



CK Reporter of the Week
Thandi Glick, Denver

Keeping West's traditions alive

The Westernaires is a group of young Jefferson County horse riders, ages 9-19, whose annual show at the end of October is one of the highlights of the year, where they showcase their training in horse riding and related skills.

Lorrie Gray is 16 and goes to Dakota Ridge High School. Besides her horse, Mona, she has two dogs, has done some acting and plays the flute. She is very descriptive and passionate when talking about the Westernaires.

In the Westernaires her level is the red division, the top level, and they get to perform in shows. She has a few parts in the show.

Lorrie joined the Westernaires in 2009 and has had Mona since that time. She and Mona practice with the group every Saturday.

The show I attended was called "Horsecapades" and included themes about the cavalry, the Native Americans, and the pioneers.

The Westernaires have different groups of riders in the program, all of whom are from Jefferson County.

Some of the groups that we saw in the show and the pre-show included: Crimson Rangers (*Lorrie is part of this group*), the Royal Rangers, the Freedom Riders, the Calvary, and the White Division Cavalcade, which did pyramid formations on top of their horses.

There was a pre-show which included hoedowners, fire batons, pioneers, and Indian dancers. The show itself was kicked off with a grand entry in which the stadium was filled with tons of horses and flags and colors.

We also got to see chariots, bullwhip cracking, rope twirling, including one girl who twirled a 60-foot rope, riders going through and over fire, and a show on how the West was won.

Towards the end they brought on the group's alumni, which was also cool to see. The show was a lot of fun.

As always, when working with live animals, things don't always go as expected, like when a rider was riding standing up on two horses and going through a fire hoop, and one of the horses got skittish and stopped while the other went through.

This caused the rider to fall, but thankfully, he did not get hurt!

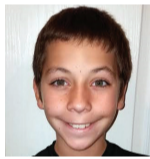
However, I was impressed at how well all of the horses were participating and doing what they should.

The announcer was also very funny and used a lot of puns.

I recommend this show for all ages as it is intriguing and fun to watch. I look forward to attending again next year.



Lorrie Gray and Mona (Photo provided by Lorrie Gray)



By Ben Vanourek,
11, a CK Reporter
from Littleton

Book was fun to read, though app didn't work

"Between Worlds," by Skip Brittenham is a story of two teenagers who dream of a life of adventure filled with magic that would bring them closer together.

They get what they ask for, but it isn't what they expected.

This is a world full of danger around every corner, with creatures that could be friendly or could be hunting you.

An enormous aspen tree looms before Mayberry and Marshall, two best friends. They feel a slight warmth emanate from it and suddenly the urge to lie down and sleep is overwhelming.

Seconds later, they wake up, not on Earth, but in the magical world they had asked for.

The aspen tree they had stumbled upon was the legendary wishing tree.

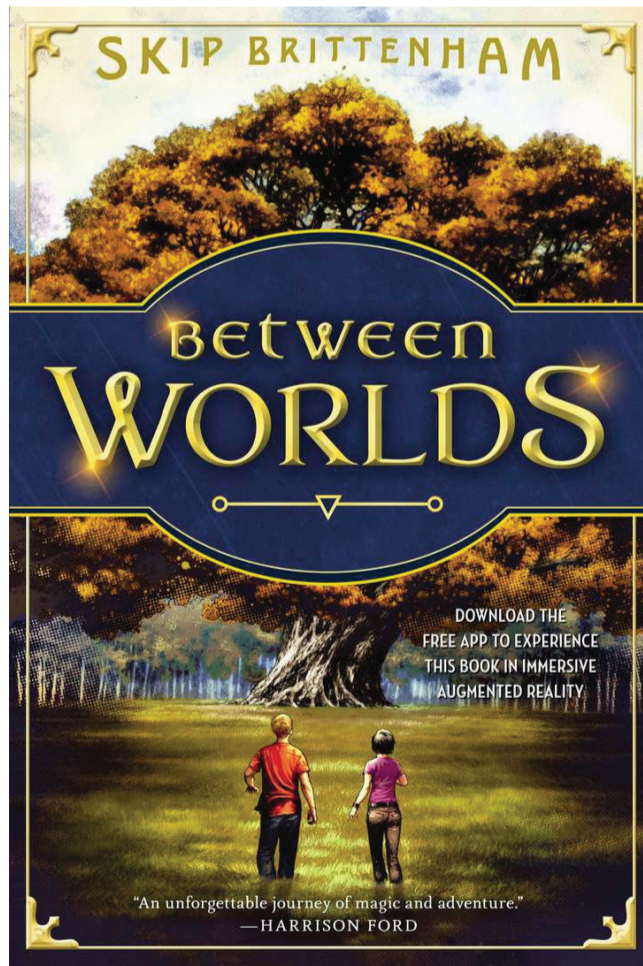
Not even an hour in, they run into seemingly gentle and unhostile buffalo-like animals.

