

Journal #3378 from sdc 5.21.15

***A Picture of Loneliness: You Are Looking at the Last Male Northern White Rhino
'the apocalypse with fireworks'***

Comanche National Museum and Cultural Center

Resources

Not Funny! New Yorker Published a Squaw-and-Chief Story

The American Plate

The Real Story About Public Domain Lands

***Christopher Clark Deschene Announced as DOE Office of Indian Energy Director
Museum of Northern Arizona***

Shoni Schimmell Will Dazzle and Inspire this WNBA Season

RED ALERT: Congress Foretells Return to Termination

Jon Jacobs Tuba Pe - Pinenut tree

Mohave Museum of History and Arts



'Sudan doesn't know how precious he is. His eye is a sad black dot in his massive wrinkled face as he wanders the reserve with his guards.'

(photo: CB2/ZOB/Brent Stirton/National Geographic)

The image of Sudan the rhino, surrounded by the armed guards who protect him from poachers, shows how little humans have learned since the ice age

A Picture of Loneliness: You Are Looking at the Last Male Northern White Rhino

Jonathan Jones, Guardian UK

Jones writes: "What is it like to look at the very last of something? To contemplate the passing of a unique wonder that will soon vanish from the face of the earth? You are seeing it."

[READ MORE](#)

'the apocalypse with fireworks' -- 5/15/15 delanceyplace.com

Today's selection -- from *Area 51* by Annie Jacobsen. In the summer of 1946, Alfred O'Donnell witnessed Operation Crossroads, a series of two nuclear weapon tests conducted by the United States on the Bikini Atoll -- which at that point was the most powerful explosion in the history of humanity. O'Donnell was a member of the arming party that would wire and fire the atomic bombs during the operation. The maximum yield in Operation Crossroads was 21 kilotons (or 0.021 megatons). This was followed in 1954 by the detonation of Castle Bravo at 15 megatons -- the largest device ever detonated in atmospheric testing by the United States. In 1961, the Soviet Union detonated Tsar Bomba, at 50 megatons the largest man-made explosion in history, destroying everything in a 22 mile radius and causing damage to houses in Scandinavia thousands of miles from the test:

"Forty miles west of the lagoon, Alfred O'Donnell stood below deck in the control room of an observation ship watching the control bay. Above him, on deck, Los Alamos scientists, generals, admirals, and dignitaries waited in great anticipation for the bomb. Shielding their eyes were dark, 4.5-density goggles, necessary measures to prevent anyone from being blinded by the nuclear flash. O'Donnell worked the instrument panel in front of him. There were sixty seconds to go. He watched the auto sequence timer perform its function. With less than a minute remaining, the firing system moved into automation. The bars on the oscilloscopes moved from left to right as the signals passed down through the DN-11 relay system. There were ten seconds left. Then five seconds. The light for the arming signal blinked on. Two seconds. The firing signal flashed.

"O'Donnell kept his eyes on the control panel down to the last second, as was his job. In the event of a malfunction, it would be up to him to let the commander know. But the signal had been sent without a problem, and now it was moving down the underwater wires, racing toward the Baker bomb. If O'Donnell moved fast, he could make it onto the ship's deck in time to see the nuclear blast. Racing out of the control room, he pulled his goggles over his eyes. Up on the ship's deck he took a deep breath of sea air. There was nothing to see. The world in front of him was pitchblack viewed through the goggles. He stared into the blackness; it was quiet and still. He could have heard a pin drop. He listened to people breathing in the silence. Facing the lagoon, O'Donnell let go of the ship's railing and walked out farther on the deck. He knew the distance from the button to the bomb and the time it took for the signal to get there. In a matter of seconds, the signal would reach its destination.

"There was a blinding flash and things were not black anymore. Then there was a white-orange light that seemed brighter than the sun as the world in front of O'Donnell transformed again, this time to a fiery red. He watched a massive, megaton column of water rise up out of the lagoon. The mushroom cloud began to form. 'Monstrous! Terrifying! It kept getting bigger and bigger,' O'Donnell recalls. 'It was huge. The cloud. The mushroom cap. Like watching huge petals unfold on a giant flower. Up and out, the petals curled around and came back down under the bottom of the cap of the mushroom cloud.' Next came the wind. O'Donnell says, 'I watched the column as it started to bend. My eyes went back to the top of the mushroom cloud where ice was starting to

form. The ice fell off and started to float down. Then it all disappeared into the fireball. Watching your first nuclear bomb go off is not something you ever forget.'

