

Journal #2856 from sdc 5.20.13

GEA National Geothermal Summit 2013

Indian Territory

'Why I Farm' to be released by Tahoe publisher

GARDENS AND LEARNING, AND MORE

Alice E. Kober, 43; Lost to History No More

Statistics show trends in families

The U.N. Wants You to Eat More Bugs

Forest Service Seeks to Silence Smokey the Bear Over Fracking

Extinct languages of North America

Flaxseed: The Next Superfood For Cattle And Beef?

Scholarships For College Students

Miss Indian Nations

Guatemala Genocide Conviction and a More Just Vision for American Continent

GEA National Geothermal Summit 2013

The Geothermal Energy Association will host the third annual National Geothermal Summit (#GEASummit2013) at the Grand Sierra Resort and Casino in Reno, Nev., June 26-27.

Indian Territory www.youtube.com

'Why I Farm' to be released by Tahoe publisher On: May 14, 2013

On June 6, Meyers' publisher Bona Fide Books will release "Why I Farm: Risking It All for a Life on the Land" by Sierra Valley Farms owner Gary Romano.

A book signing will be that evening from 6-7 at Campo restaurant in Reno.

In "Why I Farm," third-generation farmer Romano speaks from experience about today's most vital issues: how to live with purpose and how to protect our food supply. The author documents a disappearing way of life and issues a wake-up call, describing his metamorphosis from a small boy growing up on a farm to adult white-collar worker and his ultimate return to the land. He details specific issues that small farms face today, and how they will challenge our food future. This book is his attempt to educate and enlist farmers and consumers in a call to action.

Romano owns and operates the [65-acre Sierra Valley Farm in Beckwourth](#) and hosts the state's only certified organic on-farm farmers' market each Friday from 10am-2:30pm from May 31 through mid-September. Romano also has "Dinners in the Barn" and can be found weekly at the Tahoe City and Truckee farmers' markets. His next book, "July & Winter: The Growing Seasons of the Sierra for Farmers and Gardeners" is a how-to guide to growing in the challenging Sierra climate. It will be published in 2014 by Bona Fide Books.

Campo is located at 50 N. Sierra St. in downtown Reno. "Why I Farm" is available June 6 through [Bona Fide Books](#), local bookstores and gift shops, at Romano's farmers' markets and on Amazon. [Go online](#) for more information about Romano's market and other events.

GARDENS AND LEARNING, AND MORE

The Garden Based Learning Blog

The Garden Based Learning blog from Cornell University is a companion to their excellent website Cornell Garden-Based Learning, where they provide free on-line resources for educators, using the garden as a vibrant foundation for integrated learning and youth development. Cornell Garden-Based Learning is part of the Department of Horticulture and Cooperative Extension at Cornell University. Their mission is to provide educators with inspiring, research-based gardening resources and professional development to support engaging, empowering, and relevant learning experiences for children, youth, adults, and communities. [learn more](#)

SCHOOLS GO GREEN

Eco-Schools Program from NWF

Eco-Schools is an internationally acclaimed program that provides a framework to help educators integrate sustainable principles throughout their schools and curriculum. Eco-Schools is a program of the National Wildlife Federation. The Eco-Schools program strives to model environmentally sound practices, provide support for greening the curriculum and enhance science and academic achievement. Additionally, it works to foster a greater sense of environmental stewardship among youth. Eco-Schools is currently being implemented in more than 50 countries around the world. Through school-based action teams of students, administrators, educators and community volunteers, Eco-Schools combines effective green management of the school grounds, facilities and the curriculum. Once a school has registered and implemented the seven steps, it can apply for an Eco-Schools award. [learn more](#)

Alice E. Kober, 43; Lost to History No More

By [MARGALIT FOX](#) nyt May 11, 2013

I RESCUE lost souls.

As an obituary writer at The Times, I have the great, improbable pleasure of reconstituting the lives of interesting people. And few people, it turns out, are as interesting as the influential obscure.

