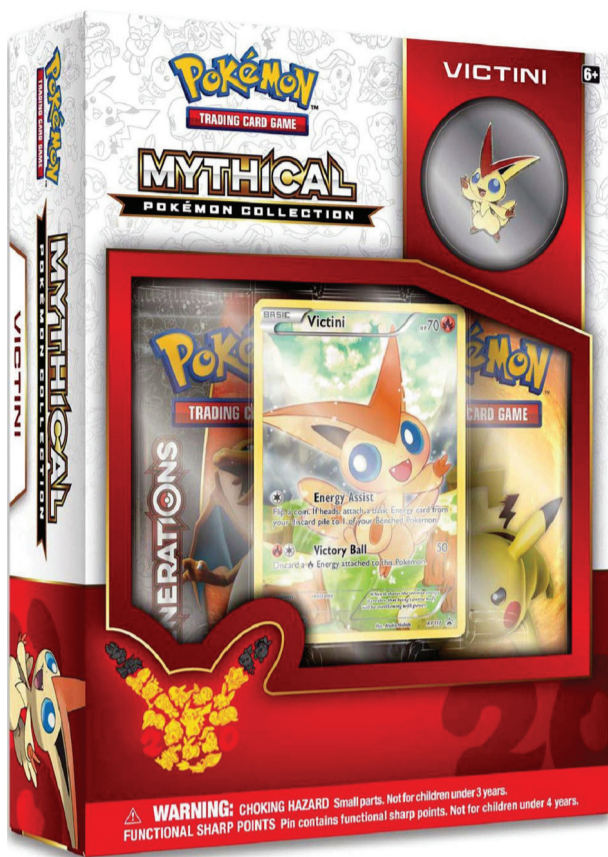




CK Reporter of the Week
Tyler Vanourek, Littleton

New cards add to original game



Each of the new additions to the Mythical Pokémon trading card collection -- Victini and Arceus -- comes with a collector's pin, one special foil card, and 2 booster packs of Generations cards, which are great if you want to start or expand your collection.

The game is in my opinion fun and interactive, although to newcomers it can be a bit confusing.

Pokemon is basically a card trading game where you collect cards and, depending on the HP (*health*) and the damage that it can distribute, you use your cards to fight other trainers.

Sometimes, if you fight the other trainers and win, you can get some of their cards. You go around battling people with your cards trying to get more cards until you become the ultimate Pokemon collector.

There are some really good cards in the booster packs that came with these new sets, including Rapidash, Flareon EX (3 of them), Venusaur EX, Megearna EX, Mantine, Victini and Arceus foil cards, Bastiodon, Galvantula, Sylveon, Azumarill, Infernape, and Diancie.

Compared to other decks, these were ones that I've had the most luck pulling multiple good cards from.

I recommend these decks to serious Pokemon collectors because they do seem to have good cards in them.

I have a collection of about 130 cards so this is a good boost for me, and I'm now excited to go online and play the game.

I prefer the original cards over the app. For me, I find the card game to be more interactive than the Pokemon Go app.

I find it easier to play anywhere that I am, because I can take it anywhere with me without needing a phone and power.

The app is still fun but, according to the news, people keep getting hurt because of it and are also quitting their jobs to play it.

Do not play this app while biking. The game is not worth a life.

On a scale of 1-10 I would rate this product a 7. The cards would be a good gift for ages 6+ because anyone younger might not understand it.

Besides the two card sets, the package of things we were sent to review included a battery-operated Pikachu stuffed animal, which is cute, soft, and cuddly with sounds and actions.



It would be fun for kids all ages and, unlike some of the things that come in the card sets, is not a real choking hazard.



By Ben Vanourek,
11, a CK Reporter
from Littleton

Re-telling of story enjoyable but no classic

"The Boy With 17 Senses," by Sheila Grau, is a novel that aligns with the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

The book takes place on a planet named Yipsmix where everyone has synesthesia, a rare (*but real*) condition in which the stimulation of one sense will trigger another.

For example, hearing things might trigger a taste in your mouth or seeing a color might make you hear something.

The main character, Jaq Rollop, lives on a small farm with his grandfather and his mother.