"Mesmerized by the Baker bomb's power, O'Donnell stood staring out over the sea from the ship's deck. He was so overwhelmed by what he'd witnessed, he forgot all about the shock blast that would come his way next. The wave of a nuclear bomb travels at approximately one hundred miles per hour, which means it would reach the ship four minutes after the initial blast. 'I forgot to hold on to the rail,' O'Donnell explains. 'When the shock wave came it picked me up and threw me ten feet back against the bulkhead.' Lying on the ship's deck, his body badly bruised, O'Donnell thought to himself: You damn fool! You had been forewarned."

Video of Castle Bravo/Video of Tsar Bomba:

Area 51: An Uncensored History of America's Top Secret Military Base

Author: Annie Jacobsen Publisher: Little, Brown and Company

Copyright: 2011 by Anne M. Jacobson Pages: 28-29

Comanche National Museum and Cultural Center

To celebrate
National
Museum
Month, we
would like to
show our
appreciation
to our fans!
LIKE & SHARE
this image
and type the
word
"Comanche"
in the
comment below



to enter your name in a drawing to win a FREE Comanche National Museum T-Shirt! 25

w

innings will be announced Wednesday at Noon! Ready... Set... GO! [#Comanche](#) [#MuseumMonth](#)

Resources

BAAITS (Bay Area American Indian Two Spirits)

Bay Area American Indians Two-Spirits (BAAITS) exists to restore and recover the role of Two-Spirit people within the American Indian/First Nations community by creating a forum for the spiritual, cultural and artistic expression of Two-Spirit people.

[Indian Law Reporter](#)

The Indian Law Reporter, a comprehensive and unique monthly information service that reports cases—primarily in full-text format—from federal, state and tribal courts, as well as administrative agencies, is an essential resource for every individual, agency, government, and other institution that needs to keep abreast of developments in the field of American Indian law.

[Students & Teachers Against Racism](#)

Through education and public service we seek to support the well being of Native American children and to raise public awareness of the stereotyping, discrimination, racism and other unique situations facing all Native Americans.

[Not Funny! New Yorker Published a Squaw-and-Chief Story](#)

This humor piece about a 'squaw' and Chief discussing a 'rain dance' was published in The New Yorker. Really?

indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

[Geoff Ellis](#)

To the Alpine News Group:

Attached is the information from the County Clerk regarding the new program in that department which is available to the public to come and use. It is very user-friendly and the Clerk will give you some one-on-one training to get you started. It enables the public to conduct research on all Board of Supervisors records from 1864-2015. These records include agendas, minutes, contracts, resolutions, ordinances and ... yes !!! ... correspondence! The program is “word sensitive” so you could look up information about a person, a program, and so on. This is a very valuable tool for researchers. Check it out!

[04:53](#)

[ADDIKTION](#)

[Tribal desert hoop dancing.](#)

Today's selection -- from *The American Plate* by Libby H. O'Connell. Many foods we associate with European and Asian countries actually originated in the Americas:

"Zesty tomato sauce from Italy. Baked Irish potatoes, hot and comforting. Robust Indian curry with red pepper spiciness. You may think of them as originating in foreign countries, but these traditional dishes are actually all based on flavors from the New World, foods that traveled eastward from North America across the Atlantic in the hulls of Spanish ships more than five hundred years ago. They would revolutionize the way people ate around the world.

"Less culturally defining, or perhaps just more routine, are the lowly beans and squashes that regularly appear on plates and in bowls around the world. These New World foods also changed diets, extending life expectancy and increasing population growth all over the globe, and while they may not have the zing of some of their more flavorful counterparts, they're equally important. And don't forget American corn, or maize, with its central role in much of American Indian culture. It is one of the most important food crops today.

"The Americas have a remarkable variety of indigenous foods, and many foreign cuisines wouldn't look the same without them. South America gave us the potato in its various sizes and colors, which shaped the eating habits of northern Europeans -- with devastating effect in nineteenth-century Ireland where the population had become too reliant on this one crop for sustenance. It's hard to imagine Italian cooking without tomatoes, which originated in Mesoamerica (Central America) thousands of years ago, but there was a time when the future of pastas looked decidedly pale.

