

## **Journal #3457      from sdc      9.9.15**

*H&M offers over a million bucks for your recycling ideas*

*Application for Internship with the Nevada Attorney*

*Did Mayan deforestation change the climate?*

*Administrative Orders - Preventing Conflict of Interest*

*Native American Indian Conference Sponsored by Sounds of the Nations*

*Edardo Galeano Connected the Dots Between Colonialism, Capitalism and Racism Millennials Are Out-Reading Older Generations*

*Digital Experiences: Watch The Mob Museum's events online*

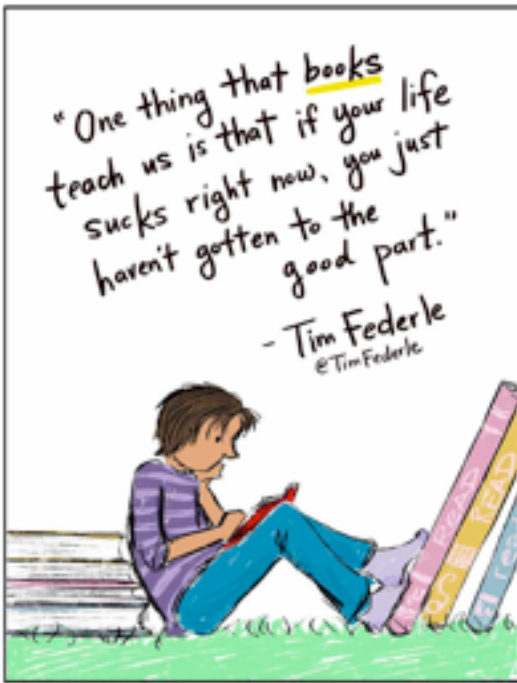
*The White House on Alaska*

*Pope Francis Apologizes to Indigenous America for "Grave Sins" Committed by Church Native Americans in Philanthropy Hires Sarah Eagle Heart as Its New CEO*

*Labor Day*

*Federal Water Tap*

*The Forgotten history of 'violent displacement' of Indians that helped create the National Parks*



### **[Application for Internship with the Nevada Attorney](#)**

[ag.nv.gov/.../agnvgov/Content/.../itinternform....](http://ag.nv.gov/.../agnvgov/Content/.../itinternform....)

Nevada Attorney General

Telephone: 702-486-3420 ○ Fax: 702-486-3768 ○

Web: [ag.nv.gov](http://ag.nv.gov) ○ E-mail: [aginfo@ag.nv.gov](mailto:aginfo@ag.nv.gov) ...

Saved in G:\PIO\Intern\Internship Application Form. [Shutterstock](#)

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### **H&M offers over a million bucks for your recycling ideas    By [Katie Herzog](#) on 3 Sep**

As I was buying a pair of pants at H&M not long ago, the cashier ringing me up said, “Oh, I love these. I had a pair last almost three months.”

“Three months?!” I said like she’d just told me how long I had left to live. “They’re *pants*. They should last three years.”

“They’re \$10,” the cashier responded, and she had a point. Ten dollars is less than the cost of a decent lunch — I wasn’t exactly paying for quality. Regardless, three months turned out to be an optimistic estimate of the lifespan of these H&M pants: By the end of the week, loose change was dropping down my leg from the hole in my pocket. By the end of the month, the button had

fallen off and I had to use a safety pin to to hold them up, and by the end of two months, the crotch had fully blown out. By three months, my pants were a dust rag.

H&M, known for its designer knockoffs, sells clothing so cheap (and cheaply made) that consumers really do treat it as disposable. But unlike other disposable goods, you can't just toss your old pants in the blue bins and wait for the city to recycle them. Now, H&M hopes to tackle this problem.

Before you nominate the company for a Nobel, H&M isn't improving the quality of its clothing so that it stays good for longer than a cup of milk in a hot car — it's just making the clothing easier to recycle. Or, at least, that's the idea behind a new million-euro prize.

