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500 YEAR OLD MUMMY "Llullaillaco Maiden"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loDV5hyevXc>

July 18, 2013

New research revealed that three Incan children sacrificed more than 500 years ago were plied with beer and cocaine prior to the religious ritual. A new analysis of hair samples taken from the remarkably preserved bodies, first discovered in Argentina in 1999, shows that the victims were drugged with increasing amounts of the substances as the date of their sacrifice neared.

<http://www.history.com/videos/aztec-sacrifice#aztec-sacrifice>

Northern California tribal members protest at Westlands office over water

Mark Grossi, Fresno Bee

Members of two Northern California tribes Tuesday demonstrated at Westlands Water District, asking district officials to drop their lawsuit against water releases that would protect a large run of salmon.

Hoop Valley Tribal Members Protest Westlands Lawsuit **Dan Bacher, Indy Bay**

"If we don't get the requested flows, our salmon are destined for disaster," said Dania Rose Colegrove, Klamath Justice Coalition organizer and a member of the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

"Please come and support our way of life!"

Water rights seen as ace in Klamath legal battle: Judge asks parties to compromise

Catherine Wong, Eureka Times-Standard

The Board of Supervisors and local tribal officials said Tuesday they are hoping a declaration asserting Humboldt County's rights will be their trump card in a legal battle over Trinity River water after releases to protect Klamath salmon were halted by a Fresno judge.

I'm Mary Russell, a MoveOn member in Carbondale, Colorado, and I started a petition to Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and President Barack Obama, which says:

I am calling for an immediate **ban on oil and gas fracking on all federal lands**. The Bureau of Land Management's draft rules for fracking on public lands fail to protect the water we drink, the air we breathe, the climate we depend on, and the land many of us call home. This land is our land and should be managed for the good of the people, not corporate profits for the oil and gas industry.

I recently sold my house because it sits on the edge of the lower Roaring Fork River, threatened by possible hydraulic fracturing in the Thompson Divide. My property value has plummeted since the doubling of oil and gas development around my home in the past ten years. I've been diagnosed with asthma since moving into my home five years ago.

I've seen the public lands I used to swim, bike, hike, and backcountry ski closed to me. I used to lead my students through the back roads and trails of Grand Mesa, on skis, bikes, and on foot. No longer can I hike or bike due to gates erected to keep me out of the public lands my taxes support. I don't swim in the North Fork of the Gunnison for fear of water contamination from hydraulic fracturing in areas whose creeks feed this river.

President Obama is about to issue his first major policy on fracking. The Bureau of Land Management has issued draft rules for hydraulic fracturing on 600 million acres of public and Indian lands, like those near me in Colorado. Unfortunately, these rules are straight out of the oil and gas industry's playbook.

The provisions on disclosure of the toxic chemicals used in fracking were written by ExxonMobil and taken straight from model bills peddled by ALEC, the right-wing American Legislative Exchange Council. And the draft rules do nothing to protect watersheds that provide drinking water to millions of people.

We have until August 23 to submit our comments to the Bureau of Land Management, and on August 22, anti-fracking leaders will hand-deliver our comments to the BLM in Washington, D.C.

[Will you add your name by signing my petition to President Obama's BLM to ban fracking on public lands?](#)

Thanks! –Mary Russell

INCLUSION TIP #11: PTSD and Low-Stress Environments

Reduce or provide advance notice of any environmental triggers such as loud noises, stress-producing imagery, or flash photography to decrease flashbacks or stress reaction.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is an anxiety disorder that can develop in response to a traumatic event that has caused intense fear, helplessness, or horror (National Association of Mental Illness). Among military veterans, combat-related PTSD is quite common. Some may experience feelings of watchfulness, being "on edge," exaggerated jumpiness, and/or being easily as a result of PTSD (Anxiety Disorder Association of America). Create an inclusive environment by giving advance warning to all team members about possible noisy construction, videos or pictures that include images of war or combat, or other sources of loud sounds or light that may cause flashbacks or other challenges in your organizational environment.

To learn more, please visit Accommodating Service Members and Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) <http://askjan.org/media/downloads/PTSDVetsA%26CSeries.doc>, as well as Engaging Veterans with Disabilities and Wounded Warriors in National and Community Service <http://serviceandinclusion.org/veterans>.

