

Journal #3257

from sdc

12.3.14

Sixth Annual White House Tribal Nations Conference

A hundred years ago in Nevada

Southwest Studios is looking for Film/TV Actors ages 7-17 & 35-70yrs for Principal Roles

38th Annual California Conference on American Indian Education

Pacific NW Best Practises "ATNI"

Earthjustice

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Udall Foundation

US Airways Center gets a new name: Talking Stick Resort Arena

The Fatal Shore: The Epic of Australia's Founding

Pyramid Lake Youth Tourney rescheduled to Dec 12-14

[Mike Scott](#)

This week, the White House is welcoming hundreds of tribal leaders from across the country to the **sixth annual White House Tribal Nations Conference**. The conference provides leaders from the 566 federally recognized tribes the opportunity to interact directly with President Obama and members of the White House Council on Native American Affairs. It also builds upon the President's commitment to strengthen the government-to-government relationship with Indian Country and to improve the lives of Native Americans.



2014 has been a year of continued progress when it comes to the Obama Administration's trust relationship with the Nation's first people. We've seen the beginnings of a transformation on Indian education reform, progress on energy and economic development, and the

Administration is working to address climate change impacts on Tribal Nations. The Department of the Interior put together a video that highlights some of this ongoing work in Indian Country.

Click here to watch “[2014: A Year of Progress in Indian Country.](#)”

We look forward to engaging with everyone who plans to attend the conference and to those who follow along online throughout the week.

Regards, Tim Fullerton, Director of Digital Strategy ,U.S. Department of the Interior
www.instagram.com/USInterior

P.S. To watch the conference online, visit www.doi.gov/live starting Wednesday, December 3 beginning at 8:30am EST

And a hundred years ago in Nevada:

[Walker River Valley, Nevada Paiute Indian Records, 1914-20](#)

search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3934 Ancestry.com Inc.

Located south of Lake Tahoe, the Walker River Valley *Indian* Reservation was home to over two thousand *Native Americans* in 1910. This database is a ...

[Indian Appropriation Bill: Hearings Before a Subcommittee ...](#)

books.google.com/books?id=1e4sAAAAYAAJ

[United States. Congress. House. Committee on Indian Affairs - 1914 - Federal aid to Indians](#)

Pay of judges, *Indian* courts. 1914. Pay of *Indian* police. 1914. NEVADA, XEV. \$1,000 I. 000 coo miki \$1,000 I Support of *Indians* in Nevada, 1914. 1.000 ! *Indian* ...

[Indian Appropriation Bill: Hearings Before the Committee ...](#)

books.google.com/books?id=IOksAAAAYAAJ

[United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs - 1913](#)

Hearings Before the Committee on *Indian* Affairs, United States Senate, ... For the Fort McDermott day school, in Nevada, there is estimated for 1914, \$325 for ...

[Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940](#) www.archives.gov/.../nativ... National

Archives and Records Administration Oct 9, 2014 - Although agents had been asked as early as 1914 to tell the roll number on the previous roll 288, *Nevada* (Paiute *Indians*), 1886-1905.

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***And from 1814:* [News from May 1814 - Survival International](#)**

**[www.survivalinternational.org/news/archive/1814/5](http://www.survivalinternational.org/news/archive/1814/5)**

News from May 1814. « April 1814 · June 1814 » ... Browse by *tribe*. 'Pygmies', Aboriginal people, Akuntsu, Arara, Awá, Awa (Columbia), Ayoreo, Batak ...

