

Journal #3429 from sdc 7.31.15

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A Campaign to #ProtectGoldButte



[Albert Brady's photo.](#)

[from Mark Amodei:](#)

[markamodeinv2](#)Today I participated in a meeting of the Federal Land Action Group, a congressional team that will develop legislation for transferring public lands to local ownership and control in Nevada and other Western states, because multiple use, conservation and economic development work much better when

driven by those closest to the land – the local communities.

[Upfront](#) Monument reaction: Basin and Range critics and supporters keep debate going.

Wintu Massacre: 'A Very Sacred Area Where Some Very Bad Things Happened'

A group of California Native students learned about a settlement where more than 300 Wintu women and children were slaughtered in 1852. indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com



ONE-TIME RESORTS WORLD LAS VEGAS TOP EXEC NOW MANAGING CALIF. INDIAN CASINO

Christian Goode traded away the prospects of pandas on the Strip to oversee the reopening of a central California Indian casino that was shut down last fall by federal agents.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz25920943>

Third Round Promise Zones Announcement

Provide your comments on the proposed selection process, criteria, and submissions for the third round of the Promise Zones initiative.

Today, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) published a [Notice in the Federal Register](#) seeking public comment on the third round of the Promise Zones initiative.

From July 29, 2015 through September 28, 2015, public comments will be accepted on the proposed selection process, criteria, and submissions for the Third Round of the Promise Zone Initiative.

This is an opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions on how the Administration can better support communities to jumpstart economic development, job creation, affordable housing, education, and public safety. [Read the Federal Register Notice](#).

All written comments will be considered before finalizing the *Third Round Application Guides* to ensure that the initiative can support communities more effectively in future years.

The draft *Third Round Urban Application Guide* and the draft *Third Round Rural and Tribal Application Guide* are available on the [Promise Zones website](#).

MAX Survey Platform

To help applicants, HUD has created a MAX Survey test site to provide an opportunity to test the electronic application submission platform. Communities will be able to request an individualized link to access and test the application stage site including fillable forms, attachment upload fields, error checks and email notifications.

[Access MAX Survey](#).

The third and final round of the Promise Zones competition will open in the Fall of 2015 with announcements anticipated in the Spring of 2016. HUD intends to designate five urban communities and USDA intends to designate one rural and one tribal community.



Stakeholder Engagement

HUD will host a webcast to provide an overview of the draft Third Round Urban Application Guide and to provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions about the request for comment.

[Ah-del-stohne (Straight Shooter). Navajo. 1903. Photo by Adam Clark Vroman.]

Urban Promise Zone Initiative Stakeholder Webcast

Tuesday, August 11, 2015 2:30 - 3:30 p.m. EDT
Please [RSVP](#) to receive the Urban webcast link.

Rural and Tribal Stakeholder Webinars

USDA will host two distinct

webinars to provide an overview of the draft Tribal and Rural Third Round Application Guide and to provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions about the request for comment.

Rural Promise Zone Initiative Stakeholder Webinar

Wednesday, August 12, 2015 from 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. EDT

Please check the Promise Zones website for the registration link.

Tribal Promise Zone Initiative Stakeholder Webinar

Wednesday, August 12, 2015 from 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. EDT

Please check the Promise Zones website for the registration link.

More information is available on the [Promise Zones website](#).



Masecalli. Hopi. Ca. 1900.
Photo by Adam Clark
Vroman. — with [Joaquin Embriz](#), [Yadira Uribe Percy](#),
[Cl](#)

Heard Museum

Dr. Ann Marshall, Vice
President of Curation &
Education [Map](#)
2301 N. Central Ave.,
[Phoenix](#), AZ 85004 Tel:
602-252-8840 Fax:
602-252-9757
Website: [http://
www.heard.org/](http://www.heard.org/)

Institutional Overview

A private museum
emphasizing Native
American ethnography and
culture, especially Native
American cultures of the
Southwest and the evolving
Native American Fine Arts
Movement.

