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LEGO: Cut ties with Shell

New to the Archaeologist's Tool Kit: The Drone

More from The North American Review 1820-2010

Campaign for Local Power

The Ethics of Fracking

Busting the Bureau of Land Management's Frackopoly

Don't Dismiss the Humanities

Navajo Code Talker uniform headed home

Native Seed /SEARCH News

Tribal members, Klamath River advocates address DOI head on fish-kill preventative releases

Pay-for-performance

International Dark-Sky Association - Preserving the starry, starry night

Smuggler Nation: How Illicit Trade Made America

HeyDey Happenings

SIT Study Abroad is currently accepting applications

Real Indians vs Fantasy Indians

Watch How the Cultural Hubs of Civilization Have Shifted Over Centuries

UNLV Athletics Media Relations Office is looking for intern to do PR or graphics

Nonprofit Aims to Close Tech Gender Gap

Pristine - The Wilderness Act at 50



[Sociedad Argentina de Horticultura's photo.](#)

LEGO: Cut ties with Shell

Oil giant Shell is partnering up with beloved toy company, LEGO.

Shell is using LEGO to build a happy, carefree image, but behind the scenes it is mobilizing giant oil rigs to drill in the Arctic — putting the lives of polar bears, beluga whales, and more at risk of deadly oil spills. Just one misstep by Shell could doom this fragile habitat.

By allowing Shell to nestle itself into our children's toyboxes, LEGO is legitimizing the destruction of the Arctic to children and families. We know LEGO can do better.

Activists and supporters around the world have already helped delay Shell's plans in the Arctic. Now, Shell is desperately trying to rebuild its reputation by partnering with beloved brands like Lego.

With your voice speaking up for the Arctic, we can kick Shell out of our children's playrooms — and move one step forward to kicking Shell out of the Arctic.

Don't let Shell sneak its way into our children's toyboxes. Tell LEGO to stop its partnership with Shell TODAY.

[New to the Archaeologist's Tool Kit: The Drone](#)

By **WILLIAM NEUMAN** and **RALPH BLUMENTHAL**

A drone air force has been created to map, monitor and safeguard the country's many endangered archaeological sites.

More from [The North American Review](#) [Publication Info](#)

Coverage: 1821-2010 (Vols. 13-295)

Published by: [University of Northern Iowa](#)

[The Red Man Dances \(July 1929\)](#)

[Helena Huntington Smith](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 258, No. 4, Special Heritage Issue: The Indian Question, 1823-1973 (Winter, 1973), pp. 104-107

[Present Aspects of the Indian Problem \(July 1881\)](#)

[Carl Schurz](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 258, No. 4, Special Heritage Issue: The Indian Question, 1823-1973 (Winter, 1973), pp. 45-54

[Essay on American Language and Literature](#)

The North-American Review and Miscellaneous Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Sep., 1815), pp. 307-314

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[Front Matter](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 291, No. 2, The National Poetry Month Issue (Mar. - Apr., 2006)

[The Indian Question](#)

[F. A. Walker](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 116, No. 239 (Apr., 1873), pp. 329-388

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[My Life among the Indians](#)

[H. B. Whipple](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 150, No. 401 (Apr., 1890), pp. 432-439

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[Fair Play for the Indian \(February 1891\)](#)

[George Truman Kercheval](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 258, No. 4, Special Heritage Issue: The Indian Question, 1823-1973 (Winter, 1973), pp. 79-80

[Removal of the Indians \(October 1830\)](#)

[Jeremiah Evarts, Caleb Cushing](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 258, No. 4, Special Heritage Issue: The Indian Question, 1823-1973 (Winter, 1973), pp. 15-23

[Prisoner among the Indians](#)

[Gail Hamilton](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 146, No. 374 (Jan., 1888), pp. 55-66

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[Law for the Indians \(March 1882\)](#)

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The North American Review, Vol. 258, No. 4, Special Heritage Issue: The Indian Question, 1823-1973 (Winter, 1973), pp. 55-63

[American Eye: The Bite: A Narrative](#)

[R. H. Abbott](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 261, No. 1 (Spring, 1976), pp. 3-7

[The Indian Problem](#)

