



Native American



Indian Center NEWSLETTER

January

2021

NAIC Student Enrollment

A 506 Student Enrollment Form
in 3 easy steps:

- ❖ Child's Basic Information
- ❖ Tribal Name & Roll Number/CIB
- ❖ Parent or Guardian Signature

A crucial component to our program is ensuring every student has their 506 Student Enrollment Forms completed. Every student needs a form filled out in order to be enrolled in our program. This form stays on file until your child graduates. We are missing over 80 percent of our student's form. This is how we receive our funding. If we had more forms then we can offer more services and bring back our traditional tutoring, field trips, and much more.

These forms are available on our website.

[CLICK HERE TO FILL OUT THE FORM](#)

January Events:

Parent Student Advisory Committee

Wednesday Jan. 13th 5:15-6:15p.m

Native College Pathways Student Panel

Wednesday Jan 20th 4:30- 5:30p.m.

Storytelling through Music and Poetry

Wednesday Jan 27th 4:30-5:30p.m.

SUSD Native American Indian Center
NAIC

Location: Edison High School Campus

100 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd
Portable 105, Stockton, CA 95206

Phone: (209) 933-7425, Ext. 8083

Hours: 8:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

Website: [Native American Indian Center](#)

Facebook: [@StocktonNativeCenter](#)

Program Specialist: [Gina Lopez](#)

Cultural Assists: [Sabrina Flores](#) &

[Destiny Rivas](#) (Newsletter Editor)

Native College Pathways Student Zoom Panel

Topic: Our panel of guests include former Native Students, Current Native High School Students- Zac Devitt and Current Native College Students- Liberty Galindo, Elani Patzan.

Time: 4:30- 5:30 p.m.

Date: Wed. Jan. 20th

Zoom Circle:

[Click here to Join Zoom Circle](#)

Meeting ID: 876 9508 4919

Passcode: 8QEP6V

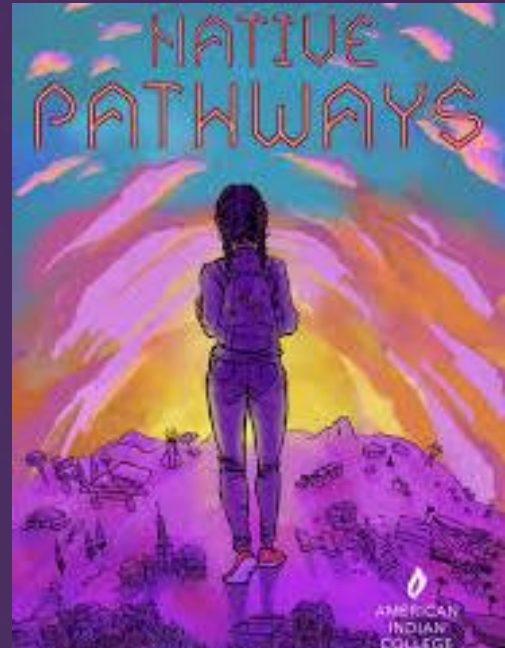
[RSVP CLICK HERE IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND](#)

Discussion topics will include:

What steps did they take to get to college?

What is college life like?

What supports do our district counselors offer?



Storytelling through Music and Poetry Zoom Culture Circle

Maggie Steele & Community members will share their tribal music and poetry.

Date: Wed. January 27th

Time: 4:30 to 5:30 p.m.

[RSVP CLICK HERE IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND](#)

Zoom Circle: [Please click here to join zoom](#)

Meeting ID: 831 9062 9699

Passcode: 4bkcjU



Grandma Betty & Aunty Maggie



Cafe Ohlone
Chia Porridge with California Blackberry Coulis

Ingredients

The ingredient list shared here reflects what our Ohlone community uses to prepare this delicious breakfast or dessert course, but substitutions can and should be made by those outside of our community who would like to prepare this dish; for example, commercially available nut milks for our California hazelnut or California black walnut milk, farmed blackberries for our California blackberries, and commercially available bay leaves for our California bay laurel. The preparation process would be the same given these necessary substitutions.

