

Journal #3035

from sdc

1.27.14

Professional development on actively engaging parents in their children's education

BIA Holds Tribal Court Trial Advocacy Training

Protect Hopi Water: Hopi and the World: Stop Senate Bill 2109

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The Story of Solutions - Story Of Stuff

3-D Printing Moves Closer to the Mainstream

Meet the ancestors - best ever reconstruction of early humans and Neanderthals

The kids are alright: Erin Schrode helps teens go green

Disenrollment leaves Natives 'culturally homeless'

Jobs available

James and Ernie "Bigfoot"

Gabor Maté: Why We're a Culture of Addicts

Every Day is a Good Day: Reflections by Contemporary Indigenous Women

Project 562: Changing The Way We See Native America

How to build a 400sqft solar powered off-grid cabin for 2k/

Interview with visual artist Ben Aleck

**Sorry for late notice;
wasn't rec'd til Friday
pm.....sdc**

We are continuing
our webinar
professional
development series
for educators of
American Indian
students, and
American Indian
Education Centers
and Programs.

On this coming
Monday, January 27,
2014 at 10:00 a.m.,
the Region IX Equity
Assistance Center
will host Ms.
Ronalda Warito-
Tome who will



A Honoring of American Indian Activist Russell Means

Save The Date
January 27, 2014 @ 7 PM
CLASSIC STAGE COMPANY
136 East 13th Street, NYC

"I hope to be remembered as a fighter
and as a patriot who never feared
controversy - and not just for Indians.
When I fight for my people's rights,
when I stand up for our treaties,
when I protest government lies and
illegal seizures and unlawful acts,
I defend all Americans, even the
bigoted and misguided,"
-Russell Means (1939 - 2012)

Tickets available @ russellmeanslegacy.com

provide **professional development on actively engaging parents in their children's education**. Ms. Warito-Tome is a Training Specialist/Advocate with the Education for Parents of Indian Children with Special Needs (EPICS) in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Ms. Warito-Tome is a passionate and committed advocate for children and families.

The next message you will receive will contain the log in and dial up information for connecting to the webinar on Monday. ***Please be prepared to dial in at 9:30 a.m. so that we may start promptly at 10:00 a.m.***

We are looking forward to a great session with Ms. Warito-Tome!

Rose Owens-West, Ph.D., Director, Region IX Equity Assistance Center at WestEd
www.WestEd.org/EAC [300 Lakeside Drive, 25th Floor](http://300LakesideDrive.com) [Oakland, CA 94612](http://OaklandCA94612.com)
510.302.4246 phone 510.302.4242 fax

Another late notice:

[BIA Holds Tribal Court Trial Advocacy Training, Albuquerque Jan. 27-30](#)

nativenewsonline.net

[Training will focus on adult sexual assault cases, will include roundtable discussion on Violence Against Women Act.](#)

[Protect Hopi Water: Hopi and the World: Stop Senate Bill 2109](#) avaaz.org

[The Hopi call on all people from around the world to protect the element of water. life itself, for all people, for all life on this planet. We, the Traditional Hopi people as Caretakers of the land are asking you to now come forward in your communities to protect the waters in your area as well as...](#)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 23, 2014
CONTACT Melinda Warner mwarner@ncai.org

ADVISORY: State of Indian Nations – January 30, 2014

WASHINGTON, DC – Each year, the President of the National Congress of American Indians presents the State of Indian Nations address to members of Congress, government officials, tribal leaders and citizens, and the American public. The speech outlines the goals of tribal leaders, the opportunities for success and advancement of Native peoples, and priorities to advance our nation-to-nation relationship with the United States.

NCAI President Brian Cladoosby will deliver the State of Indian Nations live from the Knight Studios at the Newseum in Washington, DC. Immediately following, Senator Jon Tester (D-MT) will provide a Congressional Response. The floor will then be opened up to questions from press, the live audience, and those watching online.

This event is open to press. [RSVP here](#) to secure space in the studio. Contact NCAIpress@ncai.org with questions or to schedule interviews with NCAI principals.

