

Chapter 1 : Bandelier NM: An Administrative History (Chapter 3)

Baca Family Cemetery was established in the fall of to bury Juan Baca Y Montano, the founder, with his wife Damasia, of Baca Ranch. Juan was born April 28, in Belen, Valencia County, New Mexico.

This page contributed by Karen Mitchell. Please use your BACK button to return to where you were. Helen was born May 26, , in Pueblo, Colo. There will be no viewing. Private graveside service will be held at Mountain View Cemetery with the Rev. Baayen were held in the chapel of the Rouch Funeral Home Thursday at 2: Lyle Elliott and Mrs. The pallbearers and flowers bearers were R. Interment was made in Mountainview Cemetery. Babbitt, March 11 at local hospital. Services, Saturday, 1 p. She is preceded by her parents, Frank and Frances Pechnik; her loving husband, Louis Babich, in ; two sisters and three brothers. She is best remembered as a lifetime member of St. Visitation, noon to 5 p. Funeral Mass, 10 a. Entombment to follow at Roselawn Cemetery. Preceded in death by son, Timothy, in and by three brothers and one sister. Babich worked as a crane hooker in the tube mill for 25 years, retiring in He served in the U. Army during World War II. Tuesday, Our Lady of the Meadows Church. Viewing, Sunday, noon until 5 p. The family will receive friends at the family home following the interment. Survived also by numerous nieces, nephews, great-nieces, great-nephews, nine godchildren and a special friend, Mary Malensick, as well as numerous other friends. A lifelong Pueblo resident, Mrs. Babich resided with her sister, Velma, for the past five months. She was a member of St. Mary Parish and the Altar and Rosary Society at the church. She was also instrumental in starting the Senior Sociables at St. Mary Parish, where she served as chairperson for five years. Mass of Christian Burial, 7 p. Tuesday and rosary recitation, 10 a. The family will greet friends in the parish hall following the Mass. Babnick, 74, of Pueblo, passed away Aug. Harry was a member of the La Veta Fishing Club and an avid fisherman. He enjoyed spending time in the mountains and spending a weekend in Cripple Creek. He was an employee at Hobbs Linoleum for 38 years before his retirement in Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. Interment, Mountain View Cemetery. Served in the U. Army and was a glass cutter and auto mechanic by trade. Preceded in death by his parents, Harry and Katherine Watts Babnick. At his request, cremation, no formal services. Baca, 64, went to be with the Lord, Sept. Baca was born Aug. Also survived by brother, Fred Baca; numerous nieces, nephews, cousins, extended family, all of his friends at the farm and his special friend, Mary Aguirres. He enjoyed fishing, hunting and all church festivals. He will be remembered as a kind and generous man, who was always available to help anyone in need and was loved by all those who knew him. Recitation of the Rosary, 7 p. Mass of Christian Burial, 10 a. Interment, Imperial Memorial Gardens. Family will receive friends at 33rd Lane following the interment. Baca, 85, passed away July 21, , at St. She is survived also by one sister, Dolores Santos of California; sisters-in-law, Gladys Romero, Flora Romero; three half-brothers; two half-sisters; numerous nieces and nephews. Baca was preceded in death by one daughter, Rosemary Mercado; two great-grandchildren; two brothers, J. Visitation from noon to 5 p. Mass of Christian Burial at 11 a. Saturday, July 25, , at St. Family may be contacted at E. Routt and E. Baca enjoyed caring for his flowers and trees. He will always be remembered for his smiling eyes and wonderful sense of humor. Visitation will be noon to 3 p. Interment will be at St. Vrain Cemetery in Avondale. The family may be reached at She was born Oct. She served six years in the U. Employed at Buena Ventura Stores. Vigil service, 7 p. Thursday and funeral Mass, 10 a. Friday; both services, St. Joseph Catholic Church, with the Rev. Mary Corwin Hospital in Pueblo, where he had entered two days before. Baca had been in failing health since Thanksgiving, He attended school through the fourth grade and at the age of 11 entered the coal mines where he worked until his retirement. He had been employed in most of the area coal mines in Las Animas and Huerfano County. A member of St. Funeral service was Monday from St. Burial was in North St. Boies Almont was in charge of arrangements. Nick was retired from the Denver Rio Grande Railroad. He enjoyed fishing and spending time with his grandchildren. Viewing, 1 to 7 p. Thursday; both at Adrian Comer Garden Chapel. Interment to follow at Imperial Memorial Gardens. As per his request, there will be no viewing or services. The family will receive condolences at Brown, Pueblo, A Pueblo resident for the past 52 years, Mr. Baca was a retired ammo specialist with the former Pueblo Army Depot and served four years in the U. He

enjoyed his vegetable garden, reading his Bible daily, working the daily crossword puzzles in the newspaper and watching the Denver Broncos games with family and friends. Baca; a sister, Mary Grace Griffing. Harold Padilla, Elizabeth A. Jerry Montoya Baca; siblings, Frank L. Medical Center, Denver, Aug. Baca was a retired journeyman carpenter. He was a member of the 77th Infantry Division. He was wounded in battle May 2, , in Okinawa, R. Visitation, noon to 7 p.

