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The **Shoshone Youth Language Apprenticeship Program** hosted at the University of Utah slated for this summer has posted the applications. Shoshone students who have completed their Sophomore year are eligible to apply. If you are interested or know of anyone who is interested, please encourage them to submit an application. Click on the link below to learn more about the program and download the application. http://shoshoniproject.utah.edu/

News from Nevada Arts Council:

The **FY2015-FY2016 Grant Guidelines** are available <u>HERE</u> and on Grants OnlineTM (GOTM), our online grants management system. All applicants – new and continuing – are strongly encouraged to read the updated Guidelines, and review the agency's grant requirements for the upcoming biennium, submission deadlines and general policies. The Guidelines may be downloaded as a <u>PDF</u> or viewed online. If you require a print version, please <u>Email</u> and request one today! Grant deadlines are posted on the <u>NAC Calendar</u>.

One Is Silver, the Other Is Gold: Celebrating 25 Years of Nevada Folklife Apprenticeships will start touring the state in January 2014 as part of the NTI-Traveling Exhibition Program. The exhibit features the work of 22 artists from the Folklife Apprenticeship Program. These artists represent a range of tribal, ethnic, cultural, and occupational groups found throughout Nevada's rural and urban communities. All contribute to the vibrant face and culture of Nevada today. The Folklife Apprenticeship Program supports the preservation of Nevada's cultural heritage and continuation of its traditional arts.

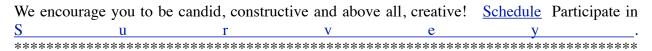
While honoring the state's master folk artists, apprenticeship grants encourage the "handing-down" of traditional art forms, such as crafts, music, food preparation and dance, to a new generation, or apprentices. Exhibit artists include Hasna Akbas, Eddie Brooks, Fred Buckmaster, Clara Castillo, Sue Coleman, Florine Conway, Bernadine DeLorme, Wesley Dick, Charles Herring, Donald "Ike" Hicks, Linda Johnson-Comas, Barbara Lierly, JoAnn Martinez, Virginia McCuin, Edward McDade, Angie McGarva, Adam Nordwall, Vilma Parra, Maria Sanchez, Larry Schutte, Romeo Siguenza and Zoria Zetaruk.

STICKS AND BONES: PAIUTE HAND GAMES

Native American tribes have been playing versions of the Hand Game (or Stick Game) since before recorded history. Oral tradition and historic documentation indicate that the gambling games were once played for such high stakes as land use. Contemporary tribes usually play for money or prizes The game is played with two pairs of "bones," (traditionally made from deer shin bones), each consisting of one plain and one striped bone, and 10 to 12 counting sticks, which are divided equally between the two opposing teams.

Sticks and Bones is part of "Nevada Stories," NAC's online video series that spotlights Nevada's folk and traditional artists and cultures. A project of the Folklife Program, "Nevada Stories" is supported with funding from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The NAC is updating its strategic plan, Values and Vision, which guides the actions of the agency, and we need your assistance. Through an extensive planning process, which includes local Arts Town Meetings and focus group discussions across the state, and an online survey in English and Spanish, we will explore the state of the arts and cultural needs of Nevada's communities, evaluate our role as a state agency, and address the future of the arts for the Silver State. Join in this very important statewide conversation by sharing your "values and vision" with us.



STEP - Spokane Tribe Economic Project

The Spokesman-Review covered the Spokane City Council's upcoming resolution.

A key point: When the Spokane City Council voted to oppose STEP in 2012, the final review process hadn't been completed.

Studies clearly show no encroachment to Fairchild AFB and a big economic boost to the entire county.

It's all about getting it right.

http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2014/feb/18/city-council-revisiting-decision-to-oppose/

<u>City Council revisiting decision to oppose Spokane Tribe casino - The Spokesman-Review spokesman.com</u>

The Spokane City Council is poised to reconsider its opposition to the Spokane Tribe of Indians' proposed Airway Heights casino. About two years ago, the council voted 4-3 to oppose the tribe's...