H&M currently collects and redistributes used clothing, but actually recycling garments is more difficult due to blended fabrics like cotton and polyester. The [Global Change Award](#) — which is being run by the H&M Conscious Foundation, a nonprofit funded by H&M's very rich owners — hopes to fix this. Five garment recycling proposals will be selected from applicants, teams will attend an innovation boot camp in Stockholm, and H&M will spend a year working with winners to see their projects to fruition.

Great idea, right?? Well, maybe not as great as making pants that don't fall apart when the wind blows — or, even better, creating a culture where cheap is less valued than sustainable. But until H&M throws an innovation bootcamp to end consumerism, waste, greed, and the [presidential campaign of Donald Trump](#), we guess this will have to do. And if you're interested in changing, if not the world, at least the way it recycles pants: [Go for it!](#) The contest is open to the public.

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***"It does not require many words to speak the truth." Chief Joseph Nez Perce***

THE NEVADA MUSEUM OF ART  
Welcomes the  
RSIC-LANGUAGE & CULTURE PROGRAM,  
as their guests, to their new exhibit:  
**TAHOE**  
A VISUAL HISTORY  
September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015  
12:00 PM – 4:00 PM

One of the many exhibits on display will be *Da? aw? aga: At the Edge of the Lake*. This display will showcase the significance of the Washeshu, Washoe people. The NMA has on loan one of the largest Dot So La Lee basket displays.

Reserve your seat by contacting the Language & Culture Program at 775.785.1321 or Email Stacey at [sburns@rsic.org](mailto:sburns@rsic.org).  
**SEATING IS LIMITED!**

## Did Mayan deforestation change the climate?

By [Clayton Aldern](#) on 3 Sep 2015

The pre-Columbian Mayans are known for many things: El Castillo at Chichen Itza, stucco masks and hieroglyphics, and a Long Count calendar that had nothing to do with a 2012 apocalypse, to name a few. But contemporary thinkers tend not to associate the Mayans with environmental degradation and climate change. A team of geoarchaeologists, led by researchers from the University of Texas-Austin, is here to change that.

The group's [new review](#) claims that we should look to the “Mayacene” era (c. 1050 BCE to AD 950) as instructive of what infrastructure development can do to local ecosystems — and how, in turn, those local environmental changes force human adaptation. Previous research [has suggested](#) that pockets of devastating drought, when combined with political fragility and war, [helped topple](#) the empire.

“Many aspects of Maya landscapes can have negative impacts,” wrote the authors in *Quaternary Science Reviews*, “including sedimentation on slopes, valleys, wetlands and lakes, and pollutants such as mercury and potentially phosphorus, if the latter is high enough to produce harmful algal blooms.” Markers of Mayan environmental changes and adaptations are still apparent in the region today.

Here's more [from UTNews](#):

By looking at Maya impacts on climate, vegetation, hydrology and lithosphere from 3,000 to 1,000 years ago, researchers propose that the Maya's advanced urban and rural infrastructure altered ecosystems within globally important tropical forests.

The researchers identified six stratigraphic markers — or “golden spikes” — that indicate a time of large-scale change, including: “Maya clay” rocks; unique soil sequences; carbon isotope ratios; widespread chemical enrichment; building remains and landscape modifications; and signs of Maya-induced climate change.

... Maya clay and soil sequences indicated erosion, human land-use changes and periods of instability. Soil profiles near wetlands revealed heightened carbon isotope ratios due to agriculture and corn production; and researchers noted a three- to fourfold increase in phosphorus throughout Maya-age sediments.

Aside from giving us a bit more insight into the [Mayan civilization](#), the review offers a further window into the effects of [deforestation](#) on the climate. By examining pollen records as a proxy for changes in vegetation, researchers can begin to piece together a more or less unadulterated picture of how deforestation, wetland farming, urbanization, and other changes in land use can drive regional climate change, “much like how widespread forest removal is involved in climate change today,” write the authors.

We're often given opportunities to learn from history, and this is one of them — and in this case, it's an opportunity to learn from one of the greatest civilizations this Blue Marble has hosted. Take note.