Jaq's grandfather used to be wealthy and owned a big farm, but was forced to sell it to a family named Vilcot.

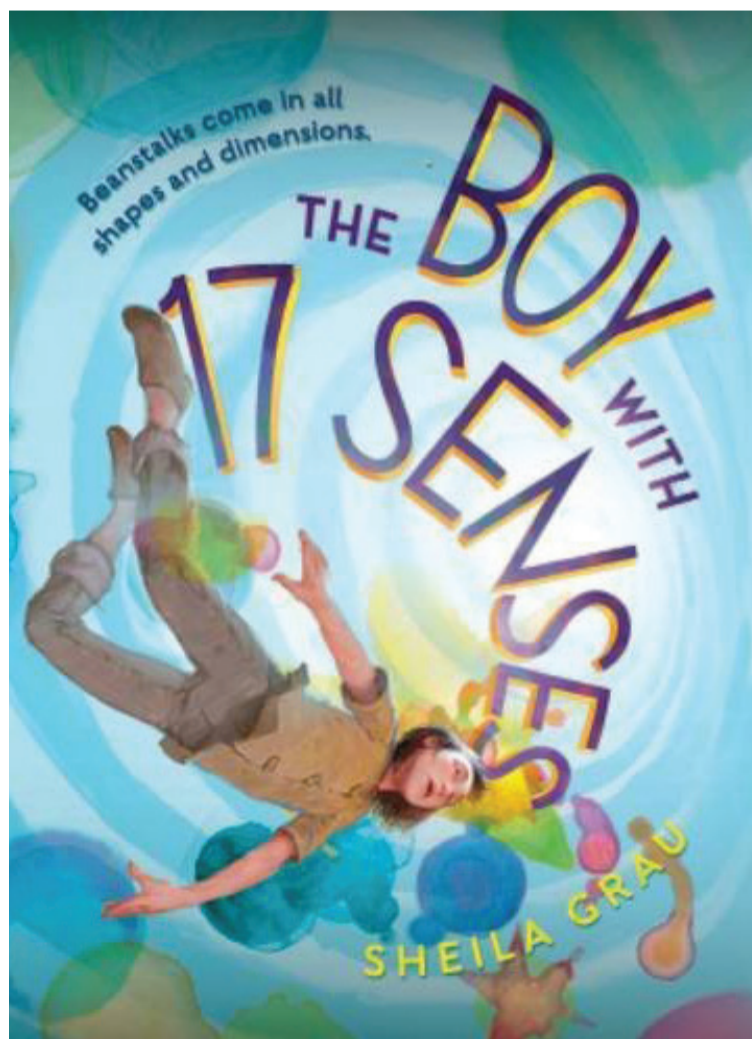
The Vilcots are the Rollops' neighbors and make their lives as hard as possible.

After discovering a pest living on their farm, Jaq acquires a pet freasel to get rid of it. When the Vilcots see the freasel they want it so they hire someone to get the pet.

One day Jaq meets the man employed by the Vilcots who trades a seemingly worthless key for his pet.

Like Jack in "Jack and the Beanstalk," Jaq is able to travel to another world because of what he got in what seemed like a terrible trade at first.

The other world is Earth, which is the opposite of Yipsmix and is filled with giants, lots of colors, and sounds.



When Jaq's crops die, he is forced to enter the terrifying world that he discovered from the portal in order to save his family's farm.

"The Boy With 17 Senses" is a good book, though the whole 17 senses thing didn't add very much to the overall plot.

The novel doesn't expand on many of the senses beyond a few, and I'm not really sure how the author came up with 17 senses.

It seems like, besides things like touch, taste, sight, smell, and hearing, she counted things like a sense of direction.

If you are looking for a classical story with a new twist this would be a book that you may enjoy.

However if you want something with a deeper plot this would not make the cut.

The plot is very basic, and the book, which is rated for ages 9 to 12, is 250 pages long which is good length for telling the story.

The vocabulary in the book is mostly very easy, though the author does utilize some uncommon terms such as, "beseeches."



