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Niyakwe



Artist Gregg Deal showcases murals at Colorado University Boulder

Posted By [Corinne Oestreich](#) June 18th, 2018 Blog

On June 15th, artists and activist Gregg Deal of the Pyramid Lake Paiute tribe unveiled a newly painted mural at the University. The mural will be up indefinitely and can be seen on campus in its entirety. Follow Gregg Deal on [Instagram](#) to see more up to date info on his mural and other artworks.

“Much of Deal's work, which includes paintings, murals, performance art, filmmaking and spoken word, addresses indigenous identity and pop culture. Through his art, he has critically examined issues such as decolonization and Native American mascots.”

Click [here](#) to read the CU article on

Gregg's newest work! [Read More](#)

University System seeks feedback on goals:

1. **Goal: SUCCESS**
Metric: Increase student success
2. **Goal: CLOSE THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP**
Metric: Close the achievement gap among underserved populations
3. **Goal: WORKFORCE**
Metric: Collaboratively address the challenges of the workforce and industry education needs of Nevada
4. **Goal: RESEARCH**
Metric: Co-develop solutions to the critical solutions facing 21st century Nevada and raise the overall research profile

If you would still like to share your input, please email your comments to chancellor@nevada.edu.

The graduate: Steve Bobb Sr. receives his high school diploma at age ...

www.grandronde.org/.../the-graduate-steve-bobb-sr-receives-his-high-school-diploma...

May 26, 2018 - WILLAMINA -- *Tribal Elder Steve Bobb Sr.*, 69, finally received a ... *Bobb* was on track to *graduate* 51 years ago with the Class of 1967.

If you had 290 MILLION old rubber tires sitting around, what would you do with them?

The question is not a theoretical one by any means. Every single year, some 290 million rubber tires are discarded by Americans across the country. Statistically, that translates into approximately one tire per person. Given the choice—what would you do with your used tires?

The Tire Dilemma

For years, ever since the popularity of tire recycling dropped in the 1960s, used rubber tires were tossed into landfills with abandon. The cumulative effects of millions of discarded rubber tires were disastrous. Tires, designed for a rugged life of use under a car, are made of vulcanized rubber. That means that rubber tires can sit around for literally thousands of years, and never decompose.

There are other problems with leaving rubber tires to sit in landfills ad infinitum. Discarded tires retain water, serving as a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes and other pests. The steel liners in the tires are prime culprits for tearing the protective lining at the bottom of a landfill, giving harmful substances the opportunity to leach into the soil. The oily residue left on the tires enters the ground as well, and runs off into our water supplies.

Worst of all, piles and piles of rubber tires left sitting around in landfills are primary targets for fires of the worst kind. Tire pile fires can burn for months, the constant flow of acrid black smoke releasing toxic pollution into the air for weeks and weeks. The smoke from the fires spreads and spreads, bringing toxic chemicals and air pollutants to outlying areas miles around.

Tire Recycling: The Ultimate Solution

Happily, the solution for old, discarded tires is a simple one, great for users and great for the [environment](#). Enter tire recycling.

Tire recycling has gained enormous popularity in every developed country around the globe. Even tires that can no longer be used for cars are tremendously useful items, once you put your mind to the problem. Currently, recycled tires are routinely used in countless valuable ways.

Recovered rubber can cost half the price of natural or synthetic rubber, and possesses certain properties that supersede those of virgin rubber. The production of rubber through the recycling process uses less energy than the production of a new rubber product. And of course, recycling rubber tires keeps them out of landfills, which allows the environment to breathe a sigh of relief!

Recycled tires can be turned into a multitude of useful products. The scope of recycling methods is mind-boggling. A partial listing of products made from recycled tires includes shoes, sandals, buckets, motor vehicle parts, doormats, water containers, pots, dustbins, bicycle pedals, and crash barriers.