Chapter 2 : Guide to the Papers of Charles C. Fisk

The American Presidency Project contains the most comprehensive collection of resources pertaining to the study of the President of the United States. Compiled by John Woolley and Gerhard Peters.

James, a disciple of Jesus whose remains are said to rest in a church shrine. The Interior Ministry, responsible for law and order, ruled out terrorism as a cause. Government officials and railway experts cautioned that a fault in systems designed to keep trains at safe speeds could be to blame. An Associated Press analysis of the video indicated the train hit the bend going twice the speed limit or more. Murray Hughes, consultant editor of *Railway Gazette International*, said a diesel-powered unit behind the lead locomotive appeared to derail first. The front engine quickly followed, violently tipping on to its right side as it crashed into a concrete wall and bulldozed along the ground. After impact, witnesses said, a fire engulfed passengers trapped in at least one carriage, most likely driven by ruptured tanks of diesel fuel carried in the forward engines. The Court is not insensitive to this outcome, but is constrained by the prevailing law and the credible allegations of fraud against Plaintiffs, all as explained above. The Arizona companies, Matt Kennicott said, have agreed to rehire all doctors who have been seeing patients under agreements with the current providers. The auditor and Human Services Department support the request. He obtained a subpoena to try to force the department to provide him with the audit performed for the agency. Contact Steve Terrell at sterrell@sfnewmexican.com. Read his political blog at [roundhouse roundup](http://roundhouse roundup.com). Parts of review have been released Continued from Page A-1 most vulnerable citizens at risk by threatening critical services such as drug abuse treatment and suicide counseling. The summary portion, which the attorney general released, suggests that allegations against some providers may be more serious than others. The providers who are under investigation receive 85 percent of the money spent on behavioral health services in New Mexico. Some providers have struggled to continue operating without the Medicaid funding. The state has contracted with five Arizona organizations to pick up the slack. Two New Mexico providers whose Medicaid payments have been frozen are planning to hand over services to Arizona companies as soon as this weekend. Find NMID at [nmindepth](http://nmindepth.com). The city water system has municipal reservoirs and wells supplying water as well, but those resources also will be affected by an ongoing drought. All told, an estimated 1 million New Mexicans and , acres of farmland depend on water from the Colorado River or one of its tributaries that flow through the state. The Colorado River is shared by 40 million people in seven Western states and is the primary water source for several of the largest cities. A joint report by the seven states and the U. Department of Interior last year found the Colorado River on average will fall 3. That amounts to the water used by more than 3 million households in a year. The same report estimates that 3 million acre-feet of water a year could be saved if municipalities and farms conserved more water. Coss and other city officials think Santa Fe is well situated to be a model for other towns. Currently, Santa Fe residents and businesses use gallons per capita a day, less than several years ago. Harold Trujillo, a farmer in Mora and vice president of the New Mexico Acequia Association, said the group is trying to help agriculture producers and acequia members find new ways to conserve water. He said the state also needs to come up with a better funding mechanism for regular maintenance, repairs and upgrades of water infrastructure. Contact Staci Matlock at or@smatlock@sfnewmexican.com. The plaza outside the new First Judicial District courthouse is a large expanse of concrete with little landscaping apart from a raised, rectangular patch of grass, and little shade except for a U-shaped, open-air portico. Parking biggest problem Continued from Page A-1 State District Judge Raymond Ortiz, the chief judge of the First Judicial District, said the size of the courtrooms, like most of the features of the new building, were based on recommendations from the National Center for State Courts. He said the 10 courtrooms in the new building were kept small so more space could be devoted to offices for adult and juvenile drug courts, as well as domestic violence, jury services and alternative dispute resolution. Although the judge said he knew of no one being turned away due to the packed courtroom and could have seated more in the empty jury box, a reporter who attended the hearing saw several people leave due to the crowded conditions. Sons saved seats for their mothers. Elderly women took turns sitting in the courtroom and waiting in the hallways. Ortiz said the new criminal courtrooms are set up so that hearings can