INCLUSION TIPS address all aspects of diversity, including disability. Including individuals with all abilities need not always be costly, complex or difficult. Most of our INCLUSION TIPS can be implemented quickly, with little to no expense, and integrated within your existing operations, policies and practices. We hope you find these helpful, and invite you to share INCLUSION TIPS. We welcome any feedback you may have for us. Also, if you have a successful practice or tip you'd like to share please write us (nsip@umb.edu) or post on this listserv. All tips are archived on <http://tips.serviceandinclusion.org/>.

Yours in inclusive service,
Paula Sotnik, Jason Wheeler and Katie Entigar
Toll-Free number: 1-888-491-0326 Email: nsip@umb.edu
Website: www.serviceandinclusion.org

WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES A GROWING FORCE CHANGING THE LOCAL, NATIONAL ECONOMY

Often overlooked are women-owned businesses and their role when it comes to the region's economic development. The Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy said women-owned businesses account for 28.8 percent of all businesses nationwide.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz18089977>

Western States Indian Rodeo Association

WSIRA REGIONAL FINALS

- WADSWORTH, NV
- August 31-September 1, 2013
- Rodeo starts at 11 a.m. daily.
- No Slack will run all in the performances....See More

Master's Degree Is New Frontier of Study Online

By [TAMAR LEWIN](#) nyt August 17, 2013

Next January, the Georgia Institute of Technology plans to offer a master's degree in computer science through massive open online courses for a fraction of the on-campus cost, a first for an elite institution. If it even approaches its goal of drawing thousands of students, it could signal a change to the landscape of higher education.

From their start two years ago, when a free artificial intelligence course from Stanford enrolled 170,000 students, free massive open online courses, or MOOCs, have drawn millions and

yielded results like the perfect scores of Battushig, a 15-year-old Mongolian boy, in a tough electronics course offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

But the courses have not yet produced profound change, partly because they offer no credit and do not lead to a degree. The disruption may be approaching, though, as Georgia Tech, which has one of the country's top computer science programs, plans to offer a MOOC-based online master's degree in computer science for \$6,600 — far less than the \$45,000 on-campus price.

Zvi Galil, the dean of the university's College of Computing, expects that in the coming years, the program could attract up to 10,000 students annually, many from outside the United States and some who would not complete the full master's degree. "Online, there's no visa problem," he said.

The program rests on an unusual partnership forged by Dr. Galil and Sebastian Thrun, a founder of Udacity, a Silicon Valley provider of the open online courses.

Although it is just one degree at one university, the prospect of a prestigious low-cost degree program has generated great interest. Some educators think the leap from individual noncredit courses to full degree programs could signal the next phase in the evolution of MOOCs — and bring real change to higher education.

"Perhaps Zvi Galil and Sebastian Thrun will prove to be the Wright brothers of MOOCs," said S. James Gates Jr., a University of Maryland physicist who serves on President Obama's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. "This is the first deliberate and thoughtful attempt to apply education technology to bringing instruction to scale. It could be epoch-making. If it really works, it could begin the process of lowering the cost of education, and lowering barriers for millions of Americans."

The plan is for Georgia Tech to provide the content and professors and to get 60 percent of the revenue, and for Udacity to offer the computer platform, provide course assistants and receive the other 40 percent. The projected budget for the test run starting in January is \$3.1 million — including \$2 million donated by AT&T, which will use the program to train



employees and find potential hires — with \$240,000 in profits. By the third year, the projection is for \$14.3 million in costs and \$4.7 million in profits.

The courses will be online and free for those not seeking a degree; those in the degree program will take proctored exams and have access to tutoring, online office hours and other support services. Students who cannot meet the program's stringent admission standards may be admitted provisionally and allowed to transfer in if they do well in their first two courses. And students who complete only a few courses would get a certificate.

“This is all uncharted territory, so no one really knows if it will go to scale,” Dr. Galil said. “We just want to prove that it can be done, to make a high-quality degree program available for a low cost.”

Would such a program cannibalize campus enrollment? “Frankly,” he said, “nobody knows.”

Not everyone believes that such a degree program will be sustainable, or that it would even be a step forward.

“The whole MOOC mania has got everyone buzzing in academia, but scaling is a great challenge,” said Bruce Chaloux, the executive director of the Sloan Consortium, an advocacy group for online education. “I have to believe that at some point, when the underwriting ends, to keep high quality, Georgia Tech would have to float to more traditional tuition rates.”

Some faculty members worry that despite Dr. Galil's pledge that the program will match the quality and standards of the on-campus master's program, it could dilute the value of a Georgia Tech degree. And as in California, where Udacity has worked with San Jose State University to offer three basic math courses — now paused because of underwhelming student performance — some object to the idea of outsourcing part of their work to a for-profit company like Udacity.

