

In America’s anti-ICE mob, the Founding Fathers’ worst fears are being realized

Opinion by *Simon Hankinson* * [Read More @ The Telegraph](#)

The Founding Fathers lived in a world of kings and emperors. There was no democracy in their time, and nothing even close since ancient Greece. Men like Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, well aware of the poor track record of past democracies, feared the power of the uneducated, propertyless masses, whose sheer numbers could overwhelm wiser heads in government.

So the Founders designed the US Constitution to prevent “mobocracy”. Yet despite their best efforts, they might not have succeeded.

Occasional outbreaks of violent urban protest are a feature of American history going back to revolutionary times, from the Boston Tea Party to the New York draft riots in the Civil War, to the Days of Rage in Chicago. These tended to burn out in a few days.

Since 2020, however, mob behaviour has become more persistent, spilling into assault, vandalism, looting, and arson to protest everything from Israel, US government policy, law enforcement, or sometimes all three. Some of these lasted for weeks or longer, as in the case of the Black Lives Matter riots that started



in May 2020, the Portland autonomous zone, and the campuses from Columbia to Princeton that were occupied by student tent camps. Now in blue cities in Minnesota and other states, a new example is emerging: the anti-ICE demonstrators.

The mob that burst, uninvited, into a church in Minneapolis earlier this month during a service broke

new and dangerous ground in protesting. They physically entered a space uninvited and stayed when they were asked to leave, harassed worshipers, and shouted slogans inside and outside the church. They were not there to listen, or to pray, or talk – they were there to bully.



Assemblyman Carl DeMaio (R)

How to end California’s worsening cost-of-living crisis — politicians must stop lying

Opinion by *Carl DeMaio* * [Read More @ CA](#)

California has by far the highest cost of living of any state in the nation — and it’s getting worse every year.

But instead of fixing the problem, state and local politicians are dodging responsibility and spiking costs even higher with insane tax hikes and costly new regulations.

The Transparency Foundation recently released a study showing the cost of living in California for a typical middle-class family of three is a shocking \$29,753.16 higher than the national average.

The study compared every line item in a household budget to determine how much more expensive that item is in California versus the average cost nationally.

Their cost comparisons show that Californians pay 124% more to own a home, 50% more to rent an apartment, 50% more for gas, 27% more for food, 48% more for water, 45% more for taxes, 51% more for childcare, 101% more for electricity, and 20% more for car insurance.

The only way to fix this cost-of-living crisis is for voters to conduct an intervention at the ballot box in the 2026 midterm elections. Until politicians start losing their seats over the affordability issue, nothing will get fixed.

Reform California, an initiative I founded, is making affordability the top wedge issue in every targeted seat in this November’s state legislative elections.

We need to get the truth out to the voters about why California’s costs are so high. As long as politicians can lie and shift the blame to others, they will never be held accountable and nothing will be fixed.

For example, in the past year Gov. Gavin Newsom has repeatedly blamed California’s entire affordability crisis on President Donald Trump’s tariffs. And for years before that, whenever gas prices rise, Newsom has held a press conference to blame oil companies for “price gouging.”

The best refutation is the California vs. national

cost comparison data in the Transparency Foundation. The numbers prove state and local policies are the real problem.

Last year, I introduced the California Cost of Living Reduction Act (AB 23) to slash taxes, mandates, and regulations automatically when prices for a major household budget item are 10% higher than the national average.

Take health care for example. Due to insane levels of regulation, the average emergency room visit in California costs \$3,238, versus only costing \$682 in Maryland. The average ambulance ride in California costs \$2,407, versus \$662 in North Carolina.

Under the approach in AB23, any state agency that taxes or regulates those services would be required to enact cost reductions by benchmarking to the lower-cost states.



How many racists does Mayor Mamdani mean to hire?

Opinion by *Post Editorial Board* * [Read More @ NY Post](#)

If Mayor Zohran Mamdani wants to keep Afua Atta-Mensah on as his chief equity officer, he — and she — owe New Yorkers a whole host of honest, humble and convincing answers about the transparently racist social-media history City Hall tried to scrub.

Our thanks to the busy bee(s) at the New York Young Republicans Club who made records of her X history before it got deleted.

The main problem isn’t her regular use of “comrade” for fellow ultra-lefties; that could easily be a kind of self-aware joking.

It’s the retweets or replies on posts complaining about white women.

Celebrities who claim to have Native American ancestry

Story by *Stars Insider* * [Read More @ Starsinsider](#)
Elvis, Billy Bob Thornton, Cher, Tiger Woods, Blake Lively and many more, but none from my Rez!



The Psychology of Turkeys

This page is dedicated to the insane actions, decisions and policies made by our would be leaders.
MY VIEW by Ernie C. Salgado Jr.

Basic Civics 101 Understanding The Difference

5)

Saul Alinsky’s “8-steps to Create a Socialist State”

I know it appear that I’m redundant with the continued posting of Saul Alinsky’s “8-steps to Create a Socialist State” that is the bedrock of the American Socialist Democratic Party. But, I believe it’s important for you to understanding want it means.

Who was Saul Alinsky? He was an American community organizer and writer. He is generally considered to be the founder of modern community organizing. He is often noted for his book Rules for Radicals (1971) and his “8-steps to topple a nation and create a socialist state” which are as follows:

- 1) **Healthcare** — Control healthcare and you control the people.
- 2) **Poverty** — Increase the Poverty level as high as possible, poor people are easier to control and will not fight back if you are providing everything for them to live.
- 3) **Debt** — Increase the debt to an unsustainable level. That way you are able to increase taxes, and this will produce more poverty.
- 4) **Gun Control** — Remove the ability to defend themselves from the Government. That way you are able to create a police state.
- 5) **Welfare** — Take control of every aspect of their lives (Food, Housing, and Income).
- 6) **Education** — Take control of what people read and listen to — take control of what children learn in school.
- 7) **Religion** — Remove the belief in the God from the Government and schools.
- 8) **Class Warfare** — Divide the people into the wealthy and the poor. This will cause more discontent and it will be easier to take (Tax) the wealthy with the support of the poor.



Simply entering the United States of America ILLEGALLY is a deportable offence & anyone helping an Illegal migrant avoid arrest is AIDING & ABETTING them, which is also a crime. The LAW IS VERY CLEAR & SIMPLE. Everyone has a right to disagree with the law & the U.S. Constitution provides a LEGAL PROCESS for changes in the IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Many good American people have been **DUPED** by the Marxist elitist into believe in a “Marxist One-World -Order” with the promise of a Government that will provide for all **THEIR** needs by taking from the workers of America by the “Redistribution of Wealth.” They will simply increase **TAXES** on everything & tell us it’s “Inflation, deflation or cost of living.” And it will work until they run out of working people & businesses to take money from.

As of the 2025 Aid to Dependent Families Report over 42-million U.S. families are receiving aid. Now, based on a statistical average of 3.5 people per family that is an incredible 147-million American citizens on the **AL STATES**. I don’t see that changing anytime soon, even if President Trump is successful in getting the **VOTER ID & MAIL IN BALLOTS** passed and eliminating the voting machines.

To put these estimates into perspective; America has an estimated population of 360- million people of which **170-175-million are adults**. Now, to better understand why **COMMUNIST** are getting elected from day care advisors, City Councils, State Legislations and the U.S. Congress & Presidency, an estimated 30 percent of the eligible American voters are receiving public assistance. And the **BIG elephant in the Country** is the **20-25 million illegal migrants** and the **12-15 legal migrants** for a total of **32-40 million** of which an estimated **10-12 million** vote in **BLUE & MARGIN-**

In summary I recommend you read Saul Alinsky’s “8-steps to Create a Socialist State,” posted above, which is the blueprint for the “Transformation of America” as proclaimed by Comrade **Barry Sortello AKA Baraca Obama**.

Many Americans fail to acknowledge or accept the fact that the Democatic Party has been “Hijacked” by the Marxist Communist over the past six decades, one step at a time as professed by Karl Marx. Anti-Religion school prayer, honoring the flag, anti-gun rights, increase Poverty, 42 million families on Gov. Aid, Increase the debt, \$40-trillion, control healthcare, Obamacare & more. Again, it didn’t happen overnight.

