

Journal #3192 from sdc 9.3.14

Winnemem Wintu Voice

19th Annual First Nations Conference

NCAIED SEEKS NOMINATIONS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN 40 UNDER 40

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RECOVERY MANUAL: NEWEST DISASTER RESPONSE MOBILE APP

Another Hair Do (Doo-doo)

Sliding Rocks on Racetrack Playa, Death Valley: First Observation of Rocks in Motion

Dartmouth - Native American Studies

The Nenet Choom of the Yamal Peninsula, Russia

Nuclear Waste Is Allowed Above Ground Indefinitely

Still Time for a Conservation Legacy

Hydrologist Says Climate Change Threatening Endangered Fish In Nevada

The Nenet Choom of the Yamal Peninsula, Russia

Still Time for a Conservation Legacy

The Science of Smart - Bilingualism

After \$40 Billion, America's Biggest Nuclear Dump Is Still Leaking | WhoWhatWhy

12 Million Historic Photographs Digitized



[Winnemem Wintu Voice, winnememwintuvoice: We are still here, holding...](#)

winnememwintuvoice: "We are still here, holding ceremony at our sacred places,..."

winnememwintuvoice.tumblr.com

“Mark your calendars, Digital Smoke Signals/Myron Dewey will be speaking in Tulalip Resort Casino at the **19th Annual First Nations Conference** 9/25-9/26/14 on Digital Storytelling.

["https://www.facebook.com/TulalipResortCasino](https://www.facebook.com/TulalipResortCasino)

[#Digital](#)

[m](#)

[okeSignals](#), [#DigitalStorytelling](#), [#Indigenizing](#) Technology, [#Indigenizing Social Media & Film](#)

NCAIED SEEKS NOMINATIONS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN 40 UNDER 40:

The National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development's is accepting nominations for the Native American 40 Under 40 award! This prestigious award recognizes 40 emerging American Indians from across Indian Country who have demonstrated leadership, initiative, and dedication and made significant contributions in business and/or in their community. Is there someone you know personally or professionally between the ages of 18 and 39 whose leadership, initiative, and dedication in Indian Country deserves recognition? Nomination deadline is Sept. 5. Nominate him/her at <http://ncaied.org/wp-content/uplo>

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DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RECOVERY MANUAL: NEWEST DISASTER RESPONSE

MOBILE APP IS ALMOST HERE: With September and National Preparedness month upon us, check out this website: <http://www.theredguidetorecovery.com>. You will find a number of free resources such as our “Memory Jogger” and tool box, which would greatly appeal to any housing authority or TDHE. In addition, the guide is also strongly supported and endorsed by CalOES, CalFire, the American Red Cross, Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association, The Inter Tribal Long Term Recovery Foundation, and many more. Watch for The National Tribal Edition of the Red Guide to Recovery, which will be available soon.

Reader comment re story yesterday:

“I can't believe in 2014 that there is still a U.S. school worrying about hair length, *especially* for a young tribal member.” So here’s another:

[Navajo Kindergartener Told to Cut his Hair, Sent Home on First Day of School](#)

Dreadlocks are also prohibited in this West Texas school district fw.to

[Sliding Rocks on Racetrack Playa, Death Valley: First Observation of Rocks in Motion](#)

The engraved trails of rocks on the nearly flat, dry mud surface of Racetrack Playa, Death Valley National Park, have excited speculation about the movement mechanism since the 1940s. Rock movement has been variously attributed to high winds, liquid water, ice, or ice flotation, but has not been previously observed in action. We recorded the first direct scientific observation of rock movements using GPS-instrumented rocks and photography, in conjunction with a weather station and time-lapse cameras. The largest observed rock movement involved >60 rocks on December 20, 2013 and some instrumented rocks moved up to 224 m between December 2013 and January 2014 in multiple move events. In contrast with previous hypotheses of powerful winds or thick ice floating rocks off the playa surface, the process of rock movement that we have observed occurs when the thin, 3 to 6 mm, “windowpane” ice sheet covering the playa pool

begins to melt in late morning sun and breaks up under light winds of ~4–5 m/s. Floating ice panels 10 s of meters in size push multiple rocks at low speeds of 2–5 m/min. along trajectories determined by the direction and velocity of the wind as well as that of the water flowing under the ice.plosone.org

