

**Journal #2733**                      **from sdc**                      **11.29.12**

*River School Peace on Earth Extravaganza*  
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**Inviting everyone to come and celebrate 12-12-12 at the River School Farm. Hoping to bring peace to our Self and Mother Earth.**

<https://www.facebook.com/events/468459549864379/>

**Peace on Earth Extravaganza**

December 12 at 6:00pm

The River School Farm

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**On Your Mark,  
Get Set.....**

*Get Your Application in Before the Jan. 15 Deadline!*

Go to our website:

[www.americanafest.org](http://www.americanafest.org)

for instructions on how to submit your band's application.

**New for 2013:**

**ONLY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED**

**Same as in year's past:**

Once all the applications are in, we will create a web page with all the band's that have applied. Then, the public "votes" for the bands they want to see!

Click [here](#) to see the webpage from last year.

So, put together your BEST digital resume, and send it to us!!

*Applications accepted from Thanksgiving Day until Jan. 15.*

*Please follow all the guidelines on the [Festival Website](#), or else your application won't be considered.*

PASS THIS ON TO ANY BANDS YOU THINK WOULD BE A GOOD FIT FOR THIS  
FESTIVAL

(acoustic instruments and/or great vocals...;-)

Questions? Contact us at [bluegrasstramp@gmail.com](mailto:bluegrasstramp@gmail.com) or call 775-348-4692

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## How Places Get Named

### POLICY III: COMMEMORATIVE NAMES

Naming is a basic human tendency; just as a name helps to create a distinct identity for an individual, a geographic name helps distinguish one place from another. Naming geographic features after individuals is one way that settlers marked the land; one way they signified that their lives on it and their contributions to it were important. Commemorative naming gave them a sense of ownership, assured the continued remembrance of them and their deeds. Naming a river, a mountain or a valley helped create the familiar, often reminding them of another place, person, or time.

Over the years the role of the Board has changed and grown. In a nation where numerous individuals are remembered for their accomplishments, the Board follows established principles, policies, and procedures to decide whose name may be applied to a natural feature for U.S. official maps and publications. In some cases, the Board may be able to suggest alternatives to geographic naming which might better commemorate the individual.

### Policy

#### sec 1.

**The U.S. Board on Geographic Names will consider proposals for assignment of the names or nicknames of deceased persons to geographic features in the United States and areas under the jurisdiction of the United States. The Board will not consider names that commemorate or may be construed to commemorate living persons. In addition, a person must be deceased at least 5 years before a commemorative proposal will be considered.**

#### sec 2.

**The person being honored by the naming should have had either some direct and long-term association with the feature or have made a significant contribution to the area or State in which it is located.**

#### sec 3.

**A proposal commemorating an individual with an outstanding national or international**

**reputation will be considered even if the person was not directly associated with the geographic feature.**

**sec 4.**

**All commemorative name proposals must meet the same basic criteria required of any other name proposal.**

**Guidelines**

A proposal to commemorate an individual should contain evidence of local support for the proposed name and its application. Such evidence may be in the form of letters from local residents and administrative agency personnel and/or petitions containing original signatures of local citizens.

In States with no official State names authority, approval must be obtained from local governing bodies such as the county commissioners or supervisors or the town selectmen.

Past decisions by the Board have found “direct association” or “significant contribution” when the person being commemorated was a(n):

- early or long-time settler - 20 or more years
- developer of the designated feature
- restorer or maintainer of the feature
- donor of the land to State or Federal Government
- person who played a large part in protecting the land for public benefit.

A person’s death on or at a feature, such as in a mountaineering accident or plane crash, or the mere ownership of land or the feature, does not normally meet the “direct association” criterion.

The Board urges careful review of an individual’s association with the intended feature, as well as the proposal’s consistency with other Board policies, before submitting the proposal.

Approved by: Approved by:

Board on Geographic Names Secretary of the Interior

April 22, 1986 May 27, 1986

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**[Despite Ruin, Library Offers Books and Community](#)**

By VIVIAN YEE

Although public libraries in the Rockaways were badly damaged by Hurricane Sandy, library staff and a mobile bus have helped fulfill their mission to provide useful information.