My colleagues and I write about the famous, of course — the presidents and monarchs who make history from the top down. But the stories obit writers love best are those of history’s backstage players, the unsung men and women who, though no one knows their names, have managed to put a wrinkle in the social fabric. The obituary in 1995 of [Edward Lowe](#) (“A Hunch Led Him to Create Kitty Litter”), by The Times’s late, great obituarist Robert McG. Thomas Jr., is the gold standard by which all obscure comers are judged.

In the nearly 1,000 obituaries I have written, I have had the privilege of reanimating — if only for a day — individuals whose lives are windows onto the collective past.

There was [Florence Green](#), a 110-year-old Englishwoman who was the last surviving veteran of World War I; [Zelma Henderson](#), a Kansas beautician who was the last living plaintiff in Brown v. Board of Education; and [Leslie Buck](#), the Holocaust survivor who created the Anthora, the blue-

and-white Greek-themed cardboard cup from which a generation of New Yorkers lovingly drank their coffee.

There were also the inventors [of the bar code](#), [the Frisbee](#), [the Etch A Sketch](#), [the crash-test dummy](#) and the [Magic Fingers Vibrating Bed](#).

By design or happenstance, these men and women made our world.

Little did I realize six years ago, when I began work on a new book about the decipherment of an ancient script, that I would encounter the greatest backstage player I have ever written about: a woman who helped illuminate a world that flourished 3,000 years ago.

The woman was Alice Kober, an overworked, underpaid classics professor at Brooklyn College. In the mid-20th century, though hardly anyone knew it, Dr. Kober, working quietly and methodically at her dining table in Flatbush, helped solve one of the most tantalizing mysteries of the modern age.

The mystery centered on a long-lost script from Aegean antiquity known as Linear B. Inscribed on clay tablets around 1450 B.C., Linear B was unearthed in 1900 on Crete, amid the ruins of a lavish Bronze Age palace. The script, which teemed with pictograms in the shape of arrows, chariots and horses' heads, resembled no writing ever seen. No one knew what language it recorded, much less what it said.

An unknown language in an unknown script is the linguistic equivalent of a locked-room mystery, and despite the efforts of investigators around the globe, Linear B endured for more than 50 years as one of the world's great unsolved puzzles.

Then, in 1952, against all odds, the script was deciphered — seemingly in a single stroke. The decipherer was an amateur, Michael Ventris, a brilliant, melancholic English architect who had been obsessed with Linear B since he was a boy. He discovered that the script was used to write a very early dialect of Greek; set down in wet clay centuries before the advent of the Greek alphabet, it recorded the day-to-day workings of the first Greek civilization.

Though Mr. Ventris's achievement brought him worldwide acclaim, it also left many unanswered questions. He had planned to write an account of his work, describing the incremental steps that led to his inspired solution. But he was unable to do so before he died in 1956, at 34, in a swift, strange car crash that may have been suicide. As a result, the story of one of the most breathtaking intellectual achievements in history remained incomplete for more than half a century.

Like so many canonical narratives of achievement, this story has a quiet backstage figure behind the towering public one. And here, too, as in other such stories (recall [Rosalind Franklin](#), whose work, long unacknowledged, informed the mapping of the structure of DNA by Francis Crick and James Watson), that figure is a woman.

Alice Elizabeth Kober was born in Manhattan on Dec. 23, 1906, the daughter of recent immigrants from Hungary. A brilliant student, she earned a bachelor's degree in classics from

Hunter College, and it was there, in a course on early Greek life, that she appears to have encountered Linear B.

Enthralled — and already confident of her own blazing intellect — she announced on her graduation that she would one day decipher the script. She came within a hair's breadth of doing so before her own untimely death, at 43, just two years before Mr. Ventris cracked the code.

Dr. Kober never married, nor do her hundreds of pages of correspondence reveal the faintest glimmer of a personal life. Each night, after her classes were taught and her papers graded, she sat at the table in the house she shared with her widowed mother and, cigarette burning beside her, sifted the strange Cretan inscriptions.

It was Dr. Kober who cataloged every word and every character of Linear B on homemade index cards, cut painstakingly by hand from whatever she could find. (During World War II and afterward, paper was scarce, and she scissored her ersatz cards — 180,000 of them — from old greeting cards, church circulars and checkout slips she discreetly pinched from the Brooklyn College library.)

