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Nevada Veteran in DC to Push for Public Land Protections

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Joe Biden kneeling fo the first two Native women elected to the US Congress

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It's Official. Bumblebee Is Declared Endangered

Farm to Table

Brazil's New President Openly Threatens Genocide of Indigenous Amazonians

Rare woodland caribou sighted in northwest Montana



[Remembering U.S. Soldiers Who Refused To Kill Native Americans At Sand Creek](#)

[Nevada Veteran
in DC to Push
for Public Land
Protections
November 13, 2018 -
Suzanne Potter,
Public News Service
\(NV\)](#)



Lovelock Cave is part of the landscape that would be protected from development by the Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act. (BLM Nevada)

CARSON CITY, Nev. — Protect the wilderness in Pershing County - that's the message one Nevada veteran is bringing to Congress this week.

Veterans from around the country are meeting with lawmakers to hand-deliver [a letter](#) encouraging action on a number of public lands bills, including the [Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act](#), which would designate 136,000 acres of new wilderness. Gabrielle D'Ayr, a former Navy aviation electronics technician from Las Vegas, said it's important to preserve the wild spaces, especially for the men and women returning from deployments.

"It's really, it's a way to re-center. And it's a way to regroup. And it's a way to find your way back to living with the people in the communities that you were just serving in the military," D'Ayr said.

The Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act was introduced by Sen. Dean Heller and Rep. Mark Amodei, and co-sponsored by Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto along with the entire Nevada congressional delegation.

D'Ayr said she hopes to see Nevada's eco-tourism economy flourish to diversify the state economy. She added this shouldn't be a partisan issue.

"This is for Republicans, this is for Democrats, this is for independents, this is for Americans," she said. "And it really shouldn't be something that the parties fight about. It should be something that is unifying, and bringing them together for the good of America."

Lovelock Cave is part of the landscape that would be protected from development by the

Pershing County Economic Development and Conservation Act. (BLM Nevada)
The land to be permanently protected from development includes Star Peak, Mount Tobin, the Humboldt State Wildlife Management Area, and Lovelock Cave, which is a major Native American archeological site.

Support for this reporting was provided by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The Narrowness of Mainstream Economics Is About to Unravel

RICHARD D. WOLFF, TRUTHOUT

Events since the 2008 crash have shifted formal economics education in the US only slightly. However, the Occupy Wall Street movement, the Bernie Sanders campaign, and now the fast-growing number of explicitly socialist candidates in US elections attest to a surge in economic thought that is sharply different from the neoclassical economics that persists in holding on in academia, despite capitalism's repeated failures. [Read the Article →](#)

Animation: The World's 10 Largest Economies by GDP (1960-Today)

<http://www.visualcapitalist.com/animation-the-worlds-10-largest-economies-by-gdp-1960-today/>

Note especially continuing US dominance, rise of Japan and then its relative fallback, the surge of China to the #2 position, and the increasing irrelevance of countries like Russia.

Landowners Fight the Bayou Bridge Pipeline in Court

MIKE LUDWIG, TRUTHOUT

Can private fossil fuel companies legally seize private property to build for-profit oil pipelines? That is the question facing a state court in Louisiana, where landowners are asserting their constitutional rights to prevent the Bayou Bridge Pipeline from being built on private property in a sensitive ecosystem. [Read the Article →](#)

Judge Orders Moratorium on Offshore Fracking in Federal Waters off California

Dan Bacher, Indybay

Bacher writes: "In a victory for the ocean, a federal judge on November 9 ordered the Trump administration to cease issuing permits for offshore fracking and acidizing in federal waters - waters over 3 miles from shore - off the coast of Southern California."

[READ MORE](#)

High-tech farmers are using LED lights in ways that seem to border on science fiction - Washington Post

https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/lifestyle/led-growing/?utm_term=.a8743e9eff95

Congo Basin Rainforest Could Be Gone by 2100

<https://www.ecowatch.com/congo-basin-rainforest-deforestation-2618692110.html>

List of inventions and innovations of indigenous Americans - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/.../List_of_inventions_and_innovations_of_indigenous_Amer...

