

Journal #3209

from sdc

9.26.14

Denver Students Walk Out Of School Over Board's Proposal That Would 'Censor' History

\$8 billion proposal aim to send Wyoming wind energy to Los Angeles area within a decade

Climate Change Briefs

Want Your Kid to Be Successful?

Seven Strange Questions That Will Help You Find Your Life Purpose

Preview: Warrior Women

CBS In The News: Klamath Indians - 1986

RCAC wins \$2 million to tackle the affordable housing crisis in rural communities

California Native American Day

Historical dates

La Ka Le Be



[Myron Dewey](#)

Paiute, Shoshone and Washoe way of life , Harvesting our Pine-nuts, our inherit right to eat healthy and Tribal Sovereignty for our tribal government to protect them....when our Mother Earth is out off balance, we are out of balance....our Indigenous people are so connected to our food source that we know when the trees are not

producing. My auntie loving her gift of Pinenuts, she broke out the old pictures of her mom/dad (my great Grama/Grampa) and sister harvesting the old way...this is our way of life, it is up to us to pass it



onto the unborn and future generations to come.

Pe'wa

[California Indian tribes honor water at Friday event](#) [Matt Weiser, Sacramento Bee](#)

California's Indian tribes on Friday will draw attention to the drought at their 47th annual Native American Day at the Capitol. The event will feature traditional dances and songs that emphasize water as a sacred substance.

[Denver Students Walk Out Of School Over Board's Proposal That Would 'Censor' History](#)

ARVADA, Colo. (AP) — Hundreds of students walked out of classrooms around suburban Denver on Tuesday in protest over a conservative-led school board... [huffingtonpost.com](#)

[\\$8 billion proposal aims to send Wyoming wind energy to Los Angeles area within a decade](#) [Minneapolis Star Tribune - 10 hours ago](#)

LOS ANGELES — The push for clean energy to reduce greenhouse gases has led to *multibillion-dollar* investments in *wind* and solar *projects*, ...

[New subdivision planned for the Inupiat tribe in Alaska](#)

By Sarah Buck, project coordinator

Growth is inevitable, even in Arctic villages. And, like most Arctic communities, the Anaktuvuk Pass community in Alaska, population 300, has needed additional housing for many years. Though the lack of housing is not prompting people to leave, it is making it increasingly difficult for those who have left to move back to their home village. In most cases, three generations or more are living under one roof. [Read more >>](#)

[RCAC lowers interest rates by 0.5%](#)

In an ongoing effort to serve communities and nonprofit affordable housing developers, effective immediately, RCAC's Loan Fund has reduced short-term interest rates by 0.5 percent. New rates are 5 percent for a two-year loan, 5.25 percent for a three-year loan. In addition, for all new loans committed before Jan. 31, 2015, we will further reduce the rate by another 0.25 percent for the first 18 months of the loan. [For contact information go here >>](#)

And you thought you were having a bad day.....

Today's selection -- from *A Short History of Europe* by Gordon Kerr. In the bloody 13th and 14th centuries, French peasants revolted against the king and the church. When that era ended with the Black Death -- a plague that killed as much as 50 percent of Europe's population -- the stage was set for the intellectual apostacy known as the Renaissance:

"[In France in the 13th and 14th centuries], the gap between rich and poor was growing dangerously wide, creating a tension that was ready to erupt at any moment in violent revolt. In northern France it led to the uprising known as the 'Jacquerie', after the habit of nicknaming any French peasant 'Jacques' from the padded surplices known as *jacques* which they tended to wear.

In 1356, the French king, John II the Good, was captured by the English at the Battle of Poitiers. In his absence, the government of France was taken over by the States General, King Charles II the Bad of Navarre (ruled 1349-87) and John's son, the Dauphin. They were dangerously divided, however, and disputes led to serious disunity. The nobles, merchants and clergy, fearful for their lands, wealth and rights, began to charge the peasants ever-increasing taxes, creating dissatisfaction and anger, especially since many of the peasants believed that the defeat at Poitiers had been partly due to the corruption of the nobles. The problems were exacerbated by grain shortages and the ever-present threat of a famine such as the Great Famine that had decimated Europe from 1315 to 1317.