One of the most popular ways of recycling used tires is by removing the steel banding, and shredding the rubber into granules. The recycled rubber granules are then used for all sorts of things: playground cover, asphalt and athletic rubber surfaces, landscape mulch, arena footing, and more. According to one rubber mulch manufacturer, some 80 scrap tires are used to create just one cubic yard of recycled rubber mulch.

The tire recycling solution is a real win-win proposition for everybody! Tire users have a safe, legal way to discard their used tires, rather than leaving them around to serve as an eyesore and a potential environmental danger. Recycled rubber manufacturers have discovered an entirely new niche in the economical realm, using cheap and plentiful raw material. Consumers may now avail themselves of a complete new line of recycled rubber products, which are versatile, durable, and eminently useful. And best of all, the environment is protected in the nicest of ways!

With continued awareness, the number of rubber tires filling up landfills and hurting the environment can be significantly reduced. Happy tire recycling!

[UWM Center for By-Products Utilization](#)

“So the America I loved still exists, if not in the White House or the Supreme Court or the Senate or the House of Representatives or the media. The America I love still exists at the front desks of our public libraries.” – Kurt Vonnegut

“America is great because she is good. If America ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.” – Alexis de Tocqueville

Air Pollution Linked to Genetic Changes in the Brain Health By Jason Daley

There's little question that [air pollution](#) is toxic for the human body. [Studies have shown](#) that particulate matter in the air can lead to lung disease, heart disease, strokes, and lung cancer. But researchers thought the brain might be protected due to the blood brain barrier—a natural system that filters out foreign substances and certain neurotransmitters before they circulate in the brain. A new study from researchers at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles shows that many heavy metals found in the air may make it into brain tissue, and those pollutants are activating genes that may lead to [cancers](#) or neurodegenerative disorders.

To understand how air pollution impacts the brain, doctor Julia Ljubimova, director of the Nanomedicine Research Center at Cedars-Sinai, produced air with the same chemical makeup as that found in Riverside, California, in the Los Angeles Basin. She and her team then subjected rats to the air, with different groups of rats breathing the polluted air for two weeks, one to three months, and 12 months. After examining the rodent brains, the researchers found higher than normal concentrations of heavy metals including cadmium, cobalt, [lead](#), nickel, vanadium and zinc accumulated in the rats exposed to the pollution for a month or more. Even more disturbing, coarse particles of the pollutants had switched on certain genes. The research appears in the journal [Scientific Reports](#).

"Initially I was even skeptical we could find anything. For example, a smoker has to smoke 20 years to develop lung cancer," Ljubimova said, "so I was not sure that in three, six, or 12 months of exposure we would detect changes in these animals' brains at the genomic level. I was very, very surprised when we found so many changes."

So how are these heavy metals making it into the brain despite the blood brain barrier? The coarse particulate material gets in through the lungs, which absorb the pollution particles into the bloodstream and may somehow beat the blood brain barrier, which can weaken due to high blood pressure, inflammation and other stresses. Particulates inhaled through the nose have a more direct route into the brain through the olfactory system and may accumulate through that pathway. Once in the brain, the metals cause inflammation, switching on certain genes including those that cause both benign and malignant tumors, and others that are suspected of causing neurodegenerative disorders like Parkinson's, ALS, Alzheimer's, and other types of dementia—[something that other recent studies have also found](#).

There are still many questions the study can't answer. For instance, do these heavy metals accumulate throughout a lifetime, or can the body flush them out? And most importantly, can a study on rats translate to humans? While Ljubimova said it's likely that the same systems are at work in humans and rodents, her team is also studying Cedars-Sinai's archive of human brain tissue to see if there's evidence of these coarse particles accumulating in the brains of people who lived in areas with air pollution.

Ljubimova said that while the pollutants in her study were based on Los Angeles, she guesses many of the same effects are happening in cities across the world with similar loads of coarse pollutants. The hope, she said, is that the study and future follow-ups will galvanize policymakers to take a closer look at the health impacts of industry, auto emissions, agriculture and military activities in L.A. and other areas with pollution problems. She pointed out that more

and more people are being exposed to questionable air as urbanization expands, and scientists don't know all the possible organs and ill effects exposure can cause.