81 GOP lawmakers just voted to fund an elite org that exists to elect Democrats and suppress MAGA

Story by C. Douglas Golden *[Read More @ Western Journal](#)

"Kleinfeld is National Endowment for Democracy (NED). This is what NED believes," DataRepublican concluded. "I cannot emphasize enough what a stupid, foolish, idiotic thing it is for Republicans to support NED. They are either mentally retarded or secretly Democrats."

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is an organization that openly uses your tax money to elect Democrats and suppress MAGA-centric Republicans. And 81 Republicans just voted against defunding it.

You read it right: Not 81 Democrats, 81 RINO - 81 *Republicans*.

That's the number of GOPers who joined 210 Democrats to keep the **National Endowment for Democracy** sucking on the government teat. The vote, which happened Wednesday, (Jan. 14, 2026) regarded an amendment offered by Rep. [Eli Crane](#) of Arizona to pull funding for the non-governmental organization.



Our Native Connection * Group by Charlene Valenzuela

U.S. Army Colonel (Ret.) John Vance Meyers, 84 & Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Member Entered Eternal Life January 18, 2026

U.S. Army Colonel (Ret.) John Vance Meyers, 84, with his wife at his side, entered eternal life at his home on Pawley Island, South Carolina on January 18, 2026.

He is survived by his wife Alvilda Propes Meyers, brother, Gary Meyers; five children, Bryan Meyers (Kathryn), Mary Christine Canchela, Ronye Ann Meyers, John Jeremy Meyers (Ivorie) and Felicite Hawkins (John); one special niece, Ann Margaret Meyers; 22 grandchildren, Leah Meyers, Lauren Hiatt, Alexandria Nuñez, Amy Meyers, Christopher Hernandez, Benjamin Hernandez, Cody Hines, Faith Hines, Samantha Meyers, Jacob Meyers, Jason Meyers, Ethan Maxwell, Penelope Meyers, Olivia Meyers, Rowan Meyers, Luke Meyers, Jalen Hawkins, John Kassar, Brandon Hawkins, Karlee Hawkins, Cleve Hawkins and Omega Hawkins; 9 great grandchildren and numerous other nieces and nephews.

He was preceded into eternal life by his parents John Tortes Meyers and Emma Ann Rice Meyers, sister Shanna Meyers and granddaughter Sophia Meyers.

Born on January 30, 1941, in San Jacinto, CA. He attended K-12 Schools in San Jacinto, graduating high school in 1959.

He was drafted into the Army in 1967 and rose through ranks from a Private to a Colonel, retiring after 30-years of service in 1997.

With over three decades of service in the U.S. Army and U.S. Army Reserve, Col. Meyers held command roles in Special Forces and the Special Operations Command, he recorded 96 parachutes jumps, completing two tours of combat duty in Vietnam and served in Desert Storm.

In Vietnam, he flew “Bird Dogs” as a forward air controller on the Laos and Cambodia borders. Often under fire in his missions, he was known for his courage, resilience and warrior spirit.

Col. Meyers held a Master’s Degree in National Strategic Studies from the National War College and a Bachelor’s Degree from Wofford College.

He was also appointed U.S. Army Ambassador for Maryland, where he continued his commitment to military advocacy and leadership development.



He departed the military, having served a few months shy of three-years of combat duty & highly decorated, awarded seven Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star, and the Legion of Merit, among many other awards and decorations.

In 1991, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor under Secretary Elizabeth Dole, where he contributed to national workforce initiatives and policy. As a senior executive servant, he was known for his ability to implement commonsense conservative initiatives.

After his military retirement in 1997, Col. Meyers pivoted to business and tribal development. He served as President & CEO of Native American Industrial Distributors, Inc. for 14 years and later became CEO and Managing Member of IVA’AL Solutions, LLC, a tribal enterprise supporting his tribe, the **Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**. His mission was to stand up a tribally owned business that would promote economic self-sufficiency and sovereign empowerment for the tribe.

Above all, he was known as a visionary, team builder, and servant-leader whose dedication to country, tribe, and family left a legacy of purpose and honor.

Funeral services were held at 2 PM Friday, January 23, 2026, at Pawleys Island Community Church. Burial, with full military honors, followed in Elmwood Cemetery.

Memorials may be made to Pawleys Island Community Church, Make Room Fund, 10304 Ocean Hwy Pawley Island, SC 29585.

Online condolences may be left at www.ridgewayfh.com

Ridgeway Funeral Home of Georgetown managed the arrangements.

Contact (843) 485-4242

Go in Peace My Friend, Since 1946 & May God Bless You & Your Family

Ernie C. Salgado, Jr.



Ramos introduces three bills highlighting children and youth in combatting opioid deaths, foster youth resources, & accurate tribal youth data

SACRAMENTO—Youth services and resources are the subject of three bills introduced by Assemblymember James C. Ramos (D–San Bernardino). His legislation aims to address foster youth needs, the undercounting of indigenous students, and proactive strategies to prevent opioid overdoses at schools.

“The measures introduced today highlight efforts to prevent opioid overdoses on school campuses, aid in ensuring foster youth needs are met, and improving the identification and counting of Native American students in schools. Undercounting results in fewer resources for children and the schools and programs that serve them,” said Ramos.

AB 1579, proposes to address California foster youth’s complex needs by expanding allowable programs under the Children’s Crisis Continuum Pilot Program. Currently, only Children’s Crisis Residential Programs (CCRP) are allowed, but not similar existing services. AB 1579 would expand allowable residential programs under the Ramos pilot to include Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs), Crisis Stabilization Unit/Psychiatric Health Facility (CSU/PHF) combinations, or other CDSS-approved residential crisis models. The change would preserve safety and oversight standards while giving counties flexibility to build sustainable, accessible crisis care options for youth statewide. Just Advocates and the California Alliance of Child and Family Services are the measure’s sponsors.

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Assemblymember James C. Ramos proudly represents the 45th Assembly district that includes the Cities of Fontana, Highland, Mentone, Redlands, Rialto and San Bernardino. He is the first and only California Native American serving in the state’s legislature.

Ramos chairs the Assembly Budget Subcommittee #6 on Public Safety.

AB 1581 addresses the severe undercount of indigenous students in California schools. The American Institutes for Research reports that up to 70% of indigenous students are not represented in data reporting or analysis in the United States. Inaccurate counts can lead to a range of problematic issues such as inaccurate and inadequate allocation of resources designed to provide needed interventions and assistance for Native American students and development of culturally responsive programs. Ramos’s proposal would require the Department of Education to record the tribal identification of each new student to a district to ensure California gathers accurate data about tribal students.

AB 1586, the School Safety and Opioid Overdose Prevention Act, would require school resource officers to carry naloxone, an opioid antagonist to provide emergency treatment to those suffering from an opioid overdose, and require resource officers to complete training that includes learning to identify an overdose. The measure takes a proactive approach to ensure California school resource officers are equipped with the necessary tools and training to prevent overdoses on K-12 school campuses. AB 1586 is sponsored by the California Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Executives.

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Our Native Connection * Group by Charlene Valenzuela

Lori Piestewa was 23 years old in March 2003 when her convoy moved through southern Iraq. She was an Army specialist serving as a maintenance soldier, doing a job far from headlines and far from safety. On March 23, her convoy took a wrong turn near Nasiriyah. The vehicles were ambushed. Confusion followed. Fire came from multiple directions. Piestewa was critically injured during the attack. Several soldiers were killed. Others were captured. The situation collapsed in minutes. Piestewa was evacuated to a hospital, but her injuries were too severe. She died days later. Lori Piestewa became the first Native American woman killed in combat while serving in the United States military. It was a historic moment marked by loss. National attention moved on quickly. Piestewa was a member of the Hopi Tribe and a single mother of 2 young children. She had enlisted to provide stability and opportunity for her family. She did not seek danger or recognition. She accepted risk because service required it. Her death briefly appeared in news reports, often without context. The significance of who she was and what her loss represented was rarely explored. There were no long conversations about Native service. No sustained reflection on the cost carried by communities that have served in every American war. In Arizona, her name meant more. Schools, scholarships, and memorials were created in her honor. A mountain near Phoenix was renamed Piestewa Peak. Local communities remembered what the nation overlooked. Lori Piestewa did not die famous. She did not die celebrated. She died doing her job, far from home, leaving behind children who would grow up without her. Her story exposes a familiar pattern. Service is welcomed. Sacrifice is praised briefly. Memory fades quickly when the person does not fit the image people expect to remember. Lori Piestewa deserved more than a headline that vanished. She deserved to be known as what she was, a soldier, a mother, and a Native woman whose life ended in uniform. Some firsts are announced loudly. Others pass almost unnoticed. History should not allow this one to disappear.