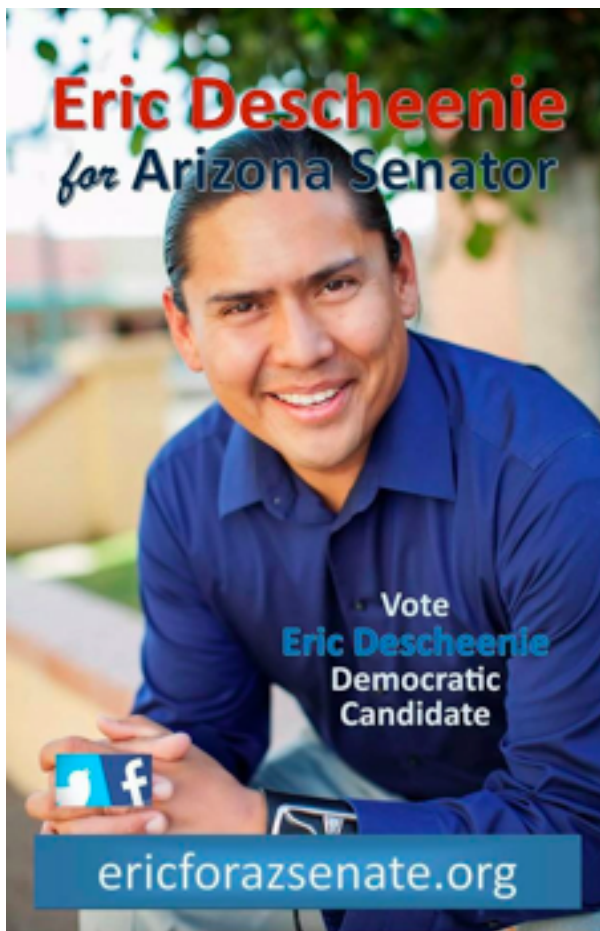
This nine-year-old video describes the process and catches water movement but not rock movement: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1hoiHvOeGc>

Here's a better video from National Geographic that shows time-lapse rock movement: <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/.../watch-death.../>

Dartmouth's Native American Community Program

We welcome students with an interest in our Native community or in Native American Studies to apply to this program for high school seniors.

OCTOBER 12 – 15, 2014



HISTORY OF DARTMOUTH'S COMMITMENT TO NATIVE EDUCATION

Native American Community Program (formerly Native Fly-In) participants visit classes, interact with faculty, connect with the Native community at Dartmouth, and attend workshops on the admissions and financial aid process. Dartmouth's commitment to the Native community dates back to the very beginning of the College. In 1769, at Dartmouth's founding, the charter directed that Dartmouth College exist "for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes in this land... English Youth, and any others."

In 1970, John Kemeny, Dartmouth's 13th president, pledged to redress the historical lack of opportunities for Native Americans in higher education. This recommitment not only held Dartmouth to a higher standard than its peers, but also established the Native American Program, laid the groundwork for the Native American Studies department, and directed the Admissions

Office to actively recruit Native students.

Over 1000 Native Americans and Alaskan Natives representing over 200 different tribes have attended **Dartmouth. Native American Studies**, an academic program open to all Dartmouth students, provides opportunities to explore historical experiences, cultural traditions and innovations, and political status of Native peoples in the United States and Canada through interdisciplinary teaching and research.

Since its conception over 30 years ago, the Native American Community Program has brought hundreds of prospective students from all corners of the country to visit Hanover and see Dartmouth College first-hand. We welcome students of all backgrounds with a demonstrated interest in Native community and/or Native American Studies to apply to the program.