## SUBCHAPTER B--ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

Memorandum of February 9, 1962

### [PREVENTING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST ON THE PART OF ADVISERS AND CONSULTANTS TO THE GOVERNMENT]

*Memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies*

Over the past twenty or more years departments and agencies of the Government have made increasing use of part-time consultants and advisers and of advisory groups. The services of highly skilled persons on a part-time and intermittent basis is in the interest of the Government and provides the Government with an indispensable source of expert advice and knowledge. Since, however, such persons have their principal employment outside the Government, and frequently with business entities which are doing business with the Government or with universities which receive Government grants, a number of conflict of interest problems arise from time to time. It is important that departments and agencies of the Government oversee the activities of such consultants in order to insure that the public interest is protected from improper conduct and that consultants will not, through ignorance or inadvertence, embarrass the Government or themselves in their activities.

Many intermittent personnel serving the Government today are individuals with specialized scientific knowledge and skills who are regularly employed in industry, research institutes or education. Their employers in many cases have contracts with or research grants from the Government. The areas in which the skills and talents of these individuals are put to use by the Government on a part-time basis may be the same as the areas with which the contracts or grants received by their employers from the Government are concerned. An individual employed by a university may act as an intermittent consultant not only for the Government but for a private firm and either his university or the firm or both may be engaged in work for or supported by the Government. A consultant to the Government may have other financial connections with firms doing business with the Government in the general area of his expertise and, therefore, his consultancy. The many possible interrelationships between a consultant's service to the Government and his own and his employer's financial interests demonstrate that conflicts problems may frequently arise.

Both the part-time adviser and the department or agency which makes use of his services must be alert to the possibility of conflicts. It is, of course, incumbent upon the consultant to familiarize himself with laws and regulations applicable to him. The responsibility of the agency is equally great. It must assist the consultant to understand those laws and regulations. It must obtain from him such information concerning his financial interests as is necessary to disclose possible conflicts. It must take measures to avoid the use of his services in any situation in which a violation of law or regulation is likely to occur. And it must take prompt and proper disciplinary or remedial action when a violation, whether intentional or innocent, is detected.

**Native American Indian Conference Sponsored by Sounds of the Nations  
Restoration, Honor, Protocol and Spiritual Awareness  
Thursday-Saturday, October 1-3, 2015**

**EVERYONE IS WELCOME**

**Speakers:**

- Grand-Chief Lynda Prince
- Dr. Suuqiina
- Senior Pastor John David Gomez, War Chief of the First Nations of North America
- Don Gentry, Chairman of the Klamath Tribes

*Everyone of all backgrounds* is invited to come and learn how to honor our Native Indian American culture. Let's bring the richness of our country's history into our future!

We are calling out to all Native American Indians and anyone with Native American Indian ancestry to come and join the celebration of life and restoration. Bring your drums, flutes, clapping sticks and come in full regalia.

[Register HERE](#)

For more info, contact: Dr. David Tacha (925) 788-7746 or email [captnpicard49@gmail.com](mailto:captnpicard49@gmail.com)

**Schedule:** Nights Free and Open to the public.

**Thursday Night**      7 pm – Ceremonial Procession – Main Auditorium  
Speaker: Pastor John David Gomez – Cultural Revelation Produces Cultural Redemption.

**Friday**                      9 am to 10:30 am – Dr. Suuqiina: Honor  
                                     10:45 am to 11:45 am – Don Gentry: Responsibility of the Church to  
                                     understand Native American Issues.

Lunch

1:30 pm to 2:30 pm – Dr. Suuqiina: First Steps in Protocol

2:45 pm to 3:45 pm – Dr. Suuqiina: Protocol Rites of Passage

3:45 to 4:30 pm – Singing Feather, Cindy Butow: Healing for the  
                                     Nations through Prophetic Intercession

Dinner

Friday Night 7 pm – Grand Chief Lynda Prince: First Nations of North America in Review.