TIMEFOLD
She served in a war zone and died in combat, but the nation barely noticed the first Native woman lost in war, Lori Piestewa, 2003.

Lakota and Dakota grandmothers captured the Nazi flag flying over Leith, ND and burned it. It's what real Americans do.



This refers to a significant moment in recent Native American and U.S. social history. In 2012, the small town of Leith, North Dakota, became the focus of national attention when a white supremacist attempted to turn it into a haven for neo-Nazis. This sparked protests and resistance from local residents, Native American tribes, and anti-racist groups.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE PRESENTS

GATHERING UNDER THE STARS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2026

4-7PM

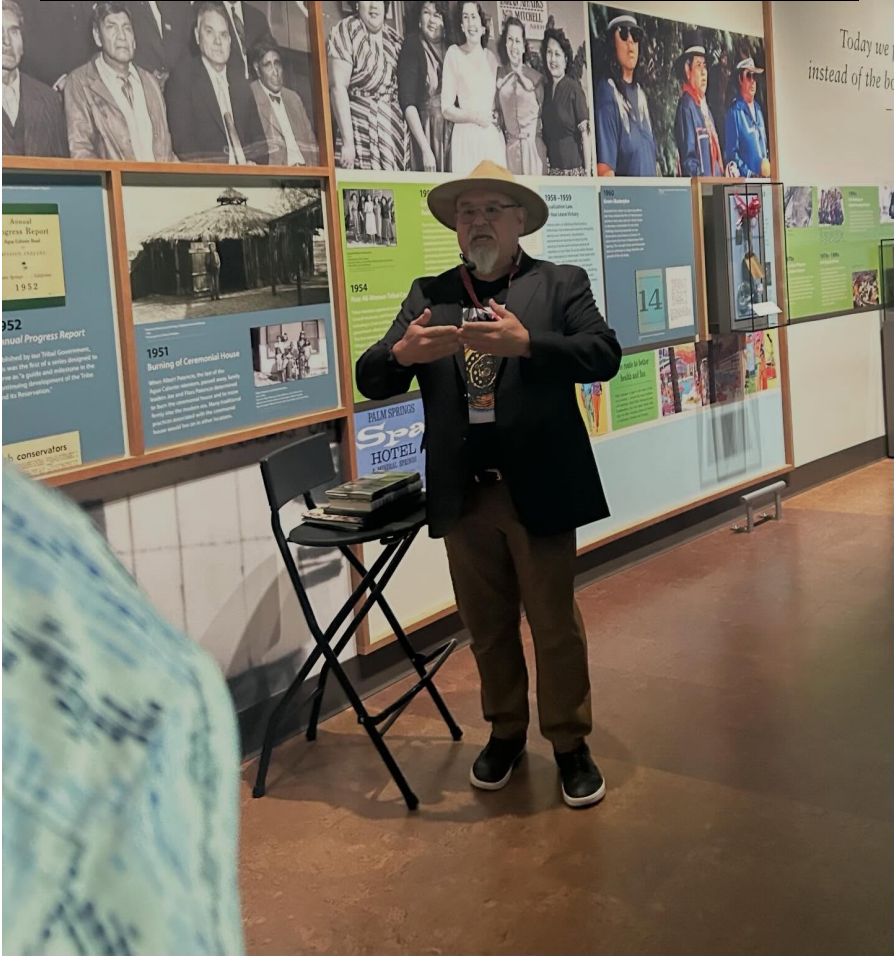
FREE FOOD FOR FIRST 200 ATTENDEES
FREE PARKING
NATIVE MARKETPLACE
FASHION SHOW
PERFORMING ARTISTS

75080 FRANK SINATRA DRIVE
PALM DESERT, CA 92211

Gathering@CINCollege.org

QR CODE

Agua Caliente Tribal Member Moriano Patencio shared insights of 150 years of the Agua Caliente Tribal history, knowledge and storytelling to continue to preserve the culture.



Welcome to the Reality of Rez Life, This Could Have been 1980-90. Substandard Housing is Only the Obvious



Substandard housing has been a serious issue with Nations American Indians Tribes simply due to the incompetence, restrictive regulations and bureaucracy of the U.S. Governments as administered by the Department of Interiors agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Up until 1976, with the passage of Public Law 93-638, The Indian Education & Self Determination Act which, for the first time in the 200-years history of the Nation allowed for the American Indian Tribes to administer programs and services provided by the Government for themselves. However, due to the “Deep State” bureaucracy it has taken almost 40-years for many tribes to gain Government approval to administer a tribal housing program. A tribal housing program can complete the required legal documents within a 30 to 90 day timeframe as opposed to the 2 to 3 year timeframe of the BIA. Yet, the bureaucracy continues to add regulations that hinder the needed housing as we celebrate 250-years of Government bureaucratic incompetency of tribal housing.



Our Native Connection * Group by Charlene Valenzuela

In the 1960s and early '70s, we **awakened the conscience** of white America. We highlighted our nation's responsibility to honor its treaties with Native American people. We told our true history. We made it clear that **Native Americans are still here**, that our people have a moral and legal standing in this country. The fact that Native Americans had to take up arms at Wounded Knee showed something was terribly wrong. When Americans saw this, it **hit home**. People became aware that **change was needed**. Native people began to feel their pride.”

—DENNIS BANKS

In 2004, Campbell made history as the first senator to address the Senate in traditional Indigenous regalia.

2026 WINTER OLYMPICS

The 2026 Winter Olympics will kick off in Milan, Italy, on Feb. 6 and end on Feb. 22. Rosters for participating nations are not yet finalized, so it's unclear who, if any, Indigenous athletes will be competing.

SHE GRADUATED FROM A ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE ON A RESERVATION, BECAME A MACARTHUR GENIUS, AND FORCED THE US GOVERNMENT TO PAY \$3.4 BILLION IT HAD STOLEN FROM NATIVE AMERICANS OVER A CENTURY.

Her story is one of strength, learning, and determination. She grew up attending a one-room schoolhouse on a reservation and went on to become a MacArthur Genius. Through years of hard work, she helped hold the U.S. government accountable, leading to \$3.4 billion being returned to Native Americans for money taken over many decades. What makes her journey even more inspiring is her dedication to culture and language. With limited resources, she taught herself how to use a computer and spent seven years creating a dictionary to help save the Wukchumni language from disappearing. Her work ensured that future generations would not lose an important part of their heritage. She proved that one person can truly make a difference. Her legacy continues to inspire and reminds us why protecting Indigenous cultures and languages matters.

#IndigenousStrength #nativepride #nativeamerican

Native Cultures Consortiums

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT WINS SCIENCE FAIR AFTER SHOWING NATIVE AMERICAN HERBAL FORMULA DESTROYS CANCER CELLS IN LAB DIST

Traditional knowledge and modern science don't stand on opposite sides—they grow stronger together. When research is guided by respect, care, and ethics, it opens doors to deeper understanding rather than competition. For generations, Indigenous communities have carefully observed plant life, learning through patience, experience, and responsibility. Long before modern laboratories, this knowledge was preserved, tested through time, and passed down with purpose. Today, when scientific methods acknowledge and study this wisdom responsibly, it highlights how ancient insight can inspire modern discovery. This is not about replacing science—but enriching it with context, history, and respect. Real progress doesn't erase the past. It listens, learns, and builds forward. When knowledge systems meet with humility, innovation becomes more meaningful—and understanding becomes more human.

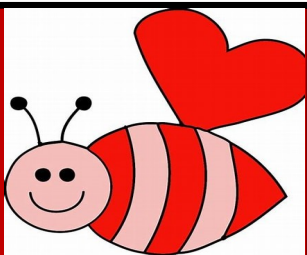
DNA PROVES BLACKFEET NATION LIVED ON NORTHERN PLAINS FOR 18,000 YEARS, CONFIRMING ANCESTRAL STORIES PASSED DOWN THROUGH GENERATIONS AND REWRITING NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION HISTORY.