be held remotely for prisoners from the county jail via audio and video feeds. Ortiz acknowledged that around the time the courts moved, one of two IT employees retired and the other took a new job, and they have yet to be replaced. The new courthouse has the air of a high-tech prison with judges and staff working in secure areas. Now those offices are no longer public, and to talk to a judge or assistant, one must call or gain admittance via one of two locked doors, controlled by an unseen person who answers a buzzer, at the far north ends of the second and third floors. Ortiz, whose private office overlooks Sandoval Street from the third floor, said the separation from the public is the inevitable result of fear of violence. People waiting to file documents or get a copy of one pull a paper number, like at a deli or a post office, and wait for the number to be called before approaching one of the clerks at eight desks behind panes of glass. The old courthouse had only four windows for clerks. Now they must wait until a clerk in a glass-enclosed office remotely opens the lock to another glass-enclosed room with four computers in cubicles. Although the new system offers those who need to study court records a bit more privacy, it takes about twice as long to get in and out to obtain copies of records. The First Judicial District Court underwent a sea change in the fall of when electronic filing, or e-filing, of most civil court records became mandatory. Under the new system, members of the New Mexico bar may file new lawsuits or documents in existing cases online from their offices. Lawyers, like anyone else, can study the outline of civil cases via nmcourts. Nothing about the new courthouse has received so much publicity as its lack of public parking. Initial plans had called for a surface-level parking lot to the east of the new courthouse, but that was abandoned due to worries about the weight of cars parked atop the underground garage, so that area became an open plaza with a U-shaped portico and a bike rack capable of holding several dozen bicycles. There are several concrete benches, but the lack of shade and wide expanses of concrete make the area uncomfortably hot in the summer. Obelisk-shaped concrete bollards ring the area. White rectangular columns on the portico and the exterior of the courthouse building appear formidable, but rap on them and one will realize they are hollow plastic. Even though many of the new courthouse features are designed for security, deputies assigned to the entrance have already discovered a flaw. At the old courthouse, people entering the building immediately were forced to go through a metal detector. In the new one, there is room for dozens of people to stand in line inside the front door before they are funneled through an airport-like maze to the metal detector. That means a firearm or other weapon would not be detected before its carrier got inside the building. Ortiz said the security problem is being reviewed to see what changes can be made. Visitors can take an elevator or a staircase from the ground floor to the second level. But the only way to get to the third level is by elevator. Once on the third level, the public is directed to use only the elevator. If you try to use the north-side staircase, you will be unable to exit on any floor without a pass key and will have to use the elevator on the basement level to return to an upper level. The south-side staircase has a sign warning that an alarm will sound if the door opens, but the sign is wrong. No alarm will sound, although people entering that staircase cannot enter any other part of the building. Contact Tom Sharpe at or tsharpe sfnewmexican. Another 10 percent surveyed in the poll volunteered they would prefer to outlaw abortion in the United States altogether or limit it earlier than 20 weeks after fertilization. At the same time, however, 54 percent say they oppose state laws that make it more difficult for abortion clinics to operate; compared to 45 percent who support such legislation. The findings come as lawmakers on Capitol Hill and in states across the country are pushing to ban abortions earlier and impose new requirements that make it harder for abortion clinics to operate. Bob Millsaps, an year-old retiree in Bristol, Va. That finding is similar to a Post-ABC poll and surveys in recent years. The poll was conducted July among a random national sample of 1, adults. Results from the full poll have an error margin of 3. By more than a 2 to 1 margin â€” 66 percent to 30 percent â€” Americans say they prefer that abortion laws be decided for all states on the basis of the U. Constitution, rather than a state-by-state approach. This applies to both hard-core abortion rights supporters and opponents: But on a practical level, the ground rules for abortion are being rewritten on the state level, where 50 new restrictions have been adopted since January, according to the nonprofit Guttmacher Institute. Earlier this month, for example, Texas Gov. Rick Perry, a Republican, signed legislation into law that bans abortions after 20 weeks, requires physicians who perform abortions to have admitting privileges at a nearby hospital and requires all abortions take place in fully equipped surgical centers. Such measures have cheered abortion opponents such

as Nita Wallace, who lives in the Fort Worth, Texas, area and has her own business. The potentially provocative comments by the first pope from the Americas were in keeping with the causes he holds most dear: Social justice and reaching out to the poor. Situations can change, a representative of humility and carimprovements aimed at stanching social people can change. The government that speak of corruption on the part Government sharpshooters lined the has allocated money for community of people who put their own interests route.

Chapter 3 : Bienvenidos Summer Visitors Guide by The New Mexican - Issuu

At the Baca ranch there is a Satanic circle. a temple devoted to the world's mystical and religious movements. The valley in which the Baca establishment is located is also traditional home for various Navajo tribes.