P. Palaces – indigenous *American* civilizations such as the Olmecs, Mayans, Zapotecs, Aztecs, Mixtecs, Moche, Toltecs, Inca, Chimú, Nazca and many more built elaborate palaces. Parkas – the Inuit in the Arctic were the first peoples in the world to develop parkas.

[What Are Some Inventions by Native Americans? - ThoughtCo](https://www.thoughtco.com)

<https://www.thoughtco.com> › ... › [History & Culture](#) › [Inventions](#) › [Famous Inventions](#)

Sep 14, 2017 - Tipis, or tepees, are adaptations of wigwams that were *invented* by the Great Plains First Peoples, who were constantly migrating. The seven main styles of housing that Native Americans *invented* include the wickiup, wigwam, longhouse, tipi, hogan, dugout and pueblo.

[Native American Scientists and Inventors – IMDiversity](https://imdiversity.com/featured-article/native-american-scientists-and-inventors/)

<https://imdiversity.com/featured-article/native-american-scientists-and-inventors/>

Native American Scientists and Inventors. Compulsory education. *Chocolate*. Aspirin. Gold plating. Rubber balloons. Toy tops. Chewing gum. Hammocks.

10 Native Inventions and Innovations That Changed the World

[Smithsonian: Lacrosse is merely the best-known indigenous invention. We bring you several examples of indigenous ingenuity.](#) **by Vincent Schilling** **Jul 13, 2017**

Indigenous cultures have created thousands upon thousands of Native Inventions that are in use today.

Soon after the arrival of Columbus, detailed descriptions of the inventions of Indigenous Peoples began to make their way back to Europe. Not satisfied that “savages” would be able to generate such innovation, rumors began to spread that the Americas were simply a lost colony of Christians or Israelites. Such rumors still exist today and in fact continue to be discussed by archeologists.

But all of this aside, indigenous cultures have created thousands upon thousands of innovations that are in use today in the most modern of practices, be it a tub of popcorn at the movies, the administering of medicines with surgical precision or the removal of tartar from teeth in modern dentistry. In order to give some more credit where credit is due to our ancestral innovators, here are 10 Native inventions and innovations that changed the world. These are but a few examples of indigenous ingenuity, but highlighting them serves to unswathe yet another facet of hidden history.

Syringes, or Hypodermic Needles

Though Scotsman Alexander Wood is credited with inventing the syringe in 1853, in pre-Columbian times South American Indians used a type of syringe made from sharpened hollow bird bones attached to small bladders to inject medicine, irrigate wounds or even clean ears. Additionally, Indigenous healers also used larger and similar instruments for enemas.

Baby Bottles and Formula

Using similar technology as the syringe, the Seneca used washed, dried and oiled bear intestines with a bird quill attached as a form of nipple. Mothers filled them with a mixture of pounded nuts, meat and water.

Oral Contraception

An oral contraceptive is a substance taken by mouth to prevent pregnancy. Recorded instances of American Indians taking such substances date back to the 1700s, more than 200 years

before the creation of a man-made substance by western medicine. One of the herbs used was the stone seed, employed by the Shoshone, while the Potawatomi used the herb dogbane. *(This was also practiced where I was in Bali.....upon pubescence a young lady would have her teeth filed and begin ingesting the root.....she could then “play/lay” with whomever she fancied. Upon finding someone compatible, she would stop taking her roots. After a successful pregnancy, she and her mate could marry.)*

Cigars

On a 1,000-year-old pottery vessel found in Guatemala, a Maya man is shown smoking a roll of tobacco leaves tied with string. The Maya word for smoking was sikkar, which became the Spanish word cigarro. Once settlers had learned from Indians how to cultivate tobacco, cigar factories sprung up. One of them, an early cigar factory in Pennsylvania, gave the cigar its playful moniker the “stogie.”