Porridge:

1 quart housemade California hazelnut or California black walnut milk
1 cup Chia seeds
1/4 cup ground vanilla bean
1/2 cup agave to sweeten
Blackberry coulis

Coulis:

2 pints California blackberries
1/4 cup water
California bay laurel
Agave to sweeten

Preparation

Porridge:

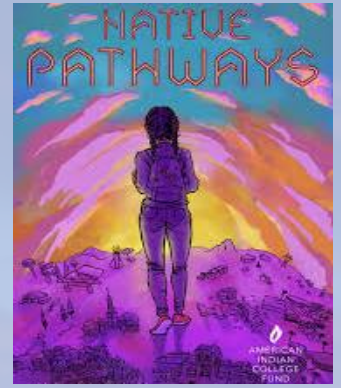
1. In a mixing bowl, thoroughly combine chia seeds with ground vanilla.
2. Add prepared hazelnut or black walnut milk to the dry mixture, stirring constantly to avoid clumping of seeds.
3. Continue to whisk porridge every 2 minutes for up to 20 minutes, ensuring that the chia seeds do not clump.
4. Once the mixture is of a porridge consistency, thoroughly mix in agave to sweeten.

Coulis:

1. Carefully wash California blackberries, and transfer to a pot with 1/4 cup of water over medium heat.
2. Add 2 bay leaves to the pot, mixing thoroughly. Stir occasionally until blackberries are heated to bursting and change color to pink. Remove from heat.
3. Transfer cooked blackberries to large mason jar, removing bay leaves and adding agave to sweeten.
4. Use an immersion blender to combine the cooked berries and agave into a coulis.
5. Allow to cool. Top chia porridge with chilled coulis after complete.

PATHWAY TO COLLEGE

6 EASY STEPS to help you on your journey to college.



1. Apply for FAFSA [Secrets of Financial Aid](#) [Financial Aide 101](#)
2. Create a College Board account <https://www.collegeboard.org/>
3. Take the PSAT and SAT <https://www.collegeboard.org/>
4. Apply to colleges - use Xello- exploration [College Planning Tools Webinar](#)
5. Apply for scholarships (see the list below.)
6. Maintain good Grades-Volunteer-Participate in extracurricular activities

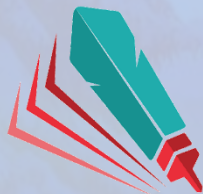
Native pathways [Native-Pathways-Guidebook-2020-Rev.pdf](#) college fund

American Indian Scholarships



AMERICAN INDIAN
COLLEGE FUND
EDUCATION IS THE ANSWER

- American Indian College Fund—www.collegefund.org



AMERICAN INDIAN
GRADUATE CENTER
THE CENTER FOR NATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

- American Indian Graduate Center—www.aigcs.org



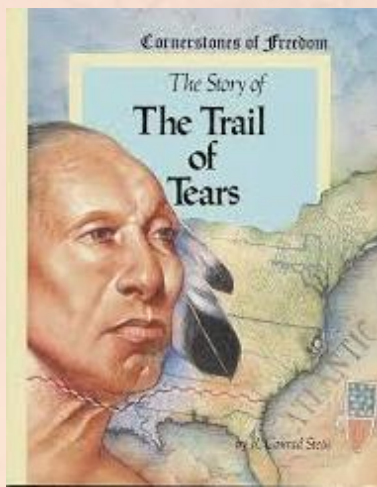
National Indian
Education Association

- National Indian Education Association—www.niea.org



AMERICAN INDIAN SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING SOCIETY

- American Indian Science and Engineering Society—www.aises.org



Teacher's Corner

By Mrs. Gina Lopez

Trail of Tears – 5 Civilized Tribes
A Native American Worldview

“The Place Where They Cried”

The 5 civilized tribes were forced to move from their homelands to Indian Territory between 1836 and 1838. Today we know this land as Oklahoma. The Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Indians were the 5 Tribes forced to leave their sacred lands. The Cherokee were an advanced tribe. They were civilized, had advanced societies, owned slaves, owned vast cotton plantations, towns, stores, churches, and schools, had a written language, and even took their problems to the Georgia courts no help at all.

Although these tribes were thriving 300 plus years since Columbus's arrival, the white settlers felt they had the right to settle. They wanted to move the uncivilized Indians to their “own” land so that they could keep their culture. They believed that the Indians were savages and unworthy land owners.