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## **The Great Environmental Crisis No One Talks About**

By George Monbiot, Monbiot.com

26 November 12

*The young people we might have expected to lead the defense of nature have less and less to do with it.*

ne woe doth tread upon another's heel, So fast they follow". That radical green pressure group PriceWaterhouseCoopers warns that even if the current rate of global decarbonisation were to double, we would still be on course for six degrees of warming by the end of the century. Confining the rise to two degrees requires a sixfold reduction in carbon intensity: far beyond the scope of current policies.

A new report shows that the UK has lost 20% of its breeding birds since 1966: once-common species such as willow tits, lesser spotted woodpeckers and turtle doves have all but collapsed; even house sparrows have fallen by two-thirds. Ash dieback is just one of many terrifying plant diseases, mostly spread by trade. They now threaten our oaks, pines and chestnuts.

So where are the marches, the occupations, the urgent demands for change? While the surveys show that the great majority would like to see the living planet protected, few are prepared to take action. This, I think, reflects a second environmental crisis: the removal of children from the natural world. The young people we might have expected to lead the defence of nature have less and less to do with it.

We don't have to disparage the indoor world, which has its own rich ecosystem, to lament children's disconnection from the outdoor world. But the experiences the two spheres offer are entirely different. There is no substitute for what takes place outdoors; not least because the greatest joys of nature are unscripted. The thought that most of our children will never swim among phosphorescent plankton at night, will never be startled by a salmon leaping, a dolphin breaching, the stoop of a peregrine, the rustle of a grass snake is almost as sad as the thought that their children might not have the opportunity.

The remarkable collapse of children's engagement with nature - which is even faster than the collapse of the natural world - is recorded in Richard Louv's book *Last Child in the Woods*, and in a report published recently by the National Trust. Since the 1970s the area in which children may roam without supervision has decreased by almost 90%. In one generation the proportion of children regularly playing in wild places in the UK has fallen from over half to fewer than one in ten. In the US, in just six years (1997-2003) children with particular outdoor hobbies fell by half. Eleven to 15 year-olds in Britain now spend, on average, half their waking day in front of a screen.

There are several reasons for this collapse: parents' irrational fear of strangers and rational fear of traffic, the destruction of the fortifying commons where previous generations played, the quality of indoor entertainment, the structuring of children's time, the criminalisation of natural play. The great indoors, as a result, has become a far more dangerous place than the diminished world beyond.

The rise of obesity, rickets and asthma and the decline in cardio-respiratory fitness are well-documented. Louv also links the indoor life to an increase in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and other mental ill-health. Research conducted at the University of Illinois suggests that playing among trees and grass is associated with a marked reduction in indications of ADHD, while playing indoors or on tarmac appears to increase them. The disorder, Louv suggests, "may be a set of symptoms aggravated by lack of exposure to nature". Perhaps it's the environment, not the child, that has gone wrong.

In her famous essay *The Ecology of Imagination in Childhood*, Edith Cobb proposed that contact with nature stimulates creativity. Reviewing the biographies of 300 "geniuses", she exposed a common theme: intense experiences of the natural world in the middle age of childhood (between 5 and 12). Animals and plants, she contended, are among "the figures of speech in the rhetoric of play ... which the genius in particular of later life seems to recall."

Studies in several nations show that children's games are more creative in green places than in concrete playgrounds. Natural spaces encourage fantasy and roleplay, reasoning and observation. The social standing of children there depends less on physical dominance, more on inventiveness and language skills. Perhaps forcing children to study so much, rather than running wild in the woods and fields, is counter-productive.

And here we meet the other great loss. Most of those I know who fight for nature are people who spent their childhoods immersed in it. Without a feel for the texture and function of the natural world, without an intensity of engagement almost impossible in the absence of early experience, people will not devote their lives to its protection. The fact that at least half the articles on ash dieback disease in the newspapers have been illustrated with photos of beeches, sycamores or oaks seems to me to be highly suggestive.