By Parker Secret,
13, a CK Reporter
from Denver

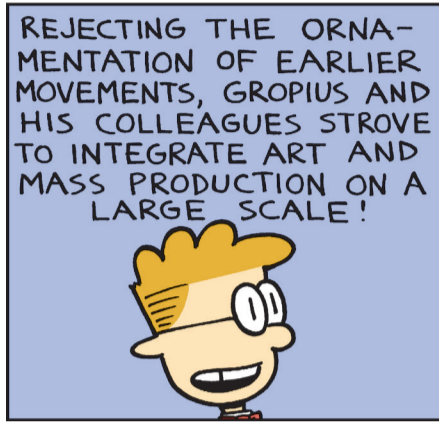
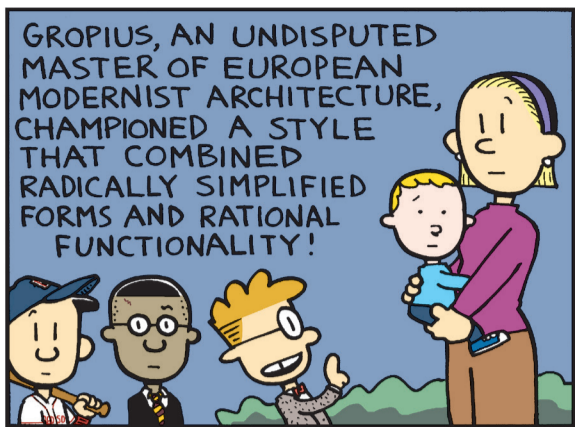
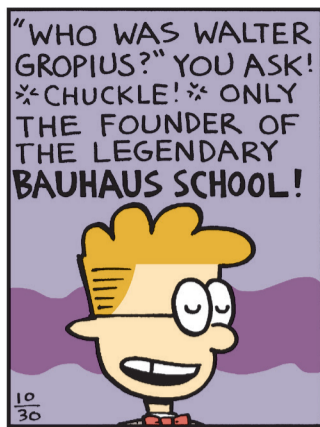


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Big Nate



Satellite maps cut herd deaths by nearly half

In Ethiopia, 12 to 15 million people still live by the ancient career of pastoralist, or herder of animals.

Goats, cattle, sheep and camels are the wealth of a pastoralist, but, while that has not changed in many centuries, the climate in that part of Africa has.

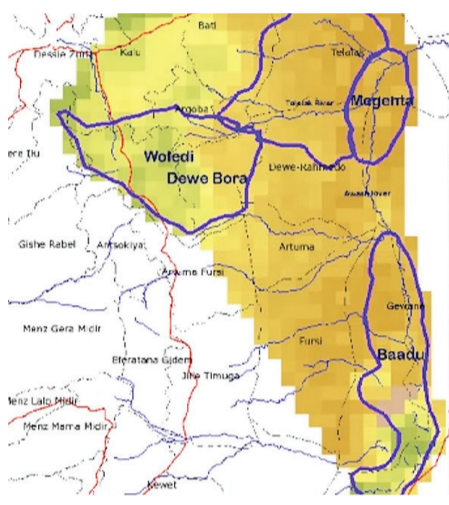
In a short video from which these images were taken (see ColoradoNIE.com for a link), Chris Bessenecker of the non-profit organization Project Concern International tells of visiting Ethiopia in 2006 and meeting a herder who had led his goats for 14 days to an area he was told had good pasture.

When he arrived, however, the place was dried up, the grass was gone and most of his herd died. For a pastoralist, this was like a storekeeper having his store burn to the ground with no insurance.

Many pastoralists were facing the same problem: As droughts continued in the region, they found themselves following rumors and outdated advice as they tried to find places where their animals could graze and find water.

PCI got together with USAID Development Innovation Ventures to find a way to help Ethiopia's pastoralists get more up-to-date information.

The solution they found was Satellite-Assisted Pastoral Resource Management, which uses satellite imagery from a satellite permanently



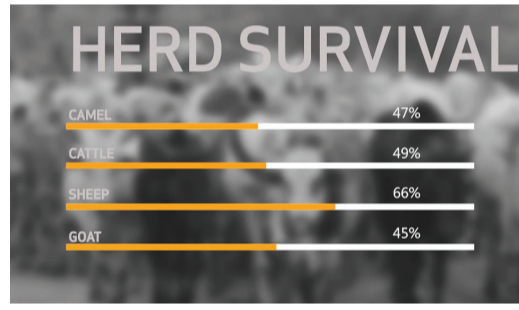
in orbit over Ethiopia.

