

Journal #2607

from sdc

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Rendezvous returns to Mills Park

Special to the [Nevada Appeal](#)

Tuesday, June 5, 2012

The Old West will come alive this weekend in Mills Park.

The 29th annual Carson City Rendezvous — a living history and re-enactment event celebrating Nevada's early days of the mid- to late-1800s — is coming back to Mills Park on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Opening ceremonies are at 10 a.m. Saturday in the Big Field at Mills Park. At the ceremony, the U.S. Department of Immigration will swear in new U.S. citizens.

Dignitaries from both city and state are expected to attend, as well.

The event is free to the public and there are numerous shows, attractions and activities all weekend, including:

- Live Western musical entertainment, rope tricks, dancers, and cowboy poetry.
- Gunfight skits from the Nevada Gunfighters.
- Traditional Native American Village with crafts, food, dancing, and storytelling.
- Civil War battle re-enactments and military campsites. Including a twilight battle starting at 8 p.m. Saturday.
- Mountain Men camps where you can throw a tomahawk, shoot a cannon, see frontier living displays and trade goods with authentic frontier traders of the day.
- Dutch Oven cooking demonstrations with free samples.
- Ride on a real stagecoach from the TNT stage lines.

- Pony Express demos.
- Meet Robert E. Lee, Kit Carson, Abe Lincoln and other legends.

The Rendezvous runs Friday from noon to 9 p.m., Saturday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Visit www.carsoncityrendezvous.com for more information, or call 775-846-1130.

There is plenty of free, first come–first served parking available in and around Mills Park as well as overflow parking at Carson City High School on Saliman Road (across from the east end of the park).

**LINCS now accepts projects year-round.
Contact us if you have any questions.**

LINCS (Linking Independents and Co-producing Stations) provides matching funds to producer-station partnerships. Up to \$100,000 in matching funds is available for a single broadcast program.

LINCS accepts:

- Single programs of standard broadcast length (half-hour or one-hour). Feature length programs are not eligible through LINCS.
- Demonstration projects that include both broadcast and transmedia components.
- Programs that can be completed within one year of contract
- Programs that will engage national as well as regional audiences, revealing universal themes through the lens of local perspectives and realities

LINCS does not accept:

- Proposals for completed projects seeking distribution
- Series proposals or fictional dramas
- Programs intended solely for theatrical release

LINCS applications are accepted year round. The review process of a complete submission can take up to two months. Around 8 to 10 percent of LINCS applicants will receive funding.

LINCS is not a grant; ITVS provides a co-production investment in the program.

How the LINCS matching funding works

LINCS matching funds are based on secured funds and the station’s in-kind contribution that the producer has already been able to confirm as of the date of the application. In-kind contributions that do not come from the partnering stations are not eligible to be matched by LINCS co-production funding. Pending funds (funding neither received nor committed to by the time the application is submitted) are not eligible to be matched by LINCS co-production funding. The

funding match for LINCS does not apply to the budget of the transmedia component of a broadcast program.

If the production has a budget gap at the time the ITVS contract is signed, the producer will have up to 12 months to secure the balance of funding. ITVS production funds will not be released until all funds are fully in place. Programs must be completed within one year of securing the balance of funding. All LINCS funds are paid directly to the producer.

Stations and producers must apply to LINCS together, after having created a partnership. A list of public television stations can be found on the PBS website. For more information on creating a partnership, please read [Building a LINCS Partnership](#).

Before You Apply

1. [Make sure you are eligible](#).
2. Review [what we're looking for](#) and make sure your project matches our programming needs.
3. [Find out what to expect](#) after you apply and if your film gets selected.
4. Read the instructions in [how to apply](#) very carefully. Unfortunately, incomplete applications cannot be reviewed.
5. Gather the information you need for [completing the cover sheet](#).

<http://itvs.org/funding/lincs>

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AASLH sent its comments on proposed grant changes to IMLS, and we hope the entire field will look over the proposed IMLS guideline changes and write IMLS on issues that will impact your work.

AASLH asked IMLS to consider more than one deadline per year. What are your concerns?

Following this message are comments from AIC that focus primarily on collections care, and the IMLS May 9 Release announcing the call for public comments.

Speak up for your work, your organization, and your collections.

The comment period will end on Friday, July 6, 2012. Please send comments to comments@imls.gov. Final guidelines will be posted no later than October 15, 2012.

Terry Davis, AASLH President & CEO

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The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) Message:

Monday, June 4, 2012

URGENT MESSAGE!

If you have not yet done so, please respond now to the request from IMLS posted below. The AIC Board of Directors agree that that the proposed new grant guidelines pose a real threat to conservation funding and the long-term care of collections. It is imperative that IMLS hear from the conservation community—from individual conservation professionals as well as from AIC as a whole.