Our little family stream was, in fact, seepage from a riprap reservoir where Colorado River water was stored, and so it was in effect a distant extension of the Colorado itself. And no wonder that I was to spend the next 40 years deriving much of my livelihood from its waters as a market farmer. Water is often about expectation. In the eastern U. A dry acequia channel in the fall after the water has been shut off looks almost natural, not quite constructed, ribbons of silt and gravel meandering through it, banks overgrown with grasses and willows. Then the water flows, improbably, down the improbable channel, led by a leaf- and twig- and foam-clogged tongue, as tended by a mayordomo and an assistant or two with pitchforks and rakes. On our south-facing side of the river, the Acequia del Bosque is often the first to be dug out in March, because its banks are mostly or completely thawed, and because our south-sloping fields are the first to need irrigation after a dry winter. Invariably I climb the steps up the ditch bank and inspect the new flow, richly brown with silt, but not expecting to see anything new. More like greeting an old friend. If I have been home during the winter and have gone to the effort, the three main feeder ditches will be ready to receive the water, though not the drip system, which must wait for the water to flow much clearer so as not immediately to clog the filter and the drip lines themselves. After a good wet winter, increasingly a rarity, the Rio Embudo and other Sangre de Cristo-fed streams will rise through April and May and crest in June, their winter-clear waters becoming muddier and muddier. How high will the water go? Or maybe there will be no noticeable spring runoff at all, which is increasingly the case. Will the monsoon season hold off beyond its once-usual start date of July? Will the streams dry up again? New Mexicans are experts in talking about the lack of weather. After a month of perfectly blue sky, the arrival of a small cloud or two can set off wild speculation. With rising waters, or even without, vegetation finally leafs out, flowers and then gives shade. I suspect those who live in dry, arid climates are far more sensitive to the joys of swimming and boating than those in climates where immersing oneself in a river or lake is only experiencing a slight increase in humidity. In countless small villages and river valleys of Northern New Mexico, water is the stuff of community. As mayordomo ditch boss and then as comisionado commissioner of two acequias in Dixon, through managing the flow of water from property to property, organizing ditch cleaning crews, going from house to house to collect ditch dues, and meeting with commissioners and mayordomos of the other seven acequias of the valley during times of water shortage, I came to know and become part of the community in which my wife and I settled and raised our two children. In these experiences, I received far more than I gave. It might have something to do with what I could call the generosity of water. Stanley Crawford writes and farms in the Embudo Valley. He is the author of numerous books, including *Mayordomo: Chronicle of an Acequia in Northern New Mexico*. See story on page The landscape is lonely. Thanks to a stroke of the presidential pen last year, this high-desert landscape will remain this way, mostly empty of human signs. That declaration protects the arid high-mountain Taos Plateau from any development “no fracking, no drilling, no mining, no suburbs, no wind farms, no new roads” and ensures that rain and wind will be the primary factors shaping this region for centuries to come. Taos County itself, making Taos County one of the potentially wildest lands in the country, says Bill Tefft, a manager of public lands information at the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM is managing the national monument and is currently soliciting public input about how to manage the lands within it. From the top, you can see most of the new monument, including its most prominent feature, the Rio Grande Gorge, a deep canyon extending from the Colorado state line 76 miles south to Alcalde. In fact, with the right car, a vehicle is not the worst way to view the new Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. It contains extensive archaeological sites with elaborate petroglyphs, several old volcanoes, and thousands of acres of big sagebrush plateau. Those expanses of big sagebrush “*Artemisia tridentata*, actually a relative of the sunflower” are quite possibly the best place on the planet to be during a summer rainstorm, when you can breathe in the incredible woody-sweet scent of sagebrush when