WHAT **2014 State of Indian Nations** **Delivered by President Brian Cladoosby**

WHERE **Knight Studios Newseum** **Washington, DC** ***Use the C Street Entrance**

DATE **Thursday, January 30th**

EVENT SCHEDULE

9:30am –
Doors Open

10:15am –
Doors Close

10:20am –
Invocation

10:30am –
State of Indian
Nations

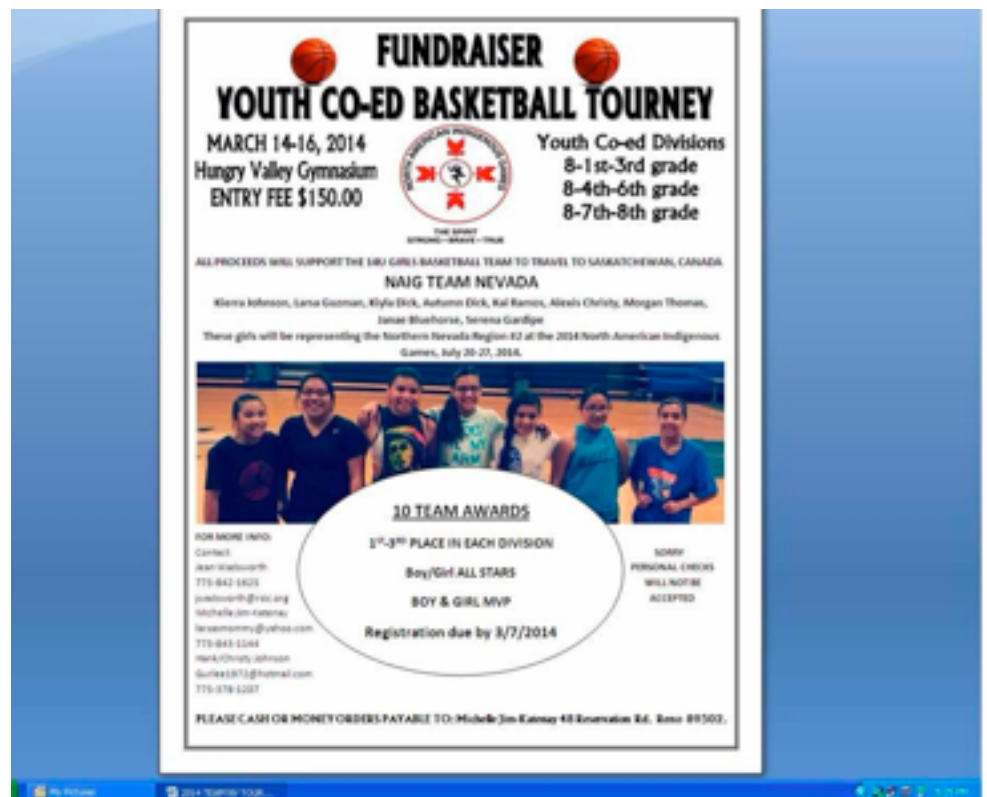
11:00am –
Congressional
Response

11:15am –
Question &
Answer
Session

11:45am –
Closing
Remarks

[PRESS RSVP HERE](#)

For more information
about the State of Indian
Nations, [click here](#).



NEWS RELEASE

PRESS OFFICE

Release Date: January 22, 2014
Contact: Richard Jenkins (916) 735-1500
Release Number: 14-4
Internet Address: <http://www.sba.gov/disaster>

SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans Available to Nevada Small Businesses

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – Small, nonfarm businesses in 17 Nevada counties and neighboring counties of Arizona, California, Idaho and Oregon are now eligible to apply for low-interest federal disaster loans from the U. S. Small Business Administration (SBA). “These loans offset economic losses because of reduced revenues caused by the drought that began September 1, 2013, in the following primary counties,” announced Tanya N. Garfield, Acting Director of SBA’s Disaster Field Operations Center-West.