Forest schools, Outward Bound, Woodcraft Folk, the John Muir Award, the Campaign for Adventure, Natural Connections, family nature clubs and many others are trying to bring children and the natural world back together again. But all of them are fighting forces which, if they cannot be turned, will strip the living planet of the wonder and delight, of the ecstasy - in the true sense of that word - that for millennia have drawn children into the wilds.

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## **[The Community Weighs in on Big Changes To Tahoe Regional Plan](#)**

**The Tahoe region will see new rules for development and environmental protection** in the near future. It's the first big overhaul to its governing rules since the original 1987 bi-state plan. Some disagree over how to best protect the lake.

**[Kathleen Masterson](#), Capital Public Radio**

For the last 25 years the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency has had strict rules limiting growth and development in the Tahoe basin. The agency says this has helped protect the environment, but there's still a lot more work needed.

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## [Africa: Calling for a GMO-Free Continent](#)

**Busani Bafana, News Analysis:** “It is all about market colonization,” Bassey told IPS. “GM crops would neither produce food security nor meet nutrition deficits. The way forward is food sovereignty – Africans must determine what crops are suitable culturally and environmentally. Up to 80 percent of our food needs are met by smallholder farmers. These people need support and inputs for integrated agro-ecological crop management. Africa should ideally be a GMO-free continent.

**[READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)**

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## **Montgomery high school teacher engages students by putting math lessons to rap**

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/educ...>

[://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/triangle-rap-a-high-school-teacher-puts-math-to-music/2012/11/23/7bea1be0-33db-11e2-9cfa-e41bac906cc9\\_story.html?](://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/triangle-rap-a-high-school-teacher-puts-math-to-music/2012/11/23/7bea1be0-33db-11e2-9cfa-e41bac906cc9_story.html?wpisrc=nl_headlines)

[wpisrc=nl\\_headlines](#)

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On Saturday, Dec. 8, dozens of local photographers, hair and makeup stylists and other volunteers will gather at Reno High School from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. to capture and deliver memories of low-income families and individuals in our area. For Free.

We are still looking for photographers (amateur, hobbyists or professionals), hair and makeup stylists and general volunteers. If interested, email [Reno.help.portrait@gmail.com](mailto:Reno.help.portrait@gmail.com).

If you are looking to volunteer for this event, please email [Reno.help.portrait@gmail.com](mailto:Reno.help.portrait@gmail.com) and we will add you to the volunteer list.

If you are looking to have your picture taken, please just show up between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on December 8 at Reno High School and we will take good care of you!

Information on the Community Holiday Help section of their website: <http://www.ktvn.com/story/20139520/volunteers-to-take-free-photos-of-families-december-8>

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In today's selection - in the **Middle Ages**, it became commonplace for religious leaders to flagellate themselves and members of their monastic orders:

"In monasteries and convents driven by the belief that redemption would only come through abasement, it is not surprising that forms of corporal punishment -- virgarum verbera (hitting with rods), corporale supplicium (bodily punishment), ictus (blows), vapulatio (cudgeling), disciplina (whipping), and flagellatio -- were routinely inflicted on community members who broke the rules. Disciplinary practices that would, in pagan society, have been disgraces inflicted only on social inferiors were meted out with something like democratic indifference to rank. Typically, the guilty party had to carry the rod that was used for the beating, and then sitting on the ground and constantly

repeating the words *Mea culpa*, submit to blows until the abbot or abbess was satisfied.

"The insistence that punishment be actively embraced by the victims -- literalized in the kissing of the rod -- marked a deliberate Christian trampling on the Epicurean credo of pursuing pleasure and avoiding pain. After all, the experience of pain was not only punishment; it was a form of pious emulation. Christian hermits, brooding on the sufferings of the Saviour, mortified their flesh, in order to experience in their own bodies the torments that Jesus had had to undergo. Though these acts of self-scourging began to be reported in late antiquity -- they were novel and strange enough in the beginning to attract widespread attention -- it was not until the eleventh century that a monastic reformer, the Italian Benedictine Peter Damian, established voluntary self-flagellation as a central ascetic practice acceptable to the Church. ...