"In the 1500s, Spanish conquistadors introduced tomatoes to Europeans, who eyed them skeptically. For one thing, tomatoes did not flourish in the damp, cool weather of northern Europe and Britain. Plus, their luscious appearance clearly labeled them as aphrodisiacs, while their leaves, so similar their cousin, the deadly nightshade, linked them to poison. Fear trumped appetite, sexual or otherwise, so it is hardly surprising that the soft red fruit took a while to catch on. When it finally became clear that daring epicures did not die from eating what some people styled as 'love apples,' tomatoes flourished in the sunny kitchen gardens of southern Europe. Interestingly, 11 tomatoes and potatoes would travel back to the North American Atlantic Seaboard almost two hundred years later practically as novelties.

"Other American Indian foods flourished in what today is the United States. These are the crops that many tribes grew, harvested, prepared, and bartered. The Three Sisters --corn, beans, and squash -- and other food supplies made up the provisions that the American Indians generously shared with newly arrived British settlers along the Atlantic coast. The initial survival of the earliest colonies in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Jamestown, Virginia, largely depended on the hospitality of the indigenous people with their food and cooking."

The American Plate: A Culinary History in 100 Bites

Pages 1-2

Author: Libby O'Connell, Publisher: Sourcebooks, Inc., Copyright 2014 by Libby H. O'Connell

Despite ignoring the taking of tribal lands, the intent of the original legislation, and some other related history, this article is included because it contains good statistics (and illustrates the general perception/knowledge level of the general public). sdc

The Real Story About Public Domain Lands

Posted on [May 20, 2015](#) by [Mike McGreer](#)

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) operates much like a business. Bureau employees work to produce a healthy and diverse product. In this case, 247.3 million surface acres of public land and 700 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estates. They administer the lands under the concept of multiple uses while protecting the long-term health of the land. This business model returns business benefits for some, federal, states and local government funds for a number of uses and healthy pleasure for everyone.

Lime Kiln Canyon, managed by the BLM Arizona Strip Field Office, located approximately 12 miles south of Mesquite, Nevada, is accessible year round, but the most favorable and temperate climbing seasons are spring and fall.

A little history. Between 1781 and 1867, the Federal government acquired 1,807,533,440 acres of land and 33,175,680 acres of water costing taxpayers \$85,079,222 in acquisition year dollars. From 1781 to 2013, the BLM, or its federal predecessor, disposed of 1,287,380,000 acres to spur economic development. Here is how:

- Some 591,000,000 acres went to homesteaders as grants or sales for agriculture purposes.
- Another 328,480,000 acres went to the states for schools, railroads, wagon roads, institutions, canals and rivers.
- About 224,900,000 acres went to railroad corporations, veterans as military bounties, private land claims, timber activities, desert land laws and timer culture settlements.
- Another 143,000,000 went to Alaska.

Pioneers (many immigrants) went West in the early 1800 's. They demonstrated that homesteaders could flourish but needed government support. The Homestead Act of 1862, the Morrill Land Grant Act and the Pacific Railway Act provided land in exchange for a small filing fee and five years of continuous residence. [Congress tied water to these land grants through the Desert Land Act of 1877](#), which allowed settlers, and dependents to increase their profits some of which continue to this day.

Economic development continues today. In 2013, the Nevada BLM issued:

- 1,963 13,167 public works leases patents.
- 46 permits, and 114 leases for Nonspecific land uses
- 2 competitive oil, gas, and geothermal leasing covering 120 acres
- 11 noncompetitive oil, gas, and geothermal covering 9,980 acres
- 1 potassium lease covering 2,500 acres

In 2013, the state of Nevada and local governments received \$2,103,500 from mineral and grazing leases and other sales. Of that \$240,435, came from 536,454 grazing permits and leases for 1,241,076 animal use months authorized.