Ethnographic collections include pottery, textiles, baskets, and tools; the museum holds significant objects from excavations at La Ciudad site in Phoenix, Arizona. The fine art collection includes prints, paintings, sculpture, and other media. The library and archives holds books, periodicals, photographs, document collections, sound recordings, moving images, and maps.

See Ann E. Marshall and Mary H. Brennan, *The Heard Museum: History and Collections*, rev. ed. (Phoenix, Ariz.: the museum, 1995).

Artifacts: 32,000 items

From delanceyplace.com

Today's **encore** selection -- from *Empire of the Summer Moon* by S. C. Gwynne. In fighting Comanche warriors, the newly founded Texas Rangers were at a severe disadvantage because a Comanche could get off twenty close-range shots with his bow and arrow in the same time it took a Ranger to fire three shots. In the meantime, a teenager in New Jersey had just invented the first multi-shot sidearm -- a revolver -- but the U.S. Army could see no use for it:

"Despite his success fighting Comanches, [the twenty-five year old leader of the Texas Rangers, Captain Jack] Hays still faced one very large and intractable problem: his single-shot, hard-to-reload rifles and old-style pistols put him at a severe disadvantage against Comanches who carried twenty arrows in their quivers. There was no way around it. He had tried to adapt the long rifle to mounted use -- and had actually worked minor miracles -- but it was still a clumsy weapon that was best fired and reloaded on the ground. It was still the old backwoods rifle from Pennsylvania via Kentucky. Its short-comings accounted, in large part, for the berserk aggressiveness of Hays's Rangers in battle. To stand pat was to be soon peppered with iron-tipped arrows. Headlong attack, for all of its risks, remained a far safer idea.

"Meanwhile, back in the civilized, industrializing East, an enterprise was under way that would soon solve Hays's problem, and in so doing change the world, but for now was mired in failure and obscurity. In 1830 a sixteen-year-old with big ideas and a knack for intricate mechanics named Samuel Colt had carved his first model of a revolving pistol out of wood. Six years later, he took out a patent on it. In 1838 a company in Paterson, New Jersey, began to manufacture Colt's patented firearms. Among them was a .36-caliber, five-chambered revolving pistol with an octagonal barrel and a concealed trigger that dropped down when the gun was cocked. It was not the first such idea, but it was believed to be the first that was put into production for general use.

Colt 1851 Navy Revolver

"There was just one problem with the new gun. No one wanted it. The weapon's natural market, the U.S. government, could not see any application and refused to subsidize it. The weapon had the feel of a cavalry sidearm, but just then the U.S. Army did not have a cavalry. Nor did the new pistol seem to interest private citizens. It was a nifty, if somewhat impractical, product. Oddly, the only people who wanted it were in the exotic and faraway Republic of Texas. In 1839, President Mirabeau Lamar directed the Texas navy, of all things, to order 180 five-shot Colt revolvers from the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company in Paterson. Later the Texas army ordered another forty. The pistols were shipped and paid for. There is no particular evidence that they were ever used by sailors or anyone else in the service of the Texas government. It seemed to be an obscure and impractical weapon destined for an obscure and irrelevant branch of the Texas military. Such as it was. And there they languished.

"No one knows exactly how these revolvers came into the hands of Jack Hays and his Rangers.

But they most certainly did. ... The test [of the Colt revolver] came to be known as the Battle of Walker's Creek, a minor Texas Ranger military [victory] that became one of the defining moments in the history of Texas and of the American West. Indeed, it can be argued that before Jack Hays arrived in San Antonio, [in 1844], Americans in the West went about largely on foot and carried Kentucky rifles. By the time he left in 1849, anybody going West was mounted and carrying a holstered six-shooter. Walker's Creek was the beginning of that change."