[Nelson A. Miles](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 128, No. 268 (Mar., 1879), pp. 304-314

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[Law for the Indians](#)

[William Justin Harsha](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 134, No. 304 (Mar., 1882), pp. 272-292

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[American Eye: Stranded](#)

[Barbara Gregorich](#)

The North American Review, Vol. 283, No. 3/4 (May - Aug., 1998), pp. 4-9

Campaign for Local Power

This is a grassroots David and Goliath campaign to create a landmark model for how communities can take control of their energy future: <http://igg.me/at/loca...>
youtube.com

[The Ethics of Fracking](#)

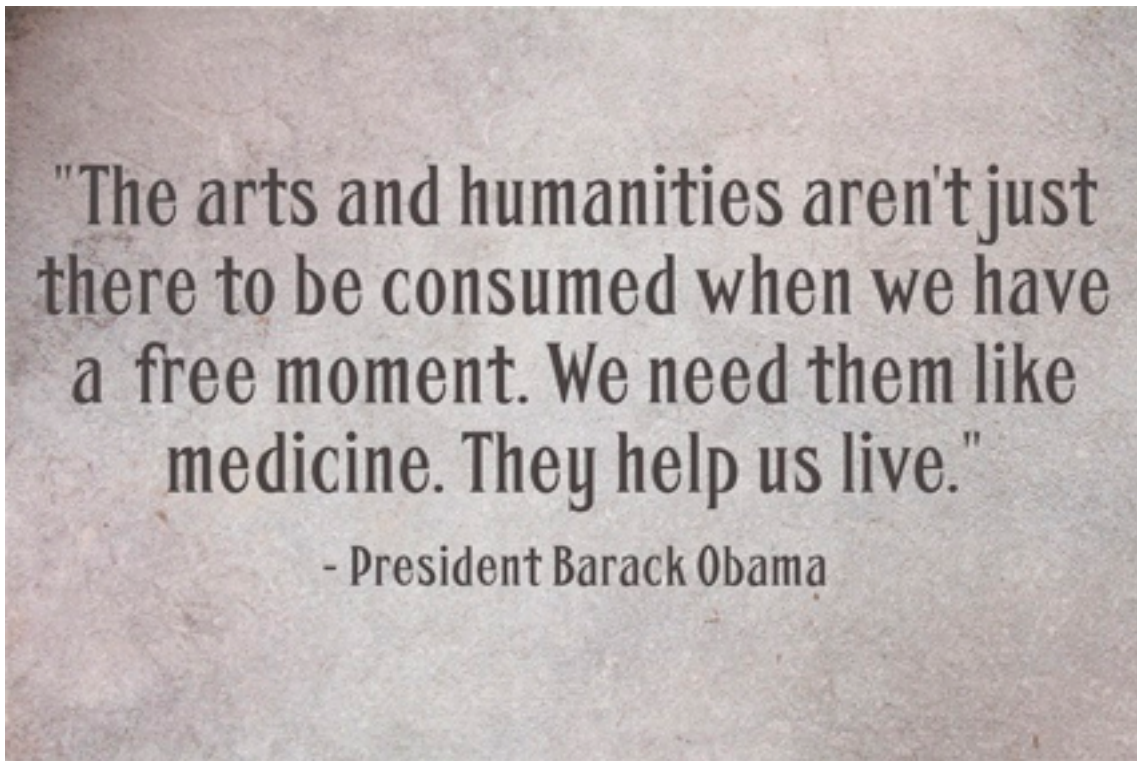
This film examines the ethical and moral issues surrounding fracking - technology that allows us to access natural gas at a very deep depth. [topdocumentaryfilms.com](#)

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### **Busting the Bureau of Land Management's Frackopoly**

*Wenonah Hauter, EcoWatch*

Hauter writes: "Some 38 million acres of that land is currently leased, and over the past three years, the oil and gas industry has drilled over three thousand new wells, 90 percent of which have been (or will be) fracked." [READ MORE](#)



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### [Don't Dismiss the Humanities](#)

By NICHOLAS KRISTOF

The humanities aren't obscure, arcane or irrelevant. They awaken our souls, influence how we think about inequality, and help us adapt to a changing world. [Columnist Page](#)

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[National Endowment for the Arts](#)

How do in-school arts education programs affect student creativity, academics, or social outcomes? Join researchers from the Kennedy Center and Johns Hopkins University as they share their investigation of these topics on the latest webinar from the NEA Task Force on the

Arts and Human Development.

