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from sdc 3.21.14

Support Tyler

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USDA for Kids

Sci4Kids

Hi! We would like to request

your assistance to help send a Native American High School student to the American Family Insurance Slam Dunk and 3 point Shootout on April 4, 2014. She is currently competing on Facebook in the Final Round against a player from Ohio. She has to win the Facebook competition to be able to reach the Final Four to be able to shoot.

This week is the final round going on right now until March 25th. Tyler Sumpter participated in the NABI tournament this past July with the Basketball Divas from South Dakota. We need your help in getting all of the Native votes we can to achieve her goal of being able to compete at a National level in the 3 point contest.

You can vote on Facebook by searching highschoolslam and the link will show up. You then scroll down and find the voting for the 3 point contest for women. You then go to the page that has vote and then you can vote for Tyler Sumpter.

Please put it out there, the contest is very close and we need every Native vote we can get. We have a March Madness challenge going on right now, if you vote and at least get one other friend to vote, that is 2 votes in our favor every day until next Tuesday! If Tyler wins the FB Finals she will compete and at that point it will air on CBS on April 6.

You can use the attached flyer is you would like to! Please share! If you should have any questions please feel free to contact me at 775/384-4350 oriddavis@washoeschools.net. Thanks again for your help!

Janet Davis, Site Coordinator Natchez TEAM UP Program jddavis@washoeschools.net 775/384-4350

After Cosmos: The universe in 31 numbers



(FOX/FOX) - What's up out there? By Michael West, Published: March 14 Michael West is director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory on Nantucket.

8.5 million: The number of people who watched the <u>premiere Sunday</u> of "Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey" on Fox and affiliated networks.

13.3 million: The number of people who watched the premiere of "Resurrection," ABC's new drama about loved ones mysteriously returning from the dead, which aired at the same time.

17.9 million: The number of people who watched CBS's sitcom "The Big Bang Theory" last week.

1916: The year Albert Einstein published his General Theory of Relativity, which laid the foundation for big bang cosmology.

0: The number of Nobel Prizes that Einstein won for his General Theory of Relativity.

240: The <u>number of pieces Einstein's brain was cut into</u> for research purposes after he died.

100 billion: The estimated number of <u>human beings who have ever lived on Earth</u>.

400 billion: The estimated <u>number of stars in our Milky Way galaxy</u>.

38 percent: The share of <u>atoms in the human body that are heavier than hydrogen and hence</u> were made inside stars.

2: The number of golf balls left on the moon in 1971 by astronaut Alan Shepard.

4: The number of people in a <u>family photograph</u> left on the moon's surface by astronaut Charles Duke in 1972.

8: The number of minutes it takes light from the sun to reach Earth.

328: The number of minutes it takes light from the sun to <u>reach Pluto</u>.

5 million: The number of minutes it will take the <u>New Horizons spacecraft</u>, which launched in 2006, to travel from Earth to Pluto.

3.5 percent: The amount of funding for NASA compared with that of the U.S. military in President Obama's proposed 2015 budget.

7.3 billion: Dollar amount in the <u>president's proposed 2015 budge</u>t for the <u>National Science Foundation</u>, which funds research in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics and other sciences.

12.9 billion: The <u>cost in dollars</u> of the <u>Navy's newest aircraft carrier</u>, the <u>USS Gerald R. Ford</u>, christened in November.

26 percent: The share of <u>American adults who think that the sun revolves around the Earth, according to a February <u>study by the National Science Foundation</u>.</u>

9: The approximate number of years it would take to walk nonstop to the moon if you could.

3,536: The approximate number of years it would take to walk to the sun.

177: How many years it would take to drive to the sun at 60 miles per hour.

49 million: How many years it would take to drive to the <u>next nearest star</u>, Proxima Centauri.

9.3 billion: Approximate number of years the <u>universe had existed</u> before Earth formed.

50: The distance in miles from which the <u>Hubble Space Telescope</u> could discern the <u>color of your eyes</u>.

1.5 billion: Estimated total cost in dollars to build the <u>European</u>

<u>Extremely Large Telescope</u>, the largest optical telescope ever, the construction of which will soon begin in northern Chile.

2.5 billion: Total cost in dollars to buy one tall Starbucks caffe latte for every man, woman and child in the <u>European Union</u>.

8.8 billion: Total cost in dollars to build the successor to the Hubble Space Telescope, the James Webb Space Telescope, which is scheduled for launch in 2018.

5 million: How many tons of matter the sun converts into energy every second.

1.3 million: The number of Earths that could fit inside the sun if it were hollow.

2/3: The fraction of Americans who can no longer see the Milky Way at night because of light pollution where they live.