SAVE THE DATE

MAY 8-10, 2026

55TH ANNUAL STANFORD POWWOW

PHOTO CREDITS: JADEN REDHAIR



Monkey Business & More

Adam Beach was seven years old when a drunk driver killed his mother. Eight weeks later, his father drowned. In a single year, the boy from the Dog Creek Reserve in Manitoba lost both of his parents. He and his brothers went to live with their grandmother, then with an aunt and uncle in Winnipeg. In school, Adam felt lost. He was angry, searching for somewhere to belong. He found theater.

Something about stepping into someone else's story helped him process his own. Acting became the place where his grief could transform into something meaningful. By eighteen, he landed his first film role. By his twenties, he was working steadily in Canadian television. By his thirties, he was standing alongside Hollywood legends like Nicolas Cage and Clint Eastwood.

But Adam Beach wasn't just building a career. He was carrying a responsibility.

When director John Woo cast him as a Navajo Code Talker in Windtalkers, Beach did something that stunned the production team: he insisted the studio obtain permission from the Navajo Nation before he would accept the role. Everyone thought he was crazy for risking a major Hollywood opportunity.

The Navajo Nation agreed—on one condition: the studio had to hire an enrolled Navajo actor to play the other Code Talker. This led to the casting of Roger Willie, who got his break because Adam Beach understood that representation meant more than his own screen time.

Years later, when an actress with unverified Native ancestry was cast in a prominent Indigenous role, Beach didn't stay quiet. He called for a boycott and wrote an open letter to the industry. He spoke at universities and conferences about what authentic representation really means.



HE LOST BOTH PARENTS BEFORE AGE EIGHT, THEN BECAME HOLLYWOOD'S MOST FEARLESS VOICE FOR HIS PEOPLE.

Some in Hollywood told him he was overreacting. He kept going anyway. Because Adam Beach remembered what it felt like to grow up without seeing people like himself on screen—or worse, to see them reduced to stereotypes. He recalled the residential schools that had stripped Native children of their languages, the ceremonies that had been outlawed, and the identities that had been systematically erased.

He refused to let Hollywood continue that erasure. In 2012, he founded the Adam Beach Film Institute in Winnipeg to train Indigenous youth in filmmaking. He wanted to create pathways that didn't exist when he was starting out. He also brought pop-up movie theaters to remote First Nations communities, allowing children to see themselves in stories.

When asked about his advocacy, Beach said something revealing: he tends to be quiet and does things behind the scenes. The battles aren't always public. The conversations don't always make headlines. But the needle moves anyway.

Today, there are more Indigenous writers, directors, and actors working in the industry than ever before. Stories are being told with dignity instead of caricature. Young Native performers are landing roles that wouldn't have existed a decade ago.

Adam Beach didn't just survive Hollywood. He changed it—not through shouting, but through a consistent, unwavering refusal to accept anything less than respect.

Because some legacies aren't built on screen credits. They're built on the doors you open for everyone who comes after you.

Adam Beach's story is a testament to resilience and determination. From a difficult childhood marked by loss, he rose to prominence not only as an actor but as an advocate for Indigenous representation in the entertainment industry. His work in Hollywood has created opportunities and shifted narratives, ensuring that Indigenous stories are told authentically and that future generations of Native artists have a platform to share their voices.



Rep Texas (R) Mayra Flores

Listen up, Washington swamp: we will never unite behind RINOs. You have. You ran on cutting government spending, yet here you are funneling

nearly \$5 billion into refugee welfare. Because of people like you, so little has been accomplished.

You promised to put America First, but where are we now? TX-34 doesn't work for you — we, the people of TX-34, are united in protecting our district from the swamp. There is only one Flores who stands for America First, who didn't vote for Biden or work for the corrupt Biden DOJ. That Flores is me, Mayra Flores.

South Texas, make sure you unsubscribe from the RINOs' text messages and send them a clear, strong message: we are not for sale!

I am not afraid of pressure or threats because I was called to do this, and I have the Almighty God by my side.



-ConservativeTwins-

STEPHEN A. SMITH GOES OFF on Gavin Newsom for trashing Trump overseas

Stephen A. Smith didn't hold back after Newsom took shots at Trump in Davos: "I'M NOT DOWN with that at all. Say whatever you want here... fine. But I'm one of those people, when we go somewhere else, it's America first. Our problems are our problems. But we ain't taking dirty laundry outside. You don't go on a world stage to disrespect your own house, which is the United States of America. I don't like that at all, not even a little bit."

“Due process”, they cry! But how can they get “due process” if you won’t let us arrest them? Democrat logic fails...



Letitia James makes it quite clear — there are no limits to denouncing or harassing Jews in New York

Opinion by *Seth Barron* * [Read More @ New York Post](#)

In the face of surging antisemitism across New York state — fueled by incessant illegal demonstrations in support of terrorist groups like Hamas and Hezbollah — Attorney General Letitia James jumped into the fray to prosecute . . . Jews.

James' office announced last week that she's concluded an agreement with Betar — a small and obscure Zionist group that advocates for Jewish safety and self-determination — forcing it to cease opera-



Federal Judge Patrick J. Schiltz after an oath of citizenship ceremony. Getty Images© David Brewster/Star Tribune via Getty Images)

Federal judge threatening ICE director with contempt donated to group helping illegal immigrants

Story by Ashley Oliver, Bill Melugin * [Read More @ FOX News](#)

Judge Patrick Schiltz, an appointee of former President George W. Bush, and his wife were listed in a 2019 annual report for the organization, the Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota, which routinely condemns the Trump administration and advertises free legal advice for immigrants, refugees and people detained by ICE.

MY VIEW: Can you say, “Conflict of Interest? Or Lawfare?”

RezBall



Indiana wins college football national championship in thriller over Miami

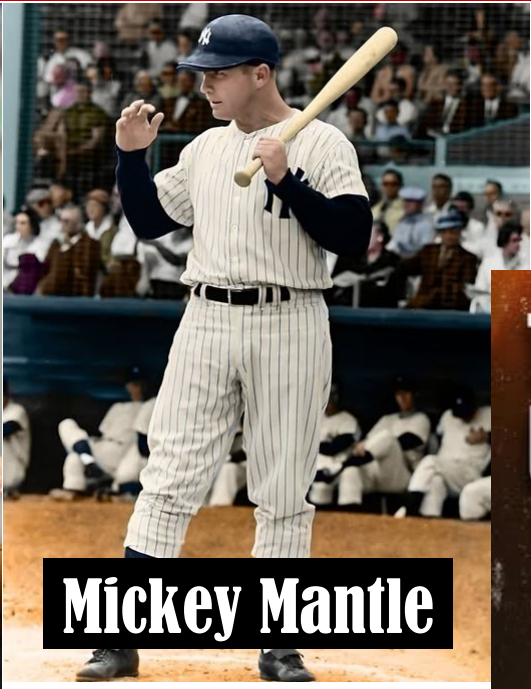
Story by Scott Thompson * [Read More @ FOX News](#)



Northern Arizona University's Hayley Burns (Northern Cheyenne) won the women's mile event at the Lumberjack Team Challenge, with a time of 4:35.77 to move to No. 1 in the NCAA at the time of the competition this weekend.



ALL-TOURNEY
LANAE BILLY EARNED ALL-TOURNAMENT HONORS AT THE LMU CHRISTMAS CLASSIC



Mickey Mantle



THE TOP 10 ATHLETES UNDER 25 IN 2025

ACCORDING TO BLEACHER REPORT

1. VICTOR WEMBANYAMA
2. LAMINE YAMAL
3. CARLOS ALCARAZ
4. PAUL SKENES
5. ANTHONY EDWARDS
6. CAITLIN CLARK
7. DRAKE MAYE
8. JUDE BELLINGHAM
9. CADE CUNNINGHAM
10. JAHMYR GIBBS



Rocky Marciano was 9-4 as an amateur. As a professional, he retired on 49-0. Proving you don't always need a great amateur background

1899; Carlisle Indian School vs University of California Berkeley

The article was published as an historical overview Carlisle Indian football teams. The next three pages is a copy of the article and photos.

Nostalgia

Showdown On Christmas Day

By Moss Hall

■ The engineer of the Central Overland train leaned out the window of his cab, looked back at the tracks and shook his head. They were doing it again.