Pest Control

To combat insects such as lice infestation, the Paiute and Shoshone of the Great Basin, for example, washed their hair in a hot infusion made from sweetroot.

To fight other pests, pre-Columbian peoples built structures with cashew wood, while the Pima sprinkled ashes on their crops to thwart squash bugs. The Pueblo have used ground buffalo gourd to fend off garden pests, and Inca cotton farmers planted lemon verbena and burned it as a pesticide.

Petroleum Collection and Extraction

Although the discovery of oil in the United States is usually credited to Edwin L. Drake, who drilled an oil well in Pennsylvania in 1859, Native Americans were known to have sunk pits into the ground more than 400 years earlier in the Oil Creek Flats of Pennsylvania. These pits, which are 15 to 20 feet deep, were walled with vertical timbers that had been cut with stone axes.

Like many historians, J.A. Caldwell—who wrote about the oil pits—assumed the work was done by “a race of people who occupied the country prior to the advance of the Indian tribes.” However, the French general Montcalm, traveling to Fort Duquesne in 1750, said he observed the Seneca and other Iroquoian Indians set fire to the oil that seeped from the ground for ceremonial fires. They also slathered protective lotion (like petroleum jelly) onto their skin.

(And the non-Indian that commercialized petroleum jelly ate a tablespoon every day!)

Bunk Beds

In the Northeast of the United States, the Iroquois have long lived in longhouses—long, extended buildings made of branches formed into a large half circle and covered with bark. Inside these longhouses were bunk-beds. A creation of two beds built one on top of the other. No thanks necessary, Ikea.

Pharmaceuticals

Take a step back in respect, Rite-Aid enthusiasts. According to Daniel Moerman, the foremost expert on North American Indian ethnobotany in the United States, North American Indians have medicinal uses for 2,564 plant species. *(Moerman’s book is one that should be in every tribal library.)*

But many Native people say the actual number may likely dwarf Dr. Moerman’s statistics.

Since the times of the Spanish explorers, American Indian medicines have been used to cure colds with guaiacum, heart ailments with dogbane, and employ foxglove and lady's slipper as a sedative. Said Steven R. King about Brazil's well-known "slobber mouth plant," the jaborandi tree, had Europeans but listened, a dry-mouth-syndrome product may have come years earlier.

Chewing Gum

Bubblicious—remember that gum? Well it may never have gotten its start if not for the sapodilla tree. The Mesoamerican Indians chewed the milky chicle, which became today's chewing gum. And you thought you were being sneaky, Chiclets—we caught you copying Indians!

Lacrosse

This even the Europeans acknowledged at the time, but it never hurts to be reminded that Turtle Island's Indigenous Peoples created an entire sports genre. The Iroquoian Creator's game of lacrosse has been played for centuries. Yes, it was first played by the Iroquoian tribes who honored the game as one that was played for the Creator's enjoyment. We've come a long way since the Tewaaron awards.

This story was originally published June 29, 2014.

[COLORADO RIVER: Metropolitan Committee hears more details on the Drought Contingency Plan](#) [By Maven's Notebook, 11/14/18](#)

At the October meeting of Metropolitan's Water Planning and Stewardship Committee, members were presented with an overview of the proposed Drought Contingency Plan for the Colorado River Basin which has been in negotiation for the last several years. Since last month, the draft agreements have been finalized and shared throughout the seven states in the Colorado River Basin.