Primary Nevada counties: Churchill, Clark, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing and Washoe;

Neighboring Nevada counties: Carson City, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lincoln, Storey and White Pine;

Neighboring Arizona county: Mohave;

Neighboring California counties: Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, San Bernardino and Sierra;

Neighboring Idaho county: Owyhee;

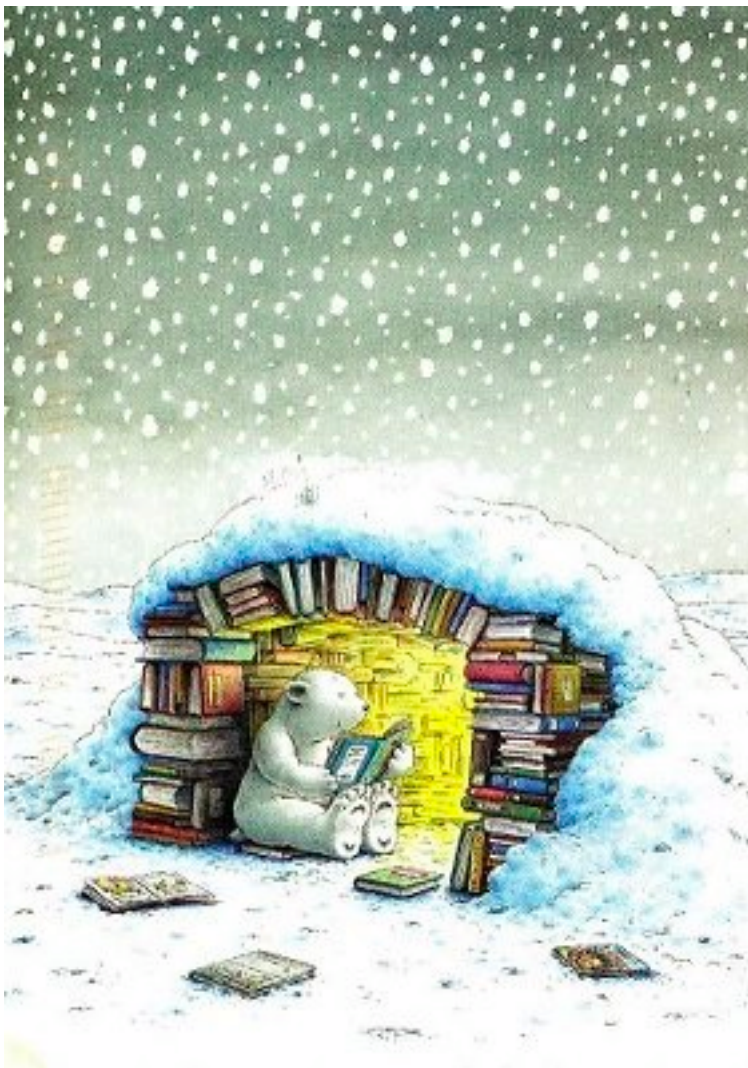
Neighboring Oregon counties: Harney, Lake and Malheur.

“SBA eligibility covers both the economic impacts on businesses dependent on farmers and ranchers that have suffered agricultural production losses caused by the disaster and businesses directly impacted by the disaster,” Garfield said.

Small, nonfarm businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small businesses engaged in aquaculture and most private, nonprofit organizations of any size may qualify for Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs) of up to \$2 million to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses which could have been met had the disaster not occurred.

"Eligibility for these loans is based on the financial impact of the disaster only and not on any actual property damage. These loans have an interest rate of 4% for businesses and 2.875% for private, nonprofit organizations, a maximum term of 30 years, and are available to small businesses and most private, nonprofits without the financial ability to offset the adverse impact without hardship," Garfield said.

By law, SBA makes EIDLs available when the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture designates an agricultural disaster. Secretary Tom Vilsack declared this disaster on January 15, 2014.



Businesses primarily engaged in farming or ranching are not eligible for SBA disaster assistance. Agricultural enterprises should contact the Farm Services Agency (FSA) about the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) assistance made available by the Secretary's declaration. However, in drought disasters nurseries are eligible for SBA disaster assistance.

