

Journal #2831

from sdc

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Save Wounded Knee

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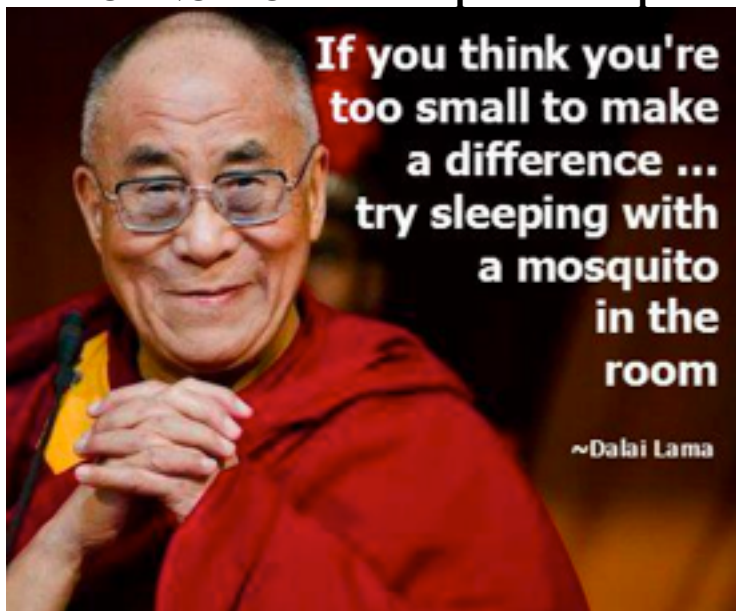
GrantStation

Federal Water Tap

Snowball throwers needed

[Loika Kane](#)

Reminder IDOL NO MORE Tues April 16 12-1pm Anderson Park 34 Res Rd



Singing, dancing, and praying for native children everywhere but especially for the advocates in Wash DC standing up for the ICWA. If you have a drum bring it. Practice the IDOL NO MORE song and the women's warrior song plus our Great Basin round dance songs. If you have signs, bring them as well! Wahanawoakuno'o Mu Ponedua! See you all on Tuesday.

[Save Wounded Knee](#) www.nytimes.com

[Wounded Knee should be preserved as a monument, not sold at auction.](#)

[ExxonMobil Isn't Saying How Much Oil is in Keystone Pipeline](#)

William Boardman, Op-Ed: Ten days after the ExxonMobil Pegasus pipeline burst, spewing thousands of barrels of Canadian tar sands oil into the North Woods residential development in Mayflower, Arkansas, much of the oil spill has been collected, although it continues to spread slowly, seeping into wetlands and nearby Lake Conway. Slow as the oil's movement may be, it seems to move faster than news related to the spill, the

cleanup, or ExxonMobil and the local, state, and federal agencies who keep tight control over information that, in ordinary circumstances, the public would expect to hear in a timely fashion. [READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)



We are like tenant farmers chopping down the fence around our house for fuel when we should be using Nature's inexhaustible sources of energy -- sun, wind and tide. ... I'd put my money on the sun and solar energy. What a source of power! I hope we don't have to wait until oil and coal run out before we tackle that. -Thomas Edison, inventor (1847-1931)

[Obama Proposes Shifting Funds from Nuclear NonProliferation to Nuclear Weapons](#)

R. Jeffrey Smith, News Report: The Obama administration will propose a deep cut in funding for nuclear nonproliferation programs at the Energy Department largely so it can boost the department's spending to modernize its stockpile of nuclear weapons, according to government officials familiar with the proposed 2014 federal budget to be unveiled Wednesday, April 10. The half-billion-dollar shift in spending priorities reflects an administration decision that nuclear explosives work the Energy Department performs for the military should be both accelerated and expanded. But Democrats on Capitol Hill and independent arms control groups predicted the decision will provoke controversy and a substantial budget fight this year.

[READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

[The great indoors \[Includes video of desert-grown fish\] blogs.rgj.com](#)

[Could indoor agriculture help grow Northern Nevada's economy? A few farmers are giving it a go.](#)

[Quietly, Indians Reshape Cities and Reservations](#)

By TIMOTHY WILLIAMS NYT

High unemployment and violence continue to affect more than 7 of 10 American Indians now living in urban areas, according to new Census Bureau data.