Andrew Jackson was the president during this time and ordered their removal through the Indian Removal Act. He and other white settlers viewed the Indians as uneducated and unfit to be civilized. They wanted to push them out of their land in order to keep it for themselves.

Along the horrific journey, many Indians perished. The 5 tribes were forced from their sacred lands to travel 1000's of miles of the most horrific journey ever. Some called it the Trail of Death. They walked, rode horses, and took steam boats to a land far away from their sacred lands.

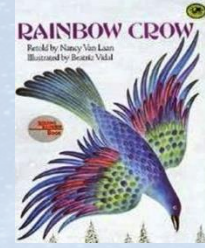
This impacted the Indians culture, spirits, communal way of living, and much more. Some Indians fought back, for example, the Creek War, forcing 14,500 Indians to march to Oklahoma and 2,500 chained during the treacherous event. A quarter of the Nations People died, crops were destroyed, and homes destroyed, families were scattered, ceremonial land taken. Indians had to give up their old ways and assume those of the whites. This was highly detrimental to the Native Americans of the 5 civilized tribes.

Fun Fact: Gina Lopez is Choctaw and her Great (3) Grandfather owned land and lived on Indian Territory, which is now present day Oklahoma.

Resource - *Trail of Tears* by R. Conrad Stein

MRS SABRINA'S BOOK PICKS

Book Title: Rainbow Crow
Retold by: Nancy Van Laan
Illustrated by: Beatriz Vidal
Grade Level: 3-5 yrs.

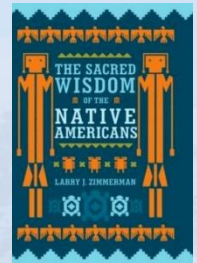


This story of how the Rainbow Crow lost his beautiful voice and bright colors by bringing the gift of fire to the community of woodland animals. Rainbow Crow's Journey brought fire to earth in a Winter weather that threatened the lives and existence of the forest. When Rainbow Crow reached the Holy place, he called out to the Creator in a beautiful voice. The Creator was amazed by the lovely sound and asked Crow what gift he could give for another song. Rainbow Crow asked the Creator to unthank the snow, so the woodland animals of Earth would not be buried and freeze to death. The Noble Rainbow Crow messenger carried the gift of fire for three days back to Earth. By the time Rainbow Crow landed among the freezing animals, he was black as tar and could only caw instead of sing. The story of the Rainbow Crow is a Native American Folktale from the Delaware Lenape legend, signifies the value of selflessness and service.

Meaning of The Crow Symbol:

The Crow symbol signifies wisdom in Native American culture, legends and myths some tribes believed that the Crow had the power to communicate with humans and was considered to be one of the wisest of birds in the Americas. The sacred bird of the famous Ghost Dance was the crow. The religious dance used the Crow as a symbol of the past when the bird acted as a pathfinder for hunting parties. Each dancer was to wear one eagle feather or crow feather in their hair. This was believed that when the great final flood came to mother earth that the crow feathers would lift the sacred ghost dancers to the heavens in the sky

Book Title: The Sacred Wisdom of the Native Americans
Author: Professor Larry J. Zimmerman
Grade Level: 7th -12th Great for Educators, Parent, Adolescence Readers
Subject: Social Science / Ethnic Studies / Native American Studies



The Sacred Wisdom of the American Indians provides an overview of the First People of North America's history, beliefs, traditions, and culture, from all the major tribes. Although there are many differences, all Indigenous Americans share a deep gratitude of the cycles of nature and a belief in the cosmic connections of all things. Learn about the tragic stories of their conquest and dispossession. Followed by their survival as first Nation Peoples to continue their existence pride fully, by keeping their cultural heritage alive. Myth and symbolism are also the focus of cultural identity attention. Also topics such as war, prayer, totem poles, maize, hunting, dreams, funerary rites, and the great migrations, the sacred landscape. As well as an introduction to Tribes and territories, a pathway to the ancestors, trees, the vision quest, the sweat lodge, healing, and the afterlife. A major theme reference of Indigenous life which we can learn lessons in today's world.