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More National Park Service Sites in Arizona

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National Park Service

Contributor Web Site: <http://www.nps.gov/moca/>

The national park concept is generally credited to the artist George Catlin. On a trip to the Dakotas in 1832, he worried about the impact of America's westward expansion on Indian civilization, wildlife, and wilderness. They might be preserved, he wrote, by some great protecting policy of government... in a magnificent park.... A nation's park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty!

Catlin's vision was partly realized in 1864, when Congress donated Yosemite Valley to California for preservation as a state park. Eight years later, in 1872, Congress reserved the spectacular Yellowstone country in the Wyoming and Montana territories as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. With no state government there yet to receive and manage it, Yellowstone remained in the custody of the U.S. Department of the Interior as a national park, the world's first area so designated.

Congress followed the Yellowstone precedent with other national parks in the 1890s and early 1900s, including Sequoia, Yosemite (to which California returned Yosemite Valley), Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, and Glacier. The idealistic impulse to preserve nature was often joined by the pragmatic desire to promote tourism: western railroads lobbied for many of the early parks and built grand rustic hotels in them to boost their passenger business.

The late nineteenth century also saw growing interest in preserving prehistoric Indian ruins and artifacts on the public lands. Congress first moved to protect such a feature, Arizona's Casa Grande Ruin, in 1889. In 1906 it created Mesa Verde National Park, containing dramatic cliff dwellings in southwestern Colorado, and passed the Antiquities Act authorizing presidents to set aside historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest in federal custody as national monuments. Theodore Roosevelt used the act to proclaim 18 national monuments before he left the presidency. They included not only cultural features like El Morro, New Mexico, site of prehistoric petroglyphs and historic inscriptions, but natural features like Arizona's Petrified Forest and Grand Canyon. Congress later converted many of these natural monuments to national parks.

By 1916 the Interior Department was responsible for 14 national parks and 21 national monuments but had no organization to manage them. Interior secretaries had asked the Army to detail troops to Yellowstone and the California parks for this purpose. There military engineers and cavalymen developed park roads and buildings, enforced regulations against hunting, grazing, timber cutting, and vandalism, and did their best to serve the visiting public. Civilian appointees superintended the other parks, while the monuments received minimal custody. In the absence of an effective central administration, those in charge operated without coordinated supervision or policy guidance.

The parks were also vulnerable to competing interests, including some within the ascendent conservation movement. Utilitarian conservationists favoring regulated use rather than strict preservation of natural resources advocated the construction of dams by public authorities for water supply, power, and irrigation purposes. When San Francisco sought to dam Yosemite's

Hetch Hetchy Valley for a reservoir after the turn of the century, the utilitarian and preservationist wings of the conservation movement came to blows. Over the passionate opposition of John Muir and other park supporters, Congress in 1913 permitted the dam, which historian John Ise later called the worst disaster ever to come to any national park.

Hetch Hetchy highlighted the institutional weakness of the park movement. While utilitarian conservation had become well represented in government by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Forest and Reclamation services, no comparable bureau spoke for park preservation in Washington. Among those recognizing the problem was Stephen T. Mather, a wealthy and well-connected Chicago businessman. When Mather complained to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane about the parks' mismanagement, Lane invited him to Washington as his assistant for park matters. Twenty-five-year-old Horace M. Albright became Mather's principal aide upon Mather's arrival in 1915.

Crusading for a national parks bureau, Mather and Albright effectively blurred the distinction between utilitarian conservation and preservation by emphasizing the economic value of parks as tourist meccas. A vigorous public relations campaign led to supportive articles in National Geographic, The Saturday Evening Post, and other popular magazines. Mather hired his own publicist and obtained funds from 17 western railroads to produce The National Parks Portfolio, a lavishly illustrated publication sent to congressmen and other influential citizens.