**Saturday**

9 am to 10:45 – First Nations Youth Ministries: Uniting Tribes Through The Youth

11am to 11:45 – Julian Mendel: Living the Dream (Breaking Every Chain)

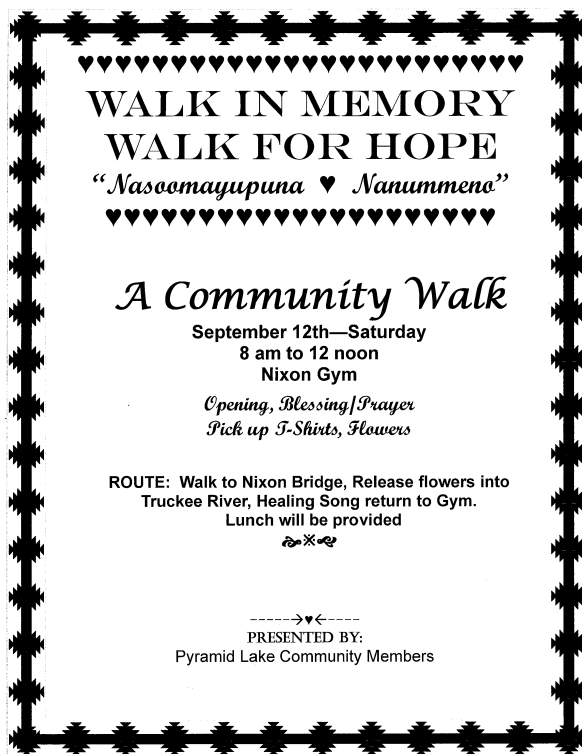
Lunch

1:30 to 2:30 – Dr. Suuqiina: Cross Cultural Awareness

3:00 to 4:30 – Grand Chief Lynda Prince: Destiny of First Nations People of Turtle Island

Mission Rate Hotels in Vacaville:/Quality Inn \$69/Fairfield Inn \$76/Comfort Suites \$79/Residence Inn \$104

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***“The color of the skin makes no difference. What is good and just for one is good and just for the other, and the Great Spirit made all men brothers.”  
Chief White Shield, Arkana (1798-1878)***

## **Edardo Galeano Connected the Dots Between Colonialism, Capitalism and Racism**

**Mark Karlin, Truthout:** One of the brilliant gifts of Eduardo Galeano's *Open Veins of Latin America* is that it stops historically in the 1970s, yet provides a knowledge base with which to understand the contemporary evolution of the relationship between colonialism, capitalism and racism.

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## **Millennials Are Out-Reading Older Generations**

But younger Americans value library services less than more senior cohorts, study finds.  
theatlntclBy Adrienne LaFrance

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## **Digital Experiences: Watch The Mob Museum's events online**

Digital Experiences for the National Museum of Organized Crime and Law Enforcement, only available through our website. [themobmuseum.org](http://themobmuseum.org)

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## **The White House**

"Everybody who has a chance to come up here will marvel at the incredible natural beauty of the state of Alaska, but the reason we're here in particular is to d... [See More](#)

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## **Pope Francis Apologizes to Indigenous America for “Grave Sins” Committed by Church**

Pope Francis made a recent visit to Bolivia to meet with the country's first indigenous president, Evo Morales where

he not only sat and chewed coca leaf... [ewao.com](http://ewao.com)



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- [Pope Francis 'did not chew coca in Bolivia' - BBC News](#)  
[Pope Francis says that he did not chew coca during his recent trip to Bolivia, where the leaves are used to alleviate the effects of the high altitude.](#)

BBC News · Jul 13, 2015

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***“All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the children of the earth.”  
Chief Seattle, Sugwamish and Duwamish***

## **Native Americans in Philanthropy Hires Sarah Eagle Heart as Its New CEO**

Published September 6, 2015 MINNEAPOLIS—Sarah Eagle Heart joined Native Americans in Philanthropy as its new Chief Executive Officer on September 2, 2015. “I am humbled and honored to be selected ... nativeonline.net

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## **Threat to Arizona's Salt River Horses Spurs New Battle Over Western Lands**

By FERNANDA SANTOS Phoenix Journal

Plans to remove the horses from the Tonto National Forest, putting them at risk of slaughter, set off a campaign that won a four-month reprieve

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Belatedly:

### **Labor Day**

Did you know that President Grover Cleveland made Labor Day a federal holiday in 1894, following a failed attempt to break up a railroad strike?