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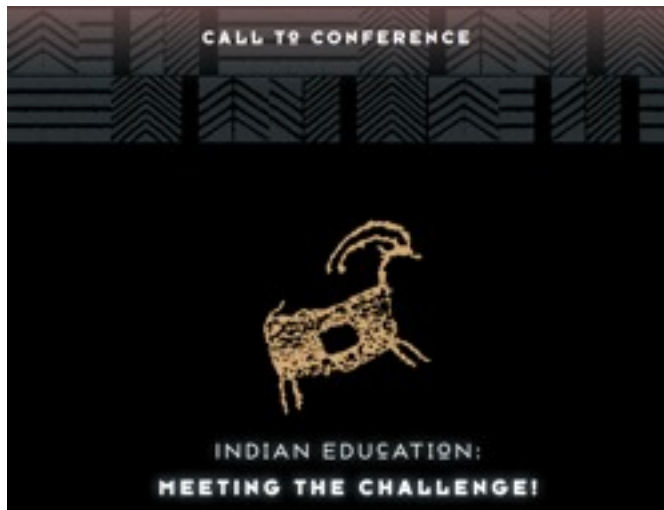
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We invite you to attend the **38th Annual California Conference on American Indian Education, March 15-17, 2015**, at the Renaissance Hotel in Palm Springs, CA. The conference theme is "Indian Education: Meeting the Challenge!" The conference will showcase 38 years of success and growth of American Indian education in California and the impact the American Indian Education Centers have had in American Indian communities.



For More Information Contact:

Irma Amaro and Rachel McBride, Conference Co Chairs  
530-895-4212 [rachel.4winds@sbcglobal.net](mailto:rachel.4winds@sbcglobal.net) [irma.4winds@att.net](mailto:irma.4winds@att.net) U.S.

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Documentary finished by Myron Dewey, Social Media & Film Specialist:

**Pacific NW Best Practises "ATNI"** <https://vimeo.com/110034566>

**Waste Water** [vimeo.com/ByMariCleven](https://vimeo.com/ByMariCleven)

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Loika Kane *That was great Myron.....I started thinking about this.....last time I went to Fallon the ditches that lead to the rez are dry...Harmon reservoir had water in it but it wasn't moving anywhere....I heard the marsh behind Rattlesnake Hill was dry....then I started thinking where the farmers will be getting their water to farm and what state is our wetlands on the reservation in? When you really think about it, the wetlands is our livelihood. Our cultural ways, our traditional plants, all of this is embedded in those wetlands and surrounding areas. What are we doing to protect it? I haven't been back to the wetlands so I don't know what condition it is in but if we are in a drought and all the water is drying up, what are we to do? Our people currently survive on taibo foods but if we had to go back to our traditional ways, would we have the subsistence to sustain us? I know we have an environmental office so I guess I should shoot some questions out to them as to what is being done with the marshes and surrounding areas. Thanks for sharing the successes of the northwest tribes. Their words were powerful and yet very intriguing. Keep up the good works Myron. U pesa manewyn!*

Antismoking Story That Is Tailored to Native Alaskans By KIRK JOHNSON
Michael George Patterson tells of his impending death to Alaskan youths, who have been found to not respond to fear-inducing imagery of disease and shortened life.

THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary December 1, 2014

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER MEETING WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS, COMMUNITY AND FAITH LEADERS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ON HOW COMMUNITIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CAN WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD TRUST TO STRENGTHEN NEIGHBORHOODS ACROSS THE COUNTRY
Eisenhower Executive Office Building 4:52 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: As I said last week in the wake of the grand jury decision, I think Ferguson laid bare a problem that is not unique to St. Louis or that area, and is not unique to our time, and that is a simmering distrust that exists between too many police departments and too many communities of color. The sense that in a country where one of our basic principles, perhaps the most important principle, is equality under the law, that too many individuals, particularly young people of color, do not feel as if they are being treated fairly.

And as I said last week, when any part of the American family does not feel like it is being treated fairly, that's a problem for all of us. It's not just a problem for some. It's not just a problem for a particular community or a particular demographic. It means that we are not as strong as a country as we can be. And when applied to the criminal justice system, it means we're not as effective in fighting crime as we could be.

And as a consequence,



what I've been able to do today, thanks to the excellent work by Eric Holder, our Attorney General who had to fly down to Atlanta to start a conversation down there around these issues, as well as the outstanding leaders around this table, is to begin a process in which we're able to surface honest conversations with law enforcement, community activists, academics, elected officials, the faith community, and try to determine what the problems are and, most importantly, try to come up with concrete solutions that can move the ball forward.