it gets wet. Certainly the great river is the key recreational feature of the new monument, but geologically it is only a small part of the Taos Plateau and the inactive volcanoes that rise out of it. Nearby domed San Antonio Mountain, which arches gently to the west of Ute Mountain, is also an extinct volcano, as are several other nearby peaks included in the monument: This area of Northern New Mexico has been quite geologically active, as the Rio Grande actually flows along a continental rift – the Rio Grande Rift – where North America is ever so slowly pulling apart. Yes, we might be two continents in a few million years. That rift also created volcanic activity in the area, some relatively recently. As the canyon crosses into New Mexico from Colorado, it is about feet deep, but at points along its next mile course to the south, the gorge is as deep as feet. There are more than springs cold, warm and hot along the Rio Grande, and several well-known hot springs are in the canyon bottom near Taos. Both Manby Stagecoach Hot Springs and Black Rock Springs are within a quick walk from the rim down into the gorge along well-worn paths. Swimsuits are optional out here. To reach Stagecoach Springs, head toward the Taos Gorge Bridge and turn right onto Tune Road just before the bridge, then follow the lefts to the parking area. Some lesser-known springs exist as well, but you have to find someone willing to tell you where they are. The Rio Grande del Norte Monument offers dozens of trail hikes, both rugged and tame. The BLM and visitor centers have fliers specific to hiking Ute Mountain that describe the dirt roads that bring you close to the mountain, from the west and north sides, and details on other hiking options. Then-Congressman Bill Richardson formed a committee to look at putting the Rio Grande Gorge and surrounding area into a conservation area. At the time, there were fears from the acequia associations and economic interests that something could be lost, Bailey says, and so the effort went quiet for a while. Then, Democratic Senator Jeff Bingaman, now retired, put forth legislation about five or six years ago to protect the area, and the local population – acequia associations, county government and others – rallied around the cause. When Taos Pueblo gave its blessing to the project, a final hurdle was cleared, Bailey says. This is the first type of bio-regime protected like this. The Rio Grande del Norte National Monument includes two visitor centers where you can get hiking guides, maps and detailed information on camping and other activities. One is located near Pilar on N. It is open daily from 8: After Labor Day, the center is open Friday through Sunday from 10 a. For more information, call or visit www.riogrande.org. The visitor center is open from Memorial Day through Labor Day, 9 a. Gene Peach has been photographing the cultures and landscapes of New Mexico for more than 25 years. His other award-winning books include *Making a Hand: Fifty Symbols of the City Different*. New Mexico Historic Sites are seven storied places where the past is palpable. They invite you to hit the road, explore, and get out in the golden New Mexico sun. Visiting a New Mexico historic site promises to grant you a deeper understanding of those who have gone before us and helped make us who we are today. Now on exhibit in the Masterpieces Gallery. There is a sign on the highway. Los Alamos is 39 miles northwest of Santa Fe via U. Valles Caldera National Preserve is located on N. There is no gas station between Los Alamos and San Ysidro. With Santa Fe as your base camp, you can fill up the tank in the morning, hit the road and by evening download enough photos of scenic beauty, historic significance and wowfactor discovery to make your Facebook friends jealous. For an immersion in legend and lore, plus shopping and dining opportunities available only in New Mexico, try car tripping along the following three routes: Each of these trips may be completed within a day at a leisurely pace or extended as suits your fancy and schedule. Left, Classical Gas Museum in Embudo: Colors, muted like faded plastic flowers, shot through here and there with a bolt of turquoise or orange, notable regional architecture, faces, landscapes and skyscapes; plus roadside descansos memorial shrines , remote hilltop crosses and vintage front-yard trucks some repurposed as flower pots are road signs on a journey into a realm tucked away from everyday 21st-century life. Tiny villages clinging to the winding road endure much as they always have. Your cell phone may not work up here. Barter, small sustainable farming and artisan crafts, with jobs at Los Alamos Labs, local schools or casinos, is how most people – many descended from original Hispanic settlers – get by. Along with a practical instinct for survival and making do, faith prevails here, in the belief that the miraculous may at any moment reveal itself, as surely as the shining desert rainbows that appear with the least hint of rain. With its reputation as the Lourdes of America, this sacred site is a masterwork of Spanish Colonial architecture known for its bultos hand-carved and painted sculptures of saints , and reredos altar

screens created by elusive santeros. Discarded crutches stand witness to miraculous healing. Hand-written testimonials and prayers cram the side chapel that holds el pocito, or the little well, of blessed earth. Nine miles up the road lies Truchas or trout , set against the jagged 13,foot-high Truchas Peaks. The town is to this day a stronghold of Los Hermanos Penitentes, a Catholic lay society that traditionally tended the spiritual and ritual needs of these remote communities. Along the roadside, the acequia burbles in spring. With its clerestory windows and twin bell towers, it is one of the most architecturally heralded and best-preserved Spanish Mission Churches. Each spring, the community maintains the church by handmudding the walls with adobe plaster. Wholesome, locally sourced and consistently delicious homemade soups, burgers, pizza and desserts make this welcoming off-thebeaten trail bistro a perfect late lunch stop. At the intersection of N. In fall, fruit stands in Alcalde offer an abundance of chile ristras, homemade preserves, squash, apples and cider. San Ildefonso Pueblo just off N. It is famous for its lustrous black pottery, especially that of the late, great artist Maria Martinez, her husband Julian and their family. Numerous artist studios, shops and a small museum offer classic black-on-black pottery and other artworks for sale. The town of Los Alamos is an enigma. Robert Oppenheimer â€” and still the center of U. If so, a wonderful alternative is a 1. This outlying unit of Bandelier National Monument â€” dotted with petroglyphs and ruins dating to A. A full day can be spent just here:

Chapter 4 : Roy Cemetery, Harding Co. NM, Gloria B. Mayfield, Cemeteries of NM

Heber-Overgaard is a census-designated place (CDP) in Navajo County, Arizona, United States. It is located atop the Mogollon Rim, the community lies at an elevation of 6,000 feet (2, m).