APPLY TO DARTMOUTH BOUND:
NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY
PROGRAM

***You must be a high school senior to
be considered for the program.***

- [2014 Application](#)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW &
HIGHLIGHTS SUNDAY, OCTOBER
12

- Arrival & registration
- Dinner with Dartmouth hosts
and mentors

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13

- Welcome breakfast
- Campus tours
- Class visits
- Dartmouth Plan showcase
- Native Students' Experience Forum



- Native Americans at Dartmouth (NAD) Community Dinner

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14

- Breakfast and admissions case studies workshop
- Thayer School of Engineering information session
- The First-Year Experience
- Financial aid workshop
- Honoring dinner

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

- Departures

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Admissions staff and current Dartmouth students, many whom are past Dartmouth Bound participants, will offer their perspectives on Dartmouth and advice about navigating the college search and admissions process.

Tours include an orientation of the Dartmouth campus and facilities, as well as specific areas of interest, and tours of the [athletic facilities](#), the [Hopkins Center for the Arts](#), and the [Thayer School of Engineering](#).

Native Students' Experience Forum is an opportunity for program participants to get an unedited view of life at the College from the perspective of Native students. A cross-section of students and leaders from the Native community will be available to answer questions and relate their own experiences at Dartmouth and beyond. Program participants should come ready to ask about everything from academics to social life to extracurricular and cultural involvement.

Native Americans at Dartmouth (NAD) community dinner, held at the [Native American House](#), is an opportunity for the entire Native community (students, faculty, and staff) to come together over a meal, introduce themselves, welcome prospective students, and informally share their experiences.

Admissions workshops and case studies are a hallmark of our program. Admissions officers will walk you through our individualized review process and provide tips for completing college applications. You will have the chance to review real applications to the College as part of a mock admissions committee exercise. You will also have the opportunity to meet in small groups with a member of our admissions staff to ask questions about the college application process.

First-Year Experience provides insight into the transition to College and an overview of some of the programs and resources available to our students.

Financial aid makes the Dartmouth experience possible for all students, regardless of their family finances. Our financial aid officers will provide an overview of how financial aid works at Dartmouth and answer questions.

Closing dinner is a chance for participants, mentors, admissions staff, and faculty to gather and reflect on the program's events and discussions. There will also be a guest speaker who will offer some final words of encouragement.
LEARN MORE

- [Native American Program at Dartmouth](#) [Native American Studies Department](#)

The Nenet Choom of the Yamal Peninsula, Russia.

This is a choom in the frozen marshlands of the [Yamal Peninsula](#) in northwest Siberia, Russia.

The choom, home to the nomadic Nenet, uses reindeer hides wrapped around wooden poles. During periods of migration chooms are moved every



other day. Choom sites are chosen based on pasture and ground quality with a water

source nearby. After checking the vegetation on a choom site the Brigadier pushes his reindeer driving stick, called a khorei, into the ground where he wants the centre of the choom to be.

Reindeer skin has a remarkable capacity to absorb and retain heat. The hides are arranged in two layers. The outer layer faces hair outward with the inner layer facing the hair inwards. A wood stove sits in the middle of the choom, which generates enough heat to keep everybody comfortable.

The Nenet reindeer breeders live with the daylight going to bed early, and get up early at about 5am. During the night the stove isn't used, but you are still warm sleeping under a yagushka made of reindeer skin. In the morning, it is fresh and cool inside the choom.

Sledges and caravans are arranged in half-circles around the choom with a sacred sledge always behind the choom pointing directly at its centre (see picture left).

Nenet sledges (below) are assembled from different wooden parts, which fit into each other. No nails, screws or other fittings are used. Despite this, the structure is very solid and reliable. Sledges usually serve for several years and are used for travelling long distances not only in the winter, but also in the summer; their wooden runners slide easily on reindeer moss. Such sledges are light, durable and capable of absorbing the shock from collision with bumps and pits.