Defeat of the Jacquerie

"Rebellion finally erupted in 1358 in a series of horrifically violent and bloody revolts. A contemporary account -- *The Chronicles of Jean le Bel* -- describes the full horror of the events of that year:

[The peasants] killed a knight, put him on a spit, and roasted him with his wife and children looking on. After ten or twelve of them raped the lady, they wished to force feed them the roasted flesh of their father and husband and made them then die by a miserable death.

"There was little organisation, however, and the revolts were soon brought to an end when the leader, Guillaume Cale (? - 1358), was captured and decapitated.

The king of Navarre (Charles II the Bad) having the leaders of the Jacquerie executed by beheading.

"In spite of the failure and loss of life in the Jacquerie revolts, similar expressions of public disgust occurred in other places. Rebellious peasants rose up in the cities of Béziers, Rouen and Montpellier and, between 1381 and 1384, the group known as the Tuchins, armed gangs of peasants and craftsmen, revolted against tax levies and the presence of mercenaries who robbed and killed at will without any interference from those in charge. In Florence, workers seized the government of the city; in Flanders there were uprisings; Catalonia experienced a revolt against the nobility; and in England, in 1381, Wat Tyler (1341-81) famously led a march by discontented peasants on London which ended in his death and the deaths of his associates.

"Hundreds of years of misdeeds by the clergy also placed the Church in the firing line during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Some people, wishing to return to a purer form of religion, called for church reform, debating the status of the clergy and the right of the people to preach the gospel. The Waldensians were an example of this type of heresy, believing in apostolic poverty as the way to salvation. Pope Lucius III had declared them heretics in 1184 and they were persecuted for several centuries to come.

"Others had begun to develop alternative systems of worship but, in 1199, these heresies had been declared by Pope Innocent III to be treason against God. The principal targets of his anger were the Cathars, or Albigensians, a religious sect in the Languedoc in southwestern France. The Cathars were spiritual descendants of the Gnostic Manichaeans who emerged in Persia in the third century and who believed that good and evil were two divine principles. They practised vegetarianism, believed in the equality of men and women and supported a caste of *perfecti* -- the spiritual elite and true core of the movement. The murder of a papal legate returning from the

Languedoc gave Innocent the excuse for which he had been looking. He called for a Crusade against the Cathars on the same terms as were promised in the Crusades against Islam -- remission of sins and unrestricted looting.

"The bloody Albigensian Crusade was launched in 1209 and lasted for 20 years. It seems not to have mattered whether people were Cathars or not. When the Cistercian abbot commander, Arnaud-Amaury, was asked how the troops would be able to tell the difference between Catholic and Cathar, he is said to have replied chillingly, 'Kill them all; the Lord will recognise his own.' When the city of Béziers was attacked in 1209, 20,000 Cathars were massacred. The Church was ruthless in its treatment of these dissidents but they did have the lasting effect of forcing it to adjust to the rapid changes that were taking place in society.

"The Middle Ages drew to a close with the resounding crescendo of the Black Death, one of the deadliest pandemics in history. It killed an estimated 50 million Europeans, between 30 and 50 per cent of the population of the continent. Having arrived in Europe in the 1340s, it returned in 1360, 1369 and 1374. It would not really go away until the 1700s, returning with wearying regularity and with varying degrees of virulence every generation."

A Short History of Europe: From Charlemagne to the Treaty of Lisbon

Author: Gordon Kerr Publisher: Oldcastle Books

Copyright Gordon Kerr 2010 Pages: 46-48

Want Your Kid to Be Successful? Shark Tank's Barbara Corcoran Says You Should Do This.

September 22, 2014

Back off, helicopter parents. If you want your kid to grow up to be a successful entrepreneur -- or to realize her career dreams at all, whatever they are -- the best thing you can do is "take the pressure off," [*Shark Tank*](#) star Barbara Corcoran says.

"Ignore what they don't do well," the millionaire mom of two recently told Entrepreneur.com on the *Shark Tank* set. "Instead, stay totally focused on finding what your kid does well and let them do a lot of it. They'll be better and happier for it."

And, while you're at it, smothering Moms and Dads, stop nagging your child to get good grades already. Corcoran, who has dyslexia and admits that she was a "lousy," straight-D student all through high school and college, made a point of never hounding her son Tom about scoring high marks. He's now in his third year at Columbia University and faring quite well.