[Slide Show: As Indians Move to Cities, New Challenges Follow](#)



Pastor Dave at Nixon Church

Developing History Leaders @ SHA

For more than 50 years, SHA has provided an intensive residential professional development experience for history professionals.

We are seeking leaders at all levels – executive directors, curators, educators, archivists, historians, interpreters, marketing and development professionals, and others – who want to improve their knowledge and skills, who want to become better leaders in their own institutions, and who are ready to be part of the larger network of history leaders around the country. [Are you a good fit for SHA?](#)

This year Katherine Kane, Executive Director of the [Harriet Beecher Stowe Center](#), will offer the seminar's keynote address, setting the stage for discussions over the next three weeks. The Stowe Center is more than a traditional historic house. It is a place that uses Stowe's life and work to inspire others to take action addressing the concerns of today. It is a prime example of making history useful to contemporary life.

Here is a peek at the rest of this year's curriculum:

- Week 1 discussions center on innovative ways to use history to engage audiences and benefit communities.
- Week 2 addresses organizational reinvention through guest experience, financial models, community engagement, collections, staff, and board.
- Week 3 will turn attention inward to organizational development: creating a vision, raising money, managing change, leading from the middle, and building teams.

We hope you will consider applying to SHA in 2013. Applications for the Class of 2013 are due May 13, 2013. [Click How to Apply](#) for more information.



Hopi prisoners at Alcatraz in 1895

Nineteen members of the Hopi Tribe, called “Hostiles” by government agents, made up the largest group of Indian prisoners to be confined on Alcatraz. Their crimes were unique in the 140-year history of incarceration on the Rock: they wouldn’t farm in the ways the federal government instructed them, and they opposed the forced removal and education of their children in government boarding schools. Both “offenses” were part of widespread Indian resistance to U.S. policies designed to erase each tribe’s language and religion.

[Cholla Bud Harvesting and Preparation Workshop](#)

Best Buds: Traditional Harvest and Preparation of Cholla Cactus Flower Buds

Ethnobotanist and Native Seeds/SEARCH Board Member Martha Burgess will show you how to harvest, process, preserve, and cook with cholla buds, a traditional food of the Native Peoples of the Sonoran desert. Cholla buds are a superfood with high available calcium and complex carbohydrates that help balance blood sugar levels and provide sustained energy.

Saturday, April 20 7:30 - 10:30 am

Location will be emailed to attendees when payment is received – it will be near the Feliz Paseos Park on Camino de Oeste off of Speedway before Gates Pass

\$35 for NS/S members \$55 for non-members (includes NS/S membership)

Rectifying the Facts About Quinoa By [Geneviève Lavoie-Mathieu](#)

Wednesday, 10 April 2013, [Truthout](#) | News Analysis

February 20, 2013, marked the launch of the [International Year of Quinoa](#) (IYQ) in New York. The purpose of the IYQ is to highlight the potential of the "golden grain" in reducing poverty and food insecurity while bringing recognition to the indigenous peoples of the Andes. Paradoxically, claims remain that the popularity of the Andean grain is causing a real environmental and social catastrophe in Bolivia. Quinoa is a clear illustration of the complexity of issues involving food security and economics.

Quinoa has been "the cultural anchor and a staple food in the diet of millions of people throughout the Andes for thousands of years," declared UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon at the launch of the International Year of Quinoa. This year, "quinoa is now poised for global recognition," he further claims. But the UN argument comes despite severe public criticism and repetitive media claims that quinoa's popularity is socially and environmentally destructive.

The Beauty of Local Adaptation

The UN claims that "quinoa offers an alternative food source for those countries suffering from food insecurity." The rationale behind this statement is that quinoa is easy to grow in a vast array of environmental conditions, but especially in arid and poor soils, such as those of the Bolivian Altiplano.

With the hype surrounding its nutritional benefits, demand has swollen.

Subsequently, prices have increased from 890 to 2,100 euros per ton between 2007 and 2008, when a series of frost events destroyed large parts of the quinoa harvest, thus drastically reducing the offer in some of the most productive regions.

