

~ Student lessons for the classroom ~

Numu ~ Paiute

PAIUTE LANGUAGE PROGRAM LESSON PLAN			
UNIT:	BODY UNIT	BY:	Pat Miller, Shirley Tufti, Alice Harman
LEVEL:	Beginning	FOR:	ECE Teachers
LESSON:	Body on the Board	TIME:	90 Minutes

GOAL:
For students to learn the words for the basic body parts. To work in groups to make a felt-board figure. Also to have some fun learning to understand and speak some Paiute words.

- OBJECTIVES:** The student will be able to:
1. Follow directions in Paiute to make a felt cut-out of basic body parts, for full control.
 2. Follow directions in Paiute to cut out body parts and put them on the felt board and take them off, for full control.
 3. Hear the Paiute words for basic body parts and point to or select a cut-out or drawing of that body part, for full control.
 4. Read and write Paiute words for body parts and match them to a picture, for full control.
 5. Say the Paiute words for basic body parts, for full control.

PROCEDURES:

1. Introduction:
Tell the students they will learn the Paiute language for some body parts by making a felt board cutout. Review the words for the body parts that you want to cover in this lesson.

2. Implementation:
Make the Cut-Outs
Put a stick-figure on the felt board. Give felt, scissors, and other decoration supplies to the students. Assign each student to make a felt cut-out of a particular body part. Chat in Paiute and reinforce the words for body parts with the class. Let them repeat after you.

Tamme Numu hanekwe.	We are going to make an Indian.
Ya'a wanaapu.	Here's the felt.
Ya'a suzu.	Here's the scissors.
Tooe haoo tooe a matapooe.	You may decorate it any way you want.
No'yoona ewetoo kwuoo.	Let's draw out of the bag.

Put the Body Parts Together
Ask the class "Who has the ____?" Tell that student to put the body part on the stick-figure on the felt board.

Haga ka puta kwu'u?	Who has an arm?
Kemmow.	Come up here.
Ka puta ekooba haneoo.	Put the arm on the board.

On and Off Again
Give TPR commands to the students to take off body parts and put them back on again. Practice until the students can follow the directions well. Let students take a turn to give commands, if they are ready.

A kwo tsahaneoo.	Take off his head.
Ka mea ekooba hane.	Put his knee on.
Ka kowpa ya'a matsapeku.	Put the leg on here.
Wahaow kowpa tsahaneoo.	Take the two legs off.

3. Closure:
Tell the students they are doing a good job. Have them clean up and put things away.

Mu pesa manewunnei!	You're doing good!
Tamme mitu mabetsapeoo.	Let's clean up now.
No'oke hemma mabetoonow.	Let's put everything away.
Sa'a mu poonedooa!	Sre you all later!

4. Follow-Up:
Repeat this lesson from time to time. Do the Touch & Scratch TPR lesson. Give handouts to students to read and match words and pictures. Dictate words for body parts and have the students write them and compare their answers with each other.

- RESOURCES:**
- Felt Board
 - Felt in various colors
 - Scissors
 - Decorating supplies

EVALUATION:
The teachers will observe the students and keep a checklist of their accomplishments.

Calif. governor has new plan to save salmon

There's a newly restored wetland at the edge of Prairie Creek, a stream that crosses ancestral Yurok land in Northern California's Redwood National Park. The site is humble at first glance: an expanse of mud along the streamside, where starts of native vegetation dot the ground, and quiet pools branch off from the main flow of the creek. But

this carefully rebuilt backwater holds an array of rare young fish. On Monday, California Gov. Gavin Newsom stood by as researchers pulled juvenile chinook and coho salmon along with steelhead and cutthroat trout from the water and displayed them in a clear plastic box. Newsom and his entourage paid a visit to this area

to see salmon restoration in action, and to announce a sweeping new plan intended to protect California's iconic fish. The state's once-abundant salmon have been devastated by sediment pollution from logging, overfishing and massive habitat loss due to decades of dam construction. As summer temperatures soar and snow-