[Related: How Being Dyslexic and 'Lousy in School' Made Shark Tank Star Barbara Corcoran a Better Entrepreneur](#)

"I told him, 'You don't have to be a good student. Take your time. What the hell? Try this. Try that. Move around.'" The result? "A well-rounded creative kid that's always going to be himself."

To help your child learn, grow and come into their own with confidence, let her “experiment, make mistakes and recover, and don’t narrowly confine them the way that school systems and society does.” In other words, let your little one fall so she can learn how to pick herself up.

The diner waitress turned wildly successful serial entrepreneur also said her “top four [Shark Tank] entrepreneurs” were all “lousy in school, too.” Being the “dunce and the out-man” prepares kids for the challenges of business, she said, because it teaches them first-hand how to cope with and bounce back from rejection.

Related: [Mastering the Juggling Act: 4 Successful Moms in Tech](#)

“When you’re not good at school, you’re comfortable out there on the skirts,” she said. “You’re used to it. It’s like breathing. You get good at rejection and you don’t feel sorry for yourself when something goes wrong.”

Entrepreneurs who didn’t endure academic challenges, who had high-pressure parents and high grades to please them, are often more likely to “fold and feel bad for themselves,” she said.

“While they’re busy feeling sorry for themselves, the world is going by.”

<http://markmanson.net/life-purpose/>

Seven Strange Questions That Will Help You Find Your Life Purpose

Preview: [Warrior Women](#) by Moana & the Tribe (RIMA)

www.moananz.com A song for all the sisters who come out fighting, laughing, singing, praying, dancing. From the album RIMA available on: <https://itunes.apple..> [youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com)

CBS In The News: Klamath Indians - 1986

The Klamath Indians of Oregon get their tribal rights back. Christopher Glenn reporting. Originally broadcast during Saturday Morning cartoon commercial brea... [youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com)

RCAC wins \$2 million to tackle the affordable housing crisis in rural communities in the western U.S.

Prestigious national awards program financing to help boost development of rural multi-family housing

RCAC has won \$2 million from the Wells Fargo NEXT Awards for Opportunity Finance. The multi-million dollar award will allow RCAC to expand its Development Solutions initiative to boost development of affordable multi-family housing in rural and Native communities in 13 western states. [Read press release here >>](#)



California Native American Day

The 4th Friday of September is California Native American Day. Third and fourth grade classes in California study local and state Indians. Native American Day is a great opportunity to bring elders and other representatives of local tribes to the classroom to share traditional stories and culture as well as information about current issues and concerns of native peoples. Here are web resources appropriate for students to learn about California Indians, their history and culture. <http://www.nativeamericanday.org>

Content Resource Sites



California Native American Day

http://www.sanmanuel-nsn.gov/culture_cnad.php

California Native American Day, celebrated each year on the fourth Friday of September, was established in 1998 as an official state holiday to teach people of all ages about the tribal cultures, histories and heritage of California's Native American Tribes

First Californians: 3rd and 4th Grade Resources

http://www.fourdir.com/california_indians.htm

The Four Directions Institute provides information about the language, culture, and history of 50 California Indian culture groups. A workbook for third and fourth grade students is also provided.

Plants in the Lives of Northern California Native Americans

<http://www.friendsofbidwellpark.org/ethnobotany.html>

Some 12,000 years ago, the first human migrants to California found a rich and diverse flora of about 5000 different species of vascular ("higher") plants. Some 1500 of these exist only in California and are termed endemic species. But many of the others were already familiar to the immigrants and they knew how to use them (or closely related species) for food, medicine, and crafts.

First Peoples

<http://www.firstpeople.us/FP-HTML-Legends/CaliforniaCreationLore-Yokut.html>

Here are stories from Native peoples in all of North America including California creation lore.

Indian Tribes of California

<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/california/>

This site for teachers or older students has historical and statistical information about California Indians. The introduction makes clear that the concept of tribe doesn't fit the California Native Americans but it was an idea imposed on them to fit Indian policy in other parts of the country.

Federally Recognized California Tribes

<http://www.kstrom.net/isk/maps/ca/california.html>

The California map shows California recognized tribes as published in November 1996 in the Federal Register.

View from Native California

<http://www4.hmc.edu:8001/humanities/indian/welcome.htm>

This site by Claremont Colleges professor Ted Beckman has a brief book about California Indians and links to other resources for teaching about Native American Day.