"Here is a description of the Dominican nuns of Colmar, penned at the turn of the fourteenth century by a sister named Catherine von Gebersweiler who had lived in the convent since childhood:

At Advent and during the whole of Lent, the sisters would make their way after matins into the main hall or some other place devoted to their purpose. There they abused their bodies in the most acute fashion with all manner of scourging instruments until their blood flowed, so that the sound of the blows of the whip rang through the entire convent and rose more sweetly than any other melody to the ears of the Lord.

"This is no mere sadomasochistic fantasy: a vast body of evidence confirms that such theaters of pain, the ritualized heirs to St. Benedict's spontaneous roll in the stinging nettles, were widespread in the late Middle Ages. They were noted again and again as a distinctive mark of holiness. St. Teresa, 'although she was slowly wasting away, tormented herself with the most painful whips, frequently rubbed herself with fresh stinging nettles, and even rolled about naked in thorns.' St. Clare of Assisi 'tore apart the alabaster container of her body with a whip for forty-two years, and from her wounds there arose heavenly odors that filled the church.'

St. Dominic cut into his flesh every night with a whip affixed with three iron chains. St. Ignatius of Loyola recommended whips with relatively thin straps, 'summoning pain into the flesh, but not into the bones.' Henry Suso, who carved the name of Jesus on his chest, had an iron cross fixed with nails pressed into his back and whipped himself until the blood flowed. Suso's contemporary, Elsbeth of Oye, a nun from Zurich, whipped herself so energetically that the bystanders in the chapel were spattered with her blood.

"The ordinary self-protective, pleasure-seeking impulses of the lay public could not hold out against the passionate convictions and overwhelming prestige of their spiritual leaders. Beliefs and practices that had been the preserve of religious specialists, men and women set apart from the vulgar, everyday imperatives of the 'world,' found their way into the mainstream, where they thrived in societies of flagellants and periodic bursts of mass hysteria. What was once in effect a radical counterculture insisted with remarkable success that it represented the core values of all believing Christians."

Author: Stephen Greenblatt Publisher: Vintage/Anchor Books

Title: The Swerve: How the Renaissance Began Pages: 106-109

Date: Copyright 2011 by Stephen Greenblatt

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## **GrantStation**

### *National Funding Opportunities*

Support for Youth Nutrition and Fitness Programs

#### **General Mills Foundation: Champions for Healthy Kids**

The Champions for Healthy Kids program is a partnership of the General Mills Foundation, the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Foundation, and the President's Council on Physical Fitness. The goal of the program is to encourage U.S. communities to improve the eating and physical activity patterns of young people. In 2013, the program will award 50 grants of \$10,000 each to nonprofit organizations, schools, and government agencies throughout the country that offer innovative programs to help youth adopt a balanced diet and physically active lifestyle. Local organizations that work with children, including park districts, health departments, government agencies, Native American tribes, municipal organizations, schools, YMCAs, Boys & Girls clubs, etc., are eligible to apply. Online applications must be submitted by December 3, 2012. Visit the company's website to access the Champions for Healthy Kids application.

Safe Boating Projects Funded

#### **BoatU.S. Foundation: Grassroots Grants Program**

The goal of the BoatU.S. Foundation is to be the leader in boating safety and environmental education and outreach, with the purpose of reducing accidents and fatalities, increasing stewardship of our waterways, and keeping boating a safe, accessible, and enjoyable pastime. The Foundation's Grassroots Grants Program supports local nonprofit organizations, boating clubs, and student groups that develop innovative projects to promote safe and clean boating on local waterways. Information designed for boaters and delivered to boaters should be a key component of funded projects. Projects should also be planned to get wide exposure in the local community, and be replicated by others. Grants of up to \$10,000 are provided. The application deadline is December 17, 2012. Selected applications will then move on to the online voting phase, and the projects with the most votes will be awarded grants in the spring of 2013. Online application guidelines are available on the Foundation's website.