Congress responded as desired, and on August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson approved legislation creating the National Park Service within the Interior Department. The act made the bureau responsible for Interior's national parks and monuments, Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas (made a national park in 1921), and such other national parks and reservations of like character as may be hereafter created by Congress. In managing these areas, the Park Service was directed to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Collections:

- [Montezuma's Castle Historic Photo Archive](#)
- [Petrified Forest Historic Photographs](#)

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**Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument** [Ajo, AZ 85321](#)

**Tel:** 520-387-6849 **Email:** [orpi\\_information@nps.gov](mailto:orpi_information@nps.gov) **Website:** <http://www.nps.gov/orpi/>

Archeological objects (archaic and historic cultures) systematically recovered from sites within the park's boundaries and associated field records; historic objects related to mining, historic transportation (pre-1949 Highway 85) and 19th and 20th century ranching activities in the area; herbarium; mammal, bird, reptile and amphibian, fish, and insect specimens and associated field records. Auto loop roads and hiking trails.

|                                       |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Archaeological artifacts: 7,847 items | Archival materials: 9,000 items (5 linear feet) |
| Biological specimens: 11,195          | Ethnographic artifacts: 20 items                |
| Geological specimens: 368 items       | Historical artifacts: 446                       |
| Paleontological specimens: 12 items   |                                                 |

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### **Pipe Springs National Monument**

Freedonia, AZ 86022

Tel: 928-643-7105

Website: <http://www.nps.gov/pisp/>

The Visitor Center offers exhibits on pioneer lifestyle, the development and use of Pipe Spring by American Indian groups and Mormon settlers, and a short video providing an overview of the history of the area.

Collections include archeological objects systematically recovered from within the park's boundaries and associated field records; ethnological objects (baskets, water jugs, cradleboards, pottery); historic objects (furnishings, clothing, blacksmith tools and equipment, utilitarian items) related to the Mormon Settlement (c. 1870- 1895) on exhibit in the park's historic structures.

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### **Saguaro National Park** 3693 South Old Spanish Trail Tucson, AZ 85730-5601

Tel: 520-733-5100 Fax: 520-733-5183 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/sagu/> [Map](#)

Archeological objects systematically recovered from within the park's boundaries and associated field records; geological specimens; herbarium and other biological specimens (insect, reptile, bird, and mammal) and associated field records.

|                                       |                                                   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Archaeological artifacts: 7,106 items | Archival materials: 77,000 items (48 linear feet) |
| Biological specimens: 3,616 items     | Ethnographic artifacts: 20 items                  |
| Geological specimens: 170 items       | Historical artifacts: 29 items                    |

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### **Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument** Sunset Crater-Wupatki Loop Rd. Flagstaff, AZ 86004 Tel: 928-526-0502 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/sucr/> [Map](#)

Site of an extinct volcano that erupted in 1065 A.D. Collections include geologic specimens collected within the park (the primary theme being the story of volcanic action which took place in the San Francisco Peaks Volcanic Field); archeological objects (primarily hand tools used by prehistoric people of the period 1064-1250 A.D.) and associated field records.

|                                    |                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Archaeological artifacts: 16 items | Archival materials: 500 items (.3 linear feet) |
| Historical artifacts: 220 items    |                                                |

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Tonto National Monument Highway 88 [Roosevelt](#), AZ 85545  
Tel: 928-467-2241 Fax: 928-467-2225 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/tont/> [Map](#)

A National Monument preserving and interpreting cliff dwellings built by the Salado culture during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. Collections include clothing, tools, weapons and pottery related to the prehistoric Salado Indians, and archeological field records.

Archives: 6,500 items (4 linear feet) Archives: 6,500 items (4 linear feet)

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**Tumacacori National Historical Park** 1891 E. Frontage Rd. [Tumacacori](#), AZ 85640  
Tel: 520-398-2341 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/tuma/> [Map](#)

A park with historic mission buildings which interprets the arrival of the first Europeans who came to Arizona, and the lives of the Native peoples of the area. The site was the location of 3 Spanish missions: San Jose de Tumacacori, established 1691; Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, established 1691, and San Cayetano de Calabazas, established 1756. Father Eusebio Francisco Kino said Mass at the site in 1691.