This has in turn motivated a number of alarmist articles in the [Guardian](#), The [New York Times](#) and other publications exposing the "hidden side of quinoa," claiming that farmers were now switching to cheaper, yet less nourishing food staples.

Andrew Ofstehage, Ph.D student at the University of North Carolina whose research has focused on quinoa farmers in Bolivia, argues that local consumption depends on market access and the community level of isolation. There is little information available, he says, on whether higher prices have affected farmers or not. He argues that the impact is primarily felt in communities that are near market centers and that more isolated communities often maintain previous levels of self-consumption in gross quantity, if not percentage, due to the higher amount planted.

The very low prices of imported grains and the increasing interest in buying processed goods as a sign of economic improvement and "modernity" could explain the falling rates of quinoa consumption, according to Ofstehage, and not the increase in exportation and price. In fact, quinoa is still viewed as a "poor people's food" in some areas.

It had also been reported that the extensive cultivation of quinoa has led to higher rates of biodiversity and genetic loss. Between 2007 and 2010, as part of the [Emergence of Quinoa in Global Food Trade \(EQUECO\)](#) project, International Relief and Development (IRD), in partnership with French and Bolivian organizations, including the Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA), Programa de Investigación Estratégica en Bolivia (PIEB) and

the Paul Valéry University (UM3) studied the consequences of quinoa cultivation on social and agricultural sustainability in the Altiplano. These groups argue it is false to think that local consumption rates have gone down and that biodiversity is endangered through genetic loss and monocultures.

The claims of environmental and social disaster are vastly exaggerated, states Thierry Winkel, researcher at the IRD, and "just a matter of sensationalism."

"When people say that only cultivating Quinoa real is a threat to biodiversity, it's false," he says. He explains that there are, in fact, various varieties within the Quinoa real that peasants cultivate. But these have yet to be classified or standardized by botanists. According to a recent inventory by the PROINPA foundation in charge of the national quinoa collection, there are more than 50 local varieties comprising the group of Quinoa real. This means that even in monoculture, many varieties of Quinoa real are cultivated and that there is no genetic loss.

Quinoa as a Factor of "Social Cohesion"

Furthermore, several publications have claimed that the boom in quinoa has "exacerbated conflict over land use and could further lead to broken community links." According to Pablo Laguna, a development anthropologist with 15 years of research experience in Bolivia, quinoa plays an important factor in the "social cohesion" of members within the same community. For example, the increase in commercialization and sale of quinoa has brought a lot of farmers to take responsibility within their community and has pushed many to organize together. "The conflicts that have developed are not new," he claims, "but are the result of years of a weak state's inability to implement policies that would help manage natural resources." Furthermore, geographical boundaries have always been unclearly defined and the state has never acted upon this issue, he argues.

Transformation of Rural Livelihoods

The Bolivian state is looking at increasing the areas of cultivation of quinoa as a way to alleviate poverty, especially in rural areas. According to Ofstehage, cultivating quinoa is advantageous for farmers mainly because it is not financially risky. He says that farmers do not have to incur large debts for production inputs because the intense use of agro-chemicals was mostly abandoned in the '80s. Moreover, he continues, "If a quinoa crop fails, most farmers will respond by sending family members abroad or look elsewhere for wage labor."

He concedes that the intensification of quinoa cultivation needs to be achieved in a sustainable way. According to Ofstehage, "the main question remains if this production can be sustained and overuse can be avoided."

The Way Forward

Increased research is needed and, according to Laguna, it is important to move away from Green Revolution technologies and types of intensification. Research should look at ways to preserve soil fertility through conserving biodiversity, especially in the south near the salt flats of the Salar de Uyuni where local agro-ecological conditions are fragile.

The (re)integration of livestock, such as llamas, should also be emphasized. This is essential as it

provides farmers with fertilizer and can supplement families' needs and revenues through the use of products derived from livestock such as wool and meat.

Flexibility and pluri-activity (multifunctionality) are keys to successful agriculture, according to Laguna and Winkel. It is important to diversify the economy by encouraging tourism and the growth of other economic sectors as much as the cultivation of quinoa.