Short Overview of California Indian History

<http://ceres.ca.gov/nahc/califindian.html>

This site by the Native American Cultural Heritage Commission has resources on the cultures and history of California's native peoples.

A History of American Indians in California

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views1.htm

The history of California Indians is a different story from that of other ethnic groups who came in the last few centuries as immigrants to an already populated land. For Indians, this is their homeland, and their history spans more than 10,000 years of occupation.

Lesson Sites



Source: <http://www.kumeyaay.info/museums/indianbaskets/basketmaker.jpg>

California Indian Acorn Culture

<http://www.archives.gov/pacific/education/4th-grade/acorn-teaching-activities.html>

Students study local environments where Indian people lived and make acorn mush, a typical Indian food across much of California. They reflect on the relationship of environment to the economy and culture of California Native peoples. Standards 3.2.2 and 4.2.1

Wappo Indians of Napa County

<http://rims.k12.ca.us/activity/wappo/>

This lesson by teacher Andy Dooley Miller helps students experience the Wappo Indian culture of Napa by seeing example of baskets, homes, jewelry and tools at this great virtual museum. They explore examples of plants and animals that were once an important part of Native American culture and have fun learning a legend and even how to speak a few Wappo words. Standards 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 4.2.1

Bay Miwok of Contra Costa County

<http://www.cccoe.net/miwokproject/index.html>

The key to Contra Costa County's past begins with the Bay Miwok Tribe. Their culture and way of life is very different than that of today. You will discover how important the land and its natural resources were for their survival. The lessons in this unit will guide you step-by-step to understand the way of life and contributions of the Bay Miwok Tribe of Contra Costa County. Standards 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, and 4.2.1

Island of the Blue Dolphins

http://rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/dolphin/

While you are reading *Island of the Blue Dolphins*, explore life in a Chumash village, the geography of San Nicolas Island, and the ocean near the coast of the Ventura area using the resources at this web museum designed for English Learners. You are looking for Karana, an Indian girl left on San Nicolas Island, in the *Blue Dolphins* story. Standard 3.2.0, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, and 4.2.1

The Serrano: People of the Pines

<http://rims.k12.ca.us/serrano/index.html>

At People of the Pines Virtual Museum students explore the culture, environment and history of the Serrano people of inland Southern California. Included are stories, pictures and film clips with background on the tools, medicine, customs and much more. Standards 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 4.2.1

Children's Literature

Back in the Beforetime: Tales of the California Indians by Curry, Jane Louise
Bone Man, The: An Adaptation of a Modoc Folktale by Simms, Laura
Cahuilla (Tribes of Native America series) by Ryan, Marla F.
California Native American Tribes (26 book series) by Boule, Mary Null
Chumash (Tribes of Native America series) by Ryan, Marla F.
Chumash Indians by Schwabacher, Martin
Chumash Indians: Seafarers of the Pacific Coast (The American Indian Nations" series) by Gibson, Karen B.
Coyote Fights the Sun: A Shasta Indian Tale by Carpelan, Mary J.
Creation of a California Tribe: Grandfather's Maidu Indian Tales by Trafzer, Cliff and Lee A. Smith-Trafzer
Day with a Chumash by Lee, Georgia
Day with Tupi by Hubbard, Fran
Dog Who Walked with God, The by Rosen, Michael J.
Fire Race: A Karuk Coyote Tale About How Fire Came to the People by London, Jonathan
Indians of the Oaks by Lee, Milicent
Lord of the Animals: A Miwok Indian Creation Myth by French, Fiona
Miwok Indians, The by Covert, Kim
My Ancestor's Village by Labastida, Roberta
Pomo (Tribes of North America series) by Ryan, Marla F.
Rainbow Bridge, The by Wood, Audrey
Rainbow Bridge: A Chumash Legend, The by Nechodom, Kerry
Salinan (also by same author Gabrielino, Mohave, and Yokut) by Gray-Kanatiiosh, Barbara
Weaving a California Tradition: A Native American Basketmaker by Yamane, Linda
When the Animals Were People by Sanger, Kay

On September 26 in 1977, the Yerington Paiute community center was completed.

On September 27, in 1879. the Nevada State Journal reported, "The Piutes will gather at Virginia City from all portions of the State to participate in the reception of General Grant."