AIC is submitting a response on behalf of the organization. Some points taken from it include:

- By merging Museums for America (MFA) and Conservation Project Support (CPS), there will no longer be a funding source dedicated to conservation.
- Although multiple applications will be permitted by IMLS, multiple submissions from institutions will ultimately compete against each other. Exhibition or education proposals, for instance, would be pitted against conservation proposals.
- If museums focus their grant writing efforts on the support of exhibitions, education, and community outreach, the grants will provide important support for annual programming budgets, yet these funds will do little to support museum missions to preserve and make their permanent collections accessible in a more lasting way.
- One January 15 deadline for all proposals puts a great burden on museum staff members, particularly for those working in smaller institutions.

While AIC applauds IMLS for considering changes to improve its grant services, combining the CPS and MFA programs and instituting a single application deadline will have unintended consequences that will result in museums placing less emphasis on conservation of collections. AIC urges IMLS to consider leaving CPS as a separate program or combining it with collections stewardship.

How have the collections for which you are responsible benefited from IMLS conservation support in the past?

What impact on collections care do you envision with the implementation of the draft guidelines being presented by IMLS?

Speak up! Now!

Thank you, Meg Craft, AIC Board President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 9, 2012

IMLS Press Contacts 202-653-4632

Kevin O'Connell, koconnell@imls.gov

Mamie Bittner, mbittner@imls.gov

Draft Museum Grant Guidelines Available for Public Comment

Washington, DC—The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) is seeking public comments on the draft guidelines for the FY 2013 Museums for America and National Leadership Grants for Museums programs. The guidelines for these programs have been revised to align with the [IMLS Strategic Plan](#). We are seeking comments to assess how well these guidelines accomplish the following goals:

- Make federal dollars more accessible by reducing complexity
- Increase clarity and readability
- Make it easier to see where a project idea fits best
- Make it easier to articulate the impact of project ideas
- Allow grantees greater ability to pursue comprehensive collections care projects by [combining the purposes of the current Conservation Project Support and Museums for America programs](#)
- Allow grantees greater ability to pursue professional development activities by [combining the purposes and funding for the current 21st Century Museum Professionals and National Leadership Grants for Museums programs](#)
- Provide greater ability for museums and organizations that serve museums to pursue National Leadership Grants that have broad impact for their communities and create models that can be adapted by others
- Make it possible for IMLS to continue to support the full range of museums, large and small, and representing every museum discipline and every geographic area

To see the guidelines use these links:

[Museums for America](#)

[National Leadership Grants for Museums](#)

The comment period will end on Friday, July 6, 2012. Please send comments to comments@imls.gov. Final guidelines will be posted no later than October 15, 2012.

*Should any reader submit comments, please copy this Journal so we may share with others.
Thanks, sdc*

Water crisis in California, Texas threatens US food security *Southwest Farm Press*

The nation's food supply may be vulnerable to rapid groundwater depletion from irrigated agriculture, according to a new study by researchers at The University of Texas at Austin and elsewhere.

Karuk groundwater study results released John Bowman, Siskiyou Daily News

The Karuk Tribe on Friday released the results of a study they say indicates that unregulated groundwater use is a key factor in the decline of the Scott River.

Report of first doctor to reach shot Lincoln found

JOHN O'CONNOR **The Associated Press**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) -- The first doctor to reach President Abraham Lincoln after he was shot in a Washington theater rushed to the presidential box and found him paralyzed, comatose and leaning against his wife. Dr. Charles Leale ordered brandy and water to be brought immediately.

Leale's long-lost report of his efforts to help the mortally wounded president, written just hours after his death, was discovered in a box at the National Archives late last month.

The doctor, who sat 40 feet from Lincoln at Ford's Theater that night in April 1865, saw John Wilkes Booth jump to the stage, brandishing a dagger, and heard the cry that the "President has been murdered" before pushing his way through the crowd. Thinking Lincoln had been stabbed, Leale ordered men to cut off the president's coat.

"I commenced to examine his head (as no wound near the shoulder was found) and soon passed my fingers over a large firm clot of blood situated about one inch below the superior curved line of the occipital bone," Leale reported. "The coagula I easily removed and passed the little finger of my left hand through the perfectly smooth opening made by the ball, and found that it had entered the encephalon."

The historians who discovered the report believe it was filed, packed in a box, stored at the archives and not seen for 147 years.

A researcher for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Helena Iles Papaioannou, found it among correspondence of the U.S. surgeon general from April 1865, filed under "L" for Leale.

