

**Journal #2541**

**from sdc**

**2.6.12**

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## **Next steps for Nevada Performance Academy**

**By Eugene T. Paslov**

A group of parents and teachers who are interested in the arts worked diligently for the past year on an application for a charter high school that emphasizes the arts and involves students in performance activities. We were unable to fully complete the application in a timely fashion. However, the parents, teachers and team supporters have committed themselves to resubmitting the application during the next application cycle. We will work hard to comply with all requirements in a timely fashion.

Research demonstrates that the proposed blended distance learning model and the technology underlying it improves student learning. There is also evidence that students today are capable of much deeper independent learning, highlighting how differentiated staffing benefits students' learning; and finally, how the integration of the arts and academic subjects enhances both without diminishing either. The planning team understands it must demonstrate the effectiveness and cost benefits of this model.

A new Nevada Performance Academy (charter school, grades 7-12) is based on the premise that the arts hold the promise of helping the local economy. Artists who reside in the area and who offer an array of problem-solving and technical/analytical skills could benefit our young people. The artist as teacher, and the artist as a communicator of complex ideas, holds valuable insights into helping classroom teachers teach and students learn. The academy also would integrate students' passion students, the artists' skills and the knowledge that teachers need to ensure that their students will graduate from high school, will meet rigorous academic standards and will be prepared for post-secondary education. With proper development there will be unique career opportunities available to those young people who understand and contribute to the "entrepreneurial business opportunities involved in the arts."

The Nevada Performance Academy is developing a relationship with the Discovery Center, businesses and Western Nevada College. The Discovery Center will be a state-of-the-art teaching/learning complex with databases and highly skilled information/development specialists who will be available to all of our youth.

WNC has a strong structure for the performing arts and the business and technical aspects surrounding the arts. An example is the WNC's Musical Theatre Program under the longtime

direction of professor Stephanie Arrigotti. This program provides professionally outstanding productions, involves local professional artists and makes major contributions to the local economy. WNC will be a powerful partnership.

Professor Arrigotti is working to provide additional components to WNC's current AA degree/certificate programs involving performing arts and business development.

Much work remains to be done, but parents and teachers are committed to making certain the Performance Academy becomes a reality.

Eugene T. Paslov, team members: Stephanie Arrigotti , Karen Chandler, Denise Gillott, Molly Walt, Jim Martineau, Natalie Berger, Nanita Bellos, Dave Anderson, Joe Paslov, Joe McCarthy, Dave Papke, Cate Cook, Sara Jones, Tammy Westergard.

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### **In a Flood Tide of Digital Data, an Ark Full of Books**

By [DAVID STREITFELD](#)

nyt

March 3, 2012

RICHMOND, Calif. — In a wooden warehouse in this industrial suburb, the 20th century is being stored in case of digital disaster.

Forty-foot shipping containers stacked two by two are stuffed with the most enduring, as well as some of the most forgettable, books of the era. Every week, 20,000 new volumes arrive, many of them donations from libraries and universities thrilled to unload material that has no place in the Internet Age.

Destined for immortality one day last week were “American Indian Policy in the 20th Century,” “All New Crafts for [Halloween](#),” “The Portable Faulkner,” “What to Do When Your Son or Daughter Divorces” and “Temptation’s Kiss,” a romance.

“We want to collect one copy of every book,” said Brewster Kahle, who has spent \$3 million to buy and operate this repository situated just north of San Francisco. “You can never tell what is going to paint the portrait of a culture.”

As society embraces all forms of digital entertainment, this latter-day Noah is looking the other way. A Silicon Valley entrepreneur who made his fortune selling a data-mining company to Amazon.com in 1999, Mr. Kahle founded and runs the [Internet Archive](#), a nonprofit organization devoted to preserving Web pages — 150 billion so far — and making texts more widely available.

But even though he started his archiving in the digital realm, he now wants to save physical texts, too.