In addition, approximately 4,378,000 visitor days occurred in environmentally sensitive lands. Further, about 68 % of BLM lands are used by anglers, hunters, and wildlife viewers. Some of these visitors walked along the 887 BLM miles allocated to the old Spanish trail in Nevada, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Many of the sons and daughters of Mormon pioneers walked along the 498BLM miles allocated to the Mormon pioneer trail in Wyoming

To ensure careful and productive use of public lands the Nevada, the BLM in 2013:

- Allocated 2,542,505 federal acres for wilderness studies
- Designated 52 areas of critical environmental concern covering 1,442,420 acres.
- Exchanged or acquired 69,306 acres of land for public benefit.
- Protected 71,738 acres of BLM land and 34,383 non-BLM acres under force fire account
- Protection 17,297acres BLM land 8,755 acres non-BLM acres under contractor fire protection
- Investigated 958 hazardous substances and other pollutants reports and determined that:
 - 578 needed no further action planned,
 - 93 involved studies and searches,

- 48 required removal actions and
- 3 remedial actions.

In addition, the Nevada BLM

- Earned \$38,263 for sand and gravel, soil and stone permits with an adjudicated production value of \$3,895,845;
- Received \$243,813 receipts from commercially valuable oil and gas right-of-way rentals, rents, bonuses, and royalties;
- Received \$7,103,727.69 for rights-of-way for private sector or public utility solar and wind developments. Nevada is third in solar and wind development after California and Utah;
- Received \$ 101,138.59 timber, wood products, and non-wood product sales.

In 1998, Congress passed the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA). This Act allows the BLM to sell public land within a specific boundary around Las Vegas. Monies generated from the sale of public land help build parks, trails, and natural areas. The Act funds capital improvements and conservation initiatives often done by private sector contractors. Funding also allows the purchase of environmentally sensitive lands. The SNPLMA also includes special accounts for:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties and in portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties, and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountain Range.
- Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects including, but not limited to: fire management, fuels, forest, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds on Federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.

Additionally, 10 percent of the SNPLMA funds go to the Southern Nevada Water Authority, and five percent will go to the Nevada State General Education Fund.

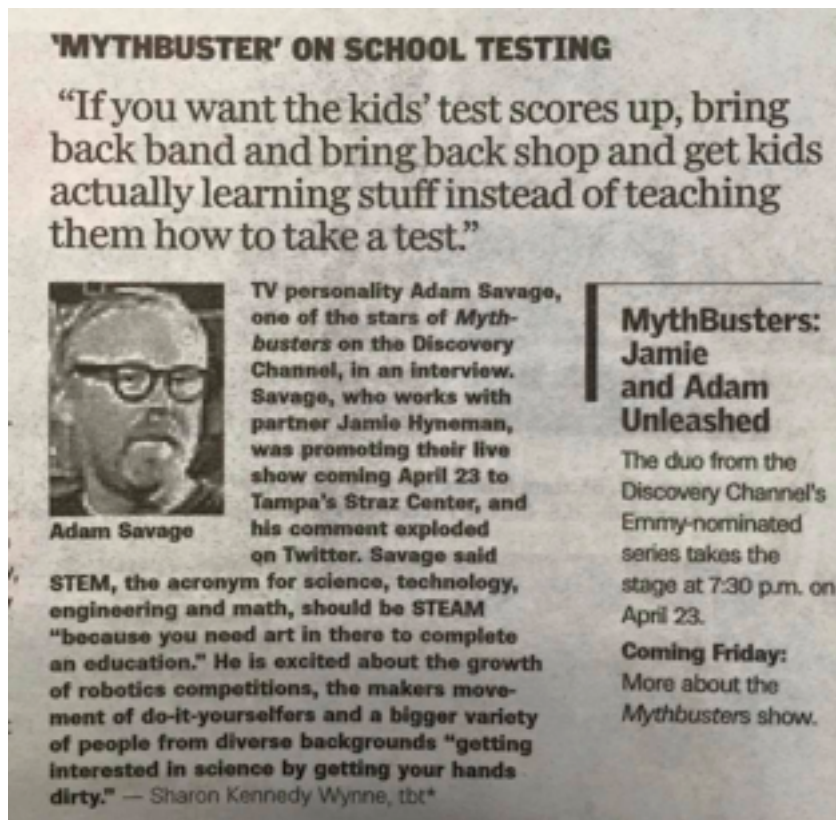
All these federal employees, purchase houses, pay taxes, and purchase goods and services in local areas where they and their families live.