When it's time to move on to new pastures the reindeer herd is gathered in one place. Women pick reindeer for women's sledges and men pick reindeer for men's and cargo sledges. You can read an account of a journey with the Nenet from the [Russian Geographical Society](#) and see a wonderful collection of pictures of the [Nenet](#) on 'Life On Thin Ice' (a little slow to load).

For pics: <http://naturalhomes.org/nenetchoom.htm>

Nuclear Waste Is Allowed Above Ground Indefinitely

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's move means new nuclear plants can be built and old ones can expand their operations despite the lack of a long-term plan for disposing of the waste.

nytimes.com | By MATTHEW L. WALD

Still Time for a Conservation Legacy By [THE EDITORIAL BOARD](#) SEPT. 1, 2014

Wednesday is the 50th birthday of two of the nation's most important environmental statutes: the Wilderness Act and the law establishing the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For those with long memories, it also commemorates a time when Congress could act productively in a bipartisan spirit that yielded not only these two laws but, within a few short years, landmark protections for clean air, clean water and endangered species.

[The Wilderness Act](#) was designed to preserve the remaining wild places in America from any form of development, providing the highest level of protection accorded any federal lands.

President Lyndon Johnson set aside the first nine million acres when he signed the bill on Sept. 3, 1964, and Congress has since protected about 100 million more. , meanwhile, has invested billions of dollars in buying up smaller parcels of open space, which the United States is losing at a rate of about 6,000 acres a day. Much of this land has been given over to states and cities for recreational purposes.



Neither law is getting the support it deserves from Congress. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is paid for by royalties from offshore oil production, and thus does not cost the taxpayer a dime. But Congress has rarely financed the program at its authorized level of \$900 million, providing as little as \$150 million in the mid-1990s and using the unappropriated funds for deficit reduction. The hope this year is for \$300 million.

The big loser has been wilderness. Every president since 1964 has signed a bunch of wilderness bills; Ronald Reagan alone approved 43. Congress has sent President Obama a grand total of two. The total acreage protected by these measures is just over two million acres, but most of these were contained in longstanding proposals included in a holdover omnibus public lands bill herded through Congress in 2009 by the now-retired Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico.

Fortunately, Mr. Obama has one other weapon with which to build a conservation legacy before he leaves office, and lately he has begun to use it. This is a wonderful statute known as the Antiquities Act, signed into law by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 to give presidents what amounts to emergency powers to protect important landscapes by designating them national monuments.

Mr. Roosevelt used the law to protect the Grand Canyon, and 16 presidents have used it since for similar purposes.

Mr. Obama has designated 11 monuments, mostly small. His latest and boldest is the 500,000-acre Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument in southern New Mexico.

Some Republicans are objecting. A bill approved by the House would tie the president's hands with endless environmental reviews; a Senate bill from Lisa Murkowski, an Alaska Republican, would effectively give Congress veto power. To some extent, these efforts reflect Congress's annoyance at Mr. Obama's use of his authority. This would be less of an issue if Congress cared as much as its predecessors did about conservation.

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The Sparks Heritage Museum has a presentation this Friday, September 5th at 5:30. Marge Sill, who was instrumental in development of the original 1964 Act and is a founding member of the Friends of NV Wilderness, along with Shevawn Von Tobel, of the Friends of Nevada Wilderness Organization will present "Nevada Wilderness and our local gem the Mt. Rose Wilderness".

Saturday, September 6th, 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM the Wilderness Rangers from the Bridgeport Ranger District of the Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest will give an outdoor skills and woodcutting demonstration in the Memorial Park behind the Museum at the corner of C Street & Pyramid Way.

Museum is located at 814 Victorian Avenue.

Sparks Museum & Cultural Center 814 Victorian Ave. Sparks, NV 89431  
775- 355-1144 [www.SparksMuseum.org](http://www.SparksMuseum.org)

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### **Hydrologist Says Climate Change Threatening Endangered Fish In Nevada**

September 2, 2014 - Troy Wilde, Public News Service (NV)

PHOTO: Devils Hole is home to a rare fish that researchers say faces a serious threat of extinction because of warming waters caused by climate change. Photo credit: Desert Reach Institute.