By August, many settlers had returned to Utah. By 1863, the Obed settlement had collapsed and both Brigham City and Sunset were near collapse due to several years of drought. Dry farming in the forested mountains was thought to be easier due to higher rainfall, lush grasses, and plentiful timber. Upon arrival they began digging wells in search of water. John Bushman never settled in the area, but he and his family contributed time and encouragement to the local settlers. The first summer, houses were built, land cleared, and corrals constructed. Crops were planted not only for food, but also to barter for goods that could not be made at home. The growing season was four months long. He was urged to do so, because of the Pleasant Valley War. Buckskin Canyon, where he had settled, was named after the buckskin chaps his wife Elisabeth had made for him. John Scarlett was next to leave in 1863. His wife Lulu had become ill in June. This may have contributed to his subsequent departure. They grew crops of corn and potatoes between Heber and St. The following year brought the Penrod and Sharp families from nearby Wilford. Samuel Porter would later describe the Penrods as anti-Mormon, and the Sharps as dishonest. James Shelley homesteaded land comprising the center of Heber and south down the Black Canyon. Of the original four pioneer families, starting out with four head of cattle, three daughters, and a few worldly possessions, James and Margaret Shelley were the only family to make Heber a long term commitment. Grant was called as a member of the Quorum of the Twelve. Early on in his service in the quorum he made many trips to Arizona earning the title "The Arizona Apostle". Scarlett named the settlement after Heber C. Kimball, former Chief Justice of the State of Deseret. This duty was performed by James Shelley, in addition to being a farmer, cattleman, husband and father. The following year, two practicing polygamists arrived from Utah to escape prosecution. One was called "Brother Luck". John Nelson and partner, Nicholas Valentine, were in the sheep business, and the Porters hauled their wool to the Holbrook railroad. Nicholas Valentine died four years later from a rabies bite acquired from a skunk. Potatoes, corn, milk, eggs and large gardens were the livelihood of many families. Food was said to be given out to any natives, passing through town, in order to "keep the peace". Joseph was sometimes perilous due to outlaws and quicksand. Many present day Porters, of Heber-Overgaard, can trace their family roots to them. In 1864, Samuel, Alva and Nathan Porter divided up their farm. In addition to farming, Samuel Porter was often called upon to administer to the residents of Heber to alleviate pain and suffering by using prayer and petitions. A drought affected the residents of Heber that Summer, followed by crop destroying hail storms in August. In January, Wickliff Bushman, while delivering mail to Heber from Holbrook during a snow storm, contracted the measles and died at 23 years old. Margaret Shelley had twin boys that June, but only one son survived. He was called "Hoyle" rather than "Heil" because some cowboys had trouble pronouncing his name. In addition to his store he had a farm located down Buckskin Wash. John Hoyle had relocated to Heber from the failed Wilford, Arizona settlement, 7 miles south of Heber, where he had a store and ranch. Samuel Porter helped him on his farm, and hauled freight to and from Holbrook. He had no heirs to claim the land in the United States. Heber wells still had enough for livestock. A small reservoir had been built below town, and filled up when water ran down the Black Canyon. A diversion dam was built to divert water from the wash to the ditch. When the rains finally came in July, the Independence Day celebration had cause for additional celebration. Residents celebrated by firing guns, fire crackers, Pie Nite, and a dance that evening. During celebrations, the community roped calves, rode bucking horses, held pistol shooting contests, foot races, and dances. In 1865, Samuel Porter handed his farm over to his brother Alva, and departed from Heber. During the spring, drinking water had to be hauled from 15 miles away. Many pioneers became disheartened and left the area. They remained there until the rains came on July. Despite trespassing, the natives gave them no trouble. Alva eventually sold his share to Thomas who ran the store with his wife, Eva Tanner, until 1866. They homesteaded this land located in Buckskin Wash, just south of the Black Canyon. Thomas Shelly homesteaded south of Joseph Porter in Buckskin wash. Maude Shelley would later die in 1866. Prior to this, children had to move to Joseph City in late