Kiksht ~ Wasq'u

WASCO COLORS AND MORE (TPR #5) 7/6/93		
colors:		
daɪlál		black
datgúp		white
daɪbāl		red
dagāš		orange
daptcāx		green
ɖaptčāx		blue
itk'ánapšu		turquoise
ičágišumit ak'ínuɪmat		yellow marker
iyágišumit ič'axwi		yellow paper
idágišumit itk'ínuɪmat		yellow markers
ičapčúxumit ak'ínuɪmat		dark blue marker
iyapčúxumit ič'axwi		dark blue paper
idapčúxumit itk'ínuɪmat		dark blue markers
Sentences:		
Rudy: Kw'an kw'an nkiax aksq'ú nkala, nxnqnán kikšt awawat.		I'm happy I'm a Wasco man, I learning Wasco language.
Mike: K'aya nxɫɫlat qngi kikšt adasq'ú adawawat tai it'ukdi.		I don't know Wasco language very well.
Charles: Mtwit alašišba kwadáu Iqíá iik'íwax.		Stand on the chair and touch the light.
More "give" sentence patterns:		
Init yaxdau ič'axwi.		Give me that paper.
Anit axdau ak'ínuɪmat.		Give me that marker.
Dnit daxdau itk'ínuɪmat.		Give me those markers.

~ Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Culture & Heritage Department ~

Around Indian Country

Tribes to sponsor renewable energy to help retire dams

Four Northwest Native American tribes, two states and the U.S. government have agreed to work together to replace the energy now produced by hydroelectric dams.

An agreement among the U.S. government, Oregon, Washington, and four Native American tribes will facilitate the buildout of at least 1 gigawatt to 3 gigawatt of tribally sponsored clean energy capacity.

Federal funding potentially reaching more than \$1 billion will support the agreement, which began as a proposal to the Biden Administration from the four tribes and two states. The agreement encompasses the original proposal, known as the Columbia Basin Restoration Initiative, and has the ultimate goal of restoring salmon, steelhead and other native fish populations in the river basin.

A key feature of the agreement is the goal of breaching four dams on the lower Snake River.

The four tribal nations that signed the agreement are the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, and the Nez Perce Tribe.

More condors from Oregon released in Calif.

Seven California condors were released into the wild in that state after the endangered animals were hatched and raised at Oregon Zoo. The birds spent time at the zoo's Jonsson Center for Wildlife Conservation located in rural Clackamas County on Metro-owned open land, and recently flew out of a cage in San Simeon, Calif.

The wild releases were 'soft releases,' meaning the birds exit their pens at their own time. The condor, or thunderbird, is a sacred bird of Northwest tribes, and featured on beaded and other imagery, for instance.

pack dwindles due to human-caused climate change, there's increasingly less of the cold water the remaining salmon need to survive.

Newsom's new plan puts the governor's guarantee on actions that only a few years ago appeared radical, such as taking down multiple old dams, or building infrastructure that would allow salmon to skirt them and reach the streams where they lay eggs.

The plan also emphasizes creative means of restoring salmon habitat. Many of the projects build on long-term efforts by tribes and conservation groups, and some, like a program in which Central Valley rice farmers allow their flooded fields to be used as rearing habitat for fish, offer hope that agriculture and restoration can be combined.

"I'm operating with a completely different mindset, in terms of how we approach these old issues."

"The reality is, we just have to disabuse ourselves that we can operate with the old rules," Newsom told High Country News. "Across the board, Mother Nature's not cooperating with that. It's just a different world, so I'm operating with a completely different mindset, in terms of how we approach these old issues. I try to pave a little bit of a different path."

Newsom was joined by top state wildlife officials, as well as representatives from the Yurok Tribe. Frankie Myers, the tribe's vice-chair, described the Prairie Creek project as a small but inspirational part of his people's effort to reclaim a landscape that sustains salmon.

Decades ago, when a lumber mill was built at the stream's edge, the banks were lined with stone riprap, forming a narrow channel where water blasted through at high speeds. This was no place for a salmon or trout to spend time. By removing the riprap and reshaping shallow banks where the stream can form quiet pools, Yurok workers have created vital rearing habitat for salmonids: a place where young fish can rest, feed and grow until they're ready to swim out to the Pacific.