<http://go.usa.gov/EcRP>

Native Seed /SEARCH News

August Salon with Phyllis Valenzuela, San Xavier Coop Farm

Reviving Tohono O'odham Traditional Foods

Monday, August 18, 2014, 6:00–8:00 PM

NS/S Conservation Center 3584 E. River Rd., Tucson, AZ

Join us to discover delicious ways to cook tepary beans, cholla buds, and "60-day" corn. For centuries the Tohono O'odham have farmed the Sonoran Desert. Today the San Xavier Cooperative Farm is reviving these healthy farming practices and growing traditional crops to support the cultural and environmental values of its community. Free with a \$10 suggested donation. [learn more...](#)

Community Seed Grants

Next application deadline: September 5, 2014

Native

Seeds/SEARCH is pleased to offer small donations of seeds to eligible organizations in the Greater Southwest region. Community Seed Grants are designed to support the work of educators and those working to enhance the nutritional, social, economic, or environmental health of underprivileged groups in the region, while simultaneously keeping locally-adapted crop varieties alive and in active use in farms and gardens. [learn more...](#)

Introduction to Seed Saving A New Two-Day Course from NS/S

At Native Seeds/SEARCH, we believe that stewarding humanity's rich crop biodiversity is the shared responsibility of communities everywhere. Join us to learn the art and science of seeds in this new two-day seed saving course.

September 6–7, 2014, 9am–4pm

NS/S Conservation Center 3584 E River Rd., Tucson, AZ

This course is for gardeners, farmers, herbalists, nurseries, CSAs, non-profits, government agencies and everyone concerned with regional, sustainable and diverse agriculture. Course fee (includes light breakfast and lunch, and all materials) is \$135 for NS/S members, \$145 for non-members. [learn more...](#)

Tribal members, Klamath River advocates address Interior Department head on fish-kill preventative releases

Times-Standard

Tribal members and Northern *California* river advocates arrived in Redding on ... to end fish-kill preventative *water* releases in the Klamath and Trinity rivers

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#### [Klamath salmon advocates ask more water for fish](#) [Associated Press](#)

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell agreed to an impromptu meeting with salmon advocates demanding more water for salmon in Northern California's Klamath and Trinity rivers.

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[from delanceyplace.com:](http://delanceyplace.com)

In today's selection -- financial incentives, or "**pay-for-performance**," have been demonstrated as effective for improving productivity in jobs that are repetitive or transactional. But as the type of work in our society increasingly evolves toward creative work -- such as designing new software, creating new marketing campaigns or inventing new products -- it is worth noting that not only are financial incentives less effective in eliciting improved performance for this type of work, they can actually impede performance:

"Behavioral scientists often divide what we do on the job or learn in school into two categories: 'algorithmic' and 'heuristic.' An algorithmic task is one in which you follow a set of established instructions down a single pathway to one conclusion.

That is, there's an algorithm for solving it. A heuristic task is the opposite.

Precisely because no algorithm exists for it, you have to experiment with possibilities and devise a novel solution. Working as a grocery checkout clerk is mostly algorithmic.

You do pretty much the same thing over and over in a certain way.

Creating an ad campaign is mostly heuristic. You have to come up with something new.

"During the twentieth century, most work was algorithmic -- and not just jobs where you turned the same screw the same way all day long. Even when we traded blue collars for white, the tasks we carried out were often routine. That is, we could reduce much of what we did -- in accounting, law, computer programming, and other fields -- to a script, a spec sheet, a formula, or a series of steps that produced a right answer. ... The consulting firm McKinsey & Co. estimates that in the United States, only 30 percent of job growth now comes from algorithmic work, while 70 percent comes from heuristic work. A key reason: Routine work can be out sourced or automated; artistic, empathic, nonroutine work generally cannot.

