

Journal #2750 **from sdc** **12.24.12**

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From: [Ian Zabarte <mrizabarte@gmail.com>](mailto:mrizabarte@gmail.com) [[Add to Address Book](#)]

Subject: Re: Journal #2748

Date: Dec 21, 2012 10:55 AM

FYI-Regarding the 13 film festival...these non-Indians tried to use the name of the Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiute without permission and were notified to cease and desist by tribal attorney. Also, the event misrepresents the celebrity participants...none. This is a scam and tribes are being used.

**Historic Mass of Reconciliation at Mission San Juan Bautista on Saturday,
December 22, 2012 (r'cd 12.21 sdc)**

[Upload Photos and Videos](#)

On December 22, 2012, Bishop Richard Garcia of the Monterey Diocese will offer a Mass of Reconciliation for the Historic Amah Mutsun Tribal Band. This mass is an important event in the history of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band as Bishop Garcia will apologize for the tragic events which occurred during Mission times.

“Our tribe has experienced severe trauma throughout the history of settlement in California. Forced relocations to missions, bounties on the heads of Native Americans, rape, disease, slavery, cultural genocide, broken treaties and the continuing denial of our history perpetuates the effects of historic trauma on our citizens. These events, which nearly destroyed the Mutsun culture, have never been officially acknowledged by the Catholic Church. We view this Mass of Reconciliation as a very important step along the path of healing for Amah Mutsun, both individually, as many of our citizens are Catholic to this day, and collectively as a people, accepting our past, celebrating our resilience and looking to a vibrant future.” said Valentin Lopez, Chairman of the Amah Mutsun. The mass will include the presentation of a Resolution which acknowledges the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band as the historic and continuous Tribe of Mutsun (San Juan) and Awaswas (Santa Cruz) speakers.

The present day Amah Mutsun Tribal Band is comprised of the documented descendants of the Native Americans who were taken to Missions San Juan Bautista and Santa Cruz. The Federal government terminated its relationship with the Amah Mutsun in approximately 1930 – an act which, to this day, has yet to be rectified. Because of their lack of Federal status, the Tribe

currently has no land. Few citizens can afford to live in the area of their ancestors. Many reside in Central Valley communities and will be traveling significant distances for this historic event.

This mass, during the time of Winter Solstice, marks an important day of prayer for renewal and hope for the future of the Mutsun People. Over the last decade, with a Tribal citizenry that is energized, involved, and deeply committed to achieving self-governance, self-determination, and a sustainable future for Mutsun Lands and People, we have achieved significant accomplishments: recognition as a Tribal Government by the State of California; co-management at both National and State Parks; educational programs for our people and the public; the establishment of a Tribal Land Trust and; a revitalization of Mutsun language and culture. None of these would be possible without the ardent support of our government, academic, conservation and community partners for whom we are truly grateful.

For this important opportunity to reflect, accept and meet the challenges of the future together, the Tribe wishes to express our thanks to Bishop Garcia for offering apologies from the Church and for this mass of reconciliation.

Events for the Day of Reconciliation include the following:

- 10:15am Fire Starting Ceremony
- 11:30am Traditional Dance of the Mutsun Tribe*
- 1:00pm Mass of Reconciliation
- 2:30pm A meal, which will include acorn, deer and elk, will be shared between Bishop Garcia, priests from the Monterey Diocese, Tribal citizens, invited Elders from other tribes, friends and partners.

*Dance to be on State Parks and Recreation grass quad area in front of Old Mission Church in San Juan Bautista.

The public is welcomed to observe; limited seating for the mass will be available.

The mass will also be recorded and aired on CMAP's local cable access television channels at a later date, and shared online. DVDs will be made available through CMAP, at www.cmap.tv or by emailing info@cmap.tv.

Valentin Lopez, Tribal Chairman, is available for interviews and more information about this event at (916) 743-5833, vjtestingcenter@aol.com.

Photo credit: Steve Hill

Lyon County land bill reworked to add wilderness

By [Steve Tetreault](#) STEPHENS WASHINGTON BUREAU Dec. 20, 2012

WASHINGTON - Nevada's senators introduced a bill Thursday that would create 48,000 acres of federal wilderness in Lyon County at the same time it makes roughly 12,500 acres available for development to support mining.