"What's fascinating about this report is its immediacy and its clinical, just-the-facts approach," said Daniel Stowell, director of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. "There's not a lot of flowery language, not a lot of emotion."

Physicians have long debated whether Lincoln could have lived with modern medicine. Trauma treatment was virtually unknown in 1865, and Leale's report illustrates "the helplessness of the doctors," Stowell said. "He doesn't say that but you can feel it."

Leale wrote a report for an 1867 congressional committee investigating the assassination that referenced the earlier account, but no one had ever seen it, said Stowell, whose group's goal is to find every document written by or to Abraham Lincoln during his lifetime.

At least four researchers have been painstakingly scouring boxes of documents at the National Archives for more than six years. They methodically pull boxes of paper - there are millions of documents packed away and never catalogued, Stowell said - and look for "Lincoln docs," as Papaioannou called them.

LOS ANGELES — The [Walt Disney Company](#), in an effort to address concerns about entertainment's role in childhood obesity, announced on Tuesday that all products advertised on its child-focused television channels, radio stations and Web sites must comply with a strict new set of nutritional standards.

The restrictions on ads extend to Saturday-morning cartoons on ABC stations owned by Disney. Under the new rules, products like Capri Sun drinks and Kraft Lunchables meals — both current Disney advertisers — along with a wide range of candy, sugared cereal and fast food, will no longer be acceptable advertising material.

The initiative, which Disney revealed at a Washington news conference with the first lady, Michelle Obama, stretches into other areas. For instance, Disney will reduce the amount of sodium by 25 percent in the 12 million children's meals served annually at its theme parks, and create what it calls fun public service announcements promoting child exercise and healthy eating.

The move follows the announcement last week of a plan by New York City to ban the sale of large sodas and other sugary drinks amid increasing concern about childhood obesity in America.

Disney said that in adopting the new advertising standards it was largely following recommendations proposed last year by federal regulators. The suggestions were aimed at inducing the food industry to overhaul the way it marketed things like cereal, soda and snacks to children.

Food companies have vociferously fought government regulation on advertising, saying they can take steps on their own. Disney acknowledged it would most likely lose some advertising revenue — it declined to say how much — but said that the benefits outweighed the downside. (Disney Channel does not currently accept traditional ads, although a range of promotions and sponsorships are allowed; other channels like Disney XD are supported by commercials.)

Disney's ad restrictions, which will not take effect until 2015 because of long-term contracts with advertisers, will apply to any programming aimed at children under 12, which includes popular live-action programs as well as cartoons.

Robert A. Iger, Disney's chairman, said he felt strongly that "companies in a position to help with solutions to childhood obesity should do just that," but added: "This is not altruistic. This is about smart business."

Taking steps to combat childhood obesity allows Disney the opportunity to polish its brand as one families can trust — something that drives sales of everything from Pixar DVDs to baby clothes to theme park vacations. In addition, Disney has carefully studied the marketplace and executives say they believe there is increasing consumer demand for more nutritious food.

Mr. Iger noted that health food for children had already become "a very, very solid business" for Disney. Since 2006 consumers have purchased about two billion servings of Disney-licensed servings of fruit and vegetables, according to the company.

Margo G. Wootan, director of [nutrition](#) policy at the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said Disney's plan put it "far ahead of competitors." At the same time, she cautioned that Disney's guidelines still fell short of what her organization would like to see, particularly for cereal. Disney's new standards require cereal to contain less than 10 grams of sugar a serving, for instance, while Ms. Wootan would prefer about six grams.

"This limits the marketing of the worst junk foods, but it won't mean you're only going to see ads for apples, bananas and oranges, either," she said.

As part of its initiative, Disney also introduced what it called Mickey Check in grocery store aisles: Disney-licensed products that meet criteria for limited [calories](#), [saturated fat](#), sodium and sugar can display a logo — Mickey Mouse ears and a check mark — on their packaging. The logos will include the slogan, "Good For You — Fun Too!"

By the end of this year, the White House said in a news release Tuesday, "the Mickey Check will appear on licensed foods products, on qualified recipes on [Disney.com](#) and Family.com, and on menus and select products at Disney's Parks and Resorts."

Some elements of Disney's campaign — the Mickey Check, in particular — could revive parental criticism that the company has a way of moving into areas it does not belong, such as approval over what foods children eat.

Moreover, consumers have also come to distrust or ignore healthy eating symbols on packaging because so many food companies have introduced self-serving varieties, said Kelly D. Brownell, director of the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale University.

"Here comes Disney with yet another symbol, and it's too early to say whether this will simply add to the chaos and confusion or actually help steer parents and kids as they shop," Mr. Brownell said.