On her cards, she noted statistics about every character of the script — its frequency at the beginnings and ends of words, and its relation to every other character — with the meticulousness of a cryptographer. Sorting the cards night after night, Dr. Kober homed in on patterns of symbols that illuminated the structure of the words on the tablets. For as she, more than any other investigator, understood, it was internal evidence — the repeated configurations of characters that lay hidden within the inscriptions themselves — that would furnish the key to decipherment.

DR. KOBER and Mr. Ventris met only once, and by all accounts did not like each other. But through her few, rigorous published articles, which together form a how-to manual for deciphering an unknown script, she handed him the key to the locked room. After her death, using the methods she devised, he attacked the mystery with renewed vigor and brought about its solution.

It is now clear that without Dr. Kober's work, Mr. Ventris could never have deciphered Linear B when he did, if ever. Yet because history is always written by the victors — and the story of Linear B has long been a British masculine triumphal narrative — the contributions of this brilliant American woman have been all but lost to time.

By fortunate coincidence, an archive of Dr. Kober's papers had opened at the University of Texas shortly before I began my research. As a result, I was the first journalist to have the privilege of seeing her groundbreaking analysis of the script in full.

Dr. Kober's work on Linear B spanned more than a decade, and the archive includes sheaves of her correspondence with the few would-be decipherers she respected, plus her tens of thousands of homemade index cards, fitted neatly into "file boxes" made from empty cigarette cartons. Like so much of women's lives at midcentury, all this — which reveals the steps Mr. Ventris took in his triumphant decipherment — had long existed outside the reach of posterity.

I am not certain how Dr. Kober would feel about her role in the decipherment being brought to light today. “The important thing is the solution of the problem, not who solves it,” she wrote to a young American colleague in 1949. But I prefer to take my cue from a letter she wrote two years earlier, on the publication in an academic journal of her scathing critique of another scholar’s misguided attempt to decipher Linear B.

“I hope he will not be too annoyed with my review,” Dr. Kober wrote. “But I feel that in scholarly matters the truth must always be told.”

So, too, in obits. After Dr. Kober died, on May 16, 1950, The Times published [a short obituary](#) article under the headline, “Prof. Alice Kober of Brooklyn Staff.” The article — the dutiful roster of job titles and professional memberships that typified obituaries of the period — devotes less than a sentence to her work on Linear B.

And so to redeem my profession, to correct a gaping omission in the story of one of the world’s great intellectual puzzles and to narrate a vital piece of American women’s history, I have chosen to reconstitute this singular unsung heroine at length, at last.

Margalit Fox is a senior obituary writer for The New York Times and the author of “The Riddle of the Labyrinth: The Quest to Crack an Ancient Code.”

delanceyplace.com

In today's encore selection -- in 1950, four million adult Americans lived alone.

Today, thirty-one million do:

"In 1949, the Yale anthropologist George Peter Murdock published a survey of some 250 'representative cultures' from different eras and diverse parts of the world.

He reported, 'The nuclear family is a uni-versal human social grouping. Either as the sole prevailing form of the family or as the basic unit from which more complex familial forms are compounded, it exists as a distinct and strongly functional group in every known society. No exception, at least, has come to light.' ...

"During the past half century, our species has embarked on a remarkable social experiment. For the first time in human history, great numbers of people -- at all ages, in all places, of every political persuasion -- have begun settling down as singletons. Until recently, most of us married young and parted only at death. If death came early, we remarried quickly; if late, we moved in with family, or they with us. Now we marry later. (The Pew Research Center reports that the average age of first marriage for men and women is 'the highest ever recorded, having risen by roughly five years in the past half century.') We divorce, and stay single for years or decades. We survive our spouses, and do whatever we can to avoid moving in with others -- even, perhaps especially, our children. We cycle in and out

of different living arrangements: alone, together, together, alone. ...

"Numbers never tell the whole story, but in this case the statistics are startling.