[Physicians Work to Bring Back the Anti-Nuclear Movement](#)

DAHR JAMAIL, TRUTHOUT

The Cold War has long been officially over, yet many nuclear policies from that era remain. A group of medical care experts in Washington State are working to change that by reviving the anti-nuclear movement. By pressuring elected officials, the Washington Against Nuclear Weapons coalition has gained ground. [Read the Article →](#)

“What’s Shaking in Nevada?” Stewarding the Nation’s Nuclear Deterrent without Testing

A Presentation and Discussion With

David Feather
Senior Director, Program Integration
Mission Support and Test Services
Nevada National Security Site

Thursday December 6, 2018 9am at the SureStay by Best Western Airport Plaza

“Since the first nuclear test explosion on July 16, 1945, at least eight nations have detonated 2,056 nuclear test explosions at dozens of test sites from Lop Nor in China, to the atolls of the Pacific, to Nevada, to Algeria where France conducted its first nuclear device, to western Australia where the U.K. exploded nuclear weapons, the South Atlantic, to Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan, across Russia and elsewhere. Most of the test sites are in the lands of indigenous peoples and far from the capitals of the testing governments.” (Arms Control Association, *The Nuclear Testing Tally*, updated Sep 2017)

On September 23rd 1992, in advance of signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996, the United States conducted the last of 1,032 nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site, now called the Nevada National Security Site. Over the last 26 years, the U.S. nuclear stockpile has been maintained and certified annually without nuclear testing. How do we do know that our nuclear weapons are still safe, secure and effective? Who certifies that a nuclear weapon will work as designed, if needed, without blowing up one or two occasionally? Why does the U.S. continue to adhere to the CTBT when other nations like North Korea conduct nuclear tests? And what else goes on at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) if we aren't shaking the desert regularly?

The National Security Forum welcomes David Feather, a newly minted Nevadan who joined the senior management of Mission Support and Test Services, to direct the Transformation Office at the NNSS. The NNSS is pivotal to U.S. national security, providing the backbone for stewardship of the nation's nuclear stockpile through a range of non-nuclear test programs. Hosting outdoor, indoor and underground laboratories, the NNSS has for decades used the remoteness and security of the Nevada desert to conduct the research, testing and training underpinning the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

As Reno-ites, you undoubtedly know and take pride in contributing to the global nuclear deterrent, but did not know that the NNSS is home to other global and homeland security programs including several activities designed to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons? NNSS also hosts cybersecurity testing and nuclear and radiological emergency response training. Shaking the desert (or not) for many decades has come at a price to the surrounding environment, so NNSS is also home to some of the most complex environmental restoration projects in history.

Luckily, David Feather has graciously agreed to share his insight on Nevada's past, present and future role in our keeping our nation's nuclear deterrent safe, secure and effective. He will also answer at least a few questions about what's really shaking in the desert.

Mr. David Feather, serves as the *MSTS Program Integration Senior Director at the Nevada National Security Site, leading the Transformation Office and integrating program activities across NNSS. He has over 25 years of weapons experience both as a federal employee with the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) in Washington, D.C., and with Honeywell at the Kansas City National Security Campus. Most recently, he served as Senior Director of Strategic Transformation at the Kansas City National Security Campus, growing the portfolio of Strategic Partnerships Projects. While at the Department of Energy, Feather served as Director of Planning, Analysis, and Program Integration for Stockpile Management leading budget formulation and execution for the nuclear weapons production and operations programs. David graduated from the University of Kentucky with a BS in Electrical Engineering. He received a Master's Degree from Vanderbilt University also in Electrical Engineering.*

No need to RSVP now - Just mark your calendars for this critical presentation

Humboldt County's Annual Economic Outlook Charts the Year Ahead Panels and Networking with Industry Leaders and Decision Makers Jan. 31, 2019 at Boys and Girls Club of Winnemucca Sponsorship and Exhibitor Deadlines Dec. 3

by [Steven Field](#)


(Winnemucca, NV) -- Explore the ideas, programs and products that are defining Humboldt County's economy and business future at Winnemucca Futures 2019, Friday, Jan. 31, 2019 at the Boys and Girls Club of Winnemucca. Hosted by the Humboldt Development Authority and the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority, Winnemucca Futures 2019 is a fast-paced series of [...] [Read more of this post](#)

"It's a sea change:' CIA agent, nuclear engineer, flight attendant among the record number of women headed to Congress," by Mary Jordan

Meet the new House of Representatives, with the first partisan majority that does not mostly consist of white men. At the same time, the number of Republican women in the House is hitting fresh lows.