The measure, a reworked version of a land bill that passed the House in June, would allow the city of Yerington in Northern Nevada to buy federal land near Pumpkin Hollow, a mine site being developed by Nevada Copper.

The city plans to develop a business park for mine-supporting firms, as well as a recreation area, amphitheater and other improvements.

The earlier bill stalled after Sen. Harry Reid, D-Nev., demanded that wilderness be added, triggering negotiations among city, county and federal officials and conservationists.

The lull was broken after county commissioners agreed over the weekend to the designation of what would be called the Wevoka Wilderness, named for the American Indian spiritual leader who was born in the area.

The mix of wilderness and land opened for development follows in the path of earlier Nevada bills that have reconfigured federal land uses in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties.

Only days remain in Congress, with few if any opportunities to pass federal lands bills that customarily come under close scrutiny. The bill could be reintroduced in the new congressional session that begins in January.

If passed, the measure opening land for development has been seen by local officials as a shot in the arm for the rural county.

"Lyon County has the highest unemployment rate in the state and this legislation will bring more than 800 jobs to the area," said Sen. Dean Heller, R-Nev.

"For the first time in a long time, Yerington is going to benefit from mining," Reid said.

At the same time, he said, the areas to be set aside as wilderness "are worth of a high level of protection so future generations can continue enjoying them."

Contact Stephens Washington Bureau Chief Steve Tetreault at stetreault@stephensmedia.com or 202-783-1760. Follow him on Twitter @STetreaultDC.

Storied saddle returns to Nevada for museum display

By [Ed Vogel](#) LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL CAPITAL BUREAU Dec. 20, 2012

CARSON CITY - In March 1945, Admiral William "Bull" Halsey vowed at a Washington news conference that he would ride Emperor Hirohito's beautiful white stallion through Tokyo once the United States won World War II.

That vow became a rallying cry for Americans, angered by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the many bloody battles with their enemy in the Pacific.

Hirohito was considered a god in Japan and was often photographed - even on the cover of Life Magazine - riding Shirayuki (White Snow) while reviewing Japanese troops. Halsey's pledge was an outrageous slap at his divinity and an example of his determination to defeat the enemy.

As the war drew to a close, the Reno Chamber of Commerce commissioned an exquisite silver-laden saddle, known as the Halsey saddle, for the admiral to ride through Tokyo. Newspapers followed daily its journey on battleships toward the surrender ceremonies on the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay that ended the war on Sept. 2.

For the last 22 years, the Halsey saddle was hidden in a storage room crate at the U.S. Naval Academy Museum in Annapolis, Md. On Thursday, it was returned to the Silver State for display at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City.

"This is a great moment for the state of Nevada to bring the saddle home," said Gov. Brian Sandoval before grabbing an electric drill to open a wooden crate containing the saddle. "It is a holiday gift a few days early."

The saddle will remain on loan in Nevada for the next three years and become part of a traveling museum during the state's 150th anniversary celebration in 2013-14.

Peter Barton, the director of the state Division of Museums and History, said the Halsey vow to ride Hirohito's horse and the saddle saga have been "lost to history," forgotten to everyone but history buffs. His agency must do "some educating" on the importance of the saddle for Nevadans in coming years.

He credits Washoe County Family Court Judge Chuck Weller with discovering the story during research on Nevada's role in World War II for his coming book.

The saddle was on display at the Naval Academy museum from 1948-90. The museum was then rebuilt and the saddle placed in storage. Weller found it during a trip to Annapolis.

Still lost are a pair of buckskin beaded riding gloves that the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe crafted to go with saddle as a gift for the admiral. Barton said they may have the History Channel help find the gloves.

Weller said Thursday the saddle is priceless, but was insured for \$200,000 for the trip to Carson City. He does not know if any of people who built the saddle are still alive. But in 1945, a typical saddle took four days to make. The Halsey saddle took nearly six months.

The irony of the saddle story is the admiral never was permitted by the American government to climb on the saddle and ride White Snow through Tokyo.

To the outrage of many at the time, Hirohito was not tried for war crimes, although indications are he authorized the Pearl Harbor and other attacks.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the Occupation Army in Japan, considered it wise to let Hirohito remain in a figurehead role to pacify the Japanese during the occupation. White Snow remained the admiral's property.