“We must keep the past even as we’re inventing a new future,” he said. “If the Library of Alexandria had made a copy of every book and sent it to India or China, we’d have the other works of Aristotle, the other plays of Euripides. One copy in one institution is not good enough.”

Mr. Kahle had the idea for the physical archive while working on the Internet Archive, which has digitized two million books. With a deep dedication to traditional printing — one of his sons is named Caslon, after the 18th-century type designer — he abhorred the notion of throwing out a book once it had been scanned. The volume that yielded the digital copy was special.

And perhaps essential. What if, for example, digitization improves and we need to copy the books again?

“Microfilm and microfiche were once a utopian vision of access to all information,” Mr. Kahle noted, “but it turned out we were very glad we kept the books.”

An obvious model for the repository is the [Svalbard Global Seed Vault](#), which is buried in the Norwegian permafrost and holds 740,000 seed samples as a safety net for biodiversity. But the repository is also an outgrowth of notions that Mr. Kahle, 51, has had his entire career.

“There used to be all these different models of what the Internet was going to be, and one of them was the great library that would offer universal access to all knowledge,” he said. “I’m still working on it.”

Mr. Kahle’s partners and suppliers in the effort, the [Physical Archive of the Internet Archive](#), are very glad someone is saving the books — as long as it is not them.

The public library in Burlingame, 35 miles to the south, had a room full of bound periodicals stretching back decades. “Only two people a month used it,” said Patricia Harding, the city librarian. “We needed to repurpose the space.”

Three hundred linear feet of Scientific American, Time, Vogue and other periodicals went off to the repository. The room became a computer lab.

“A lot of libraries are doing pretty drastic weeding,” said Judith Russell, the University of Florida’s dean of libraries who is sending the archive duplicate scholarly volumes. “It’s very much more palatable to us and our faculty that books are being sent out to a useful purpose rather than just recycled.”

As the repository expands — from about 500,000 volumes today toward its goal of 10 million — so does its range. It has just started taking in films.

“Most films are as ephemeral as popcorn,” said Rick Prelinger, the Internet Archive’s movie expert. “But as time passes, the works we tried to junk often prove more interesting than the ones we chose to save.”

At Pennsylvania State University, librarians realized that most of their 16-millimeter films were never being checked out and that there was nowhere to store them properly. So the university sent 5,411 films here, including “Introducing the Mentally Retarded” (1964), “We Have an Addict in the House” (1973) and “Ovulation and Egg Transport in the Rat” (1951).

“Otherwise they probably would have ended up in a landfill,” said William Bishop, Penn State’s director of media and technology support services.

Not everyone appreciates Mr. Kahle's vision. One of the first comments on the Internet Archive's site [after the project was announced in June](#) came from a writer who said he did not want the archive to retain "any of my work in any form whatsoever."

Even some librarians are unsure of the need for a repository beyond the Library of Congress.

"I think the probability of a massive loss of digital information, and thus the potential need to redigitize things, is lower than Brewster thinks," said Michael Lesk, former chairman of the department of library and information science at Rutgers. But he conceded that "it's not zero."

If serious "1984"-style trouble does arrive, Mr. Lesk said, it might come as "all Internet information falls under the control of either governments or copyright owners." But he made clear he thought that was unlikely.

Under a heated tent in the warehouse's western corner the other day, Tracey Gutierrez, a digital records specialist, worked on a new batch. If a volume has a bar code, she scans it to see if the title is already in the repository. If there is no bar code, she checks the International Standard Book Number on the copyright page. If the book is really old, she puts it aside for manual processing.

Before the books make it the 150 feet to the shipping containers for storage, some will have to travel 12,000 miles to China. The Chinese, who are keen to build a digital library, will scan the books for themselves and the archive and then send them back. The digital texts will be available for the visually impaired and other legal purposes.

As word about the repository has spread, families are making their own donations.

Carmelle Anaya had no idea what to do with the 1,200 books her father, Eric Larson, left when he died. Then she heard about the project. "He'd be thrilled to think they would be archived so maybe someone could check them out a hundred years from now," said Ms. Anaya, who lives in California's Central Valley.