And one of the most powerful things that happened today was I had the opportunity to meet with some young people, including a couple of young outstanding leaders from the Ferguson community, Brittany Packnett and Rasheen Aldridge, who both served on the Ferguson committee, who live in the area, and I think have been hearing from a lot of young people in that area.

And what made me concerned was the degree to which they feel as if they are not heard or that the reality of what they experienced has been denied. What made me greatly encouraged was how clear their voices were when they were heard, and how constructive they are in wanting to solve these problems. And I think anybody who had the chance to listen to them here today felt the same way.

We also heard law enforcement and were reminded of what a tough job it is to be in law enforcement. Whether you're in a big city or in a small community, as Eric Holder put it, police officers have the right to come home. And if they're in dangerous circumstances, we have to be able to put ourselves in their shoes and recognize that they do have a tough job. I don't think those realities are irreconcilable. In fact, I'm convinced that if we work hard, that we can make sure that police officers and the communities they serve are partners in battling crime, partners in making sure everybody feels safe; that we can build confidence and we can build trust, but it's not going to happen overnight and it's not going to result just from a conversation around a table in Washington. It's got to result in concrete steps that we are able to lift up in communities all around the country and institutionalize.

In order to advance that goal, here are a couple of specific steps that we're taking. First of all, I want to thank Chuck Ramsey, the Commissioner of the Philadelphia Police Department, as well as Laurie Robinson, who is a professor of criminology, law and society at George Mason University, and a former assistant attorney general.

They are going to co-chair a task force that is not only going to reach out and listen to law enforcement, and community activists and other stakeholders, but is going to report to me specifically in 90 days with concrete recommendations, including best practices for communities where law enforcement and neighborhoods are working well together -- how do they create accountability; how do they create transparency; how do they create trust; and how can we at the federal level work with the state and local communities to make sure that some of those best practices get institutionalized.

So this is not going to be an endless report that we're going to have collecting dust on the shelf. My expectation is concrete recommendations that we can begin to operationalize over the federal, state and local levels. And the good news is, is that we've got two folks who are respected by activists and respected by law enforcement, and I'm confident they're going to do

an outstanding job. I want them to help us make sure that crime continues to go down and more community trust in the police goes up.

Second, one of the issues that came up during the response to Ferguson back in August was the issue of military equipment being utilized in the face of protests that may be taking place in the community. It raised a broader issue as to whether we are militarizing domestic law enforcement unnecessarily, and is the federal government facilitating that?

I have now received the review that I ordered from all the agencies involved in this program, the 1033 program. I will be signing an executive order that specifies how we are going to make sure that that program can help, how we're going to make sure that that program is transparent, and how are we going to make sure that we're not building a militarized culture inside our local law enforcement.

Third, I'm going to be proposing some new community policing initiatives that will significantly expand funding and training for local law enforcement, including up to 50,000 additional body-worn cameras for law enforcement agencies. And I look forward to working with Congress to make sure that in addition to what I can do administratively with the resources that we've already gotten, that we are in a conversation with law enforcement that wants to do the right thing to make sure that they're adequately resourced for the training and the technology that can enhance trust between communities and police.

And finally, as I mentioned, Eric Holder is going to be working in parallel with the task force to convene a series of these meetings all across the country, because this is not a problem simply of Ferguson, Missouri, this is a problem that is national. It is a solvable problem, but it is one that, unfortunately, spikes after one event and then fades into the background until something else happens. What we need is a sustained conversation in which in each region of the country people are talking about this honestly and then can move forward in a constructive fashion.

Let me just close by saying this: It was a cautionary note I think from everybody here that there have been commissions before, there have been task forces, there have been conversations, and nothing happens. What I try to describe to people is why this time will be different. And part of the reason this time will be different is because the President of the United States is deeply invested in making sure this time is different. When I hear the young people around this table talk about their experiences, it violates my belief in what America can be to hear young people feeling marginalized and distrustful, even after they've done everything right. That's not who we are. And I don't think that's who the overwhelming majority of Americans want us to be.