"We thought that nature protected the brain through the blood brain barrier," she said. "But now we see that no, air pollution affects even isolated and protected organs such as the brain. This is important information for thinking about new developments and ways to protect the public."

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Water Shorts: [Warned 30 years ago, global warming 'is in our living room'](#)

By Seth Borenstein and Nicky Forster, Associated Press, 6/18/18

We were warned. On June 23, 1988, a sultry day in Washington, James Hansen told Congress and the world that global warming wasn't approaching — it had already arrived. The testimony of the top NASA scientist, said Rice University historian Douglas Brinkley, was "the opening salvo of the age of climate change."

[New Tool Will Help Save Water by Measuring Plant Health from Space](#)

By Matt Weiser, Water Deeply, 6/19/18

A new "space botany" instrument to be mounted on the International Space Station will offer the best data yet on plant stress, helping to track water demand on farms, cities and natural habitats, explains NASA's Joshua Fisher.

[Freshwater hotspots around the world are in danger, NASA finds](#)

By Chaffin Mitchell, AccuWeather, 6/18/18

NASA has pinpointed hotspots around the world where freshwater supplies are in danger through one-of-a-kind study using satellites.

[What's Up With Water – Speaking of Water – Water Conflict Chronology](#) – "Speaking of Water" host Eileen Wray-McCann speaks with the Pacific Institute's co-founder and President Emeritus, Dr. Peter Gleick to discuss the connections between resource issues, environmental issues, and the broad area of international security and conflict.



[How to disrupt Keystone XL? Solar panels, lawsuits, and](#)

[ancestral land](#)

SHANNON OSAKA

[Leaked letter: Kinder Morgan broke rules for months during Trans Mountain Pipeline construction](#)

MIKE DE SOUZA

Recycled Houses: A Man's Act of Service



Building Home

What do bottle caps, broken mirrors and wine corks have in common? They're all recycled materials that Dan Phillips uses to build whimsical, beautiful homes. And the best part? He does it all in the name of community. This is his story. (See June 6)

'UNDER COVER' INDOOR FARMING INDUSTRY TAKES ROOT IN NEVADA

Las Vegas' farming industry might seem as dry as the desert, but Southern Nevada's agriculture sector is just a bit harder to find than most.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz37341951>

People of the Land: Sustaining American Indian Agriculture in Idaho ...

https://www.sare.org/content/download/56939/759990/People_of_the_Land.pdf

Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations in the Great Basin. Establishment of native language Wild Horse, Sheep Creek, Billy Shaw and. Mountain View ...

America Versus

America Vs: Language

[ATTN:](#) posted an episode of [America Versus](#).

[May 14 at 8:44am](#) ·

Small Business is the Answer.

FREE TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS & JOB SEEKERS - Polish your skills or make your firm standout thanks to the Entrepreneurial Institute of Washington.

www.eiwashingtong.org

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"LIKE US" on FaceBook if an Active* Professional Development workshop provided by EIW Construction University helps your firm or has benefited you.

<https://www.facebook.com/EIWWashington/?ref=hl>

Whenever I get a chance, I tell the kids our History. I tell them Paiutes are all over this area, and I show them a map. I tell them, that's why some of us have relatives in each of these communities. Teach your children and tell them why we are here. My grandma Minnie told a story about Old Man Pewtie. The soldiers wanted to kill the Indians after they defeated Ormsby and his army in the first battle. He used to tell her Grandfather what he did. "Stayed hidden for days, watching the soldiers go by on horseback, and had to drink his pee from his moccasin because he was so thirsty. He let it cool, prayed over it and drank it. He never got sick." "A

healthy person's urine is about 95 percent water and sterile, so in the short term it's safe to drink and does replenish lost water.”