“If you spend a lot of money, you can make online great, and this will probably be a showcase program,” said Chris Newfield, a professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, who is studying online education. “But we in universities could do that ourselves if we had that money, and the whole history of private involvement in public education has been one of extracting resources. However well-intentioned, we don't need a Trojan horse product that will take money out of the system.”

There is no question, educators say, that online learning will continue to spread. But whether massive open online courses are the approach that will win out and bring real change is not clear.

“A very large number of public universities are experimenting with how online delivery can increase quality and contain costs,” said M. Peter McPherson, the president of the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities. “Using MOOCs for a low-cost graduate degree certainly crosses a threshold,” but, he added, so does Virginia Tech's practice of teaching freshman math through self-paced online courses with lower costs and better outcomes. “We're going to see more online learning,” he said, “but not one single absolute model.”

The three leading MOOC providers, Udacity, Coursera and edX, have grown at a remarkable rate, adding hundreds of courses with dozens of college and university partners. But the path

ahead is less clear, and all three are working with universities to find ways in which their courses can be used for credit. Some state universities, leery of ceding control to outside organizations, lean toward developing their own programs and platforms.



For-profit colleges like the University of Phoenix, whose tuition generally falls between state institutions and private not-for-profit universities, were the first to offer large online degree programs. But for-profit enrollment has declined because of the recession, increased government scrutiny and Congressional hearings finding that their students had low graduation rates and high loan default rates. And with so many

traditional institutions now offering online degrees, the for-profit colleges may have a tougher time attracting students.

Many public universities have recently expanded online degree programs costing as much as their on-campus programs. But if the Georgia Tech program attracts thousands of students — a big if — that pricing model may be vulnerable.

“Online is a scale game, so the Georgia Tech thing is interesting,” said Phil Regier, executive vice provost of Arizona State University Online, which takes in \$90 million annually in revenue. “What we’re seeing is different price points for different levels of faculty involvement. If you want no touch, or very little touch, they’ll deliver that for \$6,000. If you want a higher-touch program, taught and graded by regular faculty, with a lot of faculty interaction, it’s going to be more expensive.”

Mr. Regier said he did not know whether Georgia Tech’s model would succeed.

“What I do know is that if they attract 5,000 students, I don’t want to be doubling down on our computer science master’s program,” he said. “You have to know your market.”

The Florida Legislature has directed the University of Florida to start fully online bachelor’s degree programs and set the price for residents at three-quarters of the campus in-state tuition, or about \$4,700. But Bernie Machen, the university’s president, said he had not yet decided whether

to charge out-of-state online students the full \$28,000 tuition they would pay on campus, in part because he wondered if online pricing models were changing.

“Most of us got into online graduate programs more from the revenue side than the service side,” said Mr. Machen, whose university brings in \$75 million annually from its more than 70 online graduate degree programs. “It was an untapped market.”

Mr. Machen, like others, said he was puzzled by Georgia Tech’s optimistic financial estimates for its program, and was not sure they would work out.

Higher education officials say they will be watching closely.

“Georgia Tech is exceptionally important because it’s a prestigious institution offering an important degree at very low cost with a direct connection to a Fortune 100 corporation that will use it to fill their pipeline,” said Terry W. Hartle, the senior vice president of the American Council on Education. “It addresses a lot of the issues about universities that the public cares about. But how good and how transferable it is remain to be seen.”

SAVE THE DATE!

7th Annual Heyday Harvest October 10, 2013

This year's annual fundrasier will feature
THE ART OF HEYDAY with presentations by
[Tom Killion](#), [Cris Benton](#), and Heyday Art Director [Lorraine Rath](#).
Other Heyday artists will be set up around the room showing off their work.
Join us for a beautiful evening of art, food, and friends.

Heyday Harvest: The Art of Heyday
Thursday, October 10 at 6:30 p.m.
California Historical Society
678 Mission St., San Francisco

Ticket information coming soon.
www.heydaybooks.com

Jerusalem cricket

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Stenopelmatus fuscus

Scientific classification

Kingdom: [Animalia](#)
Phylum: [Arthropoda](#)
Class: [Insecta](#)
Order: [Orthoptera](#)
Superfamily: [Stenopelmatoidea](#)

Family: Stenopelmatidae



Burmeister, 1838

Species

[*Stenopelmatus coahuilensis*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus fuscus*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus intermedius*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus longispina*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus mescaleroensis*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus navajo*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus nigrocapitatus*](#)

[*Stenopelmatus pictus*](#)

plus numerous unnamed species (>30)

Jerusalem crickets are a group of large, flightless [insects](#) of the [genus](#) *Stenopelmatus*. They are native to the [western United States](#) and parts of [Mexico](#). Its large, [human](#)-like head has inspired both Native American and Spanish names.