Infinite: The universe's potential to fascinate and inspire people of all ages.

U.S. Department of Education Announces Awards to 10 States to Continue Efforts to Turn Around Lowest-Performing Schools

New report released highlighting importance of community engagement in school turnaround

U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan today announced that 10 states will receive more than \$95 million to continue efforts to turn around their persistently lowest-achieving schools through awards from the Department's School Improvement Grants (SIG) program. The following states are receiving awards: Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Nevada, Oregon and Texas.

"When schools fail, our children and neighborhoods suffer," Duncan said. "Turning around our lowest-performing schools is hard work but it's our responsibility, and represents a tremendous opportunity to improve the life chances of children. We owe it to our children, their families and the broader community. These School Improvement Grants are helping some of the lowest-achieving schools provide a better education for students who need it the most."

Community engagement is an essential tactic for making school turnaround more effective. The U.S. Department of Education's Reform Support Network (RSN) is releasing a paper, <u>Strategies for Community Engagement in School Turnaround</u>, which examines engagement in action. Between April and August of 2013 the RSN conducted reviews of 11 states and districts—urban and rural—with engaged communities surrounding low-performing schools. The enquiry yielded five primary lessons or takeaways about successful community engagement: make engagement a priority and establish an infrastructure, communicate proactively in the community, listen to the community and respond to its feedback, offer meaningful opportunities to participate and turn community supporters into leaders and advocates.

School Improvement Grants are awarded to State Educational Agencies (SEAs) that then make competitive subgrants to school districts that demonstrate the greatest need for the funds and the strongest commitment to provide adequate resources to substantially raise student achievement in their lowest-performing schools.

Under the Obama administration, the SIG program has invested up to \$2 million per school at more than 1,500 of the country's lowest-performing schools. Early findings show positive momentum and progress in many SIG schools. Findings also show that many schools receiving SIG funding are improving, and some of the greatest gains have been in small towns and rural communities.

States announced today and their grant amounts are:

| Hawaii | \$1,783,393 |
|-----------|-------------|
| Louisiana | \$9,572,881 |
| Maryland | \$6,619,995 |

| Maine | \$1,703,898 |
|--------------|--------------|
| Michigan | \$16,757,681 |
| Montana | \$1,486,422 |
| North Dakota | \$1,110,048 |

Nevada \$3,725,820

Oregon \$5,530,729

Texas \$46,773,565

http://

Conway's Management & Promoting along with George New Moon & Ray Lowery Proudly Presents An All Native Tough Man Competition



Friday - 7pm Saturday - 10an Sunday - 10am

Best Bout \$100

\$50 to each fighter

May 23rd, 24th, 25th

Nixon Gym Nixon, Nevada

50/50 Raffle Nixon, Nevada
Pro/amateur/mma fighters will not be accepted
amateur fighters accepted only if they haven't had
a fight within 6yrs

\$45 Entry Fee Entry fee and registration must be done two weeks prior to event (Non-Refundable)

Prize money for each class will depend on entries up to \$500

> 18 + Must get physical if over 35yrs

\$10 Admission - Children under 10yrs will be free - Elders \$4

All fighters will be using 16oz gloves. All fighters must have own hand wraps, mouth guards, own corner crew/water/towel/bucket.

If at all possible but not required provide own groin belt & protective head gear.

Fights will consist of three 1minute rounds with 1minute breaks.

All fighters will wear regular tennis shoes, no boots of any kind.

All fighters will be required to sign a injury waiver form. Contact lense and braces must be approved by doctor and must show proof.

Vendors are also welcome, you can sell whatever you'd like.

Vendor spaces will be \$150 - There will be access to one kitchen for \$300, first come first serve on kitchen. We would like to get at least three food vendors if possible.

Registration contacts:

Verna Conway - 775-741-2860, Ray Lowery - 775-379-3428
Andrew Conway - 775-527-4578, George New Moon - 775-575-6384
Alcohol and drug free event

<u>www.upworthy.com/never-before-have-i-laughed-so-hard-at-one-guys-non-attempt-to-save-the-planet?c=reccon1</u>

About Kumeyaay

The Kumeyaay Nation once encompassed the lands from northern San Diego county to the dunes of the Imperial Valley and south beyond Ensenada, Mexico. The Kumeyaay were organized along clan lines called Sh'mulq. The clans maintained complex familial, spiritual and militaristic alliances with each other. When threatened by an outside adversary, the clans would come together under a Kwachut G'tay to meet the threat.