In 1934, Senator Tasker Oddie asked for a DOI opinion on the need for any reason to continue the Indian schools such as Stewart now that Indians were citizens.

On September 28 in 1926 a wildfire near Clear Creek swept north around Bib C Hill into Kings Canyon headed for Lake Tahoe, burning/killing Native Americans, prison guards and inmates.

Ed note: historical happenings are by Dennis Myers and myself for the publications of the Our Story calendars, editions 2007-2009.

Navajos, Feds Settle Legal Claims for Record \$554M

September 25, 2014 - Troy Wilde, Public News Service (NV) [Play Audio in Browser Window](#)

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. – The Obama administration is paying a record \$554 million to settle legal issues with the Navajo Nation over claims that the U.S. government mismanaged the tribe's money and natural resources for decades.

Rick Abasta, communications director with the Navajo Nation, says the settlement is about more than money in that it helps to rebuild a wounded relationship.

"Well yes, I think this would be a good step towards establishing a solid relationship between the two governments, and to build upon that for our future generation," he states.

Abasta says Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly is planning a series of town hall meetings to gather public input as to what to do with the money.

He says the money could very well be placed into a trust fund that would generate revenue to help fund various projects.

The 15 million acre Navajo Nation, the nation's largest in terms of land size, stretches across portions of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

Most of the land is held in trust by the U.S. government, which handles the leasing for oil, gas and other mineral extraction, as well as for farming and grazing.

Wyn Hornbuckle, a spokesman for the U.S. Justice Department, says a top priority of the Obama administration has been to settle legal disputes with tribes all over the country.

"The federal government has focused considerable efforts on the remaining tribal-trust accounting and trust-mismanagement cases and has been able to resolve these claims without the need for more litigation for almost an additional 40 tribes," he explains. "So that's a total of 80 tribes, and a total of over \$2.5 billion."

Hornbuckle points out the settlement with the Navajo Nation is the biggest ever paid to a single tribe by the government to resolve a land trust dispute.

A ceremonial signing of the settlement agreement is scheduled for Friday in the Navajo Nation capital, Window Rock, Arizona

[U.S. To Pay Navajo Nation \\$554 Million in Largest Single Tribe Settlement in History](#) From The Washington Post : In the largest settlement with a single American Indian tribe, the Obama administration will pay the Navajo Nation \$554 million to settle... dailykos.com

[In Record Settlement, U.S. To Pay \\$554 Million To Navajo Nation](#)
[The U.S. government has agreed to settle claims that it mismanaged funds and natural resources on the tribe's reservation. It's the largest settlement made with a single Native American tribe.](#)
NPR

[Navajo Nation Settlement: US Will Pay Tribe \\$554 Million In Landmark Battle Over Reservation Management](#)

[The settlement is the largest ever with one tribe. Under the agreement, the Navajo Nation will dismiss its lawsuit against the government.](#)

International Business Times · 713 Shares · Sep 24, 2014



LA KA LEL BE POW WOW

Oct 31st- Nov 2nd 2014

2900. South Curry St. Carson City NV

Host Drum- Mighty Arrows- MT

MC- Carlos Calica, OR AD- TBA

Head Man- Rene Navarro- CA

Head Woman- Heidi Navarro- CA

Grand Entries- Friday 7pm, Sat 2pm & 7pm, Sunday 12pm

Horse Shoe Tourney- Saturday 1pm

Hand Game Tournament- Saturday 2pm

For more information or vendor applications please contact Martin Montgomery (775) 450-9655 or Brandi Sargent (775) 671-8759 or email us at LaKaLelBePowWow@facebook.com. For Princess applications please contact Brandi. Please note that all vendor applications are due by 10/20/14, applications received after this date will be subject to \$25 late fee. Host hotel is **Gold Dust West Casino/Hotel & Good Sam RV Park**. For reservations (877) 519-5567 or (775) 885-9000 use promo code "Pow wow". For Horse Shoe information contact John Flint (775) 309-6650 or Robert Romirez (775) 781-3708.

This is Drug and Alcohol Free Event and will be strictly enforced! We thank all Community and Personal Sponsorship that help make this a successful event each year.



The La Ka Lel Be is still in search of Princess applicants, any and all donations for raffle items as well as sponsors for dance categories. Contact Martin Montgomery at 775-450-9655 or Brandi Sargent 775-671-8759