In 1950, 22 percent of American adults were single. Four million lived alone, and they accounted for 9 percent of all households. In those days, living alone was by far most common in the open, sprawling Western states -- Alaska, Montana, and Nevada -- that attracted migrant workingmen, and it was usually a short-lived stage on the road to a more conventional domestic life.

"Today, more than 50 percent of American adults are single, and 31 million -- roughly one out of every seven adults -- live alone. (This figure excludes the 8 million Americans who live in voluntary and non-voluntary group quarters, such as assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and prisons.) People who live alone make up 28 percent of all U.S. households, which means that they are now tied with childless couples as the most prominent residential type -- more common than the nuclear family, the multigenerational family, and the roommate or group home. Surprisingly, living alone is also one of the most stable household arrangements. Over a five-year period, people who live alone are more likely to stay that way than everyone except married couples with children.

"Contemporary solo dwellers are primarily women: about 17 million, compared to 14 million men. The majority, more than 15 million, are middle-age adults between the ages of thirty-five and sixty-four. The elderly account for about 10 million of the total. Young adults between eighteen and thirty-four number more than 5 million, compared to 500,000 in 1950, making them the fastest-growing segment of the solo-dwelling population.

"Unlike their predecessors, people who live alone today cluster together in metropolitan areas and inhabit all regions of the country. The cities with the highest proportion of people living alone include Washington, D.C., Seattle, Denver, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, Dallas, New York City, and Miami. One million people live alone in New York City, and in Manhattan, more than half of all residences are one-person dwellings."

Going Solo: The Extraordinary Rise and Surprising Appeal of Living Alone by Eric Klinenberg by Penguin Press HC, The Hardcover ~
Release Date: 2012-02-02 Pages: 3-5

The U.N. Wants You to Eat More Bugs

By [Matthew Yglesias](#) Slate

Posted Monday, May 13, 2013

Over the weekend I read a bit about Rand Paul's efforts to fundraise off an alleged United Nations plot to confiscate your guns, but they turn out to be up to something considerably more insidious—[they want us all to eat more insects](#).

Now, on the merits, the case for insect eating is pretty strong. Bugs are high in protein, much like proper animals, but compared to—say—a cow "they have high growth and feed conversion rates and a low environmental footprint." Which is to say insects reproduce quickly, they grow quickly, and, since they're really low on the food chain, the plant-to-insect-to-food path is one of the least resource-intensive ways of converting solar power into fuel for humans.

Of course the problem with eating insects is that it's kind of gross and they don't taste very good. Having insects serve as a regular part of the human diet is by no means rare, as insect-mongers are wont to point out, but that's because (unfortunately) living in intense poverty is also by no means rare. You see a lot of bug-eating primarily in places where people are very very poor and obtaining pork and chicken is a serious financial burden. Alternatively, when I visited Oaxaca I saw a lot of western tourists trying out some of the famous local bug-based dishes and naturally I joined the party. It's definitely the hip foodie thing to do and I by no means regret it, but nobody seems to actually return from these adventures and decide to become a regular bug-eater. By the same token, as countries get richer their populations seem to invariably eat fewer bugs and more meat. The main domesticated animals, after all, have been bred for centuries to make delicious and practical meals while insects are busy evolving for other purposes.

Ultimately, I think we're more likely to meet the U.N.'s goals by going in the opposite direction. [Lab-grown meat is too expensive to be practical right now](#), but the technology will improve and the world will get richer. A downscale shift to bug-eating seems very unlikely.

[Forest Service Seeks to Silence Smokey the Bear Over Fracking](#)

Peter Rugh, News Report: Smokey the Bear thought he smelled a fire in the woods. But as he approached the clearing and saw a giant derrick jutting out into the sky, he realized that what his nose had picked up was the scent of hydrocarbons. It was another piece of evidence that the increasingly widespread method of oil and gas extraction known as fracking was poisoning the environment that he and his human friends depend on. He decided something must be done.

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

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia *while I don't recognize Wikipedia as a research site, it is great information from which to start a search. If you do not concur with the information, feel free - or rather obligated - to "write in and correct the information. sdc*

Category:Extinct languages of North America

Subcategories

This category has the following 8 subcategories, out of 8 total.