Greenroofs.com Project of the Week: 2/17/14Whole Foods Market -Lynnfield, MA, USA 17,000 sq. ft Greenroof

Whole Foods Market has always celebrated the difference natural and organic products can make in the quality of one silfe. Located at Market Street Lynnfield, Whole Foods Market is the anchor

tenant at the largest open air shopping center in the North Shore of



Massachusetts.

With Jacobs Consultants as Architect of Record, this is the first Whole Foods Market in the United States with a rooftop farm.

The food roof provides an estimated 11,000 lbs of hyper-local produce per year which is then sold inside the store. Designed and constructed by Recover Green Roofs and maintained by Green City Growers, the <u>American Hydrotech</u> Vegetable Garden Roof System was used with 12 mounds of lightweight growing media from <u>Read Custom Soils</u> laid in 4 wide rows. Drip irrigation delivers water directly to the roots, minimizing waste.

Year: 2013 Owner: Whole Foods Market Location: Lynnfield, MA, USA

Building Type: Commercial **Type:** Semi-Intensive, Test/Research **System:** Single Source Provider **Size:** 17,000 sq.ft. **Grade:** 3%

Access: Accessible, By Appointment

Designers/Manufacturers of Record:

Architect of Record: Jacobs Consultants, Inc.

Greenroof Consultant & Construction Oversight: Recover Green Roofs, LLC

Greenroof System: American Hydrotech Vegetable Garden Roof System

Irrigation Design and Construction: Recover Green Roofs, LLC

Planting and Maintenance: Green City Growers

General Contractor: Construction Management & Builders, Inc. Plant Supplier: Red Fire Farm Irrigation System: Rain Bird

Growing Media: <u>rooflite®</u> Growing Medium Supplier: <u>Read Custom Soils</u>

Native American Archaeological Monitor Training

March 27 / 28 / 29, 2014

Advanced Monitor Training Course

Thursday the 27th & Friday the 28th at the SO, USFS, Clovis, CA Saturday the 29th, Sam Daniels Site, Redinger Rd, on the San Joaquin River

Cost: \$150.00

A Source Book, Monitor Training Manual - Provided Bring Your Field Kit With You Unless You Are New Class Size Limited, 30 Maximum Instructors:

Ron Goode, Eagle Eye Enterprises & North Fork Mono Tribe

35 years in the archaeology field/50 yrs of N. Am. research 15 years retired SCCCD American Indian Studies Instructor Life Credential, Ethnic Studies, National University, Fresno, CA

Lou Beihn, North Fork Rancheria & Mono Nation

16 years in the archaeology field Current Designated N.A. Monitor for SCE and PG&E

Doug McKay, Forest Archaeologist, Sierra National Forest, USFS

40 years in the archaeology field/10 yrs on the San Bernardino Nat. Forest 15 years Cultural Use Permit as Principal Investigator, Dept. of Interior Worked in over 50% of States in United States

B.A. Degree, Sociology Anthropology, Henderson State, AR

Pre-Registration

Lou Beihn (559) 760-0689 <<u>patnlou@netptc.net</u>> Ron W. Goode <<u>rwgoode911@hotmail.com</u>>

Today's selection -- from **The American West** by Robert V Hine & John Mack Faracher.

When John Sutter discovered gold in California in 1848, he tried to keep it a secret.

But word soon got out, and it transformed America from a country inching its way West from the original colonies to a country sprinting headlong to the California coast -- and thrust it forward to the pinnacle of world economies. By the time the gold craze ended in Alaska fifty years later, the West was littered with isolated, nearly empty towns that had all briefly been filled with lonely prospectors -- outlaws and prostitutes -- smelters and slag heaps:

"'Boys, by God I believe I have found a gold mine!' James Marshall, in charge of constructing a sawmill for John Sutter, shouted those words to his workers on January 24, 1848, beginning the California gold rush. Some Americans argued that this discovery, coming just ten days before the official announcement of the treaty ending the Mexican War, was a kind of divine reparation. 'God kept that coast for a people of the Pilgrim blood,' preached a New England minister. ...