Despite their common name, Jerusalem crickets are not true [crickets](#), as they belong to the [family](#) *Stenopelmatidae*, while crickets belong to the family [Gryllidae](#); nor are they native to [Jerusalem](#). These [nocturnal](#) insects use their strong [mandibles](#) to feed primarily on dead [organic matter](#) but can also eat other insects.^[1] Their highly adapted feet are used for burrowing beneath moist soil to feed on decaying root plants and [tubers](#).

While Jerusalem crickets are not [venomous](#) they can emit a foul smell and are capable of inflicting a painful bite.

Classification

There are a number of other genera in the same superfamily ([Stenopelmatoidea](#)) in [Australia](#) and [New Zealand](#). These are the [weta](#) and [king crickets](#). They are similar to *Stenopelmatus* in many respects. The family Stenopelmatidae, however, contains only a single genus, most of the species of which are undescribed.

Communication The [Jerusalem cricket](#)'s song features a characteristic drumming sound

Stenopelmatus fuscus

Similar to true [crickets](#), each species of Jerusalem cricket produces a different [song](#) during [mating](#). This song takes the form of a characteristic [drumming](#) in which the insect beats its [abdomen](#) against the ground.

No species have wings with sound-producing [structures](#); moreover, evidently none has structures it could use to hear sound.^{[2][3]} This contrasts with true crickets and katydids, who use their wings to produce sounds and have hearing organs to sense sounds of others. Jerusalem crickets also seem unable to hiss by forcing air through their [spiracles](#), as some [beetles](#) and [cockroaches](#) do. Instead, the few Jerusalem crickets that do make sound rub their hind legs against the sides of the abdomen, producing a rasping, hissing noise.^[4] This hiss may serve to deter predators rather than to communicate with other crickets. For such purposes, Jerusalem crickets rely on [substrate](#) vibrations felt by [subgenual organs](#) located in all six of the insect's legs.^[5]

Names

Mahogany Jerusalem cricket (*Stenopelmatus* n. sp. "mahogany") next to a 2.4 cm [quarter](#)

Several hypotheses attempt to explain the origin of the term "Jerusalem cricket".^[6] One suggests the term originated from a mixing of Navajo and Christian terminology, resulting from the strong connection [Franciscan](#) priests had with the Navajos in developing their dictionary and vocabulary. Such priests may have heard the Navajos speak of a "skull insect" and took this as a reference to [Calvary](#) (also known as *Skull Hill*) outside [Jerusalem](#) near the place where Jesus was said to have been crucified.

Several [Navajo](#) names refer to the insect's head:^[6]

- *c'ic'in lici* (Tsiits'iin lichí'í) "red-skull"
- *c'os bic'ic lici* (Ch'osh bitsiits'iin lichí'í) "red-skull bug"
- *c'ic'in lici' I coh* (Tsiits'iin lichí'ítsoh) "big red-skull"
- *wo se c'ini* or *rositsini* or *yo sic'ini* (Wóó tsiits'iin/Yaa' tsiits'iini) "skull insect"

Other names include the [Hopi](#) *qalatötö* ("shiny bug"),^[6] the Spanish *niño de la tierra* ("earth child") and *cara de niño* ("child's face").^{[6][7]} In California, a common nickname for the insect is 'potato bug', originating from the idea that the bug could grow much larger and eat a potato whole.

[Federal Water Tap, August 19: Water Returns to the U.S. Supreme Court](#)

Florida v Georgia

The long-running water feud between three states in the Southeast will perhaps see two of them face off in the nation's highest court.

Florida Governor Rick Scott, a Republican, announced that he would file a lawsuit in September in the U.S. Supreme Court to stop what he calls "[Georgia's unchecked consumption](#) of water that threatens the existence of Apalachicola fisheries and the future economic development of this region." The Apalachicola Bay is the center of Florida's oyster industry, which has been crippled by lower river flows.

Georgia Governor Nathan Deal, a Republican, said the lawsuit, after two years of negotiations, was disappointing.

“The fastest and best resolution is an agreement, not a lawsuit going into an election year,” Deal said in a statement.