The Kumeyaay were the most resistant of all the California tribes to the conversions efforts of the Spanish priests. Following the founding of the Mission in San Diego in 1769, it was over a year before the Mission had its first converts. Spanish weaponry and armor made the soldiers virtually invincible to the wood and stone weapons of the Kumeyaay. Nevertheless, the Kumeyaay launched repeated attacks on the Spanish throughout their 52 year occupation. The most famous of these was the attack and destruction of the San Diego Mission in 1775. Because of this resistance the Spanish seldom controlled more than a 30 mile strip of the coast.

In 1821, following the successful Mexican revolution, California became part of Mexico. The Mexican government sought to eliminate the Spanish system centered on the Missions and Pueblos. Lands were carved up for distribution as Ranchos and Indians were either evicted or forced to work as laborers. This resulted in a massive uprising of Kumeyaay throughout their territory. Armed with modern weaponry and horses, Kumeyaay warriors launched recurring raids on the Mexican ranchos. By 1842, the ranchos had been abandoned and the warriors were attacking the last stronghold, the City of San Diego. The City was spared destruction by the entry of another faction, the United States of America.

In 1846, General Kearney led his forces to San Diego. Although offered allegiance by Kumeyaay in Santa Ysabel, Kearney only asked that the Kumeyaay stay out of the battle. He promised fairness for the Indians under the United States. The Mexican-American War ended in 1848 and the border was drawn through the heart of Kumeyaay lands. In 1852, the Kumeyaay Kwa-pai met in Santa Ysabel and negotiated a treaty with the United States. This treaty was the mechanism whereby the Kumeyaay people acknowledged their status as a nation within a nation.

Unfortunately, the Treaty of Santa Ysabel was illegally and unethically voted down and placed under seal by the Senate of the United States. State sponsored militias then sought to enslave or exterminate all Indians in California. The population of Indians in California dropped by 90% from 1850 to 1860. Because of the nearby Mexican border and the lack of large gold strikes to lure more Americans, the Kumeyaay fared somewhat better than tribes further north. This did not prevent the break up of the Kumeyaay territories into fragmented parcels, however.

In 1875, the first of these parcels began to be converted to Reservation trust land. Further additions were taken into trust over the next 25 years including the first portion of the Campo Indian Reservation in 1893. The Campo Valley was known as Meelqsh G'tay (or Big Open

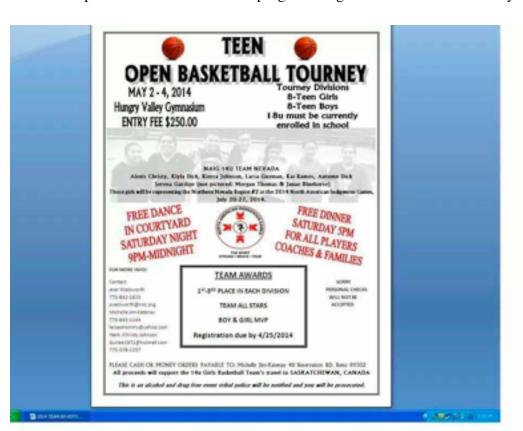
Meadow) and was known by the local non-Indians as Milguatay. Eventually, it was translated into the Spanish word for field or country.

In 1904, the seal of secrecy was removed from the Treaty of Santa Ysabel. Many decent people were unaware that Treaties had been negotiated and were ashamed of the actions of the United States. An organization called the Mission Indian Federation was formed to promote the establishment of rights for Indian people in southern California. The Federation challenged the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and pushed for full citizenship rights for Indian people. In 1927, Federation supporters clashed with Bureau police resulting in shootings and deaths on the Campo Indian Reservation.

Recognizing the legal ambiguities in federal policy toward tribes, the United States passed the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934. This act undercut the legal basis for many of the Federations positions and the organization began to lose influence.

In 1950, the United States began a widespread program to terminate Indian tribes. Many tribes in California were legislated out of existence. The Federation rallied for one last fight and helped to defeat termination legislation targeting southern California tribes. Public Law 280 was also passed during this time, allowing California law enforcement authority on tribal lands. County agencies, linked with the school districts, sought to remove Indian children from their homes and adopt them out. Many parents had no knowledge of their legal rights and many did not even speak English. Children would go to school and never return. The County excused their actions by pointing to the poverty and substandard housing on the Reservation as justification for removing the children.

In the 1960's public assistance and food programs began to become the mainstays of tribal



existence. Efforts to establish economic development were continually hampered by discriminatory taxation policies of the State of California and hostility by County residents to any tribal development.

In 1975 the Indian Self Determination Act was passed by the United States. This legislation gave more authority to the Tribes to determine their own priorities and manage their affairs. In 1978, the Campo people designated the area near the Crestwood freeway off-ramp as an area for economic development.