Her daughter Ashley designed a special bookplate. Any readers across the centuries will know where the copies came from. "The books will live on," Ms. Anaya said, "even if the people can't."

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## **GeantStation**

### *National Funding Opportunities*

Support for Community Programs in the U.S. and Canada

#### **State Farm Companies Grants Program**

The State Farm Companies Grants Program strives to meet the needs of communities in the U.S. and Canada by supporting nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies that address safety, community development, or education. Safety Grants focus on driving safety, home protection, disaster preparedness and recovery, and personal financial security. The emphasis of Community Development Grants is on affordable housing, first-time

homeowners, community revitalization, and economic development. Education grants target public K-12 teacher development, service-learning programs, and systemic educational reform. Applications will be accepted from March 1 through May 31, 2012. Online application guidelines are available on the State Farm website.

#### Wildlife Refuge Friends Programs Funded

##### **National Wildlife Refuge Friends Group Grant Program**

The National Wildlife Refuge Friends Group Grant Program, an initiative of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, provides seed grants ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000 to innovative proposals that seek to increase the number and effectiveness of organizations interested in assisting the [Refuge System](#) nationwide. The goals of the program are to help Refuge Friends organizations gain experience in developing projects, expand and increase their capacity and skills, meet local refuge challenges, gain community recognition and support for the refuge, and build long-term relationships. The focus for this year's grant program is on start-up and capacity building projects. Proposals must be submitted by April 30, 2012. Visit the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's website for online application instructions.

#### Grants Promote Spay/Neuter Initiatives

##### **PetSmart Charities**

The mission of PetSmart Charities is to improve the quality of life for all companion animals through programs that save the lives of homeless pets and promote healthy relationships between people and pets. PetSmart's Targeted Spay/Neuter Program provides grants for spay/neuter projects that focus on owned pets (dogs and/or cats) in areas where there is a critical need. Target areas may include all or part of a county, city, township, ZIP code, census tract, neighborhood, mobile home park, or other location. The Free-roaming Cat Spay/Neuter Program provides grants for spay/neuter projects that work to reduce the free-roaming cat population within a specific geographic area. The grant range for both programs is \$10,000 to \$100,000. Applications are due on March 31, 2012. Visit the PetSmart website to learn more about these grant programs.

#### Community Health Policy Initiatives Supported

##### **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation: Roadmaps to Health: Community Grants**

The Roadmaps to Health: Community Grants program, an initiative of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, supports communities that seek to implement policy or system changes in order to address one of the social or economic factors that most strongly influence health outcomes in their community. These factors include education, employment and income, family and social support, and community safety. Up to 20 grants of up to \$200,000 each will be provided to nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and/or tribal groups nationwide. Applying organizations should participate in established coalitions or networks that span multiple sectors and perspectives. The deadline for brief proposals is May 2, 2012; full proposals are due July 25, 2012. Visit the Foundation's website to review the Call for Proposals and submit an online proposal.

### ***Regional Funding Opportunities***

#### Funds for Environmental Protection in the Rocky Mountain West

##### **Maki Foundation**

The Maki Foundation provides support to nonprofit organizations that promote environmental protection in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. In particular, the Foundation is concerned with protection and preservation of the Rocky Mountain West's remaining wild lands, rivers, and wilderness, as well as the wildlife that depends on these lands. Grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 are generally provided to small local and regional grassroots organizations working to protect public lands and rivers from threats such as mineral development, unconstrained off-road vehicle use, and poorly planned water projects. The application deadline is May 1, 2012. (Organizations that have not previously received support from the Foundation should submit a brief letter prior to applying.) Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the Foundation's priorities.

Grants Enhance Services for the Disadvantaged in Maine

**[John T. Gorman Foundation](#)**

The mission of the John T. Gorman Foundation is to improve the lives of disadvantaged and underserved Maine residents. The Foundation's Critical Support Grants fund nonprofit organizations throughout the state that work to ensure that low-income Maine residents have access to quality services that can address their basic needs. Eligible organizations include those that work to ensure that economic, educational, health, mental health, housing, energy, transportation, and other related needs of low-income residents are being met. The application deadline is March 30, 2012. Visit the Foundation's website to download the Request for Proposals.