Empire of the Summer Moon: Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History

Author: S. C. Gwynne Publisher: Scribner Copyright 2010 by S.C. Gwynne pp.144-146



**World's
largest
vertical
garden
built in
Kaohsiung**

** Discover
Australian
cultural
highlights
with your
friends and
family at
MWA2015
Date: Jul 30,
2015 7:43
AM
Hi there:**

Unfortunately,
we don't have time to visit the aboriginal sites during this conference. However, this tour includes the visits to the museums that we are visiting have great collections from the aboriginal sites and hosts contemporary folk arts.

<http://mwa2015.museumsandtheweb.com/hobart-deep-dive/>

Thanks, Museums and the Web 703 Dale Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA
Phone: (240) 839-1114 | Fax: (240) 986-9546 info@museumsandtheweb.com

In Wyoming, Shooting Highlights Divide Between a City and a Reservation **By JACK HEALY** **NYT 7.29.15**

On a recent afternoon, a white man, who said he was sick of the homeless people who linger in parks, walked into an alcohol detox facility and shot two Native Americans, killing one.

04:57

America Tonight

Earlier this month, the **Apache traveled 2,000 miles** from Oak Flat to Washington to protest the creation of a copper mine on sacred land.

Susan Boskoff

Diversity in Museums? study show progress for women, but no leadership pipeline for minorities.

"To thrive in the long term, it is crucial that museums bring the demographic profile of their staff into alignment with that of the communities they serve."

Mellon Foundation Releases the First Comprehensive Survey of Diversity in American Art Museums I...

A press release issued by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.
mellon.org



MOSES ON THE MESA with Denise Padilla and 2 others
A Spokane Woman. 1897. Photo by Frank Laroche. Source - University of Washington Libraries.

Indigenous Diversities: Each Nation Is Different **Duane Champagne 7/26/15**

Indigenous nations are extremely diverse in terms of languages, lands, governments, cultures, races, and nowadays even rural and urban residence. The diversity of Indigenous Peoples is a central heritage inherited from the time when all human peoples were diverse and tribal. The diversity of human cultures is an indication of the possible prospects and ways in which humans can live and prosper.

Just as Indigenous Peoples continue to express diverse cultures and histories, that diversity is magnified by the contemporary world of nation states and national cultures, which usually are trying to transform and assimilate Indigenous Peoples into mainstream institutions, cultures, languages and government organizations.

The contemporary efforts of nationalization and assimilation are new sources of change and continued diversity for Indigenous Peoples. If indigenous nations maintain the right and capabilities to preserve their cultures, governments, and territories, the result will be extremely diverse ways in which Indigenous Peoples adapt to contemporary markets, governments, and land regimes.

Indigenous Peoples, no doubt, will continue to struggle to preserve their governments, lands, and cultures. Even under changing world conditions, left to their own devices, Indigenous Peoples will make specific and diverse accommodations to modernity and national institutions. The autonomy of Indigenous Peoples is not necessarily a rejection of nation states and their national cultures, but rather a preference to uphold their political, land, and cultural ways, and carry them into the future.

The extreme diversity and specific autonomy of Indigenous Peoples does not mean that one cannot understand their goals, values, trends, interests, or perspectives. While Indigenous Peoples are extremely diverse in many ways, they have some common causes. Most indigenous groups share common understandings that they as a people have access to land, have a form of self-government, and want to preserve important parts of their culture and worldviews. In many ways, the international Indigenous Peoples movement over the past 50 years or more, reflects the common interests of preserving a variety of indigenous rights including land, self-government, and culture.

Indigeneity is not expressed as a common identity, culture, or government. There is no common indigenous identity, culture, or government. Indigenous Peoples want to express their own specific cultures and identities. There is no common indigenous identity, there are a large number of indigenous identities. The common cause that unites contemporary Indigenous Peoples at the international level is the result of similar threats from nation states that do not fully recognize indigenous claims to land, self-government, culture, and other indigenous rights. There is a common threat, but each indigenous nation defends specific cultures, lands, history, and forms of self-government, that are autonomous to the full range of other Indigenous Peoples. There is not one common indigenous government, but rather the struggle to uphold many diverse indigenous nations.