"Newly arrived Anglo-American farmers in the Sacramento valley... wanted wooden houses, and men such as Sutter built sawmills among the large pines in the foothills to meet the demand. Sawmills require waterpower, the diversion of water from stream to spillway, and it was at such a site that Marshall found those first several bits of glittering gold. Americans discovered gold in California because of their demand for lumber, not the workings of Providence.

"California is counted as the first of the great mining rushes of the nineteenth century, but the little-known Georgia gold rush of 1829 actually prefigured it. Thousands of miners clamored into the foothills of the southern Appalachians, extracting as much as ten million dollars in gold and pushing the Cherokees off their homeland.

Shockingly disorderly mining towns appeared overnight. One miner wrote home of 'gambling houses, dancing houses, drinking saloons, houses of ill fame, billiard Saloons, and tenpin alleys that were open day and night.' ...

"The California experience, however, provided the lodestone for the exploitation of the Far West in the second half of the nineteenth century. Up to the 1840s the United States absorbed and incorporated new territory contiguously, but the gold rush caused the sudden movement of tens of thousands across the continent to the Pacific Coast. ... From California, prospectors spread out across the mountains and deserts, making a series of strikes that spawned a seemingly endless round of rushes: to the Fraser River in British Columbia in 1858; the Colorado Rockies west of the emerging city of

Denver and the Washoe country of Nevada in 1859; Idaho and Montana in 1860 and 1862; the Black Hills of the Dakotas in 1876; Leadville, Colorado, and Tombstone, Arizona, in 1877; the Coeur d'Alene region of Idaho in 1883; and, closing out the era, the northern Yukon country of Canada in 1896-97, which quickly spread to Nome and Fairbanks, Alaska. Each rush created new isolated centers of population.

"Practically every rush also presented the familiar kaleidoscope of lonely prospectors with their mules and pans, crowds of jostling men of every conceivable nationality, jerry-built stores along muddy streets, mirrored saloons, prostitutes and dance hall girls, outlaws, claim jumpers, and vigilance committees -- all soon supplanted by smelters and mills, slag heaps and underground burrows, company towns, and labor unions, leading finally to strikes with the fist instead of the shovel. Mining added a significant dimension to the social,

economic, and imaginative development of the West.



"John Sutter tried to keep the discovery of gold at his millrace quiet. 'I had a talk with my employed people all at the Sawmill,' he later remembered, and asked 'that they would do me the great favor and keep it a secret.' A vain hope. Yet Sutter succeeded in slowing the spread of the news. Reports did not reach San Francisco until May. The California Star denounced them as 'a sham, a superb take-in as waever got up to guzzle the qullible,' but within days the town was emptied of able-bodied men. The cry of gold quickly spread throughout the territory.

One man described

the effect of the news: 'A frenzy seized my soul. Piles of gold rose up before me at every step; castles of marble, dazzling the eye with their rich appliances; thousands of slaves, bowing to my beck and call; myriads of fair virgins contending with each other for my love, were among the fancies of my fevered imagination. The Rothschilds, Girards, and Astors appeared to me but poor people. In short, I had a very violent attack of Gold Fever.' Editors suspended publication of their newspapers and city councils adjourned for months. Americans, Mexicans, and Indians alike poured into the foothills with picks, shovels, and pans."

The American West: A New Interpretive History (The Lamar Series in Western History) Author: Robert V. Hine Pages: 234-237 Publisher: Yale University Press Date: Copyright 2000 by Yale

Chickasaw.tv

Yoshito H.Influencer - Founder and President of GLOBIS

My New Model of Leadership in the 21st-Century

The world is more complex, globalized and technology-enabled than ever. At the same time, it is confronting grave problems such as youth unemployment, income disparity and climate change. Solutions are proving elusive.