Support for Telecom Consumer Education in California

**[California Consumer Protection Foundation: Telecommunications Consumer Education Fund](#)**

The primary purpose of the California Consumer Protection Foundation is to further the interests of consumer protection and to benefit consumers in California. Currently, the Foundation is administering one active fund - the Telecommunications Consumer Education Fund - which supports the efforts of community-based organizations to ensure that Californians become more informed, savvy consumers of wireless telecom services. The Fund provides grants to nonprofit organizations and government agencies for programs that effectively educate consumers on the prevention and amelioration of abusive practices in wireless telecom services. The upcoming application deadline is May 1, 2012. Visit the California Consumer Protection Foundation's website to download the funding guidelines for the Telecommunications Consumer Education Fund.

Health Care Initiatives in New York State Funded

**[New York State Health Foundation: Special Projects Fund](#)**

The mission of the New York State Health Foundation is to improve the health of New York State residents. The Special Projects Fund supports programs that fit the Foundation's mission but are outside the three priority areas of expanding health insurance coverage, improving the management and prevention of diabetes, and encouraging the integration of substance use and mental health services. While projects that have impact within one organization or community are eligible, priority is given to initiatives that have a large-scale statewide or region-wide impact on New York State's health care system. Special Projects Fund grants are one-time, non-renewable funding opportunities. The online inquiry form must be submitted by April 27, 2012;

full applications are due June 15, 2012. Visit the Foundation's website to download the Request for Proposals.

### ***Federal Grant and Loan Programs***

Grants to Expand and Develop Innovative Educational Practices

#### **Department of Education**

The Investing in Innovation (i3) Fund Development Grants provide support to innovations designed to improve achievement for high-need students. Proposed activities must address one of the following priority areas: teacher or principal effectiveness; promoting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education; parent and family engagement; improving achievement in persistently low-performing schools; and improving rural achievement. Special consideration will be given to activities meeting up to two of the following priority areas: early learning, college access and success, serving students with disabilities and limited English proficient students, productivity, and technology. The letter of intent deadline is March 15, 2012. Pre-applications are due April 9, 2012.

Investigations to Enhance Housing and Community Public Policy Funded

#### **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

The Transformation Initiative: Natural Experiments Grant Program provides support for evaluations exploiting the "natural experiment" methodology intended to promote new and innovative ways of forming evidence-based public policy relevant to HUD's mission of creating strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Examples of eligible topics include the following: household demand/willingness to pay for nonmarket goods, including public goods and services and environmental amenities; impacts of local and state land use policies; implications of alternative development patterns for energy consumption, public finance, public health, social interaction, and other outcomes; economic value of health/life; satisfaction with public housing and/or housing choice programs; and effects on children and youth of housing and community interventions. The application deadline is March 29, 2012.

Funds for Organizations Serving Underrepresented Rural Victims

#### **Department of Justice**

The Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Assistance Program supports activities designed to enhance the safety of rural victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural areas. Special consideration will be given to multi-disciplinary efforts to improve the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, including the development or enhancement of investigative and prosecutorial efforts. Special consideration will also be given to activities enhancing the capacity of organizations to provide services to historically underrepresented populations within rural areas or communities, such as individuals in communities of color; gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and questioning individuals; individuals with disabilities; and individuals experiencing abuse in later life. The application deadline is March 29, 2012.

Energy Efficiency Measures for Rural Agribusiness Supported

#### **Department of Agriculture**

The Renewable Energy System and Energy Efficiency Improvement Guaranteed Loan and Grant

Program provides support for energy audits and renewable energy development assistance in rural areas. Support is also provided to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase and install renewable energy systems and make energy efficiency improvements. The application deadline is March 30, 2012. (Per the [full announcement](#), applications are accepted on an ongoing basis up to June 29, 2012 for guaranteed loan only applications.)