**[Find out more about the History of Labor Day »](#)**

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### **Federal Water Tap:**

#### **By the Numbers**

**6,400 tons:** Amount of pharmaceutical waste that will be prevented from entering waterways because of a proposed ban on the disposal practice for healthcare facilities. ([U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#))

**81:** Production wells, out of 612 regulated by the state, that draw from Virginia’s Coastal Plain Aquifer and are closest to the inland front of subsurface saltwater. ([U.S. Geological Survey](#))

**160,000:** Estimate of the number of abandoned hardrock mines in the American West and Alaska. ([Government Accountability Office](#))

### **Reports and Studies**

#### **Everglades Restoration**

The National Academy of Sciences is beginning [a five-year study](#), ordered by Congress, of the progress made under the Everglades restoration plan. Approved in 2000, the multi-billion dollar plan is designed to reduce water pollution, increase flood protection, and rebalance river flows in south Florida.

#### **Abandoned Mine Cleanup**

The Gold King spill in Colorado, according to the Congressional Research Service, [might spur interest in federal “Good Samaritan” legislation](#) that allows third parties to clean up abandoned mines without taking full legal responsibility for the polluted water.

Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) introduced in March the [Hardrock Mining Reform and Reclamation Act](#), which includes Good Samaritan provisions. The bill is still in committee.

### **News Briefs**

#### **Drug Disposal Rules Revision**

Hospitals, nursing homes, reverse distributors, and other handlers of medications will not be



allowed to dispose of pharmaceuticals classified as hazardous waste by flushing them down the drain, according to [a proposed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rule](#).

Hazardous pharmaceutical waste is defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as flammable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. The proposal does not apply to all unwanted pills and medications, but the EPA suggests that healthcare facilities, as a best practice, not flush any drugs.

The EPA proposal is similar to U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration regulations that flushing is not a proper method for disposing of narcotics and other controlled substances.

### Climate Talks

White House advisor Brian Deese will travel to New Delhi and Beijing on September 9 and 10, to discuss climate change issues with senior officials in both countries.

### On the Radar

#### Rebuilding After Hurricane Sandy

A project that will help cities on the northern New Jersey coast avoid the worst flood damages that occurred during Hurricane Sandy will [begin an environmental review](#). The project combines green infrastructure to slow the movement of water, as well as expanded treatment and storage capacity at existing facilities. It was one of six winners in a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development competition and was awarded \$US 230 million in federal money.

#### Gold King Mine Hearing

On September 16, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will [discuss the EPA's response to the Gold King mine spill](#) and the spill's effects on the environment. EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy will testify.

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**The Forgotten history of 'violent displacement' of Indians that helped create the National Parks** By Julian Brave NoiseCat

*COURTESY/Fæ/Flickr A group of nine Havasupai girls playing a game on their small reservation in the middle of Grand Canyon National Park circa 1898.*

Tuesday marked the 99th anniversary of the National Park Service, perhaps the most-loved division of the federal

government. For many Americans, excursions to the national parks conjure up memories of family road trips, camp songs and hikes set in some of the country's most beautiful locales. Ken Burns called the parks, "America's best idea." Cue Woody Guthrie: "This Land Is Your Land."

But what's often left unmentioned is that for the parks to become the protected lands of public imagination, their prior inhabitants -- such as indigenous peoples and the rural poor -- had to be

evicted.

To shed light on this history and its perpetuation abroad, indigenous rights advocacy organization Survival International launched a new campaign this month called “Stop the Con,” protesting what it describes as the “violent displacement” of indigenous peoples in the name of conservation. The campaign aims to raise awareness about problematic conservation practices.