Grants Enhance U.S. Performing Arts Internationally

#### **USArtists International**

USArtists International, administered by the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation, is committed to



ensuring that the impressive range of the performing arts in the United States is represented abroad, and that American artists can enhance their creative and professional development through the exchange of ideas and practices with their colleagues in other countries and through exposure to new audiences. Support is available to American dance, music, and theater ensembles and solo artists that have been invited to perform at international festivals and engagements that represent extraordinary career opportunities anywhere in the world outside of the United States. Grants, which generally range from \$1,000 to \$10,000, will seldom cover the applicant's total expenses. The upcoming application deadlines are December 7, 2012, and April 19, 2013. Eligibility details and application guidelines are available on the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation website.

#### Hiking Trail Projects Supported Nationwide

##### **[American Hiking Society: National Trails Fund](#)**

The National Trails Fund, sponsored by American Hiking Society (AHS), provides funding to grassroots nonprofit organizations throughout the country working toward establishing, protecting, and maintaining foot trails in America. The Fund's grants, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, help give local groups the resources they need to secure access, volunteers, tools, and materials to protect America's public trails. The following types of grants will be considered for the 2013 program: projects that have hikers as the primary constituency; projects that secure trail lands, including acquisition of trails and trail corridors and the costs associated with acquiring conservation easements; projects that will result in substantial ease of access, improved hiker safety, and/or avoidance of environmental damage; and projects that promote constituency building surrounding specific trail projects. Applying organizations must be AHS Alliance Members. Applications may be submitted between November 1 and December 15, 2012. Visit the American Hiking Society website for application guidelines as well as information on becoming an AHS Member.

### *Regional Funding Opportunities*

#### Funds for Community Programs in Arizona

##### **[Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona Corporate Giving Program](#)**

The Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona Corporate Giving Program supports nonprofit organizations that strive to enhance the quality of life for company communities and all Arizonans. The Corporate Giving Program provides grants to organizations that focus on the following issues: arts and cultural programs; economic development and civic initiatives; youth and education; and health, wellness, and human services initiatives. Event sponsorship and project support are provided. Requests may be submitted throughout the year. Visit the company's website to fill out the Corporate Giving Program Request Form.

#### Grants Improve Lives in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi

##### **[Foundation for the Mid South](#)**

The mission of the Foundation for the Mid South is to invest in people and strategies that build philanthropy and promote racial, social, and economic equity in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Foundation supports nonprofit organizations that work to expand knowledge and improve lives through the following priority areas: Community Enrichment, Education, Health and Wellness, and Wealth Building. Grant Inquiry Forms may be submitted throughout

the year. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the Foundation's priorities and application process.

#### Economic Self-Sufficiency Programs in Bank Communities Funded

##### [KeyBank Foundation](#)

The KeyBank Foundation provides support to nonprofit organizations that foster economic self-sufficiency in the communities where KeyBank operates in Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Washington. The Foundation's Financial Education category supports programs that foster effective financial management and understanding of financial services and tools. The Workforce Development category supports programs that provide training and placement for people to access job opportunities for a stronger and better prepared workforce. The Diversity category supports programs that employ systemic changes to improve the access of individuals of diverse backgrounds and encourage them to realize their full potential. Requests may be submitted throughout the year and are reviewed quarterly. Application guidelines and forms are available on the KeyBank website.

#### *Federal Grant and Loan Programs*

#### Wildlife and Fish Conservation Supported

##### [Fish and Wildlife Service](#)

The Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act program supports cooperative conservation, restoration, and management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats in the Great Lakes Basin. Pre-proposals for restoration and research projects and full proposals for regional projects are due December 17, 2012.

#### \*Support Available to Improve Local Physical and Social Environments

##### [National Park Service](#)

The Ground Work USA program provides support for the establishment of new Groundwork Trusts, which are nonprofit organizations established in places that have experienced decades of decline in their physical and social environments. Letters of intent are due December 14, 2012. The application deadline is June 28, 2013.

#### Tribal Exchange of Environmental Information Supported

##### [Environmental Protection Agency](#)

The Tribal Support for the National Environmental Information Exchange Network program supports organizations that are broadly representative of federally recognized tribes and are familiar with tribal environmental issues, programs, and data to provide outreach to increase and enhance tribal participation in the National Environmental Information Exchange Network, which is a partnership to support better environmental decisions through improved exchange of, and access to, environmental information. The application deadline is December 31, 2012.