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## **From Negro Creek to Wop Draw, place names offend in West**

- The Associated Press

An inmate with California's Prison Industry Authority cleans a newly installed headstone that is replacing one of the offensive markers bearing the N-word on Oct. 18, 2011, at the Mormon Island Relocation Cemetery, near Folsom, Calif.

An inmate with California's Prison Industry Authority cleans a newly installed headstone that is replacing one of the offensive markers bearing the N-word on Oct. 18, 2011, at the Mormon Island Relocation Cemetery, near Folsom, Calif.

By TRACIE CONE AND FELICIA FONSECA THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Feb. 27, 2012 | FRESNO, Calif. -- Just east of Victorville in California's Mojave Desert two bluffs rise 3,000 feet from the valley floor. A 1949 map by the U.S. Geological Survey officially gave them the name locals had called them for as long as anyone could remember: Pickaninny Buttes. The name, a pejorative term that represents a caricature of black children, was likely bestowed because African-Americans attempted a settlement near the Lucerne Valley at the turn of the last century. Whatever the reason, it stuck -- and still has the propensity to shock.

"Good grief," moaned Leon Jenkins, president of the Los Angeles chapter of the NAACP, when told about the site. "That is just about as offensive as it gets because nowhere in the English language was that used other than to be a slur at little girls."

Pickaninny Buttes is one of thousands of places across the United States still saddled with names that are an insight into our divisive past, when demeaning names given to areas settled by ethnic or racial minorities were recorded on official government maps and often stuck. Some, like Wop Draw in Wyoming; Jewtown, Ga.; Beaner Lake, Wash.; Wetback Tank reservoir in New Mexico and Polack Lake in Michigan, can sound rudely impolitic to the ears of a more inclusive society.

Others, such as the former Olympic ski resort of Squaw Valley near Lake Tahoe have become so ingrained in the vernacular that they're spoken without a second thought. And yet, nine states are on a mission to scrub "squaw" from their maps, a slang word first given to Native women that came to mean both a part of the female genitalia and a woman of ill repute. California is not among those states, to the continuing frustration of many regional Indian tribes.

"It's so disrespectful I'm not even going to say the name," said Chairman James Ramos of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians in Southern California. "Every time I hear that I think of our women elders and my daughters and my wife, and I'm not going to degrade them that way by repeating the name. It's deplorable to all native people across the United States."



Ramos was incredulous to learn that a conical mountain peak in his tribal area along Interstate 15 between Barstow and Las Vegas is named "Squaw Tit," one of more than a thousand places across the United States with the S-word in it and eight places with the exact name.

"It just seems like dominant society is not culturally sensitive to and doesn't take seriously Native American thought and feelings," said Corine Fairbanks of the American Indian Movement.

In Arizona, tensions flared over a craggy mountain in Phoenix that was historically named Squaw Peak. A former governor made it her personal crusade to have it renamed for the first American Indian woman killed in combat in Iraq for the U.S. military. It was changed to Piestewa Peak in 2008.

Some state legislatures take it upon themselves to change names deemed offensive. In 1995 Minnesota was first to pass legislation outlawing "squaw," a process that took five years to complete. Oregon once had 172 places with the name squaw, the most in the United States, and since 2001 has been engulfed in the tedious process of determining historically accurate new names. Oklahoma has passed a nonbinding resolution encouraging the change. Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee also are making state-mandated changes. In September 2011 the last six offensive place names in Maine were changed. Still, there are 297 Savages nationwide and 11 Redskins.

The issue of offensive place names that have stuck despite changing times arises occasionally, as it did when the media reported the name of Texas Gov. Rick Perry's hunting camp: "Niggerhead," and when the N-word was found on headstones at a cemetery near Sacramento where graves were relocated in 1954 to make way for a dam.