How can we understand or even speak about Indigenous Peoples and uphold and respect their diversity and autonomy? Understanding and developing relations with Indigenous Peoples comes from listening and respecting what Indigenous Peoples say about themselves, about what they say about who they are, and what they want. It means taking seriously their claims to specific cultures, identities, self-government, interests, and values. Such understanding can take place through deep appreciation of specific indigenous histories, cultures, worldviews, and their contemporary expressions of adapting to contemporary government, law, cultures, and communities.

This complexity should not be shirked as too specialized or impossible, but rather as an appreciation of the continued cultural and political diversity of the human experience. Indigenous nations are best understood from their own perspective. The great diversity of change and tradition that is the contemporary experience of indigenous nations should indicate that common ground is not necessarily easy or forthcoming. However, an indigenous pathway to

balanced and reciprocal relations is through mutual respect for the cultural differences of each human nation, nowadays including modernizing nation states.

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2015/07/26/indigenous-diversities-each-nation-different-161036>

CONTACT: Kristen Orthman, (202) 224-2939 July 30, 2015

Reid Statement On NV Energy-Moapa Paiute Coal Ash Settlement

Washington, D.C. – Nevada Senator Harry Reid released the following statement today after a settlement was announced requiring NV Energy to pay the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians \$4.3 million to help mitigate the harm and risk caused by pollution from the Reid Gardner coal-fired power plant, which is located adjacent to the Moapa River Reservation. Senator Reid supported legislation passed by the Nevada Legislature in 2013 to close the Reid-Gardner coal plant. Three of the four boilers at Reid-Gardner were retired in December, 2014.

“This settlement recognizes the harmful impact the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians have endured and closing the Reid-Gardner plant was the right thing to do,” said Senator Reid. “For years the band has suffered the consequences of breathing dangerous dirty air from the Reid-Gardner coal plant and this settlement is a step forward. While the settlement will provide relief and help make the tribe’s home healthier and safer, no amount of money can pay for the sickness caused by a half-century of pollution from the coal plant. The Moapa Band of Paiutes and all Nevadans deserve a clean, healthy environment to raise their families in and pass on to their children.”

TWO AMERICORPS LEADERS RECONGIZED BY THE WHITE HOUSE!

This past month, two AmeriCorps alums received invitations to the White House. AmeriCorps alum Kenesha Jackson joined The Corp Network’s Greater Miami Service Corps at a challenging time in her life. She was pregnant and still working toward a high school diploma. Kenesha says, “The Corps saved my life.” Now a college student, she recently spoke at a White House briefing on community leadership. [Click here](#) to read more.

While prepping for a second term, AmeriCorps alum Juan Matos also received an invitation to meet President Obama before the president spoke at the NAACP Convention in Philadelphia. Juan’s story of how AmeriCorps helped turn his life around after prison inspired the president and further demonstrated AmeriCorps’ ability to redefine lives and open up new career pathways. [Click here](#) to read more.

[A Facebook Project to Beam Data From Drones Is a Step Closer to Flight](#)

By VINDU GOEL and QUENTIN HARDY

The company said its unmanned aerial vehicle, intended to bring Internet access to remote areas, is ready for tests in the upper atmosphere, most likely in the United States.

White River Narrows

The White River Narrows Archeological District, approximately 90 miles south of Ely, Nevada, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The area is especially scenic because of its rhyolite cliffs on which much of the Archaeological District's rock art is situated.