Applicants may apply online using the Electronic Loan Application (ELA) via SBA's secure Web site at <https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela>.

Disaster loan information and application forms are also available from SBA's Customer Service Center by calling (800) 659-2955 or e-mailing disastercustomerservice@sba.gov. Individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing may call (800) 877-8339. For more information about SBA's disaster assistance programs, visit <http://www.sba.gov/disaster>.

The deadline to apply for these loans is **September 15, 2014**.

SBA Field Operations Center - West, P.O. Box 419004, Sacramento, CA 95841

GRAPHIC: The Federal Budget, Per Person

See a selection of programs in the spending bill (and a couple others), expressed in cost per U.S. resident.

What Happens when Poor People get Cash? An Empirical Study

by Dave in NorthridgeFollow <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2014/01/20/1271174/>

Remarkably important article in Saturday's *New York Times*, by Moises Velasquez-Manoff, "What Happens When the Poor Receive a Stipend?" It tells the story of what happened to the lives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians after they opened a casino in the Great Smoky Mountains in 1997. Admittedly, this is because the casino made a profit, but the lessons learned by scholars from Duke, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and UCLA who studied the Cherokees have significant implications for why Lyndon Johnson was right to enlist government forces to combat poverty.

We are all qualitatively aware that the establishment of Indian casinos, as provided for in the [Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988](#) has been good for the Indian nations that have opened them. But the quantitative information detailing the social consequences of "having been good" and its impact particularly on children have not been widely disseminated, and that puts us at a disadvantage when we try to explain why something like welfare works. Fortunately, the announcement that this casino would be built spurred action among academics:

Jane Costello, an epidemiologist at Duke University Medical School, saw an opportunity. **The tribe elected to distribute a proportion of the profits equally among its 8,000 members. Professor Costello wondered whether the extra money would change psychiatric outcomes among poor Cherokee families.**

When the casino opened, Professor Costello had already been following 1,420 rural children in the area, a quarter of whom were Cherokee, for four years. That gave her a solid baseline measure. Roughly one-fifth of the rural non-Indians in her study lived in poverty, compared with more than half of the Cherokee. **By 2001, when casino profits amounted to \$6,000 per person yearly, the number of Cherokee living below the poverty line had declined by half.**

The impact on psychiatric outcomes? By 2003, she was ready to publish. The psychiatric community was still debating whether poverty caused mental health problems or vice versa, so her results, she said, surprised her. What she found was that

The frequency of behavioral problems declined by 40 percent, nearly reaching the risk of children who had never been poor. Already well-off Cherokee children, on the other hand, showed no improvement. The supplements seemed to benefit the poorest children most dramatically.

She continued following the children, and the next time she published her results, she found something even more startling: the earlier these payments arrived in a child's family, the better the child's mental health as he or she grew up.

So applying money to the problem of native poverty DOES work as far as native children are concerned. But let's see what an actual Cherokee has to say about this:

Vickie L. Bradley, a tribe member and tribal health official, recalls the transition. Before the casino opened and supplements began, employment was often sporadic. Many Cherokee worked “hard and long” during the summer, she told me, and then hunkered down when jobs disappeared in the winter. **The supplements eased the strain of that feast-or-famine existence, she said.**

Some used the money to pay a few months’ worth of bills in advance. Others bought their children clothes for school, or even Christmas presents. Mostly, though, the energy once spent fretting over such things was freed up. That “helps parents be better parents,” she said.

Quod erat demonstrandum, no? More studies confirm this. The UNC at Chapel Hill's [Family Life Project \(run jointly with Penn State\)](#), which quantifies not just income but neighborhood safety and maternal education, among other stressors, as well, have found in 11 years of research that the stressors are cumulative. Further, parents under stress rarely manage high levels of nurturing. Thus, a theme has emerged:

Early-life poverty may harm, in part, by warping and eroding the bonds between children and caregivers that are important for healthy development.