### **'LIKE AN OBSCENITY'**

Last fall in the California Gold Rush town of Rough and Ready, local resident Gail Smith bought property along a babbling creek. When she looked up the county assessors' map she was mortified to learn its name was still listed as something ordered eliminated from all federal place maps almost five decades ago: "Nigger Creek."

"It is like an obscenity," wrote Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall in 1963, when he ordered that the N-word be scrubbed from all federal place maps. Three years later he added "Jap," which was a pejorative form of Japanese. They are the only two names officially outlawed by the federal government .

The lingering names show how difficult it is to find and change obscure places, to scrub the landscape clean of offensive names. There are more than 2.2 million geographic features recorded in the national database. Many are not widely known, and other times there is local resistance to change.

"We've had a few over the years that have popped up," said Jennifer Runyon, senior researcher for the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. "You get the old timers who never wanted to change it and still call it that. But even 'Negro' today has taken on a different meaning."

When Nevada County, Calif., officials learned about the name N-word Creek, they changed it to Negro Creek. The new name did not appease Smith, who wrote to the Geographic Names board asking to make it something that didn't evoke images of racism. When she learned it was named for the men who panned for gold there, she suggested Black Miners Creek. The all-white Board of Supervisors recommended Dec. 6 that it not be changed, that they did "not view the word 'Negro' as a pejorative."

Said the NAACP's Jenkins, "When you stoop so low to have that name and in 2011 you have the audacity not to want to change it with some reason that defies logic, well it's even more offensive."

### **OFFENSIVE NAMES WIDESPREAD**

From Alaska to Florida and Maine to California there are 757 places with Negro in the name, according to an analysis of government records. Many of those place names were not spelled that way originally. There are also 20 places with "Dago" (and many more that have been changed to "Italian"), 1,100 Squaws, six "Polacks," 10 Cripples, 58 named Gypsy, 30 "Chinamans," eight "Injuns," 1 "Hebe Canyon," 35 "Spooks," 14 "Sambos" -- including Black Sambo Mine in California -- 30 "Spades," and too many "Coons" to count. There are also at least seven "Darkeys," another offensive name for black people.

Jewtown, Ga., was settled by former plantation slaves from St. Simons Island. It originally was called Levisonton after Robert and Sig Levison, who owned a store there in 1880.

A gentle knoll in eastern New Mexico formerly named "Nigger Hill" was renamed for those Buffalo Soldiers who fought in the Army's American Indian wars in the 1870s. During a campaign against the Comanches in July 1877, four members of a 10th U.S. Cavalry company died on the hill in Roosevelt County.

A black personnel director at Eastern New Mexico University heard about the name and campaigned to have it changed to Buffalo Soldier Hill in 2005. But just across the state line in west Texas, a creek likely named for the same event still holds the name "Dead Negro Draw."

The Board on U.S. Geographic Names is a department of the U.S. Geological Survey, whose mapmakers charted the country in intricate detail on a project only recently completed.

Historians say it's important to understand the historical context of the names before passing judgment on them, including the 36 Chinamans and two Chinks. The Chinese Historical Society of America in San Francisco is filled with old paperwork and receipts made out to "Chinaman" because it was easier for some pioneer shopkeepers to write that than to figure out the man's name, executive director Sue Lee said.

"Are these places offensive on their face? I'd hesitate to say because it's all in the intent," she said. "It's not that simple because they may have started out not offensive. It's site by site."

Even with the federal and several state governments leading the way, scrubbing offensive place names -- except for the N-word and Jap -- hasn't been easy.

There's certainly been no rush to change the name of California's Pickaninny Buttes, for example, though the San Manuel tribe is petitioning to change Squaw Tit, now that they know it exists.

The mere existence of offensive place names can be a teaching moment. Christopher Jimenez y West, a specialist in African-American history at Pasadena City College, says there is an important distinction between purging offensive names from the landscape and erasing them from history.

"Of course they should be purged. The intention was to disempower and to marginalize. But should it be erased from our historic memory? I don't think so. For me, at least, they are an insight into the way we once thought about and considered others."