Still, Mr. Brownell, who was given an advance briefing of Disney's plans, said the effort was "enormously important." He cautioned that he had not yet deeply examined Disney's nutritional guidelines, but said "they appear quite good."

Disney developed the new nutrition standards with the assistance of two child health and wellness experts: James O. Hill, director of the Center for Human Nutrition at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, and Keith T. Ayoob, associate clinical professor of [pediatrics](#) at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York.

The company's standards are based on the federal government's Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Federal Trade Commission's proposed guidelines for food marketing to children. Disney also looked at the Children's Food and Beverage Advertising Initiative, a self-policing effort by food giants like Burger King and Campbell Soup to set their own marketing limits.

Disney's guidelines will be available starting Tuesday at www.thewaltdisneycompany.com/mohl.

Disney's new guidelines are likely to have a ripple effect through the children's entertainment industry. Rivals like Nickelodeon and Cartoon Network will face pressure to follow Disney's lead. Advertisers spend some \$950 million annually on television tailored to children under 12, according to industry estimates.

"With this new initiative, Disney is doing what no major media company has ever done before in the U.S. — and what I hope every company will do going forward," Mrs. Obama said in a statement.

Food companies will also feel the effects. Giants like Pepsi and Kellogg in 2007, trying to squelch calls for government regulation, said they would stop advertising products that failed to meet various nutritional standards to children under 12. Food companies then started pushing healthier items and reformulating junk food products.

Disney has sent similar dominoes falling in the past. In 2006, Disney said it would sharply curtail the use of its name and characters with foods high in sugar, salt and fat. Mickey Mouse stopped appearing on boxes of Pop-Tarts, and Buzz Lightyear and his "Toy Story" pals disappeared from McDonald's Happy Meals. Within months, Nickelodeon and Discovery Kids announced similar restrictions; the 2007 effort by food companies to reel in advertising was also linked to Disney's lead.

As part of its Tuesday announcement, Disney will introduce a tightened version of the nutritional standards it first adopted in 2006, including a required additional 10 percent reduction in sugar in yogurt and flavored milk products.

"We need to motivate consumers to make changes, and Disney, because of its sheer size and brand power, can do that better than anybody," Mr. Ayoob said.

Chuck Weller: Golden Gate Bridge has Nevada connection

Before the U.S. entered World War II, when England stood alone against the unbeaten German military, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill implored a friendly America to supply him with weapons for the fight. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job," he pleaded on a radio broadcast on Feb. 9, 1941.

A major portion of America's response came from the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne. Hawthorne made the depth charges that sank the German submarines threatening to blockade and starve England. In thousands of hostile encounters, Hawthorne supplied the explosives that destroyed the enemy and won the war.

Hawthorne is today the home of the world's largest ammunition depot and a world-class ordnance museum. Its connection with explosives began with a fire in New Jersey and the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. On July 10, 1926, lightning started a fire at New Jersey's Lake Denmark Naval Ammunition Depot. Over the next three days, several million pounds of TNT, bombs, depth charges and other munitions blew up, destroying hundreds of buildings, damaging others as far as 10 miles away, killing more than 20 people and injuring hundreds.

A Naval Court of Inquiry recommended the establishment of a new ammunition depot “to be within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Pacific Coast, and to be so located as to have convenient railroad facilities to the Los Angeles-San Diego area, to the San Francisco Bay area, and to the Columbia River-Puget Sound area.” The land provided to be either government owned land or cheap barren land, covering an area of at least 100 square miles and allowing an unoccupied safety zone of two miles.”

Twenty possible sites in California, Nevada and Utah were investigated. Two received intense consideration: Secret Valley, near Susanville, and Hawthorne. The final decision would be based on political considerations.

California wanted the ammunition depot and, because of its greater population, had more votes in the U.S. Congress than did Nevada. A bill to locate the depot in California was introduced in the House of Representatives.

At the same time, Nevada’s U. S. senator, Tasker Oddie, wanted the ammunition depot for his state.

He knew that California was also seeking federal assistance for the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. The U.S. owned the land on each side of the proposed bridge and had jurisdiction over any construction in San Francisco Bay that might affect shipping. Oddie used his position on the Naval Affairs Committee to produce a report that described the possibility that the proposed bridge might become a barrier to the Navy in time of war.

The report was a real threat to the bridge project, and California’s senators immediately challenged Oddie, who discreetly explained that the planned bridge would be less worrisome to his committee if the U.S. Navy could be strengthened by construction of a new ammunition depot behind the protective Sierra Nevada. The senators of the two states were able to reach a mutually acceptable compromise: Hawthorne got its ammunition depot and San Francisco got the Golden Gate Bridge.

Chuck Weller is a Washoe County district judge.

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