Effective leadership is a crucial element in addressing these intractable challenges. Unfortunately, the old rules of leadership are no longer valid. Why? Because the context in which leaders operate has changed. At the WEF's Global Agenda Council on New Models of



Leadership, we have boiled down these changes—and what they mean for leaders—to a shortlist of four.

1. Globalization means cross-border collaboration

In the past, leaders needed only to be concerned about issues in their own country. Due to globalization, they now have to collaborate with other countries' leaders as a matter of routine. More and more issues today have a cross-border element. Think, for example, of the Euro crisis.

2. Multiple stakeholders have to be addressed

Leaders need to engage with multiple stakeholders. Again, take the Euro crisis as an example. Finance ministers had to deal not only with their counterparts in other Euro countries, but with the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, financial markets, hedge funds and, of course, their own voters. The presence of so many stakeholders necessarily makes

issues harder to solve.

3. Technology demands speedy response

With the Internet and mobile devices, everybody now knows everything the instant it happens. (Think of the explosions at the nuclear power station in Fukushima after the earthquake and tsunami. These were shown worldwide in real time on TV, then replayed countless times on PCs, tablets and smartphones.) Governments no longer have the luxury of time when crafting their response in a crisis. Ditto with CEOs, addressing faulty-product issues. Unless a fast response is forthcoming, discontent can spread like wild fire through the online community.

4. Social media and people power

Until the advent of Web-based social media, the "old media" disseminated information one way. Now, news and information has become a two-way street. Leaders have to engage not just with the conventional mass media but with ordinary people active on social media. As the Arab Spring showed, social media can genuinely empower the people. Modern leaders need to treat it with respect.

At the Global Agenda Council, we have been exploring the issue of leadership for a few years. Our conclusion: the old paradigm needs to evolve.

It used to be said that a good leader needed "a warm heart and a cool head". Now, in addition to the ability to build emotional connections and make rational decisions, leaders require a third skill: *the ability to communicate in a smart and timely fashion via multiple media*.

This is just another evolutionary step. In the days of radio, the voice was enough; then, with TV, overall image became important. Now, with the Internet, speed and two-way interaction have become crucial.

Smart and timely communication means addressing multiple stakeholders' concerns swiftly through a range of channels in a global language. The message will then generate its own momentum, through sharing, retweeting and liking, and calm the mood of crisis.

Listen, learn and lead

The old "warm heart" aspect of leadership is evolving too. Formerly, leaders tended to belong to the dominant caste. In the Western world, for example, they were usually white males. Clearly this is no longer true. Think of U.S. president Barack Obama, German chancellor Angela Merkel, or the dean of Harvard Business School, Nitin Nohria.

Since a single dominant group can no longer lead by imposing its values, leaders now have to develop a different style. In a diverse world, a leader's role is to understand different groups' motivations and differences, and, based on this understanding, to build rapport and common ground.

Harvard provides a good example of the difference between old- and new-style leadership. Remember when university president Lawrence Summers resigned in 2006 after igniting a storm with ill-judged remarks about women's aptitude for science and clashes with black faculty members? His was the old top-down, less diversity-tolerant style of leadership. Summer's successor, Drew Faust, a woman, is quite different: cautious, tactful and sensitive to difference. I don't regard either approach as intrinsically better, but Harvard is undeniably calmer and more stable now than it was on Summers' watch.

What do you think? Have the leaders of your country (or company) woken up to the need for a new model of leadership incorporating smart, timely and tactful communication? Do you believe that this different style of leadership will help humanity solve the serious challenges we currently face?

PBS.org

SundayArts Programming 9/25/2011

video.pbs.org/video/2135346604

On the next SundayArts: a profile of artist Dorothea Rockburne, a look at the National Museum of the American Indian's exhibit...

