destroying the area's economy..”

[Mall of America called ‘racist’ for arresting Native American women before protest | rawstory.com](http://www.rawstory.com)

[Two Native American women say that they were arrested at the Mall of America in Minnesota on New Year’s Day for attempting to have a traditional cultural celebration that the officials interpreted as a protest.](#)

[New York City to Use Food Waste to Heat Homes](#) triplepundit.com

[New York City will reduce the amount of food waste sent to landfills by converting it into energy.](#)

Anthony Wasson Sr. February 17, 1953 - December 24, 2013

Tony passed away at home with his loved ones by his side. He went to be with his son AJ, parents Hilda O'Neil and Buddy Wasson, his sister Dee Dee and his brother Matt.

Tony went to Stewart Indian School then attended [trade school](#) in [California](#) for [Auto Body Repair](#). He worked in various Body Shops in Reno, Incline Village and Roseville.

We will miss and love you forever - your wife Mona, children - G.G., Ken, Spens and Art, grandkids - AJ, Krista, Arin, Joy Joy, Jae, Zae, Tilly, Rosie, and new grand baby.

Funeral services will Monday, January 6, 2014 at 11:00 am at Ross, Burke and Knobel Mortuary, 2155 Kietzke Lane, Reno, NV. A Viewing will be from 9:00 am to 11:00 am at the funeral home. Burial will follow service at the Wadsworth Cemetery. - See more at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/rgj/obituary.aspx?n=anthony-wasson&pid=168845754&fhid=15280#sthash.8rj9ozXd.dpuf>

[Judy Charles](#) Good Morning!! Just wanted to give Everyone a Update of what's our Plans are for **Ida Charles**, Jake, Guzman, we are having Funeral Services at the Moapa Bldg at 3pm Nevada time and Sing will be later that Evening, sorry we didn't get Flyers out so if you could repost this and spread the word We would greatly Appreciate it, the Charles, Jake & Guzman Familie