For now, Alabama, the third state in the basin, is [sitting on the sidelines](#), Tallahassee.com reports.

Read more from Circle of Blue about the [Apalachicola Bay](#) and [water use in Georgia](#).

Colorado River Record

The Bureau of Reclamation announced a [record-low water release from Lake Powell](#) for the 2014 water year, which begins October 1. This sets up Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico for a first-ever shortage declaration by 2016. Circle of Blue has all the details about [what this means for the basin](#) – higher water prices, less hydropower, more groundwater pumping.

Solar Zones Activating

The Bureau of Land Management will oversee its [first auction of solar-development rights](#), similar to the process for leasing public land to oil and gas companies, the *Denver Post* reports.

Just over 1,215 hectares (3,000 acres) are available in Colorado’s [San Luis Valley](#). Last year, the Bureau established 19 solar zones in six Western U.S. states as priority areas for large-scale solar development. The BLM has launched a new website for its [solar energy program](#).

Coal Export Terminal

The scoping period for an environmental review of a [proposed coal-export terminal on the Columbia River](#) near Longview, Washington began on August 16. The Army Corps of Engineers is working with state and local agencies. Have an opinion about what the review should cover? Send comments by November 18 to comments@millenniumbulkeiswa.gov.

National Drinking Water Advisory Council

The council, which advises the Environmental Protection Agency, will hold a public meeting to discuss pending revisions to federal lead and copper rules. The meeting will be held October 9-10 in Arlington, Virginia. To attend, email Simon.Roy@epa.gov by September 6.

Vegas Happenings

FREE COMMUNITY LAW DAY AUG. 24

Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNLV Boyd School of Law, 4505 S. Maryland Parkway.

Tell your friends and neighbors about the free Community Law Day! Free classes in Divorce, Custody, Bankruptcy, Guardianship, Small Claims and Family Law will be available. Some classes and materials will be offered in Spanish. Pre-registration is not required to attend. For more information, please view the [website](#).

LOVE YOUR LIBRARY? TELL A FRIEND!

September is Library Card Sign-Up Month, a time to promote the value of having a library card and using it. Just sign up for a free library card during September, or if you already have a library card, like the library district on Facebook, and be automatically entered to earn a chance to win a family four-pack of tickets to Madame Tussauds Las Vegas and a gift basket containing Madame Tussauds official merchandise. Library patrons who already have a library card and want to visit Madame Tussauds Las Vegas will receive a hefty discount off the Nevada local admission price Sept. 1-30 by simply showing their library card at the Madame Tussauds Las Vegas Box Office. See all the details [online](#). A library card allows free access to a collection of several million books, magazines, downloadables, CDs and DVDs, as well as online access to an array of information and homework help for kids in school.

LIBRARY URBAN BRANCHES OPEN LATER

As of Tuesday, Sept. 3, the library district’s urban branches will be open an extra hour Monday through Thursday evenings, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday hours will remain 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Urban branches include Centennial Hills, Clark County, Enterprise, Las Vegas, Sahara West, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Sunrise, Rainbow, West Las Vegas, Whitney, West Charleston and Windmill libraries. All other library locations will maintain their current service hours. Visit www.lvcld.org/ for more information.

FIRST FRIDAY CELEBRATION SEPT. 6

Enjoy the First Friday celebration downtown in the Arts District Sept. 6, 5 to 11 p.m. Go [online](#) for all the details.

VEGAS VALLEY BOOK FESTIVAL OCT. 30-NOV. 2

The largest annual literary event in Las Vegas, the Vegas Valley Book Festival will bring together more literary and cultural programs than ever before. The festival is expected to feature more than 165 authors and 100 events, with special sections for adults, children, young adults and comic book aficionados. Enjoy panel discussions, readings, book signings, workshops, vendor exhibits, art exhibitions, spoken word performances and other special programs for a diversity of genres, ages and cultural backgrounds. Most events and activities are free and open to the public at the Historic Fifth Street School, 401 S. Fourth St., and Clark County Library, located at 1401 E. Flamingo Road. See featured authors, pre-festival events and schedules at www.vegasvalleybookfestival.org/. This festival is supported by public funding for the arts through the Nevada Arts Council, a division of the Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

[McCain wants Navajo & Sioux Land for Nuclear Power - Arizona](#)

www.youtube.com

[McCain called the founding father of Indian gaming - Reality its Genocide McCain co-authored the 1988 National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act McCain was two-ti...](#)

(and don't forget what he did to Indian Archives.....sdc)