Museum and visitor center, Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail, living history tours, December holiday festival.

Tumacacori Mission preserved as a ruin; reconstructed buildings and grounds associated with the mission.

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**Tuzigoot National Monument** 25 W Tuzigoot Rd [Clarkdale](#), AZ 86324  
Tel: 928-634-5564 Fax: 928-567-3597 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/tuzi/> [Map](#)

A historic site with a visitor center and museum interpreting the remains of a Sinaguan pueblo, occupied from 1125 to 1400, and the Sinaguan culture in Arizona. Collections include archeological artifacts recovered from Tuzigoot and nearby ruins and associated field records.

Archives: 3,294 items (2 linear feet) Artifacts: 7,614 items

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**Walnut Canyon National Monument** 3 Walnut Canyon Road [Flagstaff](#), AZ 86004  
Tel: 928-526-3367 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/waca/> [Map](#)

A national monument with prehistoric cliff dwellings. Archeological objects systematically recovered from within the park's boundaries and associated field records; and natural history specimens.

Archaeological artifacts: 50,365 items Archival materials: 11,000 items (7 linear feet)  
Biological specimens: 150 items Ethnographic artifacts: 37 items  
Historical artifacts: 3 items

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**Western Archeological and Conservation Center** 255 N. Commerce Park Loop [Tucson](#), AZ 85745  
Tel: 520-791-6400 [Map](#)



Repository for archeological objects systematically recovered from within the boundaries of parks and monuments in the multi-regional arid Southwestern United States (Western Region, Southwest Region, and southern area of the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service) and associated field records; repository for historic objects, archival materials including photographs from parks and monuments in the arid southwestern United States; archeological, ethnological, and historical object collection primarily from the Southwest; modern comparative faunal collection; and a collection of comparative natural history specimens.

Archeological artifacts: 24,144 items

Artifacts and natural specimens

Ethnographic artifacts: 699 items

Historical artifacts: 565 items

Archives: 432,611 items (270 linear feet)

Biological specimens: 2,756 items

Geological specimens: 114 items

Paleontological specimens: 1 item

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**Wupatki National Monument** [Flagstaff](#), AZ 86004

[View a map](#)

Tel: 928-679-2365 Fax: 928-556-7071 Website: <http://www.nps.gov/wupa/>

An archaeological site with pre-historic Native American cliff dwellings and artifacts from the sites pertaining to the Sinagua/Anasazi cultural pattern and associated field records.

In addition to the Wupatki ruins, other cliff dwellings include Lomaki, Wukoki, Citadel, and Nalakihi ruins.

Archaeological artifacts: 167,095 items

Biological specimens: 157 items

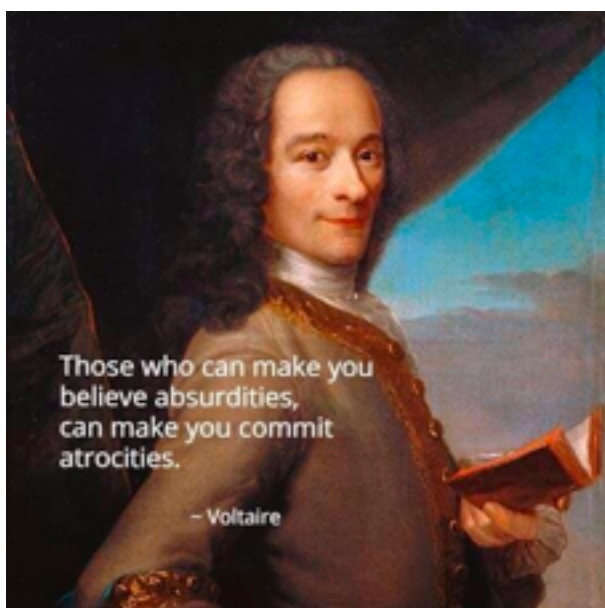
Historical artifacts: 217 items

Archival materials: 15,000 items (9 linear feet)

Ethnographic artifacts: 4 items

Paleontological specimens: 30 items

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Want to study about forgery, art theft, antiquities trafficking and museum security with ten of the top industry professionals In Italy?