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### **When It Comes to Kids, Is Climate a Four-Letter Word?**

**Shannon Hayes, Op-Ed:** I want my children to connect to their natural world, to have a childhood that fills them up with earthly joys. I can think of no better way to fuel a fire in adulthood to heal our planet. But I don't think little kids should have to hear about these serious and frightening issues, especially depicted with the dramatic flair that grown-ups find necessary for climate change discussions. I still believe children should be raised with an awareness of their impact on the earth. But rather than frightening them, I prefer to empower my daughters. We teach them to pick up litter, use up leftovers, to compost.

**READ | DISCUSS | SHARE**

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### **POWWOW Announcements**

**For further information on any listed events, visit <http://www.powwows.com/>**

#### **March 9-11, 2012**

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|--|----------------------------------|
| <i>White Horse Creek Fundraising Powwow</i>          | <i>Denver, CO</i>                |
| <i>Osage Sovereignty Day Celebration</i>             | <i>Pawhuska, OK</i>              |
| <i>LowCountry Powwow and Cultural Festival</i>       | <i>Hardeeville, SC</i>           |
| <i>Sha'alchini'Ba' Contest Powwow</i>                | <i>Monument Valley, UT</i>       |
| <i>40<sup>th</sup> Annual WSU Competition Powwow</i> | <i>Ogden, UT</i>                 |
| <i>42<sup>nd</sup> Cal State Puvungna Powwow</i>     | <i>Long Beach, CA</i>            |
| <i>UCN Traditional Powwow 2012</i>                   | <i>The Pas, Manitoba, Canada</i> |

#### **March 16-18, 2012**

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|---|-----------------------|
| <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Jack Wingate American Indian</i> | <i>Bainbridge, GA</i> |
| <i>20<sup>th</sup> Annual "Learning to Walk Together"</i> | <i>Marquette, MI</i>  |

<i>40<sup>th</sup> Annual USD Wacipi</i>	<i>Vermillion, SD</i>
<i>Lawilowan American Indian Festival</i>	<i>Shippensburg, PA</i>
<i>Winters End</i>	<i>Crandon, WI</i>
<i>SDSU Lipay Mateyum 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Powwow</i>	<i>San Diego, CA</i>
<i>40<sup>th</sup> Dance for Mother Earth Powwow</i>	<i>Ann Arbor, MI</i>
<i>2012 Miss, Jr. Little Miss OKC Honor Dance</i>	<i>Shawnee, Ok</i>
<i>SFSU 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Powwow</i>	<i>San Francisco, CA</i>
<i>7<sup>th</sup> Annual CNC SGA Powwow</i>	<i>Lawton, OK</i>
<i>50<sup>th</sup> Annual Mul Chu Tha Fair and Powwow</i>	<i>Sacaton, AZ</i>

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**Save the Date!**

<b>Denver March Powwow</b>	<b>Denver, CO</b>	<b>*March 23-25<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>Harvard University Annual Powwow</b>	<b>Cambridge, MA; Radcliffe Quad, Agassiz</b>	<b>*April 28, 2012; 1pm</b>
		<b>*Stay tuned for more information and specific times!</b>

**Stanford University Annual Mother's Day Powwow**  
**Stanford University Campus; Palo Alto, CA** **\*May 11-13, 2012**  
**Information: <http://www.stanfordpowwow.org>**

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**\*\*[Some see California water settlement as bad sign for Nevada](#)**  
**Karoun Demirjian, Las Vegas Sun**

What happens in California holds sway over many of Nevada's most important industries: Californians populate the state's casinos, they are the state's best would-be buyers of renewable energy, and now, they may be setting a standard for how Nevada's scarce water resources will be allocated in the future.

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**[Humboldt, Hoopa ask for more water to avoid possible fish kill](#)**  
**Donna Tam, The Times-Standard**

Humboldt County officials and the Hoopa Valley Tribe are saying a fish kill on the Klamath is possible this year if the government doesn't release more water from the Trinity River.