They charge and Mayberry and Marshall are forced into the river, hoping the animals can't swim.

After quickly finding out that they have not won yet, they believe that they are doomed.

Suddenly, a pair of human-like hands pulls them out of the water just as the animal rushes by.

This is more than Mayberry and Marshall asked for. Are these new creatures safe?



Will Mayberry and Marshall survive and be able to get back to Earth?

This is a book for ages 10 and up because of a bit of romance, but generally easy language.

It was fun to read and included lots of imagery that brought the story to life.

There were twists and turns on every page that made me run into walls trying to read and walk.

Not only did the story include much imagery, but there were illustrations to help picture the many animals and scenarios that the two friends encountered in their world.

This book was a quick read. If you are in need of a good story to pass the time, let your imagination fly with "Between Worlds" by Skip Brittenham.

(The augmented reality app that was supposed to go with the book did not work for me and would not open on any device.)



By Natalia Goncharova,
13, a CK Reporter
from Fort Morgan

It's good to give.



Visit KidsforColoradoGives.org
A fun place to learn about Colorado charities and donate online.

Kids for COLORADOGIVES.ORG

A program of Community First Foundation

From Seneca Falls to the Voting Booth

Chapter Eight: Ratification

The two branches of the suffrage movement had parted ways. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, now headed by Carrie Chapman Catt, believed it was best to work in a traditional political manner, while the National Women's Party, headed by Alice Paul, felt only public confrontation would bring change.

But their disagreement did not stop things from moving forward.

Both groups favored an amendment to the Constitution. Alice Paul's group worked only for that, the NAWSA worked both for individual states to approve suffrage and for the amendment.

President Wilson insisted he wanted individual states to make the choice, but, as Carrie Catt pointed out to him, an amendment would require three-quarters of the states to agree on it. The states could not say they hadn't had a chance to decide.

Meanwhile, the more states allowed women to vote, the harder it would be for the federal government to deny them.

The National Women's Party was better at getting headlines with its demonstrations, but two things happened to strengthen the NAWSA.

The first was that Miriam Leslie, who had been publisher of a major magazine, died in 1914 and left half her fortune to Carrie Chapman Catt for the purpose of working for women's suffrage.

The NAWSA had often been nearly broke. Now it was able to act with the power of a full-time organization.

The other was World War I. The National Women's Party continued to demonstrate during the war, often with posters calling on America to create true democracy at home before fighting to defend it overseas. The protesters were sometimes arrested, and their picketing struck many people as unpatriotic.

But, although the NAWSA also continued to work for suffrage, they put energy into supporting the war effort, just as suffragists had done during the Civil War.

And, just as had happened in the Civil War, the efforts of women in volunteer groups and in the workplace made people more aware of their ability to contribute to society.

Something else was happening, too: Even before the war, more state legislatures had begun allowing women to vote, at least in some elections, if not at all levels.



In New York State, the NAWSA put its new muscle behind a referendum for statewide suffrage, with women going door to door gathering over a million signatures of women who wanted to vote.

It may have been hard for President Wilson to ignore the silent demonstrators of the National Women's Party who stood outside the White House each day, but it was even harder for voters in New York to ignore a million signatures. In 1917, the Empire State, the most populous in the nation, approved women's suffrage.

In 1914, Montana had given women the vote and, in 1916, made Jeanette Rankin America's first congresswoman. In January, 1918, ten months before the end of the war, Rankin introduced the 19th Amendment in the House of Representatives, and it was approved by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Women cheered and celebrated, but the Senate would not accept it for nearly two more years.

By the end of the war, 11 states allowed women to vote, but women's suffrage still had strong opponents, from the liquor industry that feared they would favor Prohibition, from industries that did not want to pay women as much as they paid men and from Southern states that did not want to add to the number of African American voters.

When the amendment first came up for a vote in the Senate, President Wilson urged Senators to approve it, reminding them of the work women had just done for the nation: "We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partner-

ship of privilege and right?"

And yet it did not pass: Though it gained a strong majority, 62 to 34, it did not have the two-thirds it needed to be sent to the states for approval.

But the NAWSA continued the work of persuasion while the National Women's Party kept up their efforts to make ignoring women unpleasant and impossible, and both groups worked to prevent the re-election of politicians who opposed suffrage.