As the big train chugged up each grade on its way through the Rocky Mountains, the dark-skinned boys in the turtleneck sweaters jumped off and raced it to the top, flashing big smiles and encouraging each other with little yips. When the train picked up speed, they leaped back on board, laughing and panting.

It was December of the year 1899 and the Carlisle Indian football team was headed for the West Coast to play the University of California in what was billed as the "East-West Championship Game." Scheduled for Christmas Day of 1899, the game would become a milestone: it was the farthest any American team had ever traveled to play football; it was the first intersectional meeting between the two coasts; and it offered a golden opportunity for Californians to compare the Western game with that played in the dominant East. The Bears had their greatest team in history and Cal fans were hoping they'd put a bloody end to the myth of Eastern superiority.

Those Indians who raced their train through the Rockies weren't just doing it for fun. They were staying in condition. Each member of the Carlisle team knew he was going to California to demonstrate more than an ability to play the white man's game. The Indian football players were men with a message to deliver. They were missionaries to the white race and they believed that their small Pennsylvania school represented an experiment in Indian education that could revolutionize the lives of their people.

Before they left California, the Indians learned some valuable lessons about the ethics of winning and losing in White America.

Cal was a team that had come to enjoy winning. Led by Lol Pringle and Locomotive Smith, the Bears had won seven games without being scored on that season. But they had a difficult time finding matches and had played the Olympic Club three times.

The Indians had fought through a tough schedule against the best in the East. Carlisle hired a new coach that year, Glenn S. 'Pop' Warner, who later coached the Indians of Stanford University (and lost only one Big Game to Cal in nine tries, winning five and tying three). Under Warner, Carlisle won seven and lost two and were considered a first-line representative of the best in Eastern football. Their biggest triumphs were a 16-5 upset over powerful Penn and a 45-0 whitewashing of Columbia. It was in the Columbia game that Pop Warner introduced the crouching start for backs in football.

The Bears had heard about the Columbia game and they were worried. Cal destroyed Stanford that year 30-0 but the game was held on Thanksgiving and the boys hadn't practiced since.

It was final exam time in Berkeley when the team returned to workouts on December 19. Each man realized that he would be facing the biggest challenge of the season. This Carlisle team wasn't very big – Cal players outweighed the Indians by an average of six pounds per man – but they were fast and clever and they moved the ball around like magicians. To the Indians, the fun of football was in outwitting the other team.

In Carlisle's front line were three of the best players in the country: Martin Wheelock, an Oneida; Thaddeus Redwater, Cheyenne, and Hawley Pierce, of the Seneca tribe. Wheelock, the right tackle, had played on every Indian team since their first official season in 1894 and he had been elected captain for 1899. At 6'2" and 199 pounds he was one of the biggest Indian linemen. Redwater had served three years in the Army as a scout before enrolling at Carlisle. He was a 6'3", 195 pound guard. Pierce, at left tackle, was 6'0" and weighed 200 pounds. He was the brother of the fabulous Bemus Pierce, the best lineman Carlisle ever had.

These boys were quiet – deceptively so. But when they hit a man, their actions spoke for them. They could submarine mass interference like snakes and hit ball-carriers so hard that they would sometimes drive them back seven or eight yards. The ball was placed where the runner ended up in those days rather than where his forward motion was stopped, so this brand of tackling could cause enormous losses. Football was a different game in many ways: it was perfectly legal for an offensive lineman to grab the ball-carrier and drag him through the other team and it was standard practice for the rest of the backs to get behind and push. Forward passing was illegal and a team had three downs to make five yards for a first down. A touchdown counted five points – but so did a field goal.

One of the Indians' greatest threats was their quarterback, a 5'4", 133-pound field goal kicker named Frank Hudson. Hudson, a tiny Pueblo Indian from New Mexico, had practiced dropkicking so assiduously that he had become one of the best the game has ever produced. He could put the ball through the uprights consistently from the 40-yard line – with either foot.

Behind Hudson in the Indian T-formation

were an early version of Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside. Halfback Isaac Seneca was an incredible broken-field runner who would twist and spin and leap out of the arms of tacklers like an acrobat. He was named to the first-string All-American team that season. At fullback was Jonas Metoxen, an Oneida, a tough little guy who was notorious for lowering his unhelmeted head and ramming into the line like an enraged rhino. Carlisle was a well-balanced, tightly-knit 'family' and her players always stayed in magnificent condition.

Cal's condition at the opening of practice was questionable. Slowly, the team worked to get back its edge. The coaches assured the boys that the sharp December weather would help them regain their snap and vigor. Cold weather made for fiercer football, said coach Garrett Cochran, pointing to the Eastern teams as proof.

In Berkeley, practices were getting snappier but the boys winded easily. Then some bad news for Cal–Fred Athearn, the big guard who had been counted on to control Redwater, dropped out of the game because of the pressure of final exams. Telegrams were sent to his sub, Don Aplin, in Southern California. It looked as though the Bear rush line had suffered a crippling loss.

The Indians arrived in Oakland at 9 p.m. on Thursday, December 21, ending the longest trip ever taken by an American football team. When they got off the ferry in San Francisco, locals were disappointed. There wasn't a blanket or a feather to be seen. The eighteen members of the squad wore thick red turtleneck sweaters with a dull gold 'C' on the front. They were natty and short haired. They walked up Market Street to their apartments at the Palace Hotel without a single war whoop. And when they were addressed, the press was surprised to find them "quiet, orderly, well-spoken and congenial." They even spoke excellent English.

The team was accompanied on the trip by Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a pure-blood Apache and school physician from 1893 to 1895, who had been practicing medicine in Chicago. It was Montezuma who best expressed the philosophy behind the Indian teams.

"We like our boys to win their football games," he said, "but the chief object . . . is not to demonstrate the Indian's wonderful athletic ability . . . but to use the sport as one element of having the men meet civilization."

Montezuma was a deadly enemy of the policy of "teepeeizing" the Indian. "The great truth is not that the Indians are barbarous because they are Indians – but because they are corralled," he said.

He was a lifelong advocate of public schooling for his people. He hated reservation schools with a fury and felt that they had blunted the "man" in the Indian and kept him as a "monstrous child, with childish propensities." As a result, he felt the turn-of-the-century Indian was far worse off than his forefathers had been. "On a reservation," Montezuma said, "he is a pauper, beggar, idler and gambler – and why? Because you have constantly thrown him back upon himself, hiding him in the darkness of his ignorance and superstition."

Carlisle Indian School Football Team 1899





The Carlisle wedge formation.



Action at mid-field: a sweep play develops.



The Cal team.

enro Living Magazine/December 26, 1971

Courtesy Cumberland County Historical Society

Courtesy University of California Archives

Courtesy University of California Archives

Montezuma was a thriving example of his own philosophy. Kidnapped from his Apache home by the neighboring Pima tribe of Arizona when he was a five year old, he was sold for \$20 to C. Gentile, a prospector from Chicago. Gentile took the child back to Chicago and introduced him to the white man's world. But his benefactor died when Carlos was eleven and the boy was thrown out onto his own. Somehow, with odd jobs, he managed to make it through the public schools of Chicago. He drifted to New York and back to Illinois, always continuing his studies. Eventually he entered and worked his way through the University of Illinois and then was admitted to the Chicago Medical School.

While in California, Montezuma became official spokesman for the Indian. "We have come to the Pacific Coast," he said, "not to exhibit our so-called savagery ... but for a nobler and higher purpose: to demonstrate what education means to the Indian when given under the same conditions and with the same environment enjoyed by the white boy."

The Indian team was a living demonstration of this idea. Carlisle was the Government's model school for Indians. It was founded in 1879 on an unused military base by Lieutenant Richard H. Pratt of the U.S. Army, to prove his theories that the Indian could be "assimilated" into white society if he were taken far from his tribal home, "surrounded by civilization" and given a chance to learn.