First, they got together with the herders to draw up maps of the regions in southern Ethiopia where those people had flocks.

They used information from the satellite to make maps showing current vegetation in those regions, printed the maps every 10 days and handed them out to the pastoralists.

By knowing where they could currently find good pasture and drinking water, the herders were able to end most of the pointless travel over long distance and could successfully lead their herds in useful directions.

The results have been very positive: Over three years, SAPARM cut animal deaths by 47 percent, nearly half, with the cut in deaths



among sheep leading at nearly two-thirds. SAPARM's maps have allowed Ethiopia's pastoralists to keep up their traditional lifestyles and culture while making use of modern technology.


This is not only good for those particular people, but for Ethiopia's economy, since not only does the nation have the income from herders, but it does not have to spend as much money on helping those who failed.

PCI and its partners are currently working to expand the program to assist pastoralists in other parts of Ethiopia, as well as in neighboring Tanzania.

Sudoku

	3		6		5
	4				
3					
			3	6	
5		2			6
			5		1

Rules: Every row across, every column down and each of the six smaller boxes must contain numerals 1,2,3,4,5 and 6, one time and one time only.
The solution to this week's puzzle is on Page 4.



Brainteaser

On this date in 1800, John and Abigail Adams became the first occupants of The White House, so our answers this week will begin with "H" for home.

- The only type of bird that can fly backwards
- Musical instrument also known as a "mouth organ"
- The capital city of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia
- Smoked meat from a pig's hind leg or a prideful but untalented actor
- Author of "The Outsiders" and "Rumble Fish"
- Explorer whose discoveries include a major river in New York State and a large bay in northern Canada, both of which are named for him
- Place where you part your airplane
- Our 31st President, he served between Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt
- The most populous city in Texas, or a defensive end for the Chicago Bears who graduated from Doherty High School in Colorado Springs
- American Founding Father and first Secretary of the Treasury, he is now the subject of a very popular Broadway musical

(answers on Page Four)

The race goes to the swift, especially when it's a marathon

Scientists have suspected for some time that the common swift, a well-named, fork-tailed insect hunter, spends a lot of time in the air.

Now a pair of Swedish researchers have put tiny tracking devices on a number of the little birds and proven what is hard to believe: Swifts may fly for as much as 10 months in a row without landing.

The birds, which have a wingspan of a little over a foot, breed and raise young in Europe in the summer, then fly to Africa for the winter.

During the breeding season, they occasionally land at their nests or on branches.

They can't land on the ground because their wing tips would touch and their legs are not long

enough for them to be able to take off again.

But that doesn't matter while they're in Africa, where some of them landed for an hour or two but others stayed in the air for the entire 10 months.

Since they live by catching insects on the wing, the question of food is easy to answer.

But how do they sleep? Or do they?

Unlike the giant, sea-going frigate birds, swifts don't have huge wings on which they can float like gliders while they catch a few winks.

Perhaps, like dolphins, they can let one half of their brain sleep at a time.

This may be one of those things where the more answers you find, the more questions you have!

photo/Keta



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Pulse of the Planet

<http://tinyurl.com/ckpulseplanet>

How to become a NextGen Reporter!

<http://tinyurl.com/colokidsreporter>



To read the sources for these stories

Ethiopia's Pastoralists

Swifts in the Air

go to <http://www.tinyurl.com/ckstorylinks>

From Seneca Falls to the Voting Booth

Chapter Six: The Struggle for the States

Even before Susan B. Anthony and Virginia Minor cast their illegal ballots, suffragists had begun working to change state laws one at a time. It was not an easy process, and it was not often successful.

Although the railroads connected major cities, traveling throughout an entire state was difficult. Wagons and dirt roads were uncomfortable, hotels were often plain and communication was all by postal service. Add the fact that, in many small towns, the newspaper was only published once a week and it was easy to feel very alone while going around a state trying to raise votes for women's rights.