Joe Biden (former Vice President) kneeling before the first Native American Woman in congress (Deb Haaland). As it should be



 [lilnativeboy](#)

Rick Effland

I hate what the republicans have created: The deputy director of Arizona State Parks & Trails, who is under investigation over accusations the agency bulldozed over archaeological sites, once signed a federal grant application over the objections of a staff archaeologist, according to documents obtained Monday by The Arizona Republic.

Trump Picks Former Monsanto Executive to Head U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

iheartintelligence.com

It's Official. Bumblebee Is Declared Endangered

For the first time in the USA, bumblebee has been officially listed as...

Farm to Tank

Brazil's New President Openly Threatens Genocide of Indigenous Amazonians

Along with his pledge to sell off their rainforest home to agribusiness and mining, Bolsonaro has said openly "minorities will have to adapt ... or simply disappear"



Credit: Charlie Hamilton James, National Geographic

Brazil's new president, Jair Bolsonaro, **campaigns on a plan** to sell off major portions of the Amazon rainforest to agribusiness, mining, and hydro-power.

“Minorities have to adapt to the majority, or simply disappear,” he [said on the campaign trail](#), adding that under his administration, “not one square centimeter” of Brazil will be reserved for the country’s indigenous peoples.

Thirteen percent of the land in Brazil is protected indigenous territory in the Amazon rainforest, [where most of the world’s last uncontacted tribes take refuge](#). Bolsonaro has said he wants to put all of that land on the auction block.



*Contacted members of the Awá of Brazil, only 100 of whom remain uncontacted by civilization.
Credit: Charlie Hamilton James, National Geographic*

Since his election on October 28, he’s announced a merging of the ministries of agriculture and the environment — the latter of which was supposed regulate the former — into a new “super ministry” to oversee his plan.

The new ministry will be headed by politicians from the “beef caucus,” a group of lawmakers who have historically opposed indigenous land conservation, supported agricultural expansion, and attempted to relax slave labor laws.

Not only is this a grave attack on the human rights of Brazil’s indigenous people, but also on their ability to continue acting as the [best defenders of the world’s forests](#),” [writes](#) Becca Warner, an environmentalism journalist for *The Ecologist*.

“We need all the forest we can get, to capture carbon from the atmosphere and keep it locked

away,” she says. “In fact, scientists agree that [halting deforestation is just as urgent as reducing emissions.](#)”

Bolsonaro should have little trouble pushing his agenda through Congress, as it is currently dominated by a three-wing political alliance known as the *Bancadas do Boi, do Bíblia e da Bala*.

In English, those are the political representatives of “Beef” (ranching and agribusiness), the “Bible” (religious conservatives) and “Bullet” (the military).

Indigenous peoples and their supporters say the new push to open protected forested lands to agriculture and mining has [clear genocidal implications.](#)

[More than 20 land rights activists](#) have been killed in Brazil so far this year, with most deaths linked to conflicts over logging and agribusiness

Fifty land rights campaigners were killed in Brazil last year for trying to protect forests from illegal logging and the expansion of cattle ranches and soy plantations, according to [Global Witness](#).

[Distinctly Montana](#)

Caribou, members of the deer family, are native to NW Montana but have almost completely disappeared from the contiguous US over the last half century.



“...Hunters are reminded to be sure of their target and beyond,” said Neil Anderson, [Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks](#) Region 1 wildlife manager.

About this website [mtstandard.com](#)

[Rare woodland caribou sighted in northwest Montana](#)

Residents in northwest Montana have recently documented sightings of...