Finally, on June 4, 1919, the Senate voted on the Amendment again. By then, there were enough "Aye" votes that at least 10 Senators who favored it didn't even bother to show up. It still passed, by a vote of 56 to 25.

Now three-quarters of the legislatures of the 48 states would have to approve it.

Some voted quickly in favor; others, the suffragists knew, would never accept it, though the NAWSA worked even in those. Finally, it had been ratified in 35 states, and it seemed likely that Connecticut and Vermont would approve it, but their governors refused to call for a vote of their legislatures.

Then, on August 18, 1920, the Tennessee legislature took up the matter, and, as the vote came down, it was split 47-47, with only two votes left to be cast.

That was when a woman brought victory to the amendment: Harry Burn, a young legislator, stepped forward to vote, having just received a telegram from his mother, a suffragist who urged him to support the measure.

Which he did, and the Speaker of the House cast the final ballot also in favor, making women's suffrage the law of the nation.

And so, 72 years and a month after the Seneca Falls Convention, American women had finally won the right to vote.

However, as we said at the start of our history, the right to vote was only one piece in the larger struggle for true freedom and democracy.

History is never simple and it's never just about one thing.

And it's never over.

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**For a teaching guide, go to
<http://tinyurl.com/ckserial>**

Sensors examine Yellowstone's hot waters

Yellowstone National Park has many geologic marvels, but is most famous for its geysers, which shoot boiling-hot water into the air in impressive explosions.

There are also geysers in Iceland, New Zealand and a few other places in the world, but, when you say "Yellowstone," most people think of "Old Faithful," the most famous geyser and the symbol of that national park.

What makes geysers and other hydrothermal (combining water and temperature) explosions, happen?

A team of researchers from the US Geologic Survey, the University of Wyoming and Aarhus University in Denmark are currently in the process of trying to learn more about that.

They are flying around Yellowstone National Park in helicopters, each with a large electromagnetic sensor that looks like a hula hoop suspended beneath it.

The sensors can look 1500 feet below the surface of the ground and examine the rocks and water.

They'll be able to map that underground terrain and tell where the rock, water and hot magma that combine to form geysers come together.

They'll also be able to sense the electric pulses between rock and water that may



Steamboat Geyser erupts at Yellowstone National Park. A team of scientists from Wyoming and Denmark is mapping the park's dynamic waters to learn more about them. (Photo/Daniel Mayer)

tell how hydrothermal explosions occur.

The survey will also aid the Park by showing where areas of unstable ground are, which could help determine spots where tourist and other activities should be controlled or avoided entirely.

There is a large body of magma underneath the park, and it's possible that one day it could erupt as a massive volcano, though it's not very likely to happen in our lifetimes.

The last one was 640,000 years ago.

However, that hot, molten rock is what heats the water that is released in geysers, and scientists want to know why it happens that way and not, as in other places like Glenwood Springs or Telluride, in the form of gentle hot springs.

One nice thing about geysers is this: Other forms of hydrothermal explosions throw up rocks and mud along with the superheated water.

Geysers are clean, compared to that, and, as long as people are aware of where they are and where that hot water lands, they are fairly harmless.

And they certainly are impressive and beautiful.

With the help of this study, science will be able to tell us more about these unique, exciting geological formations.

Sudoku

3					6
			3		2
5					
	2			6	3
	6		1	2	
		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 3.



Brainteaser

On this date in 1806, Zebulon Pike spotted a tall mountain peak that would later be named for him, so our answers this week will each begin with "P!"

1. You might call this a three-dimensional triangle
2. Types of these birds include Adelie, emperor, rockhopper and gentoo
3. A disorder that causes people to lose control of their bodies so that they shake, drop things and may need a wheelchair. Michael J. Fox has a foundation for it.
4. Dinosaur similar to ankylosaurus but without the club on the end of its tail
5. The landmass that made up the Earth before it split apart into continents
6. Land-locked South American country whose capital is Asunción
7. An air-filled floating structure used on seaplanes and to build temporary bridges
8. Edward Bear's best friend
9. President Obama and his family own two of these dogs
10. The overall name for ravioli, spaghetti, linguini, lasagna and mostaccioli

(answers on Page Three)



WEEK 2 MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Position: 33.7922, -17.0578
Time: 2016-11-10 14:38:00 UTC



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By Rich Wilson, Skipper Great American IV

Shipping is an unseen, yet essential, industry. 90% of the world's goods are sent to their destinations by ship. On land, if you live near a port, you might see a few ships from time to time. At chokepoints for the movement of ships, Panama and Suez Canals, Straits of Malacca and Gibraltar, you can see many ships, of many types, densely packed.