Hirohito was emperor for 63 years and honored at state dinners at the White House as the United States and Japan became close allies and trading partners.

Halsey never rode on the saddle. Halsey was terrified of horses, but eventually rode a white horse, albeit very slowly, on the outskirts of Tokyo after the war.

When he dismounted, he was heard saying he never had been so scared in his life.

Contact Capital Bureau Chief Ed Vogel at evogel@reviewjournal.com or 775-687-3901.

Nevada State Museum Tour

<http://www.lvrj.com/multimedia/Nevada-State-Museum-Tour-132664308.html>

Teach this triple truth to all: A generous heart, kind speech, and a life of service and compassion are the things which renew humanity.” -Buddha

The four attributes that pave the road for a qualitatively positive life are motivation, effort, authenticity and an inquiring mind. Cultivating these skills and making them intuitive and natural responses to life will create a reliable and worthy life map. Everyone relies on at least one of these as a primary coping resource, but the more you develop the other characteristics as well, the more power you get from any one of them.

Motivation is at the heart of our desire to accomplish something in the world. Our commitment to our goals is a deep and guiding influence in every choice we make. High levels of this kind of inner zeal is what Olympic athletes and world class musicians have in much higher measure than most of us. People driven by their goals always see beyond obstacles. Their determination to achieve cannot be swayed by temporary setbacks. Having this belief about one’s motivation, makes even the biggest obstacles seem surmountable.

The foundation for getting things done comes from an intrinsic level of energy that we bring to life. People who rely on their ability to meet their goals are not daunted by the amount of work involved. They are up early and to bed late, never tiring from the tasks required to meet their goals. Developing a capacity for effort simultaneously increases one’s sense of power and strength in the world. Giving up never comes to mind.

Living authentically is a love of truth. Being dedicated to knowing the truth about oneself and one’s relationships in the world requires both clarity and courage. Insight and wisdom are the cornerstones of this quality that has the power to not only change one’s own life, but also the lives of everyone that this practice touches.

Curiosity and the courage to ask the hard questions is the essence of the inquiring mind. This quality of thinking and investigation digs deep into the real meaning of life. Being willing to dive deep into the mystery of life and people’s behaviors is not always easy or initially rewarding; however, the quality of investigation and discovering the truth adds light to everyone’s experience.

<http://daily.goodcleanlove.com/positivity-quest/2010/10/22/day-295-%E2%80%93four-attributes-for-a-quality-life/>

Gordon Dodd shared Support Chief Raoni's photo.

URGENT! PLEASE CONTACT YOUR MAINSTREAM MEDIA! (links to media FB pages where you can post this photo, and to this story, below) Please support **Attawapiskat Chief Theresa Spence, on her indefinite hunger strike** (started on 11th December 2012) to get Stephen Harper, Canada's Prime Minister, to help her People, as should have happened a very long time ago. She is willing to die for her People if needs be. Stephen Harper has now 'broken up' from Parliament for his Christmas Holidays, and is now in his warm, luxurious home, surrounded by all the trappings of wealth, whilst Chief Spence is spending more and more time sleeping, now in her 8th day of hunger strike, in blizzard conditions, growing weaker by the day... First Nations "war drums" will "ring loudly" if Attawapiskat Chief Spence dies: <http://aptn.ca/pages/news/2012/12/16/first-nations-war-drums-will-ring-loudly-if-spence-dies-nepinak/> Huffington Post - Why Chief Theresa Spence is hunger-striking: http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/craig-and-marc-kielburger/theresa-spence-hunger-strike_b_2311944.html?utm_hp_ref=canada Canadian Call To Action: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_psdw1xuf1U I Am Willing To Die For My People <http://rabble.ca/news/2012/12/attawapiskat-chief-theresa-spence-begins-hunger-strike-i-am-willing-die-my-people> MEDIA LINKS TO POST THIS PHOTO TO: CTV <https://www.facebook.com/ctv> GLOBAL <https://www.facebook.com/globaltelevision> CBC <https://www.facebook.com/cbcnews>

Nevada History Day Update

The email I sent about two weeks ago might have been confusing so I wanted to clear up as much as possible so that when everyone is back from their winter holidays we can kick off 2013 and get moving with History Day!