A [Alsean languages \(1 P\)](#)

- C **Chumashan languages (7 P)**
Comecrudan languages (4 P)
Coosan languages (3 P)
- K **Kalapuyan languages (4 P)**
- O **Ohlone languages (10 P)**
- S **Shastan languages (6 P)**
- T **Taino language (2 P)**

Pages in category "Extinct languages of North America"

The following 162 pages are in this category, out of 162 total. This list may not reflect recent changes ([learn more](#)).

- A [Abenaki language](#) [Adai language](#) [Akokisa](#)
[Aranama language](#) [Atakapa language](#)
[Atsugewi language](#) [Auteco language](#) [Awaswas language](#)
- B [Barbareño language](#) [Bay Miwok language](#) [Beothuk](#)
[language](#) [Biloxi language](#) [Buena Vista Yokuts](#)
- C [Cacaopera language](#) [Cahto language](#)
[List of last known speakers of California indigenous languages](#)
[Survey of California and Other Indian Languages](#)
[Calusa](#) [Carolina Algonquian language](#) [Catawban languages](#)
[Cazcan language](#) [Central Kalapuya language](#) [Plains Miwok](#)
[Chalon language](#) [Chemakum language](#) [Cheraw people](#)
[Chiapanec language](#) [Chico language](#) [Chicomuceltec language](#)
[Chimariko language](#) [Chinook Jargon](#)
[Chitimacha language](#) [Chochenyo language](#) [Ch'olti' language](#)
[Chorotega language](#) [Ciboney languages](#) [Classical Nahuatl](#)
[Coahuiltecan languages](#) [Coahuilteco language](#) [Coast Miwok](#)
[Columbia-Moses language](#) [Coree](#) [Cotoname language](#)
[Cowlitz language](#) [Cueva language](#) [Cuitlatec language](#)
[Cupeño language](#)
- D [Doustioni](#)
- E [Eastern Pomo language](#) [Erie language](#) [Esselen language](#)
[Etchemin language](#) [Eyak language](#)
- G [Galice language](#) [Gashowu Yokuts](#) [Guachichil](#)

H	Hitchiti		
J	Jersey Dutch		
K	Karankawa language Kings River Yokuts Klamath language	Karkin language Kitanemuk language Konomihu language	Kathlamet language Kitsai language Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie language
L	Labrador Inuit Pidgin French Lencan languages	Loup language	Laurentian language Lummi dialect
M	Machapunga Manahoac Mattabeset Mobilian Jargon Molala language	Martha's Vineyard Sign Language Classic Maya language Mohawk Dutch Mutsun language	Mahican language Matagalpa language Miami-Illinois language Mohegan-Pequot language
N	Nanticoke language Nawathinehena language New River Shasta language Nooksack language Northern Kalapuya language	Narragansett language Negerhollands Newfoundland Irish Northeastern Pomo language Northern Pomo language	Natchez language Neutral Huron language Nicola language Nottoway language
O	Obispeño language Okwanuchu language	Ofo language Onojutta-Haga	Ohlone languages Opata language
P	Palewyami language Tepecano language Pochutec language Powhatan language	Patawomeck Piro (Pueblo) language Pocomtuc Purisimeño language	Pentlatch language Piscataway language Powhatan
Q	Quinigua language	Quiripi language	
R	Ramaytush language	Ramaytush people	Rumsen language
S	Salinan language Scahentoarrhonon Siuslaw language Southeastern Pomo language Suquamish tribe	Saukiog Shasta language Solano language Susquehannock language	Saura Sissipahaw Solteco Zapotec Subtiaba language
T	Takelma language Tapachultec language Tehotitachsae Tonkawa language Tubar language	Tamaroa tribe Tataviam language Tillamook language Totoket Tule-Kaweah Yokuts	Tamyen language Tawasa language Timucua language Tsetsaut language Tututni language

U Unami language

V Valley Yokuts Ventureño language

W Waccamaw Siouan Wappo language Wenrohronon
Whulshootseed dialect Wiyot language Wyandot language

Y Yana language Yoncalla language Yuki language

Flaxseed: The Next Superfood For Cattle And Beef? by Eliza Barclay May 17, 2013

Flax is the oily seed usually spotted in the nutritional supplement or cereal aisles. It's marketed as a superfood because of its high levels of omega-3 fatty acids and fiber.