But there were gains and victories, particularly in the West, where states were still being formed and where pioneer life made women more independent.

In some places, women were permitted to vote, but only in school elections. Then, in 1869, Wyoming's territorial legislature approved full women's suffrage, to the delight of suffragists throughout the country.

Later, in 1890, Wyoming was about to become a state, and the federal government told them they would have to come in as a men-only voting state. The Wyoming legislature responded with a telegram: "We will remain out of the Union for 100 years rather than go in without women suffrage."

Other attempts to get the vote for women were not nearly as successful, however. There seemed more hope in the West than elsewhere, but, even so, suffragists disagreed over whether it was worthwhile to seek the vote state by state.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association, convinced that the women would never get the vote until there was a constitutional amendment giving them that right.

The American Woman Suffrage Association, formed by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, felt the state-by-state method would eventually work, and that they would do better by asking for suffrage rather than demanding it.

The two groups remained separate for 21 years, until 1890 when they united as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. But suffragists were still divided over the question of whether it was better to be polite and use the system to get what they wanted, or to demand to be heard in ways that were not always polite, or even legal.

As the 20th Century dawned, women were becoming impatient.

They had seen some victories, and by 1900, women had gained the right to vote not only in Wyoming but in Utah, Colorado and Idaho, and more states were allowing them to participate in some local elections.

Still, they had lost referenda in several other states.

Now women were becoming more outspoken about fairness, and less patient about being ignored.

In 1894, women in New York State turned in a petition with 600,000 signatures, asking for a referendum on a suffrage amendment, but the legislative committee turned them down.

Jean Brooks Greenleaf, the president of the New York State Women's Suffrage Association, was outraged that the committee members had decided the men of the state "should not be allowed to decide whether their wives, mothers and daughters should be enfranchised or not."

Women were also less patient about newspaper editorials and cartoons that made fun of "the New Woman," less patient with men treating them as if they were little children, less patient with being told that wanting to vote was not "ladylike."

In 1900, just before her 80th birthday, Susan B. Anthony stepped down as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a role she had taken over from Stanton a few years earlier. In her farewell remarks, she spoke of "the three I's."

When women asked for the vote, she said, they were told it was "indelicate," then that it was "immodest" and finally that it was "impractical."

And, indeed, women had been hearing such things at least since 1851, when Sojourner Truth had stood up at one of the first meetings on women's rights and declared that, having worked as a slave and lived the hard life of a slave, she was not a weak, delicate thing but the equal of any man.

Now, as the new century began, Rose Schneiderman, a labor leader in New York who worked to form unions for women in the clothing industry, joined in the effort to get them the vote.

When a state senator said that letting women participate in politics would cause them to lose their delicacy and charm, Schneiderman was furious that a politician who refused to help women get better pay and fair treatment at work, now felt they were too delicate to vote:

"Of course, you know the reason they are employed in foundries is that they are cheaper and work longer hours than men. Women in the laundries, for instance, stand for 13 or 14 hours in the terrible steam and heat with their hands in hot starch. Surely these women won't lose any more of their beauty and charm by putting a ballot in a ballot box once a year than they are likely to lose standing in foundries or laundries all year round," she said.

A new generation of suffragists was stepping forward. Some, like Schneiderman, were tough, experienced and street-smart. Others, like Alice Paul and Inez Milholland, were better-educated than women had ever been before. All were energetic and eager to take their rightful place in the nation.

And they were not patient, nor were they worried about being called unladylike.

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Sudoku Solution

2	3	1	6	4	5
6	4	5	2	1	3
3	2	6	1	5	4
1	5	4	3	6	2
5	1	2	4	3	6
4	6	3	5	2	1

Brainteaser Solution



(see Page Three)

10 right - Wow!

7 right - Great!

5 right - Good

3 right - See you next time!

1. hummingbird 2. harmonica 3. Halifax 4. ham 5. (S.E.) Hinton
6. Henry Hudson 7. hangar 8. Herbert Hoover
9. Houston (Lamarr Houston) 10. (Alexander) Hamilton

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