Last night, we passed Cape Finistere ("end of the land"), at the northwest corner of Spain. Ships coming from South America, Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, and from Asia via the Panama Canal, that are going to ports in northern Europe, all come around this corner, in one direction or the other. This congestion presents a collision risk, and combined with the ferocity of winter storms in the Bay of Biscay, it was deemed important to organize ship passage around this sharp corner. Thus, like painted lines on a highway, the chart shows Traffic Separation Zones, and ships must go in their lane. There are four lanes, each is 4 miles wide, and the entire zone is 22 miles wide.

Ships are identified (by position, direction speed, and type) on our computer chart by AIS (Automatic Identification System). Last night I saw a tanker, a wheat carrier, a cruise ship, multiple container ships, and a general cargo ship.

Aboard New Zealand Pacific in 1990 after they rescued us off Cape Horn after our double capsized, we spent 18 days going to Vlissingen, Holland, and thus came around this corner (and into a Biscay gale!). The ship was the largest refrigerated container ship in the world at the time. The ship was fascinating in its technical complexity and the crew was astounding in their skill, diligence and hard work to keep that complex ship functioning properly in its hostile environment. And all unseen by people on land!

The next time you fill your tank with petrol carried by tanker from abroad, or have a sandwich with bread made from Australian wheat brought by bulker from down under, or slip on a pair of running shoes brought by containership from the Far East, think of those hardy souls aboard ship who brought those to you, and thank them for their skill and expertise!



By Rich du Moulin Owner, Intrepid Shipping

Most people go about their daily lives never thinking about how the goods they use every day end up in their home. World trade is bigger today than ever before in history, and 98 percent of everything that comes to the United States and most other countries arrive by sea. Giant tankers weighing as much as 330,000 tons carry crude oil for refineries. Smaller product tankers take gasoline jet fuel, and heating oil from refineries, to our nearby ports for distribution. Bulk carriers as large as 440,000 tons transport iron ore, coal, alumina, corn and wheat, and other "dry" commodities. Car carriers- big floating 13 deck parking garages- carry as many as 8000 automobiles. Containerships- today the worlds biggest ships - can carry as many as 20,000 containers, each the size of an 18 wheel truck. Millions of these containers packed full of manufactured goods arrive each year.

But shipping is a "hidden" industry unless you happen to live on the shoreline in a major seaport. Ships spend over 90 percent of their lives at sea over the horizon, only seen by other ships or curious dolphins. In the days before high seas radio was invented by Marconi, when a ship left port one of two things happened: she arrived safely at her destination, or she was never heard from again. About 110 years ago, radio and the use of Morse code changed all that. The famous tragedy of the Titanic in 1912 was not

the first use of radio for rescue, but it was the most famous "SOS" in history.

Merchant (non-military) ships generally have a crew of 20-25 trained mariners of many nationalities. These professional sailors live pretty isolated lives when they are on board, connected to the world through satellite communications only. There can be a lot of stress on families given the separation, so the increasing availability of satellite communications is a good thing. It is through satellite that Rich Wilson will be communicating with all of us during the Vendee Globe. But he will still be pretty alone and lonely in some very remote parts of the Earth, where the nearest rescue will be his fellow competitors.



NEWS EXPLORER

Locate an article that focuses on transportation. Explain the type of transportation involved (ship, rail, automobile, etc.) and what is being transported. How is this type of transportation well suited for this purpose? What alternatives, if any, might be available? How do you think fuel prices affects this type of transportation?

Sudoku Solution

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

Brainteaser Solution



(see Page Three)

10 right - Wow!

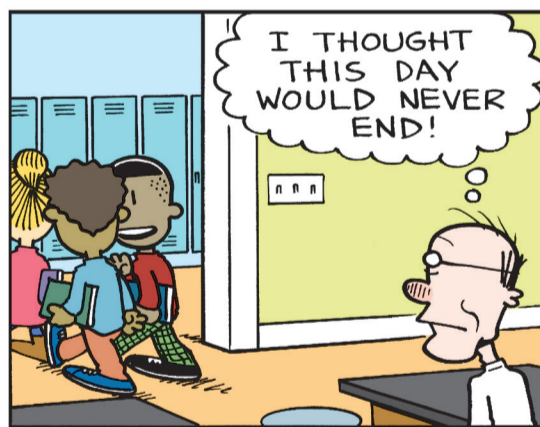
7 right - Great!

5 right - Good

3 right - See you next time!

- pyramid
- penguin
- Parkinsons (disease)
- Palaeoscincus
- Pangea
- Paraguay
- pontoon
- Piglet
- Portuguese water dogs
- pasta

Big Nate



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