Omega-3s may do all kinds of good things for humans — like protect against , heart disease and even — so it seems reasonable to think they could also protect the health of animals.

That's what has Jim Drouillard, a professor of animal sciences and industry at Kansas State University, wondering whether flax might be good for beef cattle. In a series of experiments over the past 10 years, he found that feeding flaxseed to cattle in the five months before slaughter reduced inflammation and the need for antibiotics, and offset some of the negative effects of a corn-based diet. It also had an unexpected benefit for consumers.

"We were interested in improving the health of the animals, but we also saw that we could get a large increase in omega-3s in the [meat]," Drouillard tells The Salt.

Drouillard had stumbled upon omega-3 enriched beef, and some people who sell beef took notice. Their hunch was that consumers might prefer to get their omega-3s from beef rather than salmon, tuna or walnuts. The U.S. Department of Agriculture got on board, too.

"Assuming a lot of people are not going to eat flax or be able to afford salmon, one of our arguments [for flax-fed beef] is that there are a lot of people who like to eat beef," says , a research animal scientist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service who has done his own research on the benefits of NBO3 launched its enriched ground beef at the Tops grocery chain in New York in March.

Courtesy of NBO3

Earlier this year, a Kansas startup, , launched its GreatO ground beef product at a grocery chain in Buffalo, N.Y. The company says a 4-ounce serving contains 200 to 350 milligrams of omega-3s (that's less than a fifth of the amount of omega-3s found in a similar portion of salmon).

And in Osceola, Iowa, is giving his cattle flax for the omega-3 enriched beef sticks, summer sausage and jerky products he sells online and at farmers markets under the brand name Timber Ridge.

Before he got into the flax-fed beef business, Woltz raised cattle on a conventional feedlot. But he says he decided to sell it because it required too much crisis management.

"There's always the risk of disease," he says, "so you have a very active antibiotic program, and sometimes you give it to them whether they need it or not. That turned me off."

When Woltz heard that there were opportunities to produce "all natural" beef without hormones, additives or antibiotics, he was intrigued. "It sounded like a more sane, responsible way of producing beef," he says. Drouillard's flax feed also appealed to him as a way to make a niche product.

About one-fifth of Woltz's cattle now eat flax in the last 100 days before slaughter, when it makes up about 8 of their feed. And he says those cows are healthier than the ones that don't get flax.

"It was a real surprise to us how big the health benefits to the [flax-fed] herd were," he says. "Pinkeye outbreaks are very common in raising cattle, but in six years of doing this, I have never seen a flax-fed cow with pinkeye."

Woltz says he believes his herd of flax-fed cattle will continue to grow. "It's just a question of how fast do we want to expand the herd."

But Kronberg of the USDA cautions that the economics of flax-fed beef aren't yet well understood. "Flax is pretty expensive nowadays, and the profitability of beef production is not always so good," he says. "So it will be interesting to see how these companies do."

Across the pond in Europe, animal science researchers are enthusiastic about flax, too. They're to dairy cattle to improve their digestive health and reduce methane emissions from their belching.

[Scholarships For College Students - College Scholarship](http://www.scholarships4students.com)

www.scholarships4students.com

[Comprehensive list of scholarships for college students. 1,000's of college and university level scholarships](#)

[Miss Indian Nations](#)

If you are interested in becoming a Miss Indian Nations contestant or have any questions about the pageant please be sure to submit your application or contact Jessica at jbeheler@uttc.edu.

Thank you! :)

[Guatemala Genocide Conviction and a More Just Vision for American Continent](#)

Roberto Cintli Rodriguez, Truthout: The original idea of "America" - predicated on genocide, land theft, and slavery, among other ills, empowered murderous regimes like that of Jose Efraim Rios Montt in Guatemala. It's past time for a new concept of the American continent. [Read the Article](#)