The campaign began two weeks ago when Tesia Bobrycki, an environmental activist from California, scaled the monolithic granite face of Yosemite National Park’s El Capitan and dangled from a rope 3,000 feet above the Yosemite Valley floor. Bobrycki had “Stop the Con,” written on her hand, which she proudly displayed to the Survival International cameraman stationed above her on the cliff’s edge.

Bobrycki was calling attention to the fact that, long before Yosemite became a popular tourist destination, the Ahwahneechee Indians who resided in the region knew it as “Ahwahnee,” or “gaping mouth-like place.” During the Mariposa War in 1851, California soldiers “discovered” the valley while pursuing the Ahwahneechee. The soldiers expelled the Ahwahneechee and renamed their valley “Yosemite.” But the Ahwahneechee returned, and worked humiliating jobs entertaining tourists as “Indian performers” to remain in their homeland. The national park finally evicted the last of them and burned down their remaining homes in a fire-fighting drill in 1969.

A spokesperson for the National Park Service referred request for comment to Yosemite National Park’s communications department. A representative from Yosemite did not immediately respond to The Huffington Post’s request for comment.

Historian William Cronon began unearthing the forgotten stories of indigenous peoples in the 1980s, followed by others like Mark Spence and Karl Jacoby. Their writings revealed the displacement hidden within enduring romantic ideas about national parks.

“Conservation is used as a tool of colonialism,” Jacoby told HuffPost. “Conservation is basically trying to say that ‘We the state and the state bureaucracies, have the appropriate knowledge to manage the environment in the best way,’ rather than indigenous peoples and other prior inhabitants.

Jacoby’s first book, *Crimes Against Nature*, draws on case studies from the Adirondacks, Grand Canyon and Yellowstone to demonstrate the history of displacement that underlies American conservation.

“In the 19th century, there is a very strong critique of native environmental practices in a lot of the conservation literature that you read,” said Jacoby. “The only way you can come in and say ‘We [the state] need to manage this space and manage the environment,’ is you have to in some ways present the current managers of it – the native peoples – as incompetent.”

Native peoples, like the Ahwahneechee, however, did not leave their homes in the parks of their own accord and often had to be removed and kept away from their homelands by force. The

United States Army, for example, was stationed at Yellowstone from 1886 to 1918 to keep out indigenous peoples and others with the threat of violence.

Jacoby said his scholarship isn't necessarily well-received by conservation advocates. "My book has not made me very popular in environmentalist circles," he added with a laugh.

Survival International points out that today, San people in Botswana, Baka people in southeastern Cameroon, and tribes in India's tiger reserves face arrest, torture and even death as they try to maintain ancestral homes that are being coopted in the name conservationism -- a brand of exclusionary conservation first practiced in America, the group argues.

"All of this abuse that has been carried out in the name of conservation is still going on," Michael Hurran, spokesman for Survival International, told HuffPost. "It's high time that it stopped. That's what this 'Stop the Con' campaign is trying to do."

The problem with a neutered history of national parks and conservation, Survival International argues, is that it fails to create the policies that protect the environment.

"Often the real drivers of environmental destruction go unaddressed, things like logging, mining and political corruption, while the lives of the most defenseless people and the least responsible people are ruined or made impossibly difficult," Hurran said. "We are calling for a new model of conservation, a new kind of conservation, that works not against but with tribal peoples who are the best conservationists and guardians of the natural world."

The first step for the organization is to spark a public debate during the park's centennial year.

"We are trying to stimulate a really public debate about this to get every normal person talking about this and thinking about this -- both the dark history of conservation and what's happening now, and what conservation could look like in the future," Hurran said.

(Courtesy of the Huffingtonpost.com)

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***"Knowledge was inherent in all things. The world was a library....."***

***Chief Luther Standing Bear, Ogala Sioux***

**<http://www.readglobal.org/our-work/read-nepal/stories-of-empowerment/love-of-books-leads-to-profit>**

***"We can never forget what has happened, but we cannot go back. Nor can we just sit beside the trail."***  
***Chief Poundmaker, Cree***  
***(1826-1886)***