The state also has a role to play in helping farmers balance production and environmental resources, in providing greater access to education, financial help, and helping to manage local genetic diversity.

Protecting the Genetic and Agricultural Heritage

Bolivia is not alone in promoting the growth of quinoa. In fact, all the negative publicity quinoa has received lately in the papers is, according to Laguna, the best of excuses to start growing in other places and encourage customers to buy "locally grown" quinoa.

As a result of the rising demand, North American and European cultivators have started growing varieties of quinoa. For example, Jason Abbott in association with the Plants Research Institute at the University of Wageningen (the Netherlands) has been working in the Loire Valley (France) at finding quinoa varieties that could be grown in northern regions. Quinoa is now grown in countries such as Canada, the US, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, and also in India, Kenya and China.

Growing quinoa in Europe and North America could arguably contribute to increasing poverty in Bolivia, discouraging the sustainable growth of quinoa and stealing Bolivians' markets, says Winkel. This is because quinoa is one of the only crops that can thrive in the poor, arid soils of southern Bolivia and only now has it reached a high price on the market.

The IRD study has shown that negative environmental and social impacts have been inflated by the media, which understate the benefits that quinoa farmers have been able to reap from the extensive cultivation of quinoa fueled by a booming demand.

Ironically, in North America and Europe, the quinoa varieties that are being grown so far retain a bitter taste, according to Laguna. Nature's work or simple coincidence?

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National Funding Opportunities

Support for College Success Programs Targeting Disadvantaged Students

[USA Funds: Key Transitions in Postsecondary Education](#)

USA Funds is dedicated to enhancing postsecondary education preparedness, access, and success. Key Transitions in Postsecondary Education, an initiative of USA Funds, is directed towards programs that provide educational support services benefiting low- income students, first-generation students, students of color, foster youth, and adult learners in an effort to increase

their persistence to complete college. The current Request for Proposals (RFP) funds programs that help target population students to successfully navigate major transitions along their postsecondary education pathway. Examples of funded programs include summer programs bridging high school graduation and the start of college, programs that support high school students taking college classes, campus orientation programs for high school graduates and adult learners, career ladder programs that assist adult learners entering college, etc. Three grants ranging between \$400,000 and \$800,000 for two to three years will be provided. Nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies are eligible to apply. The application deadline is May 24, 2013. Visit the USA Funds website to download the RFP.

Partnerships Addressing Weed Control Funded

[National Fish and Wildlife Foundation: Pulling Together Initiative](#)

The Pulling Together Initiative, a program of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), is intended to help support the creation of local Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships that bring together local landowners, citizens groups, and weed experts to develop and implement strategies for managing weed infestations on public lands, natural areas, and private working lands. Funded projects should focus on a particular well-defined Weed Management Area, such as a watershed, ecosystem, landscape, or county. All grants must be matched by non-federal contributions from project partners, either cash or in-kind, on at least a 1:1 basis. Pre-proposals must be submitted online by May 17, 2013. Visit the NFWF website to review the Request for Proposals.

Grants Enhance Programs for People Living with HIV/AIDS

[M·A·C AIDS Fund: U.S. Community Grants Program](#)

The M·A·C AIDS Fund supports nonprofit organizations that are providing vital services to people affected by HIV/AIDS. The Fund's U.S. Community Grants Program provides grants to service providers for U.S.-based programs that offer food and nutrition or housing services to people living with HIV/AIDS. Online applications for Food and Nutrition Community Grants must be submitted by May 3, 2013. The Housing Community Grants online application will be available on the Fund's website at the beginning of August and applications will be due on September 6, 2013. (The Fund also offers separate programs for organizations in Canada as well as countries throughout the world where M·A·C Cosmetics has affiliate offices.) Visit the Fund's website to review the guidelines for the U.S. Community Grants Program.