"The implications for motivation are vast. Researchers such as Harvard Business School's Teresa Amabile have found that external rewards and punishments -- both carrots and sticks -- can work nicely for algorithmic tasks. But they can be devastating for heuristic ones. Those sorts of challenges -- solving novel problems or creating something the world didn't know it was missing -- depend heavily on ... the intrinsic motivation principle of creativity, which holds, in part: 'Intrinsic motivation is conducive to creativity; controlling extrinsic motivation is detrimental to creativity.'!"



In other words, the central tenets of Motivation 2.0 [external 'carrot and stick' motivation] may actually impair performance of the heuristic, right-brain work on which modern economies depend.

"Partly because work has become more creative and less routine, it has also become more enjoyable. That, too, scrambles Motivation 2.0's assumptions. This operating system rests on the belief that work is not inherently enjoyable -- which is precisely why we must coax people with external rewards and threaten them with outside punishment.

One unexpected finding of the psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi ... is that people are much more likely to report having 'optimal experiences' on the job [in heuristic work] than during leisure. But if work is inherently enjoyable for more and more people, then the external inducements at the heart of Motivation 2.0 become less necessary. Worse, as [Edward L.] Deci began discovering forty years ago, adding certain kinds of extrinsic rewards on top of inherently interesting tasks can oftendampen motivation and diminish performance. ...

"What happens when you give people a [complex] conceptual [problem] and offer them rewards for speedy solutions? Sam Glucksberg, a psychologist now at Princeton University, tested this in the early 1960s by timing how quickly two groups of participants solved the ... problem. He told the first group that he was timing their work merely to establish norms for how long it typically took someone to complete this sort of puzzle. To the second group he offered incentives. If a participant's time was among the fastest 25 percent of all the people being tested, that participant would receive \$5. If the participant's time was the fastest of all, the reward would be \$20. Adjusted for inflation, those are decent sums of money for a few minutes of effort -- a nice motivator.

"How much faster did the incentivized group come up with a solution? On average, it took them nearly three and a half minutes longer.' Yes, three and a half minutes longer. (Whenever I've relayed these results to a group of businesspeople, the reaction is almost always a loud, pained, involuntary gasp.) In direct contravention to the core tenets of Motivation 2.0, an incentive designed to clarify thinking and sharpen creativity ended up clouding thinking and dulling creativity. Why? Rewards, by their very nature, narrow our focus. That's helpful when there's a clear path to a solution.

They help us stare ahead and race faster. But 'if-then' motivators are terrible for [complex conceptual problems]. As this experiment shows, the rewards narrowed people's focus and blinkered the wide view that might have allowed them to see new uses for old objects."

Title: Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us

Author: Daniel H. Pink      Publisher: Penguin Group  
Date: Copyright 2009 by Daniel H. Pink      Pages: 27-29, 40-42, 59-60

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### **Navajo Code Talker uniform headed home**

Reno, NV (KRNV & MyNews4.com) -- Pawn Star expert and historian Craig Gottlieb met with members of The Navajo Nation today in Reno to present them with a rare Navajo Code Talker uniform that ended up in his auction house earlier this year.      mynews4.com

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### **International Dark-Sky Association - Preserving the starry, starry night**

Astronomers and star-gazers combat light pollution, to bask in the awe-inspiring splendor of a truly dark nighttime sky      cbsnews.com

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### **Smuggler Nation: How Illicit Trade Made America**

**By Peter Andreas**

Has the United States always been strictly a law-abiding nation when it comes to imports? No, argues Andreas - rogue trading practices and empires have played a vital role in the US economy since before the Revolution of 1776. *Smuggler Nation* offers a new lens through which to see the US role in globalization.