fall, after crops were harvested, then return in early spring. Priscilla Shumway, from Snowflake, was the first teacher. A new schoolhouse was planned. Horses were used to haul logs up until Logging and ranching were the predominant industries until the mids, at which time the Mexican spotted owl injunction was put on the Sitgreaves National Forest. This ran until when it burned down. It ran until when a change of ownership was soon followed by bankruptcy. He moved to Arizona from North Dakota, lured by the lush stands of Ponderosa. He operated the mill until financial reversals prompted its sale. Seeking new opportunities, he then moved with his wife to Ohio, forever leaving the area. The mill was eventually replaced by the old Senior Center that was lost in the Rodeoâ€™Chediski Fire in the summer of The Senior Center has since been rebuilt. Shockley served as the first postmaster in, followed by Christ Overgaard in Brown Capps served as principal, and Mrs. Ella Capps as a teacher, of the Heber schoolhouse until his death in Capps Middle school gets its namesake from Brown and Ella Capps. In, the Heber and Overgaard schools consolidated. Construction for Mogollon High School began June 12, It was named after the nearby Mogollon Rim. The buildings were dedicated January 18, Mountain Meadows Primary School was built in late By March of the same year, land was secured for the location of the new Fire Department. In February, the Sheriff Posse disbanded because some members had moved out of the area. In early, the newly formed American Legion Post 86 took over the task of forming a Fire Department and Fire District for the area. They were able to obtain the signatures necessary to have an election called to form a Fire District. A petition was put together and used to propose the formation of a Fire District to the County Board of Supervisors. The American Legion put up the necessary funds to have an election. It had an area of square miles. Walt Downs and John Shaffery Sr. Fundraising was spearheaded by the Heber-Overgaard Chamber of Commerce and was solely paid for by the contributions of viewers who enjoyed the show. The first show was held in what was once known as the Porter softball field, SW corner of Parkview and HW, to an audience of several hundred. A country fried steak dinner fundraiser was held to cover expenses. Today, an audience in the thousands views the display at the Mogollon High School fields. This is primarily paid for by parking lot donations at the Tall Timbers County Park festivities and the Mogollon High School fireworks display. On August 24,, federal Judge Carl Muecke ordered the 11 national forests of Arizona and New Mexico to halt all logging until their forest plans adequately protect the Mexican spotted owl. The injunction was placed after a lawsuit was filed by Robin Silver, conservation chairman of the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. In, the Parker Mill, in Clay Springs 16 miles away, and the Snowflake Mill 35 miles east were two of the first mills to start up again. It was the second worst forest fire in Arizona to date, destroying structures in Heber-Overgaard, mainly in Overgaard and consuming, acres 1, Overgaard was evacuated for nearly two weeks while the fire was fought. Today, Heber-Overgaard has evolved into a retirement and tourism destination. Recreational and lifestyle activities such as hiking and fishing can be enjoyed in the summer, and cross country skiing in the winter. With a four-seasons climate, the town is a haven for those wishing to escape the heat of Phoenix. While the full-time resident population is 2,, [3] summertime population numbers climb to nearly 12,

Chapter 5 : Heber-Overgaard, Arizona - Wikipedia

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), founded in Paris is an international organization working to create world government controlled by the central banks of the world working in concert to control the political and economic systems of every country on earth.