And I think there may be a convergence here where we've got outstanding law enforcement officials who recognize that times have changed and want to be responsive. I know that Richard Barry of the International Association of Chiefs of Police spoke about how eager they are to work with us. I think that we've got activists on the ground who don't always get attention because it's oftentimes the people who aren't being constructive that get attention, but there are folks there who are working really hard. I think there's a maturity of the conversation right now that can lead us to actually getting some concrete results.

And in the two years I have remaining as President, I'm going to make sure that we follow through -- not to solve every problem, not to tear down every barrier of mistrust that may exist, but to make things better. And that's how progress is always made in this great country of ours.

Thank you very much, everybody.



Earthjustice BRAVO! Germany is saying "nein" to dirty energy by heavily investing in solar energy, and the results are stunning: the country just broke the world record by producing 5.1 terrawatt hours of clean energy in July - that's more than 6 times the entire amount produced by the USA! <http://ow.ly/oyJtu>

If a cloudy country like Germany (which has no deserts and is the size of New Mexico) can excel in solar energy, why can't the USA? The answer is government priorities. While we continue to subsidize fossil fuels and embrace controversial tactics like fracking, Germany is showing the rest of the world what smart policies can do. That's why our attorneys are helping to spearhead solar energy in places like Hawaii. <http://ow.ly/oyN45>

Ed note: so how many tribes are making alternative energy/plumbing part of their building codes, insisting that their casinos (and other large facilities) are solar equipped to generate energy/grey water to their communities, and overall providing the leadership and demonstration that small communities and sovereignty can facilitate? sdc

Interesting ad:

Nevada Indians

Ad www.ebay.com/

Deals on **Nevada Indians**. New eBay Buyer Protection Program.

[Ratings](#): Prices 9.5/10 - Selection 9.5/10 - Website 9/10

Today's selection -- **from *Salt, Sugar, Fat*** by Michael Moss. Sugar was a rare for centuries, but is now abundant. And eating sugar makes us crave still more sugar:

"The first thing to know about sugar is this: Our bodies are hard-wired for sweets.

The myth of the tongue map; that 1 tastes bitter, 2 tastes sour, 3 tastes salt, and 4 tastes sweet.

"Forget what we learned in school from that old diagram called the tongue map, the one that says our five main tastes are detected by five distinct parts of the tongue. That the back has a big zone for blasts of bitter, the sides grab the sour and the salty, and the tip of the tongue has that one single spot for sweet. The tongue map is wrong. As researchers would discover in the 1970s, its creators misinterpreted the work of a German graduate student that was published in 1901; his experiments showed only that we might taste a little more sweetness on the tip of the tongue. In truth, the entire mouth goes crazy for sugar, including the upper reaches known as the palate. There are special receptors for sweetness in everyone of the mouth's ten thousand taste buds, and they are all hooked up, one way or another, to the parts of the brain known as the pleasure zones, where we get rewarded for stoking our bodies with energy. But our zeal doesn't stop there. Scientists are now finding taste receptors that light up for sugar all the way down our esophagus to our stomach and pancreas, and they appear to be intricately tied to our appetites.

"The second thing to know about sugar: Food manufacturers are well aware of the tongue map folly, along with a whole lot more about why we crave sweets. They have on staff cadres of scientists who specialize in the senses, and the companies use their knowledge to put sugar to work for them in countless ways. Sugar not only makes the taste of food and drink irresistible. The industry has learned that it can also be used to pull off a string of manufacturing miracles, from donuts that fry up bigger to bread that won't go stale to cereal that is toasty-brown and fluffy. All of this has made sugar a go-to ingredient in processed foods. On average, we consume 71 pounds of caloric sweeteners each year. That's 22 teaspoons of sugar, per person, per day. The amount is almost equally split three ways, with the sugar derived from sugar cane, sugar beets, and the group of corn sweeteners that includes high-fructose corn syrup (with a little honey and syrup thrown into the mix).