Why would this be important? Researchers at the Washington University Medical School in St. Louis followed a group of preschool children for the next ten years of their life and tracked the stressful events for each child; MRI scans taken in adolescence showed that early life stress and poverty impeded the healthy development of the hippocampus and amygdala, regions in the brain (the article says, and I'm not a scientist) that regulate memory and emotional well-being.

Naturally, these observational studies don't allow us to assume causality, because they don't solve the chicken-or-egg problems that accompany research into these sorts of issues, especially if they have political implications. To mitigate this, Randal Akee, an economist at UCLA, has calculated

the supplements actually save money in the long run. He calculates that 5 to 10 years after age 19, the savings incurred by the Cherokee income supplements surpass the initial costs — the payments to parents while the children were minors. That’s a conservative estimate, he says, based on reduced criminality, a reduced need for psychiatric care and savings gained from not repeating grades.

What do we know now, when we divorce this from the complicated issue of Indian gaming?

Extra money might provide poor children with long-lasting benefits. Admittedly, the Cherokee example might be unique, because the cash supplements came from a business owned by the tribe which had determined how to help its members, and this might avoid incentives not to work. Besides,

about half the casino profits went to infrastructure and social services, including free addiction counseling and improved health care. Ann Bullock, a doctor and medical consultant to the Cherokee tribal government, argues that these factors together — which she calls the exercising of “collective efficacy” — also may have contributed to the improved outcomes. She describes a “sea change” in the collective mood when the tribe began to fund its own projects. A group that was historically disenfranchised began making decisions about its own fate.

Professors Costello and Akee continue to think that cash made the difference, and THAT has social and political implications, because if it DOES, **withholding cash that not only helps poor families but also saves society money isn't exactly rational policy**. It torpedoed the ideas that if you're poor or if you're sick, you did something to make yourself deserve that.

So use this the next time one of your Facebook friends or your congresscritter or the editorial board of your local newspaper brings up the Hoover-era notions that poverty only happens to people who deserve it and that the last thing government should do is to alleviate poverty. Not so, says legitimate research. This also supplements the arguments for Indian gaming with the knowledge that the benefits gaming provides the tribes with are positive for society.

UPDATE: Despite what I said in the last sentence, this diary is supposed to be about the public policy implications of these studies in terms of the value of welfare and cash in alleviating the social problems caused by poverty, not an assessment of the ways in which people in poverty should get the cash.

Originally posted to [Dave in Northridge](#) on Mon Jan 20, 2014 at 12:14 PM PST.

Also republished by [Native American Netroots](#).

[The Story of Solutions - Story Of Stuff](#) storyofstuff.org

In today's selection -- from The Guardian of All Things by Michael S. Malone. Today, much of our thoughts and memories are organized around written words. But before the invention of writing, written words had no place in our thoughts and memories, and the invention of writing profoundly changed the way we think and remember. And different types of writing -- especially the logographic symbols used in the writing of the Far East as opposed to the alphabetic writing of the Middle East and West -- may have influenced the way those different civilizations developed and were organized:

"For most of us today, 5,000 years [after the emergence of writing], written language is so embedded into the operation of our brains that it is difficult to notice just how much our thoughts and our memories are built around printed words. ...

"[Today], much of the world, even the nations of the Far East that officially adhere to their traditional logographic symbols, has developed parallel alphabets using Latin/Phoenician letters even as they teach their children to be bilingual in their

native tongue and the emerging global form of English.

"But 4,000 years ago, this was certainly not the case, and it is interesting to speculate how different types of writing played a distinct role in how we organized our brains, remembered, and even looked out at the world. In other words, when you organize your brain -- and particularly, your memory -- around writing, then the type of writing you use matters a whole bunch.