A bit of oral history for you. Some things aren't learned from books, but passed down through teachings. With that, have a good day! **Heidi Barlese**

The Spirit World

Toi-Ticutta saw the Earth as an animate being, a living, breathing entity. They likewise saw the Sun, Moon, Stars, and forces such as Water, Wind, Fire, Thunder, and Lightning, a living, breathing entity. They likewise saw the Sun, Moon, Stars, and forces such as Water, Wind, Fire, Thunder, and Lightning as possessing the same essences.

Of all these, perhaps the Earth (Tueepu) and Sun (Taba) are the most powerful, and it was to them that prayers were more commonly addressed. People thanked these and the other entities when things went well, and they petitioned them when their lives or health were not good.

Wuzzie George considered the activities of Whiteman, such as bombings of sacred sites, but more generally the land-altering activities of building highways, large buildings, etc., as particularly injurious to the Earth. She would often remark that the Earth gets mad – it sends fire, big whirlwinds, storms, and earthquakes, to try to kill people or to destroy what they done. It causes drought to “burn up the ground,” to show people that their activities are wrong. “Indian people,” she said, “don't bother the Earth. We just pray to it.” Mrs. George considered the major earthquake in the Fallon – Dixie Valley region in the early 1950s to be a sign that things were out of balance. She was deeply frightened by this event, and could not sleep or eat properly for more than a month. She reported that Dixie Hot Springs was cold for quite some time after the event, confirmation of its seriousness. Unfortunately, she added, people did not learn from this and continued in their ways as before.

One of the most effective means of communicating with these supernatural and all-powerful beings, in the addition to prayer, was through water. Although all water in the form of springs, streams, rivers, lakes and ponds is inherently sacred, it is also through water that messages are carried beyond. Water was sprinkled on the Earth using a sagebrush wand, and on person who wished to cleanse themselves of illness or take on cleanse themselves of illness or take on special blessings. People washed their faces as they prayed. They also prayed to the water in springs and seeps as they found them, asking that they taste good and sweet, and that they make them healthy and strong. As a woman went each morning to get water in the large basketry jug for her family, she offered a similar prayer for a good day and for good health for all.

Given this view of water is powerful, it then follows that one of the most important classes of spirits beyond those already mentioned was associated with water: Pa-oha-a “Water Baby.” Water Babies were said to resemble the small humans for which they were named. They inhabited all deep bodies of water, but could also move through shallower ones. According to Wuzzie George, all the lakes of western Nevada have Water Babies; Tahoe, Pyramid, Walker, Soda, Mono, etc. All of these were also connected by undergrounds tunnels through which the Water Babies could and did travel. They could also move through rivers, such as the

Carson, Walker, and Truckee, and through deep irrigation ditches. They did not live at Stillwater Marsh, because it was considered too shallow, although they occasionally visited there (especially Dutch Bill Lake).

Although most persons could hear Water Babies crying at night - attempting to lure them to bodies of water and then drown them-only doctors could actually see them or interact with them. Water Baby power was considered to be essential to effective doctoring, and sometime during his/her career, a good doctor must acquire this power.

Doctors could see Water Babies playing at night, when they would come out on sandy beaches and run about, leaving numerous footprints. Given their extreme strength, only doctors could approach them and try to obtain their power. (Wuzzie George had heard that people had tried to catch them in steel traps and cages, only to find their equipment destroyed.) Ordinary people avoided them at all cost, and never prayed to them.

Specific localities for Water Babies in Toi-Ticutta territory included Soda Lake (Nukonoeetu) and a deep hole that contained spring that was on Rattlesnake Hill (Toe-e), site of Fallon Colony, Water Babies could often be heard at these locations, and tracks could be seen. Construction of the water tank on Rattlesnake Hill apparently displaced the Water Baby, but Soda Lake is still their home. Unwanted encounters with Water Baby might require the treatment of a doctor.