**[2016 Postgraduate Certificate Program in Art Crime and Cultural Heritage Protection – ARCA...](#)**

An interdisciplinary think tank/research group on contemporary issues in art crime. [artcrimeresearch.org](http://artcrimeresearch.org)

**FBI interferes with exhibit of work by the renowned Native American artist Leonard Peltier**

MEDIA ADVISORY FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 14 November 2015

Contact: Peter Clark, Co-Director, International Leonard Peltier Defense Committee; Phone: (505) 217-3612 ; Email: [contact@whoisleonardpeltier.info](mailto:contact@whoisleonardpeltier.info); Web: [www.whoisleonardpeltier.info](http://www.whoisleonardpeltier.info)

**\*\*FBI interferes with exhibit of work by the renowned Native American artist Leonard Peltier\*\***

An art exhibit commemorating National Native American Month at the state Department of Labor and Industries building, Tumbwater, Washington, is being dismantled in response to complaints received from law enforcers.

"This is overt government censorship and it's unconstitutional," said Peter Clark, co-director of the International Leonard Peltier Defense Committee.

"Former agents of the FBI, joined by State police officers, have imposed their personal views on the citizens of the State of Washington. It's ironic that in celebration of Native American Month, the government is suppressing freedom of expression by a Native American. But everyone should be alarmed by this occurrence. Once you allow the censorship of an artist by government, you give it the power to censor everyone."

Those opposing the installation of the artwork were not offended by the content, which reflects Native American culture, but the artist. Leonard Peltier, who maintains his innocence, was convicted in connection with the 1976 shooting deaths of two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

"We are certain that had Peltier gone to trial with his co-defendants, who were acquitted on grounds of self defense; had he been allowed to present all of the evidence in his defense; had a racist juror exposed during trial not been allowed to remain on the panel; and had critical ballistics evidence reflecting his innocence not been withheld, Leonard Peltier would be a free man today."

Appellate courts have repeatedly acknowledged evidence of government misconduct in the Peltier caseâ[A] including knowingly presenting false statements to a Canadian court to extradite Mr. Peltier to the United States, and forcing witnesses to lie at trial. The federal prosecutor has twice admitted that the government "can't prove who shot those agents".

According to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals "the FBI used improper tactics in securing Peltier's extradition from Canada and in otherwise investigating and trying the Peltier case." The court concluded that the government withheld evidence from the defense favorable to Peltier "which cast a strong doubt on the government's case," and that had this other evidence been brought forth "there is a possibility that a jury would have acquitted Leonard Peltier".

As late as November 2003, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals acknowledged that "Much of the government's behavior at the Pine Ridge Reservation and its prosecution of Leonard Peltier is to be condemned. The government withheld evidence. It intimidated witnesses. These facts are not disputed."

Imprisoned for nearly 40 years, Peltier, 71 years old and in declining health, has been designated a political prisoner by Amnesty International. Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, 55 Members of Congress and others, including a judge who sat as a member of the court in two of his appeals, have all called for Peltier's immediate release.

Email Gov. Inslee ( <https://fortress.wa.gov/es/governor/> )



#### [A SHORT HISTORY LESSON FOR THOSE WHO STILL DON'T GET IT](#)

During the entire history of America until the turn of the twentieth century, Indigenous Americans were hunted, killed, and forcibly removed from their lands...  
[americanindiansandfriends.com](http://americanindiansandfriends.com)



Native Americans seeking information on a variety of topics now have a new tool,

**Native One Stop** ■ Whether you are a Native American veteran who is looking for a home loan or a student looking for an educational grant, the site is a quick resource finder.