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### **HeyDey Happenings:**

**Wed, 9/17 at 7:15pm:** Join Malcolm Margolin, Kim Bancroft ( [Literary Industries](#) and [The Heyday of Malcolm Margolin](#)), and Vincent Medina ([Being Ohlone in the 21st Century](#)) for the LA Public Library ALOUD series . Los Angeles. >>

### **Tahoe beneath the Surface: The Hidden Stories of America's Largest Mountain Lake**

\$16.95 \$13.56 / \$12.71

Lake Tahoe transformed America, and not just once but many times over--from the earliest Ice Age civilizations to the mysterious death of Marilyn Monroe. It even played a hidden role in the American conquest of California, the launch of the Republican Party, and the birth of John Steinbeck's first novel. Along the way, Lake Tahoe found the time to invent the ski industry, spark the sexual revolution, and win countless Academy Awards. >>

### **From the Roundhouse: New Issue of News**

Have you pored through the latest *News from Native California*? With a focus on women and land, this expanded issue brings features, poems, artwork, and interviews right to your mailbox. Don't miss it! >>

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<http://blogs.worldlearning.org/now/2014/07/23/world-learning-supports-inclusion/>

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SIT Study Abroad is currently accepting applications for spring 2015 programs.

Applications for summer 2015 will open on September 15.

For more... <http://www.youtube.com/reelinjun>

Real Indians vs Fantasy Indians !

How about a Native corollary?

Fascinating video: <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/tracking-migration-notable-people-shows-shifting-cultural-hubs-civilization-180952317/?no-ist>

[Watch How the Cultural Hubs of Civilization Have Shifted Over Centuries | Smart News | Smithsonian](#)

A study follows the births and deaths of notable people smithsonianmag.com|By Colin Schultz

Sage Sammons in the UNLV Intercollegiate **Athletics Media Relations Office is looking for an intern for fall to do PR or graphic design.** He also might have a social media internship possibility. If you are interested contact Sage Sammons, assistant director of media relations, at sage.sammons@unlv.edu or 702-895-3764.

[Nonprofit Aims to Close Tech Gender Gap](#)

Girls Who Code is a non-profit that is part of a growing movement to close the gender gap in the tech industry. [Read More.](#)

Pristine - The Wilderness Act at 50

By [Dennis Myers dennism@newsreview.com](mailto:dennism@newsreview.com) [This article was published on 08.14.14.](#)

“It’s a work of joy,” said Marjorie Sill of Reno. “There’s so much negative going on in the world right now. I love the positive.”

She was referring to her ongoing work on the Wilderness Act, a piece of federal legislation that turns 50 years old on Sept. 3. In 1964, when it was enacted by Congress, Sill and her scientist husband Richard Sill had been working on getting the bill passed since 1958.

When enacted, it broke U.S. policy away from merely “conservation” of the land. Conservationists believed in protecting the land *for use*—for dams or parks or reservoirs or irrigation projects to be used by municipalities or campers, hunters, and others. But the Wilderness Act protected the land in its pristine condition, with no specific use in mind except to create “an area where the earth and community of life are untrammled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.”

It’s a notion the famous conservationists like Gifford Pinchot and Nevada’s Francis Newlands would not have understood. And there were many conservationists who opposed it.

When Sill began working on the wilderness issue, she lived in New Mexico and spent time in Washington, D.C., lobbying her senator, Clinton Anderson, a former secretary of agriculture in the Truman administration. “My husband and I went up to see him to encourage his participation,” Sill recalled this week. “He was a very strong supporter of wilderness.”

Sill attended a lot of wilderness conferences in those years, and there was considerable opposition to the concept in and out of Congress. But in 1964, just two months before the 1964 election, the bill passed.

It provided for a legal category of land “protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.”

The Sills had moved to Nevada in 1959 when Richard, a physicist who had previously worked for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Lick Observatory, took a position at the University of Nevada. Marjorie and her husband continued their work on environmental issues. On arrival, Marjorie Sill quickly learned the local terrain of the wilderness issue.

When the measure was passed, Nevada’s U.S. senators—middle-of-the-road Democrats Alan Bible and Howard Cannon—were supportive of the wilderness concept, but its only U.S. House member, right wing Democrat Walter Baring, was not. As a result Nevada, for the first quarter century of the Act’s life, got only a token amount of wilderness—64,830 acres in northeast Nevada near the Idaho border called the Jarbidge Wilderness Area. It was nothing if not successful—in 2005, a project by the Center for International Earth Science and the Wildlife Conservation Society to identify the places on the planet that are least disturbed by humankind put Jarbidge Wilderness at the top of the list. But still, as other states were creating millions of acres of wilderness land, Nevada was not.