In addition to Water Babies, other spirits such as dwarfs (nunu-u), were particularly active at night. They were commonly invoked to scare children into behaving, and to keep them indoors at night. The "Bone Crusher" (Pahizzoo), about whom there are several stories, likewise gathers up children who cry and won't mind their parents, and packs them away on her back to be ground for her food. Water Snake (Paatogogwa) has also traveled the land and its tracks or path can be seen in several places in the Carson Desert. According to a story, it originated in the far north and moved from lake to lake until it finally passed all the way through western Nevada to California. People commonly thought about it when they saw evidence of its track on the ground. Soda Lake also contained a Water Horse (Paapuku) that was seen floating in the air above the lake by Mrs. George and her husband, as well as others.

(This article was reprinted from "In the Shadow of Fox Peak")

From the Council of State Archivists: [CoSA activities](#) on our website.

Rhode Island State Archives Teacher Resources

Primary source documents form the basis for eight the themed collections ranging from Rhode Island African Americans to women and are supplemented by an interactive timeline of historic events in the state's history. All support Common Core Reading and Writing requirements, as well as Literacy in History/Social Studies for grades 6-12. Each



collection also includes suggested activities and discussion guides

Primary source documents form the basis for eight the themed collections

Government Email Symposium Case Studies Available

Last fall's CoSA-NHPRC Government Email Symposium featured archivists from six state archives presenting case studies on topics relating to government email preservation, access, and governance, with comment from other state participants, as well as from federal government and university archives and records management programs. We are pleased to announce that the case studies are now available on the [NHPRC website](#).

Timeline ranging from Rhode Island African Americans to women and are supplemented by an interactive timeline of historic events

State Archives to the Rescue

In the wake of a fire at the Aberdeen Museum of History Washington State Archives staff hauled out several truck loads of water-soaked antique photos, glass slides, negatives, motion picture film, and pioneer diaries and took them to its warehouse where conservation work has begun. State Archivist Steve Excell reports that the damage was similar to what he sees in recovery efforts for water-damaged documents. "It was pretty typical, there's a few things completely untouched, some things that were damp, and some that are totally soaked."

CLIR Awards \$509,488 for Recordings at Risk

The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) [awarded 16 institutions Recordings at Risk grants](#) in the program's third grant cycle. Recordings at Risk is a national program that supports the preservation of rare and unique audio and audiovisual content of high scholarly value. Generously funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Recordings at Risk will award a total of \$2.3 million between January 2017 and April 2019. [Applications for a new grant cycle are now open](#). *Deadline to apply: June 29.*

Urge Your Representative to Join the Congressional History Caucus

What actions can we take to support federal funding of the humanities, even as we keep an eye on Congress's appropriations discussions? As we fight to ensure that drastic cuts don't become law, our most important assets are our allies in Congress. That's why this is the perfect time to make a push for the Congressional History Caucus! The History Caucus is the brainchild of the National Coalition for History (NCH), of which SAA is a policy board member. It provides a forum for members of Congress to share their interest in history and to promote awareness of the subject on Capitol Hill. Find resources for contacting your representatives.

iPres 2018: the 15th International Conference on Digital Preservation

24–27 September 2018 Boston, MA

National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) Digital Preservation 2018 Annual Conference

17–18 October 2018 Las Vegas, Nevada, United States





IF YOU SUPPORT LOCKING UP

THESE KIDS BECAUSE 'THEY'RE ILLEGAL'



**THESE KIDS BECAUSE
'THEY'RE JAPANESE'**



**AND THESE KIDS BECAUSE
'THEY'RE JEWISH'**



**AND THESE KIDS BECAUSE 'THEY'RE
NATIVE'...THIS IS NOT JUST A TRAVESTY
IT'S A HISTORICAL PATTERN OF RACISM.**



Niyakwe

What: Youth Handgame Practice

When: Thursdays @ 7:00-9:00 PM

Starting June 21st, 2018

Where: the Haba (shade)

Wadsworth Powwow Grounds



We will be teaching the youth how to play Handgame. Our goal is to form a team and enter the local youth Handgame Tournaments in the area. If your children are interested in learning, bring them over for a couple hours of play.

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Cultural Program (775)574-2403