"That we love, and crave, sugar is hardly news. ... Cane and beets [were] the two main sources of sugar until the 1970s, when rising prices spurred the invention of high-fructose corn syrup, which had two attributes that were attractive to the soda industry. One, it was cheap, effectively subsidized by the federal price supports for corn; and two, it was liquid, which meant that it could be pumped directly into food and drink. Over the next thirty years, our consumption of sugar-sweetened soda more than doubled to 40 gallons a year per person, and while this has tapered off since then, hitting 32 gallons in 2011, there has been a commensurate surge in other sweet drinks, like teas, sports ades, vitamin waters, and energy drinks. Their yearly consumption has nearly doubled in the past decade to 14 gallons a person.

"Far less well known than the history of sugar, however, is the intense research that scientists have conducted into its allure, the biology and psychology of why we find it so irresistible.

"For the longest time, the people who spent their careers studying nutrition could only guess at the extent to which people are attracted to sugar. They had a sense, but no proof, that sugar was so powerful it could compel us to eat more than we should and thus do harm to our health. That all changed in the late 1960s, when some lab rats in upstate New York got ahold of Froot Loops, the supersweet cereal made by Kellogg. The rats were fed the cereal by a graduate student named Anthony Sclafani who, at first, was just being nice to the animals in his care. But when Sclafani noticed how fast they gobbled it up, he decided to concoct a test to measure their zeal. Rats hate open spaces; even in cages, they tend to stick to the shadowy corners and sides. So Sclafani put a little of the cereal in the brightly lit, open center of their cages -- normally an area to be avoided -- to see what would happen. Sure enough, the rats overcame their instinctual fears and ran out in the open to gorge.

"Their predilection for sweets became scientifically significant a few years later when Sclafani -- who'd become an assistant professor of psychology at Brooklyn College -- was trying to fatten some rats for a study. Their standard Purina Dog Chow wasn't doing the trick, even when Sclafani added lots of fats to the mix. The rats wouldn't eat enough to gain significant weight. So Sclafani, remembering the Froot Loops experiment, sent a graduate student out to a supermarket on Flatbush Avenue to buy some cookies and candies and other sugar-laden products. And the rats went bananas, they couldn't resist. They were particularly fond of sweetened condensed milk and chocolate bars. They ate so much over the course of a few weeks that they grew obese.

"Everyone who owns pet rats knows if you give them a cookie they will like that, but no one experimentally had given them all they want,' Sclafani told me when I met him at his lab in Brooklyn, where he continues to use rodents in studying the psychology and brain mechanisms that underlie the desire for high-fat and high-sugar foods. When he did just that, when he gave his rats all they wanted, he saw their appetite for sugar in a new light. They loved it, and this craving completely overrode the biological brakes that should have been saying: Stop.

"The details of Sclafani's experiment went into a 1976 paper that is revered by researchers as one of the first experimental proofs of food cravings. Since its publication, a whole body of research has been undertaken to link sugar to compulsive overeating. In Florida, researchers have conditioned rats to expect an electrical shock when they eat cheesecake, and still they lunge for it. Scientists at Princeton found that rats taken off a sugary diet will exhibit signs of withdrawal, such as chattering teeth."

Salt Sugar Fat: How the Food Giants Hooked Us

Author: Michael Moss

Publisher: Random House Trade Paperbacks

Copyright 2013 by Michael Moss Pages 3-6

[CBC News: The National](#) VIDEO: Darlene Negan was homeless and tried to do something about it. Now the Aboriginal woman is facing government fines.

<http://www.buzzfeed.com/daves4/the-universe-is-scary>

[Udall Foundation - Main Page](#)

The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation is a federal agency providing educational opportunities related to the environment and natural... www.udall.gov

US Airways Center gets a new name: Talking Stick Resort Arena

The new name for the home of the Phoenix Suns and Mercury was announced during a news conference on Tuesday. fox10phoenix.com

delanceyplace.com - from **The Fatal Shore: The Epic of Australia's Founding** by Robert Hughes.