More information about most of what I am asking for can be found on our website, or feel free to email me.

- On February 9th from 9am to Noon we will be hosting our first every day at the museum/library. This will be held at UNR and we need your help and expertise. To sign up and volunteer for these events, go to <http://goo.gl/tyXy3>
- In February and March our schools will be hosting their own school contests and need judges if you are available or know people who might be interested (great job for grad students!) please let me know.
- We are looking for Special Award sponsors, these do not have to include a monetary award, instead they can include a special acknowledgement of the students work. Please consider adding your organizations name to the list of special awards and please get that information to me ASAP.

So in summary, if you can volunteer your time in February and/or sponsor a special award please let me know right away so we can provide teachers with that information. Again the special award does not have to be monetary, it can be as simple as displaying an exhibit at your building and/or sharing a link to the students website on your website. It can also mean giving them discount tickets/free tickets to a museum/cultural event.

Thank you again for all your support of History Day in Nevada, we are expecting our biggest turnout of students and have even more exciting things to come in the next few years!

Christine Hull, Social Studies/Content Literacy Programs, Nevada Department of Education
Assessment, Program Accountability, Curriculum (APAC) 700 E. Fifth
Street, Carson City, NV 89701 chull@doe.nv.gov (775) 687-9189

Did you know that even though you could own the land on which your home is built, you might not own what lies underneath? Countless people in communities in the west are experiencing that right now.

You would think that our communities should automatically be a no frack-zone, but there's a lot going on below the surface. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is leasing mineral rights to natural gas companies even though our communities may sit directly above the natural gas.

So who should be protected? The millions of people who live in these communities, breathe the air, and may even rely on ground water for their drinking water? Or the interests of companies that have bought mineral rights so they can profit even more?

[Let's get 30,000 letters to President Obama by Friday telling him to protect our communities from natural gas drilling and to pass strong rules for drilling on public lands. Send your letter today.](#)

Right now, the White House and BLM are taking another look at their outdated rules for fracking on over 750 million acres of public, private, and Native lands. This is your opportunity to make sure protecting our air, water, and public health are the first things BLM must commit to before allowing any fracking to move forward.

The natural gas industry wants as little oversight as possible, but we know fracking shouldn't be allowed in our backyards or playgrounds, that open pits of fracking chemicals are dangerous, and that companies need to publicly disclose the toxic chemicals in their secret fracking "cocktails". Now is the time to tell the White House that the rights of people who live in communities above or near these leased mineral areas -- the right to clean air and clean water -- are what should guide any proposed rules for fracking.

[Will you tell President Obama to put health of your community comes first? With millions of people at risk, we cannot afford to get this wrong.](#)

Thanks for all that you do to protect the environment,
Deb Nardone, Director, Beyond Natural Gas Campaign, Sierra Club

[Capturing America, Fact by Fact](#) By SAM ROBERTS

The 2013 Statistical Abstract of the United States reveals a moving picture of how the nation has been changing, through subjects as diverse as pet preferences and student loan debt.

In the dark - Feds have no idea what's going on in mining public land

By [Dennis Myers](#) dennism@newsreview.com This article was published on [12.20.12](#).

The lack of royalties from public lands mining has usually meant that when corporations abandoned a site, the cost of cleanup was the public's. This defunct mine pit is in Lyon County. The GAO report can be read at <http://1.usa.gov/UScbwM>

The U.S. government has no way of tracking the precious minerals that are taken from federally managed lands by the mining industry, according to the Government Accountability Office.

Because the industry does not have to pay royalties on what it mines, this lack of tracking means neither the government or the public knows how much the companies are making and how much the public is losing because of the lack of royalties.

The GAO mining probe was requested by U.S. Rep. Raul Grijalva and U.S. Sen. Tom Udall.

Critics of federal mining policy said the GAO report will spur a renewed effort to change the Mining Law of 1872, which has been a *cause célèbre* for years. The GAO's best estimate of value taken from public lands by mining was \$6.4 billion in 2011, meaning \$800 million in lost royalties.