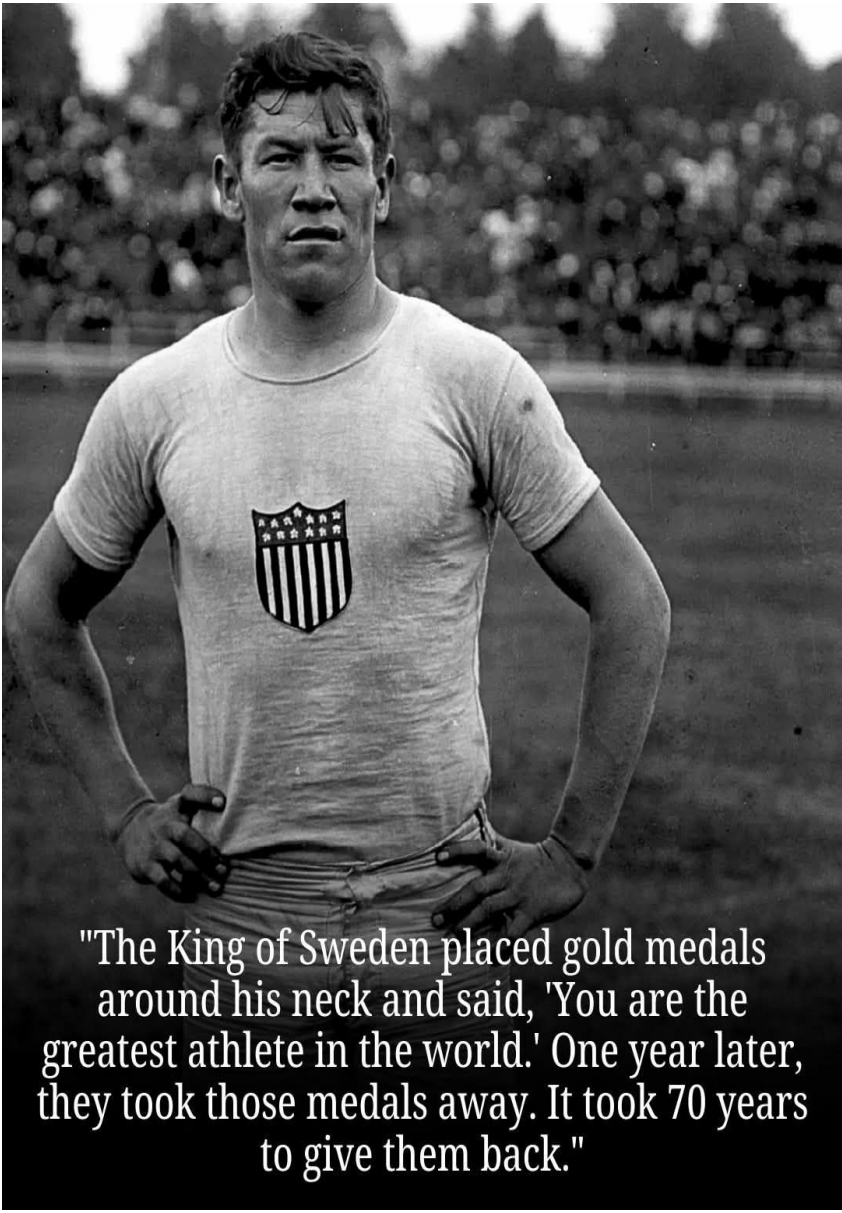
Pratt's theories sound racist today but at the time they were the only game in town. Eleven years after the founding of Carlisle, white men were still slaughtering Indians: in 1890, 350 men, women and children were shot down by the U.S. Cavalry at Wounded Knee. Thousands of Indians herded into "reservations" had died of starvation, disease and neglect. Nice people just didn't want to think about savage redmen and certainly didn't want them living within a thousand miles.

Carlisle was a unique experiment. There, Indian boys and girls of all ages and from all tribes were taught English and a trade and, hopefully, prepared to compete on equal terms in the white world. It was the best we would offer at the time to a defeated and imprisoned race.

Carlisle's most brilliant successes were its athletes. Some had never seen a football before arriving at the school but by 1899 the Indians were turning out teams of such fierce determination that they could compete with any college in the country. In the previous four seasons, they had challenged and beaten the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio State, Columbia and Pennsylvania; they had whipped Brown and Penn State; and they had steamrollered Gettysburg, Susquehanna, Dickinson, Oberlin and Williams. The Redmen threw terrible scares into the great Eastern "Big Three" - Yale, Harvard and Princeton - before going down to narrow defeats. And they had learned many lessons about white civilization in every game. They were about to learn another.

The day after they arrived, the Indians had their first look at the field at 16th and Folsom Streets in San Francisco - and didn't like it.

continued



"The King of Sweden placed gold medals around his neck and said, 'You are the greatest athlete in the world.' One year later, they took those medals away. It took 70 years to give them back."

Carlisle Indian School Football Immortals



Jim Thorpe once said John Levi was the greatest athlete he'd ever seen - John once sat in the dugouts with the likes of Babe Ruth while with the New York Yankees

Nostalgia continued

The field was covered with sand, and this could do nothing but hurt one of their most potent scoring threats: the drop-kicking of Frank Hudson. The little Pueblo tried a few practice shots but the ball tended to hit the sand and stick there. He managed to make only four out of fifteen tries. For Hudson, this was a pitiful exhibition. But for the Cal people who were watching the Indians work out, it was a display of sheer mastery. At that time, a field goal was such a rarity in intercollegiate football in the West that hardly anybody could remember seeing one.

Pre-game newspaper stories indicated that if the weather remained dry the sand would be scraped from the field. The Redmen did an anti-rain dance that night. They were used to playing on sod and they found that the sand was bogging down their greatest asset – speed.

They were designed for swiftness. They played in skin-tight jerseys and lightweight canvas pants with very little padding. They wore no shin guards, shoulder pads or helmets. In contrast, the Bears buried themselves in pads of all varieties – for shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. They wore thick canvas vests, sole leather helmets and heavy shoes.

There were no huddles in 1899 and the Carlisle boys were famed for running plays at lightning speed. After each pileup the Indians leaped back into position with the backs leaning forward on both hands like coiled springs. The quarterback called a quick series of signals and they were off. Pop Warner had installed a new twist just prior to the Penn game and it had helped his team to a major upset victory. It was a kind of backfield shift. Pop would have all of his backs shift to one side of the center before the ball was snapped. They would pause briefly for the “full stop” rule, then the ball would come back and the whole team would lead the ballcarrier around the end. It was a version of the “flying interference” that was standard practice in the East. But Pop’s real trick was a variation on this play. Sometimes the entire Indian team would move in one direction except for Isaac Seneca. He would take the ball on a reverse and go the other way on a halfback bootleg play. Not following your interference was an unheard of ploy in 1899 and Seneca ripped off some long gains, including one 55-yard touchdown dash against Columbia.

On Friday afternoon, Carlisle excluded visitors from the practice field and ran through a repertoire of trick plays: reverses, double reverses, fake punts, onside kicks. On Saturday, they visited Golden Gate Park and “yelled like wild men” when they spotted a good omen: a giant grizzly bear came to meet them on his hind legs, “growling and snorting.”

That same day, a great sigh of relief went up on Berkeley’s side of the Bay. Fred Athearn suited up and appeared at practice. After over-

whelming entreaties by coaches, managers, players and friends, he had decided to play against Carlisle.

Tremendous interest had built up by this time and tickets were becoming scarce. Bettors wagered even money that Cal would score but the odds were running 2-1 that Carlisle would win; the predicted score was about 23-6.

On Christmas Day, the Indians arrived at 16th and Folsom and were given lesson number one: the sand had not been scraped from the field, despite the dry weather. Was it a mistake, an oversight, or a deliberate attempt to slow the Indians down? We’ll never know. Just before the game began, Carlisle had another surprise. The Indians were used to playing with one brand of football but Cal insisted on using another, which was larger and heavier. The Indians called it a “California pumpkin” and the debate was on.

It turned into a gesticulating contest on the sidelines among the officials, coaches, trainers and Dr. Montezuma. Cal won the argument and the heavier ball was put into play.

Before the opening whistle, the Indians got together to chant their victory song:

Our team, by thunder!
Surely is a wonder,
Never a blunder,
We play football.

We will snow under
Berkeley, by thunder,
This is the Indian team!

Martin Wheelock kicked off for Carlisle and Cal punted back on first down. Hudson caught the punt and was flattened immediately by right end “Wrec” Womble.