Mental Health Programs Initiated by Medical Students Supported

[American Psychiatric Foundation: Helping Hands Grant Program](#)

The American Psychiatric Foundation is dedicated to advancing public understanding of mental illnesses. The Foundation's Helping Hands Grant Program was established to encourage medical students to participate in community service activities, raise awareness of mental illness and the importance of early recognition of illness, and build medical students' interest in psychiatry and working in underserved communities. The program provides grants of up to \$5,000 to medical schools for mental health and substance use disorder projects that are created and managed by medical students, particularly in underserved minority communities. Funded projects can be conducted in partnership with community agencies or in conjunction with ongoing medical school outreach activities. Applications must be postmarked by May 31, 2013. Application guidelines and forms are available on the Foundation's website.

Regional Funding Opportunities

Funds for Northwest Indian Country Programs

[Potlatch Fund](#)

The mission of the Potlatch Fund is to inspire and build upon the Native tradition of giving and to expand philanthropy in Northwest Indian Country (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington). The Fund's Community Building Grants program supports Native-led organizations throughout the region that address the root causes of social, economic, environmental, and racial injustices that impact Northwest Natives. The Language Preservation and Education Fund promotes language preservation and documentation efforts, educational enrichment, and after-school Native youth programming. The Native Arts program supports individual artists and arts organizations, with an emphasis on the projects that address the revitalization of endangered Native art forms through intergenerational opportunities that transfer knowledge from elders to a new generation. Applications for all three programs must be postmarked by April 26, 2013. Visit the Fund's website to learn more about the grant programs.

Grants Address Community Issues in Georgia

[Georgia Natural Gas Corporate Giving Program](#)

The Georgia Natural Gas Corporate Giving Program supports a wide range of nonprofit organizations in the communities throughout the state that the company serves. Grantmaking areas of interest include the following: children and youth, education, seniors, energy assistance for consumers in need, environment and sustainability, and meaningful educational and cultural opportunities for the entire community. Funding requests may be submitted throughout the year. Visit the Georgia Natural Gas website for more information.

Support for Health and Higher Education Programs in Oklahoma

[Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation](#)

The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation's grant program primarily provides support to nonprofit organizations and higher education institutions in Oklahoma. The grant program's focus areas include health care delivery systems, health research, and capital funding for higher education. Before a formal grant application will be sent to the requesting organization, the applicant organization must submit a letter of inquiry. For the 2013 grant cycle, the Foundation will accept letters of inquiry through May 31, 2013. Visit the Foundation's website for more information.

Health Initiatives in the Upper Midwest Funded

[Medica Foundation](#)

The Medica Foundation is an affiliate of Medica Health Plans, a Minnesota-based nonprofit HMO. The Foundation provides funding to nonprofit organizations and government agencies within Medica's service area in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and western Wisconsin. Grants support community-based programs that address the underlying causes and factors inhibiting optimal health. For the second funding cycle of 2013, the Foundation will accept letters of inquiry in the following two categories: Early Childhood Health supports programs that focus on healthy families in order to foster optimal growth and development of young children. Organizational Core Mission Support provides small grants for health-related programming to organizations in the regional and rural areas of Medica's service area. Letters of inquiry for this funding cycle will be accepted from May 1 through June 14, 2013. Visit the Foundation's website for more information.

Federal Grant and Loan Programs

Research on the Response to Hurricane Sandy Supported

[Department of Health and Human Services](#)

The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Grants to Support Scientific Research Related to Recovery from Hurricane Sandy program supports research that will inform the ongoing response to, and recovery from, Hurricane Sandy. Possible topical areas include resiliency, decision making, the health system response, adverse health outcomes (including behavioral health), communications, and the use of social media. The application deadline is May 20, 2013.

Funds Available for Violence Research

[Department of Justice](#)

The Community-Based Violence Prevention Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation (FIRE) Program supports studies to inform efforts to prevent and reduce youth violence, including gun violence, and violence exposure at the community level. The application deadline is May 28, 2013.

Program Encourages Businesses to "Make It in America"

[Department of Commerce](#)

The Make It in America Challenge program supports economic development by encouraging re-shoring of activity by U.S. firms, fostering increased Foreign Direct Investment, encouraging U.S. companies to keep or expand their businesses in the U.S., and training local workers to meet the needs of those businesses. The application deadline is May 31, 2013.