Mesquite (NV) is a classic example of economic development through government largess. When Mormons settled the area in 1880, they were eligible for both Homestead and water grants, which formed the basis for agriculture, dairy, and later land and water sales. Until 1986, the area was largely BLM land. At that time, local individuals pushed congress to pass the Mesquite Lands Act (Public Law 99-548)^[i]. To continue development, the Congress amended

the Act in 1988 and again 1996. These Acts gave elected officials the right to purchase parcels of public lands at “market rates.” Locals and other developers resold the land and water rights to individuals for development. There are caveats: City officials must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act.

In spite of all these benefits some people have the gall to say: “The government cannot tell “us” what to do!

^[i] Sponsored by Representative Harry Reid (now Senator Reid) and signed by the President in October 1986.



Christopher Clark Deschene Announced as DOE Office of Indian Energy Director
[Christopher energy.gov](http://energy.gov)

Museum of Northern Arizona
 3101 N. Fort Valley Rd., [Flagstaff](http://www.flagstaff.com), AZ 86001-8348 Tel: 928-774-5213 Fax: 928-779-1527
 Website: <http://www.musnaz.org/> [Arizona Memory Project](http://www.musnaz.org/ArizonaMemoryProject) [Map](#)

Institutional Overview

Museum and research center founded in 1928. Collects, preserves, and interprets the Colorado Plateau's geology, anthropology, biology, and fine arts. Significant collection of Native American fine art and crafts by Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni artists. Educational programs for adults and children, including seminars, river and backpack trips.

Harold S. Colton Memorial Library contains 10,000 books on archaeology and Native Americans, including Navajo and Hopi.

Shoni Schimmell Will Dazzle and Inspire this WNBA

Season | Sports Illustrated Kids

Shoni Schimmell isn't a rock star or a movie star. Though as she walks around New Mexico's capital city — sometimes with her parents and five of her seven siblings...
sikids.com



RED ALERT: Congress

Foretells Return to

Termination

Guest Commentary Five years ago, Drs. Stephen Cornell and Joseph Kalt cited a Republican-fueled “trend away from the Indian self-government movement” and predicted that a GOP-controlled...

nativenewsonline.net

Jon JacobsTuba Pe - Pinenut tree

Interesting thesis discussing the expansion of pinion/juniper woodlands in the Great Basin. A bit myopic in explaining why the expansion occurred. Perhaps a keystone was removed from the ecological web in the subsequent time period? Perhaps it is past due that keystone returns to its native habitat and habits. I'm asking permission from members here to include this suggestion in a comment to the Carson City RMP scoping. Any comment is welcome. (Download is automatic PDF so be ready). <https://www.google.com/url...>

Jon JacobsTuba Pe - Pinenut tree

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Jon Jacobs Thank you Myron. It just struck me about 10 years ago. These PhD folks can't see the forest through the trees. Its so simple when there is less confusion and distraction. Assembly is the reverse of disassembly. It won't be exactly the same, first ...[See More](#)

JB Crossingworlds If I may say.. that is the problem.. When a society sees things only in terms of revenue, they lose the reality of what it is. We as natives have been taught to take only what we need.. & We give something in return.. thru prayers.. being thankful for ...[See More](#)

[Makana Ipo](#) They are not interesting in healing. When the likes of Monsanto can, with the support of the legal system, poison people and the earth. It's apparent that lining their pockets is the bottom line

Mohave Museum of History and Arts

Robert Yost, Director, 400 W. Beale St. [Kingman](#), AZ 86401-5708

Tel: 928-753-3195 Fax: 928-753-3195 Email: mocohist@ctaz.com

Website: <http://www.mohavemuseum.org> [Map](#)

Institutional Overview

A history museum preserving and interpreting the history of northwestern Arizona. Dioramas on Mohave County history and pioneer life; exhibits on the Hualapai and Mohave peoples; exhibit on cowboy actor Andy Devine, who was from Kingman; U.S. Presidents exhibit; a restored caboose. Walapai Room features life-sized representations of Native Americans and wickiups, Hopi kachinas, Mohave and Hualapai baskets and pottery. Mohave Miniature exhibit represents a Mohave village.

Includes a research library and Kingman Army Airfield Museum, 9885 Flightline Dr., Kingman. Monthly newsletter, the *Mohave Epic*.

Limited hours. Call for information.