The two lines crouched down, jaw to jaw. Cal’s John Clay had the job of containing Wheelock, Athearn challenged Redwater and the tough Lol Pringle faced off against Hawley Pierce. Pringle had been known to drag four or five tacklers along with him as he pulled ball-carriers down the field or packed the ball himself. But the Indians liked to challenge a team at its strength early, so they sent Seneca right at Pringle on their first play. But Pierce couldn’t move him and Carlisle lost a yard.

When the Indians were forced to punt, Cal fans began to hope. The game became a punting duel between the 30-yard lines. Then the Bears’ Pete Kaarsberg tried a fake kick and it worked. He went around end for 13 yards and a first down as Cal students roared. But the Bears bogged down on their own 28-yard line.

The stories differ on what happened next. The most likely version is this: Kaarsberg thought that another fake kick had been called so he started running toward the end when the center flipped the ball to quarterback Ellis. But Ellis had called a real punt, so when he whirled and threw the ball back, punter Kaarsberg wasn’t there. The ball bounded to Cal’s four-foot line with Kaarsberg and the Indians’ Hawley Pierce closing in on it. The Bear fullback got to the ball first and prevented a sure Carlisle touchdown. But Pierce hit him so hard that he was picked up and hurled backwards. Both players ended in a heap against a low fence ten yards behind the goal line. It was called a safety for Carlisle and the Indians led 2-0.

“These boys were quiet
– deceptively so.
But when they hit a man
their actions spoke for them.”

Near the end of the first half, Seneca ripped off 19 yards right past Pringle. In the second half, Kaarsberg caught a punt on his own seven and just as he was hit he lateralled far across the field to Locomotive Smith. This rugby-like maneuver caught the Indians by surprise and Smith raced up the sidelines for twenty yards. But neither team could put together a scoring drive. Hudson tried two field goals from about 35 yards out but the soft sand slowed them down and they fell short. Fumbles stopped a couple of Bear threats. It was a tough, head-knocking game – before the end both Hudson and Smith were so used up that their teammates convinced them to leave the field. Smith left sobbing. The game ended with Carlisle on the Berkeley 16-yard line. It was considered a great moral victory for Cal to hold the Indians to a 2-0 score.

“California Virtually Ties Carlisle,” the headlines screamed. Wheelock, as Indian Captain, was interviewed and attributed his team’s poor showing to a field too soft and a ball too large.

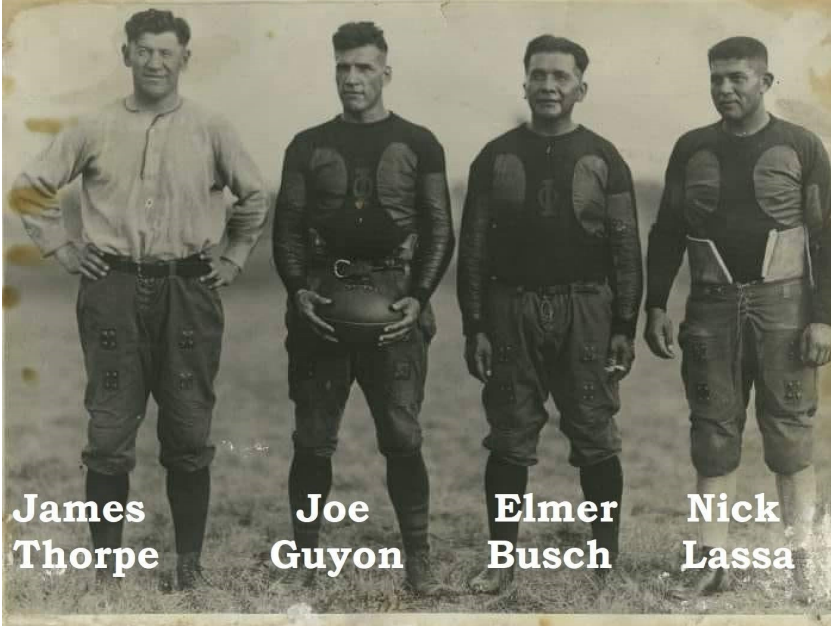
Ben Diblee, Harvard captain from the previous year, said: “Judging from this game, I should say that California cannot be compared with either Harvard or Yale but is equal to West Point.”

The Carlisle boys had learned a few lessons and had left a few behind. And the message of Dr. Montezuma lingered on: the only hope of the rising generation of his people would lie in America’s public schools.

Carlisle football teams gave the world the single wing formation, the crouching start for backs, the flying body block and a halfback named Jim Thorpe. The Indians were the first to pull guards and tackles out of the line to lead interference; they had one of football’s earliest forward passing attacks and an incredibly effective one (Frank Mt. Pleasant completed 14 passes when Carlisle beat Penn in 1907). The undersized Indians demonstrated that football didn’t have to be a game of brute smashing brute – that it could be a contest of skill, strategy, subtlety and surprise.

It was a sorry loss to the sport on that day in 1918 when the Government decided to close Carlisle down and give the barracks back to the military. Who knows what more the Indian would have contributed to football if his teams could have played on?

Carlisle became just another lesson: another promise that the white man failed to keep. In the early 1880s, there had been much talk of turning all unused military bases into Indian boarding schools; laws were passed that made this a possibility, with government funding. But the laws were never put into effect. The Indian returned to his reservation schools. And he is still there. Learning lessons. □

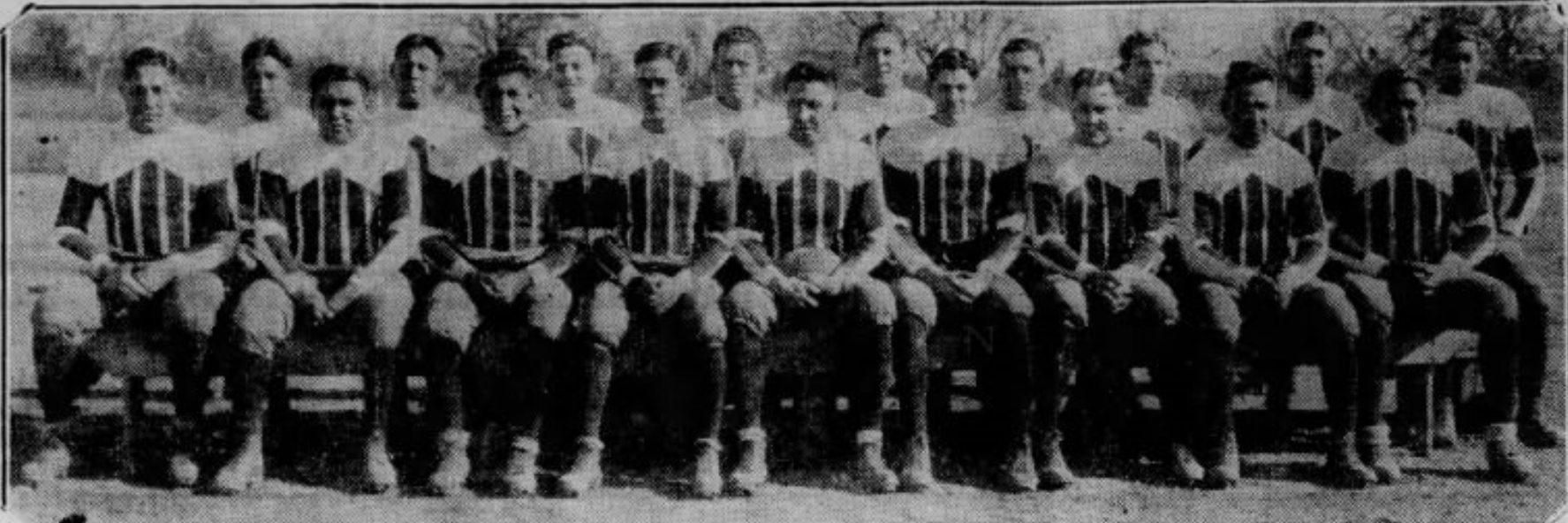


James Thorpe Joe Guyon Elmer Busch Nick Lassa

Pedro "Pete" Calac Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians (May 13, 1892 – January 30, 1968) At the age of 15 Pedro “Pete” Calac left the Rincon Indian Reservation with only a third-grade education to attend the Carlisle Indian School. At Carlisle, he played competitive football. In 1914 and 1915 and was captain of the football team.