LAS VEGAS - Climate change is being blamed for the sharp decline in the population of the nearly-extinct Devils Hole pupfish, which exists only in one small area of southern Nevada east of Death Valley National Park.

Hydrologist Mark Hausner at the Desert Research Institute has done extensive studies on the minnow-sized fish. He says warming water temperatures have shortened the fish's reproduction cycle by at least a week.

"Pupfish eggs need relatively cooler water," says Hausner. "If the water gets warmer than that,

then the fish don't develop. The fish hatch early, so it's essentially like a premature baby, and they're unlikely to survive to adulthood."

Hausner says the pupfish live in a single water-filled cavern at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, which is managed by Death Valley National Park. He says there are estimates fewer than 100 of the pupfish remain in existence.

Hausner notes the National Park Service may provide additional shading in hopes of cooling the cavern's waters and extending the reproduction cycle of the fish, but he warns that warming waters due to climate change are likely to impact the life cycles of other fish living in arid climates.

"What we're seeing in Devils Hole is something that we expect to see further on into the future in these other springs, and in a number of different desert aquatic ecosystems throughout the world," says Hausner. "The desert areas are among the areas that are really expected to be hit hardest by climate change."

The Devils Hole pupfish has been listed as an endangered species since 1967.

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Research shows bilingual people can have learning advantages over monolingual people." Good to see that so many Utahns "get" it. It saddens me that so many Americans don't.

### **[The Science of Smart - capradio.org](http://capradio.org)**

Until recently, we didn't know much about the best ways to learn. capradio.org

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The Truckee River is the jewel of the Truckee Meadows, but a Summer's worth of use unfortunately fouls it up. That's why the Keep Truckee Meadows Beautiful annual Truckee River Clean-up Day on September 27, 8 AM-Noon, is such a great event. Please volunteer! ktmb.org

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### **[After \\$40 Billion, America's Biggest Nuclear Dump Is Still Leaking | WhoWhatWhy](#)**

It's cost \$40 billion so far to clean up America's biggest nuclear waste site—half the size of Rhode... whowhatwhy.com

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### **12 Million Historic Photographs Digitized** artnet News, Tuesday, September 2, 2014

Twelve million images spanning a half-millennium are set to be published on image sharing site Flickr for free use. As [the BBC reported](#), the trove of images are the result of a project initiated by American academic Kalev Leetaru, which has already resulted in the publication of 2.6 million copyright-free photographs, images, and illustrations on what he has called the [Internet Archive Book Images](#). All are extensively tagged, allowing for users to find relevant images in a snap.

In order to create the archive Leetaru reverse-engineered the process by which the Internet Archive organization has digitized 600 million pages of text from libraries around the world. The previous code plucked all text from scans of book pages to create a searchable database of PDF-

based information. Leetaru used the same pages but flipped the code such that just the images, their captions, and the paragraphs that preceded and followed the images remain. Each image was then converted to an individual jpeg and uploaded to Flickr.

The photos and illustrations date back to 1500 but go through only 1922 due to copyright restrictions. “Most of the images that are in the books are not in any of the art galleries of the world – the original copies have long ago been lost,” Leetaru told the *BBC*.

Leetaru is keen to see the archive expand in the future and plans to make his code available to the public in order for other libraries and organizations to process books in their collections. He hopes that other organizations such as Wikipedia will utilize the archive to enrich their own platforms as well. “Take a random page about a historical event and there’s probably a good chance that you’re going to find an image in here that bears in some way on that event or location,” he told the *BBC*. “Being able to basically enrich [them] would be huge.”

## IMMIGRANTS WHO ENJOY LAND STOLEN FROM ITS NATIVES



## PROTESTING IMMIGRANTS SEEKING A BETTER LIFE ON THAT LAND

[Being Liberal](#)  
(M) And they  
don't even  
understand the  
irony.