In 1788, when British ships first brought their cargo of convicts to inhabit the new British territory of Australia, they were greeted almost immediately by the Aborigines or "Indians"-- the native inhabitants of that territory. Any expectations they had that these natives would be like the beautiful, sexually generous natives of Tahiti that Captain James Cook had encountered nineteen years before would be disappointed -- since these aboriginal women "smeared their bodies with fish oil" and had "fresh drippings" of "Excrementitious Matter of the Nose." For the naked Aborigines, on the other hand, the great enigma was the gender of the whites:

"[As the British] fleet arrived in Botany Bay, ... the Aborigines began to assemble in greater numbers on the rock-strewn spits and white beaches. As [the ship] *Sirius* sailed past Point Solander, Captain John Hunter watched them flourish their spears at her and cry 'Warra, warra!' These words, the first recorded ones spoken by a black to a white in Australia, meant 'Go away!'

"But the intruders did not go away ... [and] before long the Aborigines were accepting presents from [British Captain Arthur] Phillip. They swarmed around the boats, plucking at the whites' clothes and shouting with amazement and pleasure whenever anyone lifted his hat. ...

"Soon the Englishmen ran out of beads and ribbon, but the hesitant contacts went on through the afternoon as more tribesmen gathered on the beach. King gave two Aborigines a taste of wine, which they spat out. Names for things were exchanged.

But the great enigma, for the Aborigines, was the sex of the whites. They poked at the marines' breeches. Finally King ordered one of his men to satisfy their curiosity. The embarrassed marine fumbled at his fly, and the first white cock was flashed on an Australian beach. 'They made a great shout of admiration,' ...

"The [Aborigines] were not as attractive as the Tahitians, and they seemed less like that fiction of the liberal European mind, the Noble Savage. They exemplified 'hard' as against 'soft' primitivism. But certainly the colonists did not wish to exterminate or enslave them, and they seemed at first to pose no threat.

"Nevertheless, they were destroyed. Cholera and influenza germs from the ships began the work. By 1789 black corpses were a common sight, huddled in the salt grasses and decomposing in the creamy uterine hollows of the sandstone. These epidemics were not meant to happen; the days of arsenic and the infected trading-blanket were still far off. ...

"If at first the officers of the fleet saw the Aborigines through a scrim of Arcadian stereotypes and Rousseauist fancies, this pleasant delusion did not last long. The proper denizens of Arcadia were nymphs, but those of Port Jackson were unlike the welcoming girls of Tahiti. Young aboriginal women provoked mild longings in George Worgan, the surgeon on Sirius. 'I can assure you,' he wrote, 'there is in some of them a Proportion, a Softness, a roundness and Plumpness in their limbs and bodies . . . that would excite tender & amorous Sensations, even in the frigid Breast of a Philosopher. ...'

<https://www.facebook.com/forestethics/photos/a.415188889220.190967.35715544220/10152365191879221/?type=1>

"Their virtue, or at least their relative immunity to rape, was nonetheless secured by their dirtiness, repellent even by the norms of Georgian hygiene. 'What with the stinking Fish-Oil,' Worgan complained, 'with which they seem to besmear their Bodies, & this mixed with the Soot which is collected on their Skins from continually setting over the Fires, and then in addition to those sweet Odours, the constant appearance of the Excrementitious Matter of the Nose which is collected on the upper pouting Lip, in rich Clusters of dry Bubbles, and is kept up by fresh Drippings; I

say, from all these personal Graces & Embellishments, every Inclination for an Affair of Gallantry, as well as every idea of fond endearing Intercourse, which the nakedness of these Damssels might excite one to, is banished.' "

The Fatal Shore: The Epic of Australia's Founding
 by Robert Hughes by Vintage Books Pages: 84-85, 91-92
 Paperback ~ Release Date: 1988-02-12

**Pyramid Lake Youth
 Tourney rescheduled to
 Dec 12-14. Call
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