It was then that he met Jim Thorpe and soon became life long friends and would later play professional football with the Canton Bulldogs and the Oorang Indians.

A Calac’s Legacy: Grantland Rice, Dean of the American Sports-writers, once wrote, *“I believe an All-American, All-Indian Football team could beat the All-Time Notre Dame Team, the All-Time Michigan Team, or the All-Time anything else. Take a look at a backfield like Jim Thorpe, Joe Guyon, Pete Calac and Frank Mount Pleasant. (Photo Right Pete Calac)*

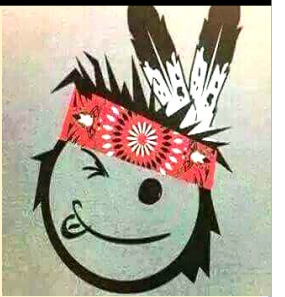


Here's the hard-hitting Tommy Indian crew: Reading from left to right, top row, B. Davis, halfback; Shel-ton, halfback; J. McLaughlin, center; George Deer, guard; "Buck" Harding, guard; Herb Spencer, quarter; Bill Shallow, guard; C. Budnot, end. Bottom row, John Levi, full back; Otto Hamilton, guard; George Young, guard; Pete Lazelle, fullback; George Kipp, end; McGilvray, tackle; Casey, tackle; Nix, tackle; P. Hamilton, tackle.

AS THE
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TURNS

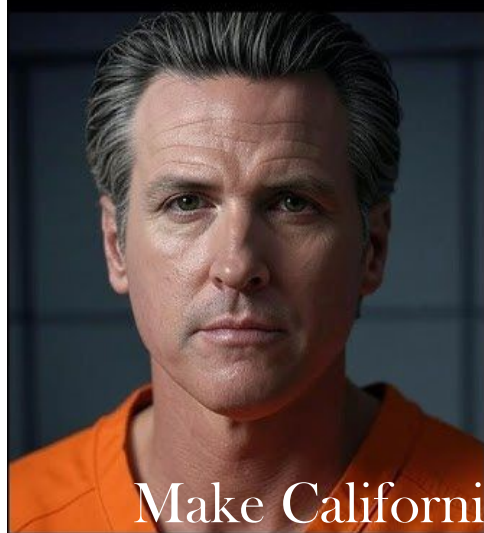
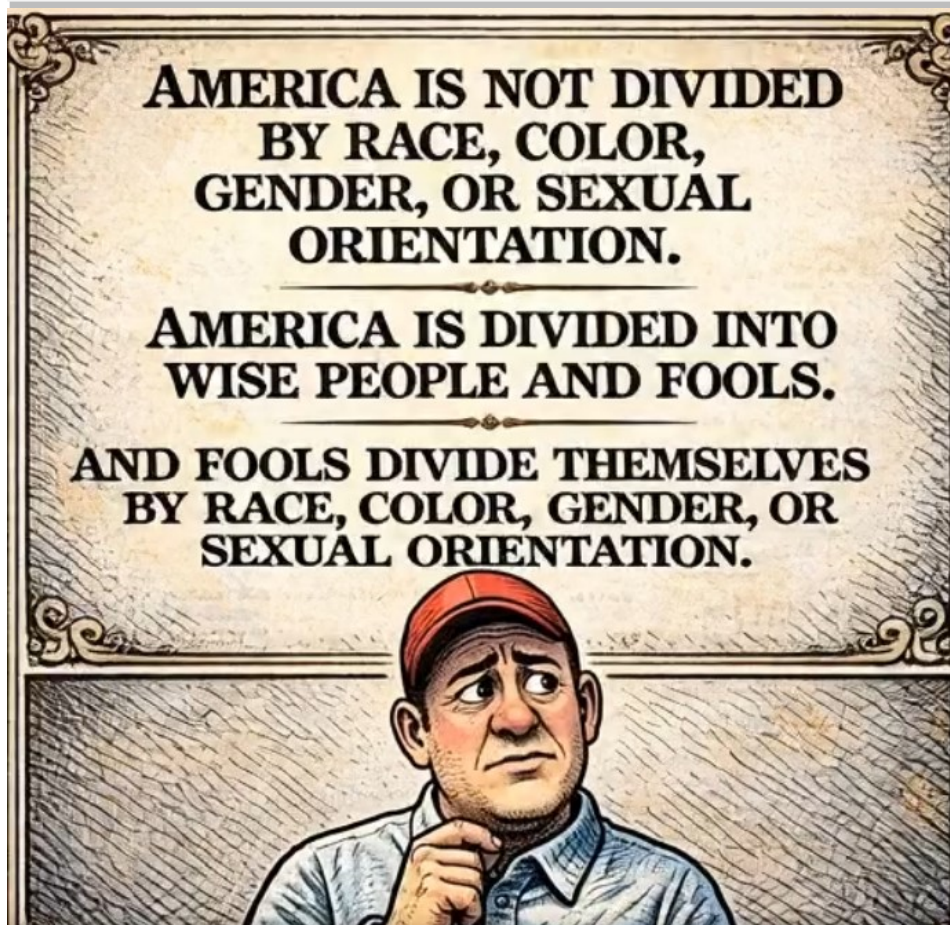
Funny Bone & More

Laughter in the Best Medicine



**POLITICALLY
INCORRECT
AND PROUD OF IT!**

Will Rogers, (November 4, 1879 – August 15, 1935)
“America is just like an insane asylum. There is not a soul in it will admit they are crazy.” Rogers was an enrolled member of the Cherokee Nation. Shayne’s Journal # 4677 May 13, 20202020



Make California Great Again.

After Kid Rock Cancels All NYC Shows, City Concert Revenues Plunge — Economists Warn of Big Risks Ahead.

The fallout was immediate. Just days after Kid Rock canceled all of his New York shows on his tour, NYC concert revenue took a sudden, steep dive — a drop so steep that economic analysts are now sounding the alarm. Industry watchers say Kid Rock's exit is more than just symbolic; it has triggered a wave of cancellations, a surge in refunds, and a loss of confidence in tickets at many venues. Some experts are calling it a "cultural shockwave," warning that NYC could face long-term financial impact if more artists follow his lead. The numbers are just starting to trickle in... and they're already worse than expected.

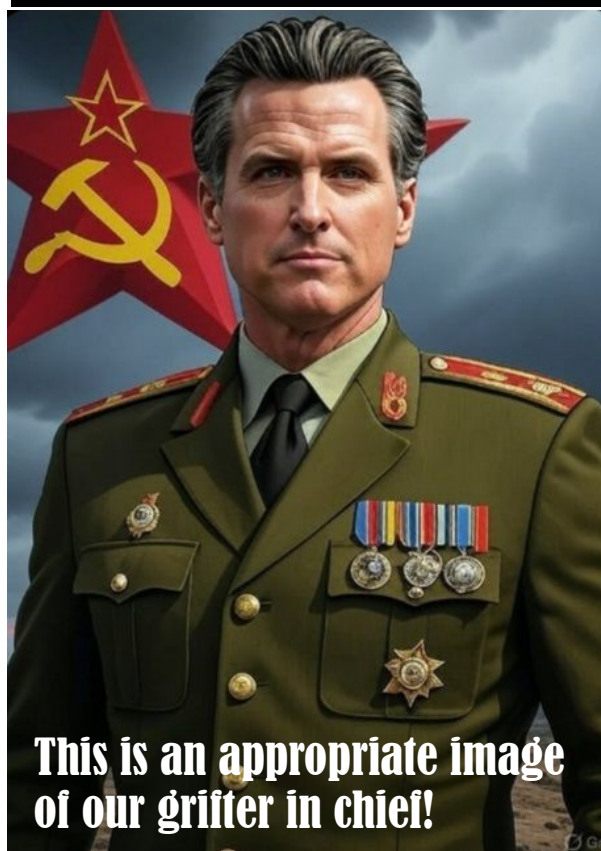


A man with 56 prior arrests who fractured a stranger's face walked free on a plea deal because Rosanne Rosado decided he "deserved another chance." Let's call on her to Resign



MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER WHO REPEATEDLY R#PED FEMALE STUDENT HAS BEEN KILLED IN PRISON LESS THAN 2 YEARS BEFORE RELEASE

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