In the 1980's several proposals for development at the freeway site were considered and dropped either for feasibility reasons or for lack of financing. The State threats and attacks on gaming made it impossible for Campo to pursue. In the 1990's, the impasse with the State began to show signs of breaking. The Campo people decided to begin the process of developing a casino. In 1997, an environmental evaluation was started for the Crestwood area and a draft Environmental Assessment was published for public review in 1998. By 2000, financial backers were secured and the initial working agreements were approved by Campo. In 2001 the facility was constructed and opening day occurred on August 15, 2001.

http://www.goldenacorncasino.com/about-us/about-kumeyaay

Iskewews for Squaws

We have been set up historically. The Indian Princess and Squaw-- are the terms that are associated with the visual stereotypes of Indigenous Women. It began with the misunderstanding of the women ... wapanacahkos.com

The significance of March 21......That's the day, 150 years ago, that Congress approved an Enabling Act for Nevada, which set in motion an official state constitution and government.

Battle Born Birthday Cake Celebration When: Friday, March 21, 2014

Time: 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Location: Carson Tahoe Regional Medical Center's Sage Café. 1600 Medical Parkway in

Carson City

Admission: Free More Info: nevada150.org, 775-687-0608

http://nevadamagazine.com/issues/read/journey_to_jarbidge/

Yosemite Indians Forbes documented the Paiute

http://www.inyoregister.com/node/5741

http://www.buzzfeed.com/justinabarca/food-facts-that-will-blow-your-mind

Elveda Martinez Hey you young Schurz people, ages 17-25, who have a HS diploma or GED, the BLM is looking for 2 people from our Res who want to work on habitat improvement, restoration and recreation projects. You would work out of the Reno field office and camp out during the summer. Sounds like a good deal. Please see Nicole at the TERO office if interested. If you need help with a resume or cover letter, please let her know. I'm willing to help if you need it. Please pass the word.

This is called "Foodscaping"

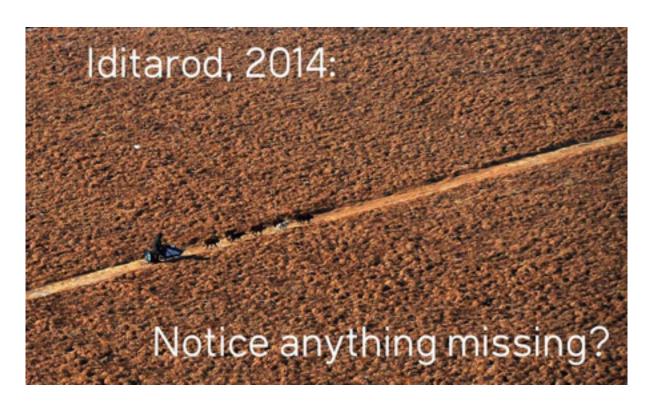
Geneva, Switzerland. Each yard is a vegetable garden and neighbors consult and plan what each will grow so they can trade. Imagine if we did this everywhere?

via SEED: The Untold Story & Spiritual Ecology

While America Spars Over Keystone XL, A Vast Network Of Pipelines Is Quietly Being Approved

By Katie Valentine on March 20, 2014 at 10:58 am

http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2014/03/20/3254081/pipelines-you-havent-heard-of/



Drought hits harder in already parched Indian Country

Kevin Taylor, America Al Jazeera

Concerns rise over failing fish populations, meaningless water rights and pushback from other governments

Scientists warn of global warming's abrupt changes

A report by American Assn. for the Advancement of Science lays out in plain language the potential for harmful consequences should governments delay action.

Tony Barboza, Los Angeles Times

A group of scientists warned Tuesday that world leaders must act more swiftly to slow greenhouse gas emissions or risk "abrupt, unpredictable and potentially irreversible changes" from climate change.

USDA for Kids: U.S. Department of Agriculture

URL: http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=FOR_KIDS
USDA resources for kids and teens pertaining to all aspects of agriculture, including animals, plants, nutrition, fire safety, and the outdoors.

Sci4Kids: Science, Agriculture and You URL: http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/kids

Children's page about agricultural research conducted at the USDA. Info about agriculture-related science fair projects.

Info about agriculture science careers.

Teacher's Desk with teacher-ready activities to accompany Sci4Kids feature stories.

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TOMORROW IS THE LAST DAY

DEADLINE IS FRIDAY, MARCH 21ST

To take advantage of Early CIIC 2014 National Conference Registration

\$495.00 - American Indian \$595 - Industry

Register Early and SAVE \$100

Click Here Register Early & SAVE!