"For example, alphabetic writing, with the freedom created by its tiny building blocks (phonemes) and flexible grammar, would seem to reinforce individualism, innovation, and a civic form of democracy, but it would also perpetually run the risk of collapsing into chaos. Logographic writing, because of the sheer difficulty of learning it, would seem to reward a more stratified and rigid society, with academic and scribe classes, but it might also feature a much stronger cultural aestheticism (every word being a painting) and naturalism. And the syllabic languages, because they are much easier to learn, would seem to be an advantage for mercantilism and trade and, because they would lead to higher rates of literacy, to greater cultural democracy.

"Obviously, as history reminds us, writing isn't destiny. But there is enough correlation between the traits of these types of writing and the cultures that produced them to suggest this is more than a coincidence -- that there is some causal link between a culture's writing style and the way it sees and remembers the world around it, how it orders its society, and what it values. And while many of these characteristics are fading in light of the global economy, the Internet, and mass communications, enough remains to add to the tensions of the modern world."

The Guardian of All Things: The Epic Story of Human Memory
Author: Michael S. Malone Publisher: St. Martin's Press
Date: Copyright 2012 by Michael S. Malone Pages: 38-40

3-D Printing Moves Closer to the Mainstream **By NICK BILTON**

Yes, 3-D printers are quickly adding the features that could take them past the bleeding edge of tech buyers.

Meet the ancestors - best ever reconstruction of early humans and Neanderthals

[New exhibition at London's Natural History Museum allows visitors to view the most lifelike reconstructions of Neanderthals ever made](#)

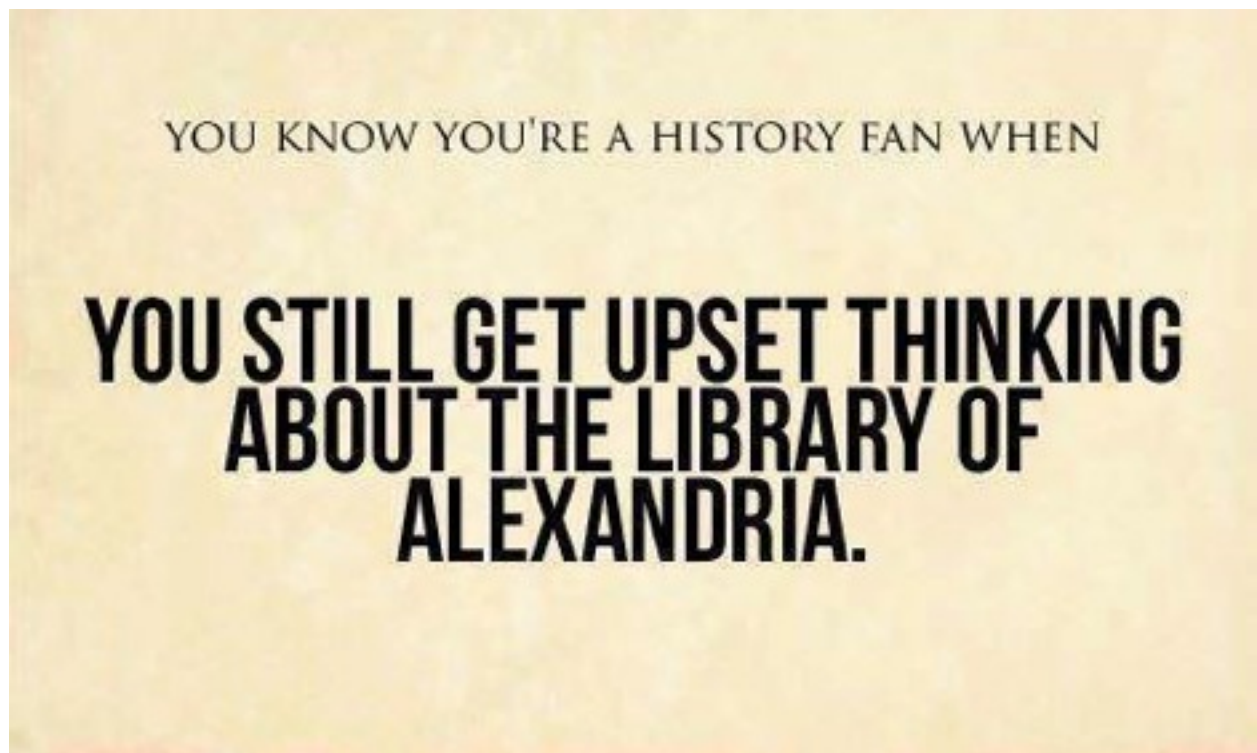
[The kids are alright: Erin Schrode helps teens go green](#)

Teens Turning Green co-founder Erin Schrode found a receptive and curious audience by approaching sustainability in ways teens find palpable.