Annie Oakley Preview video.pbs.org/video/2181064033

She

was the toast of Victorian London, New York, and Paris. She was "adopted" by Indian chief Sitting Bull, charmed the Prince of...

Painter Don Bailey video.pbs.org/video/2328286352

Don Bailey teaches art at the Chemawa Indian School, the longest-running federal boarding school for Native Americans. His recent...

July 08, 2010 - Endangered Language video.pbs.org/video/1540443133

Over the last five centuries through warfare, disease and suppression, one of the largest groups of American Indians in North...

Sacred Power video.pbs.org/video/1504948501

Using the strengths of the Father to protect the gifts of the Mother, Sacred Power is the world's first and only Native American run...

Front Street Blockhouse video.pbs.org/video/1912617451

A couple in Schenectady, New York wonder if their home, with its stone attic walls, could have guarded against enemy attacks during...

Gaining STEAM: Teaching Science though Art - US News usnews.com
Some schools are adding art to the STEM equation, with good results.

Opposition Mounts to Solar Project On Mojave Preserve Boundary Chris Clarke, KCET

If discussion at a recent gathering of activists is any indication, a nearly 4,200-acre solar project for a valley adjoining National Park land in California's Mojave desert will encounter near-unanimous opposition from green groups.

Funding Deadlines (oops! shoulda, coulda, woulda)

BIA Tribal Self-Governance Program March 1

Deadline for Submitting Completed Applications To Begin Participation in the Tribal Self-Governance Program in Fiscal Year 2015 or Calendar Year 2015. Completed application packages must be received by the Director, Office of Self-Governance.

Native American Library Services Enhancement Grants March 3

Grants designed to inspire libraries & museums to advance innovation, lifelong learning, and cultural and civic engagement. Enhancement Grants are competitive grants available to support activities that advance library operations to new and better levels of service. ELIGIBILITY: Indian tribes, Alaska native villages, regional corporations, and village corporations. Entities such as libraries, schools, tribal colleges, or departments of education are not eligible applicants, although they may be involved in the administration of this program and their staff may serve as project directors in partnership with an eligible applicant. Link to RFP: http://www.imls.gov/applicants/2014 enhancement grant_guidelines.aspx

Mobilization for Health: National Prevention Partnership Awards Program March 3
This U.S. Dept of Health & Human Services program is designed to establish integrated, collaborative partnerships to increase community awareness & action on preventive health services, particularly those provided through health promotion programs & services. American Indian/Alaska Native/Native American Tribes & organizations and State & local health departments are eligible. For more info.:

http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/opportunities/instructions/oppOS-PAW-14-001-cfda93.311-cidOS-PAW-14-001-018814-instructions.pdf

LANDMARKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY & CULTURE: WORKSHOPS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS March 4

Federally recognized Indian tribal governments are eligible to apply for these Nat'l Endowment for the Humanities grants. Program supports a series of one-week residence-based workshops for a national audience of K-12 educators. NEH Landmarks of American History & Culture Workshops use historic sites to address central themes and issues in American history, government, literature, art, music, and related subjects in the humanities. Each workshop is offered twice during the summer & can accommodate 36 school teachers at each one-week session. For more: http://www.neh.gov/files/grants/landmarks-school-teachers-mar-04-2014.pdf .

Planning & Development Infrastructure to Improve the Mental Health & Wellness of Children, Youth and Families in Al/AN Communities March 7

This U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services program provides tribal communities with tools and resources to plan and design a holistic, community-based, coordinated system of care approach to support mental health and wellness for children, youth, and families. These grants are

intended to increase the capacity and effectiveness of mental health systems serving American Indian and Alaskan Native communities. Federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Urban Indian Organizations are eligible. For more.: http://beta.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/grants/pdf/sm-14-003.pdf

RIP Carolyn "Judy" Moore Walked on February 20, 2014 Service on Saturday, March 1 at 11 am at Fallon Gym