"This report confirms what we've been saying all along—that we need to reform the mining law of 1872," Udall said. "Hardrock minerals are natural resources that belong to the American people, and we need to make sure we are getting the best return on what should be an investment—not a giveaway."

"We've been hearing from conservatives that we need fewer hours at national parks, less reclamation of valuable lands, fewer services for park visitors and a whole gamut of supposedly necessary cutbacks," Grijalva said. "Well, now we know we've been leaving a huge pot of money on the table that could change all that. There's no reason to keep these extraction and royalty laws out of date. At the very least, we need disclosure so American taxpayers know what is being taken from their lands. Keeping the public and Congress in the dark any longer about what's going on with federal property doesn't serve any public purpose, and it should end."

Grijalva is the highest ranking Democratic member of the House National Parks, Forests and Public Lands Subcommittee. Both Udall and Grijalva come from Western mining states, an indication of how much has changed in the west over the decades.

But that is not the case in the Silver State. Both of Nevada's U.S. senators and U.S. Rep. Mark Amodei, who represents the northern Nevada House district, are opposed to changes in the 1872 law.

Amodei was not available for comment, but his spokesperson Brian Baluta said, "People like Rep. Ed Markey from Massachusetts, which has neither federal lands nor a mining industry, view mining as little more than a potential cash cow for the federal government. But in Nevada,

mining is our livelihood. It's high-paying jobs and our tax base. It's the one part of the economy that is booming rather than struggling. But it is a capital-intensive and time-intensive enterprise and if you make it even more cost-prohibitive than it already is by altering the existing mining law, then the industry will go elsewhere—to Canada, Australia and China.

“In addition to killing jobs, a proposed dirt tax would also harm the economy by increasing costs for users and consumers of mined products—i.e. everyone in the United States. Such a royalty would be one of the highest of any country in the world and would eliminate the majority of the industry's profit from long-term mining investments and detrimentally impact investments in new mines.”

Reid, elected as a critic of mining in 1986, made his peace with the industry after winning election and has prevented any changes in the 140-year-old law getting through the Senate, though he eventually began using buzzwords about “reform” and developing “modern” mining law. Reid actually holds mining claims in his childhood hometown of Searchlight and the firms of his sons have had mining clients.

In a cover letter to the report, the GAO's Anne-Marie Fennell wrote that oil, gas and coal on federally managed land are known as leasable minerals and are subject to “payments in the form of rents and bonuses, which are required to secure and maintain a lease, and royalties, which are based on the value of the minerals that are extracted. These minerals are generally known as leasable minerals. ...

“In contrast, other minerals, such as gold, silver, and copper, are governed by the General Mining Act of 1872, which makes these minerals available to operators through a federal claim-patent system that provides the right to explore, extract, and develop the federal mineral deposit without having to pay a royalty. These minerals are generally known as hardrock minerals.”

The Sierra Club issued a statement on the GAO's findings:

“This report provides an answer to anyone wondering why big polluters are so eager to get their hands on our public lands: big oil and mining companies get bargain basement deals to destroy the mountains, valleys, and rivers owned by everyone else while raking in billions in profits. These big companies are the worst possible tenants American taxpayers could have, devastating the property they have been trusted with by sacrificing our lands and poisoning our water—and then getting rewarded for it.”

The CATO Institute defends the 1872 law:

“Critics of the current law use an egregiously inaccurate methodology to conclude that the ‘economic giveaway’ is quite large. What critics call abuses are simply efficient economic responses to bad laws. The environmental impacts of mining, moreover, are dramatically overstated. Opponents of reform are unfortunately content to accept public ownership of the mineral estate, a regime that inevitably politicizes economic decisionmaking and introduces all of the complications inherent in socialized enterprises.

“Defenders of the current regime also argue that valuable mineral deposits are unique and rare. Thus, they believe that a law prohibiting alternative uses of mining land is the best policy. That argument, in turn, has two important implicit premises, one of which is valid and vital, and the other of which is wrong. The valid premise is that the government must adopt simple rules because it cannot handle complexities. The invalid proposition is that government should, nevertheless, control private decisions about how land is used.”