Program Supports Sports for the Disabled

[Department of Veterans Affairs](#)

The U.S. Paralympics Integrated Adaptive Sports Program supports physical activity, sports, and recreational opportunities for disabled individuals, with emphasis on veterans and members of the Armed Forces. While the main grant is provided to the U.S. Olympic Committee, other entities may apply for subgrants. The application deadline is July 31, 2013.

[Federal Water Tap, April 15: Climate Change Had Little Role in 2012 Drought; Plus, President Obama's Budget](#)

A Question of Attribution

The most severe drought in 117 years of recordkeeping on the Great Plains came quickly, without warning, and without any dominant cause, according to an analysis by university and government scientists. It was [largely not a result of climate change](#), they claim, and it was not the result of the drought conditions in Texas from 2011 creeping northward.

The drought – a “climate surprise” as the authors whimsically describe it – happened because weather systems that transport moisture from the Gulf of Mexico to the plains failed to deliver. Moisture deficits in the local atmosphere also play a role.

Rainfall, however, was only half of the equation. The research team, led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, notes that the extreme heat accompanied the cloudless skies. Average temperatures across the six-state region were not as high as the Dust Bowl years, but the heat still resulted in increased evaporation that further dried out soils.

As with any analysis of a complex phenomenon, the study, which used only one climate model, has detractors. Kevin Trenberth, a climatologist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research told the *Associated Press* that [climate change was a factor](#).

“This was natural variability exacerbated by global warming,” Trenberth wrote in an email to the *AP*. “That is true of all such events from the Russian heat wave of 2010, to the drought and heat waves in Australia.”

Up and Down Budget

Some water programs fared better than others in President Barack Obama’s [budget for fiscal year 2014](#).

The Environmental Protection Agency’s budget would decrease by 3.5 percent compared to fiscal year 2012 – the last year with a regular budget – but the two funds that provide low-interest loans for drinking water and wastewater projects would be cut by 20 percent, continuing a recent decline. According to the [EPA’s budget message](#), these funds will be targeted at “small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans.” Here is the [full EPA budget](#).

Water programs in the Department of the Interior get a boost. The Land and Water Conservation Fund would see mandatory spending of \$US 200 million on those two practices. The president aims to increase that to the authorized limit of \$US 900 million by 2015. The [budget for the U.S. Geological Survey](#) will increase slightly. It includes new money for more than 300 stream gauges and funds to move ahead with a national groundwater monitoring network.

Flagstaff Watershed Protection

Forests near Flagstaff, Arizona will be thinned and certain areas will be burned to reduce to the fuel load under a [National Forest Service plan to protect the city’s water supply from wildfires and flooding](#). In November, Flagstaff residents voted to issue \$US 10 million in bonds for the [Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project](#). The Forest Service will lead an environmental review of the project. Comments about scope of the review are due by May 13 and should be emailed to comments-southwestern-coconino-flagstaff@fs.fed.us.

Water for Tribal Homes

Five federal agencies have signed a new memorandum of understanding to [collaborate on providing safe drinking water and sanitation to homes on tribal lands](#). The agreement focuses on developing the technical skills and management structures necessary for an enduring system.

“It’s more than just access to water – it’s access that is sustainable,” an official in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s water program told Circle of Blue.

The program’s goal is to reduce by half the number of homes without access to safe drinking and sanitation by 2015, over a 2003 baseline. That goal is some ways from being met. The [most recent figures](#) show that the share of tribal homes without access has dropped from 13.9 percent in 2003 to 12.1 percent in 2010.

Water Rights for Ski Areas

The Forest Service will hold three public meetings this week to discuss water rights for ski areas that operate with Forest Service permits. The meetings will be held in Denver, Salt Lake City, and Lake Tahoe. Here are the [dates and locations](#).

[Federal Water Tap](#) is a weekly digest spotting trends in U.S. government water policy. To get more water news, [follow](#) Circle of Blue on Twitter and sign up for our [newsletter](#).

Four ways you can help Sky Tavern this weekend! <http://aweber.com/t/Qc1dO>

4. We need kids to volunteer to throw snowballs and more! They will need to be there by 10am. Please email thesnowballrun@gmail.com to register your children to have a real fun couple of hours!