One of the more well-known rock panels found at the White River Narrows is the subject of multiple interpretations. The panel itself is very large and follows the natural contours of the cliff face for perhaps as much as 16 ft. (5 m) or more. The motifs include large linear features, depictions of large mammals (common for the eastern part of the state), and a number of motifs that might be representations of human footprints, as well as large numbers of non-representational motifs. The inscriptions that prove the most difficult to evaluate are “rakes” (a series of vertical lines that touch, or are struck through by, a horizontal line). R. F. Heizer and T. R. Hester interpreted the rakes as the depiction of a “game drive,” with the lines representing some kind of trap for the animals. There is little ethnographic evidence, however, to support the idea that aboriginal game drives included the construction of “picket” style fences, which makes that reading of the imagery unconvincing. Grace Burkholder thought that the rakes were a solar marker, with the petroglyphs aligning during major celestial events, such as the summer solstice. Yet there is no definitive interpretation.

Unfortunately, the unprotected panel was vandalized twice with graffiti—the names “Ricky” in 1976 and “Steve” in 1977. This damage permanently impacted the experience of future visitors. Vandalism of archaeological sites is against Federal Law and is punishable by large fines and imprisonment.

Further Reading

- Robert F. Heizer and Thomas R. Hester. *Two Petroglyph Sites in Lincoln County, Nevada*. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, 1974.

Julian H. Steward. Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 120 Edition. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution , 1938.

- *Nevada Rock Art Foundation*. <http://www.nvrockart.org/>.

<http://www.onlinenevada.org/articles/ecological-islands>

From the News& Review

[Feature Story](#) Give ‘em the bird: **Scientists take look inside your neighborhood hawk nests.**

A Campaign to #ProtectGoldButte

Posted on [July 28, 2015](#) by [Elaine Hurd](#)

This is great news.

KEEN Footwear has launched a Live Monumental Tour that features five unique public land locations that deserve federal protection. Gold Butte is on the tour.

On Thursday, July 30th, KEEN will be at Zappos Headquarters in Las Vegas to showcase Gold Butte as part of its campaign for protection, including designation as a National Monument.

KEEN employees will be traveling from location to location in a brightly painted refurbished 1970's era RV with an informational kiosk to educate people about what public lands have to offer and why they deserve protection. The other four locations on the tour are Mojave Desert, California; Owyhee Canyonlands, Oregon; Birthplace of Rivers, West Virginia; and Boulder-White Clouds, Idaho. These areas comprise three million acres.

Live Monumental Tour's goal is to gather more than 100,000 signatures for protecting these five public land assets. If you can't attend this special event, click [HERE](#) to sign the petition. The text in the petition regarding Gold Butte says:

Gold Butte, Southern Nevada

Just over an hour outside of the Las Vegas Strip waits the hidden gem of the Southwest—the 350,000 acre region of Gold Butte. Its historical significance to this country far surpasses that of its Las Vegas neighbor. For over 3,000 years Native Americans flourished in the Gold Butte area, which is evident by the endless artifacts, rock shelters with blackened roofs, and ancient writings dotting the landscape. Gold Butte's recreation opportunities are endless, and its tourism opportunities positively impact nearby rural communities like Mesquite, Nevada.

Keen and Zappos are members of the [Conservation Alliance](#) whose mission is “to engage businesses to fund and partner with organizations to protect wild places for their habitat and recreation values.” Its website lists more than 150 major corporations and non-profit organizations dedicated to this purpose. This coalition works with non-profits in the [Outdoor Alliance](#) to preserve America's public lands for future generations to explore and access.

This is why this is a big deal. Mesquite is a tourism community that has the great good fortune to be the **Gateway to Gold Butte**. That Gold Butte was chosen by such a powerful national alliance to dedicate its resources for increased federal protection means something. It gives local residents and organizations dedicated to its protection an opportunity to coalition build. It puts Gold Butte on America's map as a high profile area worthy of National Monument status.

If you love Gold Butte, show up and show your support for protecting this unique treasure.

TO RSVP, click [HERE](#) WHEN — July 30, 2015 at 10:30am – 4pm, program from 12 to 1 pm
WHERE — Zappos Headquarters, 400 Stewart Ave, #2313C, Las Vegas 89101