Learn more about government [grants, benefits and loans](#) .

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**Beneath New York Public Library, Shelving Its Past for High-Tech Research Stacks**

By TOM MASHBERG

After abandoning a much-criticized plan to move most of its research books to New Jersey, the library is creating a new storage and retrieval system under Bryant Park.

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**Worth the watch:**

<http://www.newsline.com/greenhouse/>

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## ONE :: A STORY OF ENCOUNTERS

Exploring more than 150 years of interactions between members of Nevada's native tribes and the non-native population.

The story of encounters between the indigenous communities and non-native inhabitants of Nevada is complex and varied. Within decades of the first recorded meetings of Euro-American explorers and the native tribes of the Great Basin, Nevada became a U.S. territory and then a state. Very quickly, its native peoples faced a rapidly changing environment in which it became a challenge to continue their traditional way of life.



**READ MORE at ONLINENEVADA.ORG (+)**

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from EN: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QeIxBQ-lkuM>

Appears the Indians weren't the only ones who received contaminated water...

## **12th Annual Student World Water Forum**

### **November 18<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015**

Join us for the 12<sup>th</sup> annual Student World Water Forum! Graduate and undergraduate students from all disciplines will be presenting on a diverse range of global water issues in the JCSU Graduate Student Lounge

Opening Event: "Let's Talk About Water" - Film screening of *Last Call at the Oasis* followed by an expert panel discussion on drought in northern Nevada. Wednesday, Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 5 pm - 9 pm in JCSU Ballroom A.

Click [here](#) for a flyer about the opening event.

Click [here](#) for 2015 SWWF Proceedings (file size 19.5 MB).

For more information, please send email to [swwf\\_info@lists.unr.edu](mailto:swwf_info@lists.unr.edu).

Schedule:

#### **Thursday, Nov. 19th**

|                                              |                 |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Session 1: Environmental Issues & Management | 8:00a - 9:00a   |
| Session 2: Pollution I                       | 9:15a - 10:15a  |
| Session 3: Social & Cultural Issues          | 10:30a - 11:30a |
| Lunch (not provided)                         | 11:30a - 12:30p |
| Session 4: Groundwater & Surface Water       | 12:30p - 1:30p  |
| Session 5: Agriculture                       | 1:45p - 2:45p   |
| Session 6: History/Language/Literature       | 3:00p - 4:00p   |
| Session 7: Water Treatment & Sustainability  | 4:15p - 5:15p   |

#### **Friday, Nov. 20th**

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Session 8: Pollution II              | 8:12a - 9:00a   |
| Session 9: Water Policy & Governance | 9:15a - 10:03a  |
| Session 10: Chemistry & Geochemistry | 10:30a - 11:30a |
| Lunch (not provided)                 | 11:30a - 12:30p |
| Session 11: Climate Change & Drought | 12:30p - 1:30p  |
| Session 12: Innovations & Technology | 1:45p - 2:33 p  |

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Sudeep Chandra - University of Nevada, Reno

***"Challenges and successes in conserving water quality and species diversity in the developing world."***

Friday, November 20<sup>th</sup> at 4 pm Nell J Redfield Auditorium

Davidson Math and Science Center, Room 110 (First Floor)

All are welcome at the social following the keynote presentation in the foyer of the Redfield Auditorium.

## **Keep Dirty Fuels in the Ground**

Senator Jeff Merkley of Oregon has unveiled a new bill in Congress that would end new coal, oil, and gas leases on our public lands; end renewals for nonproducing leases; ban the production of tar sands or oil shale on public lands; and block new drilling in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. Put simply, Merkley's bill, S.2238, would keep dirty fuels in the ground, which is where they belong if we hope to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change.

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## **Documentary honours secret Cree code talkers of Second World War**

In war, anything can be seen as a weapon, including language. For Charles “Checker” Tomkins, a Cree soldier from Grouard, Alta., fighting in the Second...  
edmontonjournal.com|By ,Lloyd Wipf