Former U.S. Sen. Dale Bumpers, a frequent Reid opponent in efforts to change the 1872 law, has called it “a license to steal.” Bumpers wrote in 1998:

“Here’s how the law works: Anyone, and I mean anyone, can drive four stakes into the ground on federally owned lands in the West, delineate the four comers of a 20-acre tract, and file a hardrock-mining claim on that 20 acres. There’s no limit on how many claims one may own, and the claim will remain in effect as long as the owner pays \$100 a year per claim. What’s more, whereas oil, gas, and coal companies must pay substantial royalties to taxpayers for the right to extract those resources from public land, the hardrock-mining companies pay nothing for extraction rights on their claims—not a dime.”

The General Mining Law of 1872 was sponsored by U.S. Sen. William Stewart of Nevada, a mining man who was not overly disturbed by the niceties of conflicts of interest, at a time when state officials back in Nevada were battling Stewart’s industry colleagues.

12-1238 +Archaeological Technician I

Cultural Resource Management Program, 152 S. Skill Center Road, Ste. 200, Sacaton, AZ

Job Title: Archaeological Technician I

Closing Date: 12/24/2012

Job Number: 12-1238

Job Type: Regular Full Time

Department: Cultural Resource Mgmt Prog.

City: Sacaton

Location: Land & Water Complex

Area of Interest: Historic Preservation

Salary Type: Base Pay for Career Center

Salary / Hourly Rate: \$11.07 Hourly

Tribal Driving Permit Required: Yes

[www.gilariver.org/index.php/about-tribe/opportunities-group2-opportunities/jobs/17-current-gric-job-openings/3286-12-1238-archaeological-technician-i-*](http://www.gilariver.org/index.php/about-tribe/opportunities-group2-opportunities/jobs/17-current-gric-job-openings/3286-12-1238-archaeological-technician-i-)

delanceyplace.com: In today's excerpt - the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year that grew to significance throughout the world because of the uncertainty of living through the bleak winter, the desire to have days lengthen again, and the need for brightness against the encroaching gloom. Such famous archeological sites as Stonehenge and Newgrange were aligned to the winter solstice, and it there are many holidays that originated from or gravitated to this solstice day, including We Tripantu in Chile, the Zoroastrian Madyarem in Iran, Dongzhi in Asia, Hanukkah in Judaism, Yule in ancient northern Europe, and Christmas in fourth century Rome. Another such famous celebration was Saturnalia in ancient Rome, which was ultimately subsumed by Christmas:

"It was a public holiday celebrated around December 25th in the family home. A time for feasting, goodwill, generosity to the poor, the exchange of gifts and the decoration of trees. But it wasn't Christmas. This was Saturnalia, the pagan Roman winter solstice festival. ...

"The first-century AD poet Gaius Valerius Catullus described Saturnalia as 'the best of times': dress codes were relaxed, small gifts such as dolls, candles and caged birds were exchanged.

"Saturnalia saw the inversion of social roles. The wealthy were expected to pay the month's rent for those who couldn't afford it, masters and slaves to swap clothes.

Family households threw dice to determine who would become the temporary Saturnalian monarch. The poet Lucian of Samosata (AD 120-180) has the god Cronos (Saturn) say in his poem, Saturnalia:

'During my week the serious is barred: no business allowed. Drinking and being drunk, noise and games of dice, appointing of kings and feasting of slaves, singing naked, clapping ... an occasional ducking of corked faces in icy water -- such are the functions over which I preside.'

"Saturnalia originated as a farmer's festival to mark the end of the autumn planting season in honour of Saturn (satus means sowing). Numerous archaeological sites from the Roman coastal province of Constantine, now in Algeria, demonstrate that the cult of Saturn survived there until the early third century AD.

"Saturnalia grew in duration and moved to progressively later dates under the Roman period. During the reign of the Emperor Augustus (63 BC-AD 14), it was a two-day affair starting on December 17th. By the time Lucian described the festivities, it was a seven-day event.

Changes to the Roman calendar moved the climax of Saturnalia to December 25th, around the time of the date of the winter solstice."

"Did the Romans Invent Christmas?" by Matt Salusbury
Publisher: History Today Volume: 59 Issue: 12 2009

[Flash Mob attacked by security guard](#)

www.youtube.com

[a peaceful flash mob is attacked by mall security at the Northgate Mall in North Bay](#)