In 1972, Baring was defeated and replaced by a Republican for a term, then by a moderate Democrat who called himself “Mr. Minerals.” Nothing much changed on wilderness. But change was coming. The Sills were emblematic of what was happening in Nevada. Newcomers, not natives, were becoming dominant.

In 1981, the state received its second U.S. House seat. The two House districts were split between Las Vegas and the rest of the state, and urban residents tend to be more supportive of environmentalism than small county residents. In addition, the state was now mostly made up of people who were not born in the state. Previous approaches to land and water issues were falling away.

Elected to the new southern House seat in the 1982 election was Harry Reid. He was only one member of the delegation, but he made himself felt, winning creation of a Great Basin National Park that had been blocked for decades. Meanwhile, elected to the House in the north was Republican Barbara Vucanovich, who did not care for wilderness areas. “She told me there was no place in Nevada where she couldn’t drive her RV,” Marjorie Sill said.

On moving up to the Senate in 1987, Reid was replaced in the House by another pro-environment Democrat in the southern House seat, James Bilbray. Then in 1989, they were joined by Richard Bryan, another Democratic senator. In just a few short years, the state’s congressional delegation had gone from mostly Republican to mostly Democratic.

In that year, a major new Nevada wilderness measure was passed. It was preceded by a trip to Nevada by a D.C. contingent headed by U.S. Rep. John Seiberling of Ohio. For Easterners who thought of Nevada as a big desert where unattractive federal projects like ammo dumps could be

sited, the visit was a revelation. They saw stunning vistas in places like Jarbidge and Arc Dome. Vucanovich wished the trip had never happened.

“There was a gathering at the end of the trip, and Seiberling said he ’has seen some beautiful areas here in Nevada,” Sill recalled. By this time she had been joined by others. Until then, the Sierra Club had taken the lead, but state supporters wanted a Nevada group, and Friends of Nevada Wilderness was formed in 1984 (“Friends of Nevada Wilderness turns 25,” RN&R, June 4, 2009), putting the face of locals on the issue and creating political pressure for more wilderness.

In 1989, Seiberling, over Vucanovich’s opposition, won House approval of Reid’s Nevada Wilderness Act, hiking Nevada wilderness to 700,000 acres, including a doubling of the original Jarbidge Wilderness. Vucanovich—herself a transplant to Nevada—tended to blame the expansion of wilderness on Easterners, but the truth was that a different group of Nevadans, transplants like herself, were supplanting earlier leaders like Paul Laxalt who had been born in the state and were oriented to employing the land for whatever human uses were possible, certainly including mining. (Nor should it be overlooked that Bryan, Bilbray and Reid were raised in Nevada and Vucanovich was not.)

Even with the 1989 act, Nevada was still one of only two Western states whose wilderness acreage was not in seven digits. Reid began a strategy of expanding wilderness a county at a time, an odd plan that was later imitated by a Utah senator. Reid also employed a process he was using at the time to negotiate an accord on Truckee River water, of pulling people from many groups together to work out an agreement. In most counties it worked well, though in Lyon County a rancorous 2008 fight occurred when groundwork was not well prepared. There were many fights—in Washoe it was over Black Rock/High Rock desert acreage—but the process helped reduce ill will.

Some wilderness advocates worry that Reid, on his way to becoming a D.C. wheeler-dealer, started giving up too much on wilderness, cutting compromises that undercut its whole purpose. In the case of the Black Rock designation, language was included that allows the use of vehicles, aircraft, bikes, mining, and special events like Burning Man, so the protestors who used signs like “Traitor Dick [Bryan] and Dirty Harry [Reid]” may have exaggerated their case a bit.

Nevada has long since passed the seven-digit mark. There are now 2,056,545 acres of wilderness in Nevada. Another similar amount is being studied for designation.

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The Sparks Heritage Museum, assisted by Friends of Nevada Wilderness, last week opened an exhibit on the 50th anniversary of the Wilderness Act. It will be in place until Oct. 4. The museum is open Tuesday through Friday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturdays 1 to 4 p.m. Admission is \$5 adults, children and members free.