BY DARBY MINOW SMITH

[Disenrollment leaves Natives 'culturally homeless'](#) news.msn.com

[As tribes gain wealth, a debate over who is "Indian enough" to be a tribal member has led to a rising tide of expulsions.](#)



Jobs available:

[Andrew W. Mellon Project Manager for Digital Initiatives, Hammer Museum, Los Angeles](#)

The UCLA Hammer Museum is seeking a Project Manager for Digital Initiatives to oversee a new online platform that will make our collections, exhibitions, and programs more dynamic and accessible to both scholarly and general audiences. Funded by a 3-year ... [Continue reading](#)
[→comments](#) | [read more](#)

[Director, Information Technology, Museum of Science, Boston](#)

The Information Technology Director will hold a critical role in the Museum of Science as we continue to evolve our back-end business systems and the infrastructure supporting our front-end digital experiences. As the Museum continues to evolve its digital infrastructure ... [Continue reading](#) [→](#) [comments](#) | [read more](#)

[Vice President Technology](#)

Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh seeks a Vice President of Technology to serve as a member of the organization's senior leadership team and provide strategic leadership for technology operations, data/content management, digital delivery channels, and applications support for its four museums—Carnegie ... [Continue reading →](#) [comments](#) | [read more](#)

[Collections Database Associate](#)

Carnegie Museum of Art located in Pittsburgh, PA seeks a full-time collections database associate to manage data related to the provenance and exhibition history of the permanent collection. This position works closely with the collections database administrator to implement and ... [Continue reading →](#)

[James and Ernie "Bigfoot"](#)

[youtube.com](#)

[Live at Dancing Eagle Casino 2013](#)

[Gabor Maté: Why We're a Culture of Addicts](#)

[spiritualityhealth.com](#)

[We're a culture of addicts, says Canadian physician Gabor Maté, whose controversial ideas just might heal us all.](#)

Scholarships.com

[Education After High School](#)

It's a big investment of time, money, and effort, so you should carefully evaluate the school you're considering. Choosing the school you'll attend is one of the most important decisions you need to make. Another is how you're going to pay for your education. To help you and other students, the U.S. Department of Education offers a variety of student financial aid programs, which this publication describes... [More](#)

[Every Day is a Good Day: Reflections by Contemporary Indigenous Women](#)

[amazon.com](#)

["This is a very important book. It could be the most important of this new century if it were to get the mindfulness it deserves."—Gloria Steinem, from the introduction In this rare and intimate glimpse at the resilience and perseverance of Native women, twenty indigenous female leadersR...](#)

[Project 562: Changing The Way We See Native America \(Phase2\)](#)

[www.kickstarter.com](#)

[Project 562 will collect photographic stories from citizens of every Tribe in the U.S., resulting in books, exhibitions and curricula.](#)

<http://www.offgridworld.com/how-to-build-a-400sqft-solar-powered-off-grid-cabin-for-2k/>

[Gabe Lopez Shaw](#)

shared [First American Art's](#)
[photo.](#)]

Hey Fams, check out the
Spring 2014 issue of [First
American Art](#). It features
an interview with visual
artist **Ben Aleck**
conducted by [Melissa
Melero](#) that used one of
my photos. Now available
at Barnes & Noble



www.firstamericanartmagazine.com

Burning the midnight oil. Here's a sneak peak of the new cover. Carla Hemlock's "Tribute to Mohawk Ironworkers" quilt graces the cover.