This trail is now known as "Black Canyon Trail. The ranch was located feet east of the cemetery. Sadly all traces of the former ranch homestead has been removed by the Forest Service. At an altitude of 7, feet above sea level. Courtesy of Neal Du Shane. Baca Ranch was established when Juan Baca Y Montano and his wife Damasia Torres moved to homestead land in recommended by John Nelson, who had a sheep ranch just west of Heber, and for whom Juan hauled wool. Juan and Damasia were married on December 12, in Belen, New Mexico, and lived, with three daughters, in various places in Arizona Territory until they established Baca Ranch. This was something members of more prominent families did, as they were bound by their families to marry within specific families. In many Mexican church records, the "Y" between names may be left out. Juan built a small log cabin and began farming and ranching. As his family grew, he added rooms to the cabin and connected them with walkways. He also built a cellar to store his bumper vegetable crops from a first wet summer. The family had seven girls and a boy. Four years later, on September , Juan died from heart trouble and the son, Fred, age 15, became "man of the house. Since there were seven daughters, eligible bachelors often stopped at Baca Ranch off the Black Canyon Trail. John Nelson, who married Mollie Baca in , built a new road from his sheep ranch near Heber to the Black Canyon Trail to save an hour on his courtship trips. This road became known as the "Dugway" due to the effort by John and others to build it! A Forest Service interpretive sign at the Baca Ranch site states that: Situated right on the wagon trail that connected Pleasant Valley and Holbrook, many visitors passed by. She befriended the Apaches, speaking to them in Spanish, and they were said to have been very protective of her. A news item from the St. Sheriff Newman states that the snow is from two to four feet deep in the mountains and it is almost impossible for even saddle and pack outfits to get through. January - L Baca Ranch former homestead. R Foundation stones after snowfall. Photos courtesy Neal Du Shane Dancing was a favorite pastime for the family and they frequently had parties where they danced through the night. Social life continued after the death of Juan in Early newspaper accounts, especially in the Holbrook News, often mentioned visitors and social events at the Baca Ranch. Here are a few: Jane Morgan, who was a sojourner in Holbrook during the winter months, accompanied by Mrs. Heward said that it began snowing on them before they reached Heber and that they traveled through a heavy snow storm. She describes the scene along the road to Heber as one of splendid beauty at this time of year, the White mountains being covered with snow and dotted with a profusion of early blooming wild flowers. A delightful outing was enjoyed by the jolly party. They report having a delightful time and no casualties. Mamie Baca April 14, to August 15, was postmistress for Heber from to , with an office at Baca Ranch, bringing in some income. She later married Thomas Benjamin Longwellon at the ranch on June 26, In the notice it said: Damasia Baca sold the ranch to the A. Two years later Damasia became ill and moved to Mesa to live with her daughter Mollie and husband John Nelson in Mesa. The ranch was sold again in to C. In the Biglers of Heber bought the ranch, then sold it in to Michael Purcell. The one acre parcel with the graveyard was returned to the Baca family. Photo by Neal Du Shane. The "Y Montano" means "and or plus" indicating he was the son of a woman with the "Montano" surname. He died September 1, of heart trouble. Word was received here yesterday morning telling of the death at his ranch near Heber, Arizona. The end came at The deceased had been a resident of Arizona for many years and was well known throughout Apache and Navajo counties. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. Three of the daughters are married: Benjamin Schuster of St. John Nelson of Heber. The deceased was buried on his ranch. Much sympathy expressed for the bereaved family. She died April 11, from progressive pneumonia, and septicemia, in Mesa. There were several obituaries in local papers. Note some of the language! Juan Baca, died at Mesa on Monday. Miss Dora was a beautiful young lady, eighteen years of age, and was spending the winter in Mesa with her sister, Mrs. John Nelson, attending school. The funeral services were held at that place and the remains shipped here and

taken to Heber for burial at the ranch home of the family. Five automobile loads of relatives and sorrowing friends from Phoenix, Alamogordo, N. The burial was a very simple but impressive affair and at its close the grave was covered with a profusion of flowers tendered at the funeral by sorrowing friends of Mesa. Her lovable disposition had endeared her to a bunch of friends More details from the Arizona Republican, April 13, The regular priest for the Catholic Church of Mesa will be down from Phoenix and conduct the service. The body will be interred in Heber, the birth place of Miss Baca. The city is saddened at the taking away of this young girl in the very morning of her life, and the sympathy of all goes out to the sorrowing relatives who will miss so sorely the girlish laughter and the bright sunny presence of their loved one. An inscription at the base of a figure of Christ on the cross says: She was born on December 12, D. The cause of death was hypertension, chronic nephritis, apoplexy. Headstone of Damasia Baca.

Chapter 6 : The Santa Fe New Mexican, July 26, by The New Mexican - Issuu

A lifetime farmer, rancher and cowboy, he is survived by devoted and loving wife of 50 plus years, Cordelia of the family home, children, John Baca, Victor (Cheryl) Baca, Joanne Baca-Emerson, David (Brenda) Baca, George Baca and Mary Ann Jasper; daughter-in-law, Jo Kountz-Baca; grandfather of 14 including Leanne and goddaughter, Melanie, who.

All I see getting added to here are the welfare rolls. What do you see? The Ministry of Truth reported that the pipeline would not be in the best interests of United States National Security and would contribute to global warming. Many, like the eco-friendly tree huggers buy fully into the deception. Talk about hot air. For now it appears voluntary. As the movement grows the deniers are attacked and hated more and more.. This Hegelian ploy must be abated, or the iron boot of hot tyranny will fall upon the unfaithful to the New Age way of life. How very Medieval, no. After all, we are dealing with neo-feudalism. The more people buy into these carbon tax schemes and willing submission to this ever increasing soft tyranny, the less there will be a need to use force to control the herd. The resisters will be and are targeted as radicals and extremists, while the compliant slaves are praised for their intelligence and wisdom. The ultimate road the transformers of America want the sheople to go down is the road of submission to the will of the State. The more who go along with the New Age New World Order indoctrination of humanity, the less resistance they will have to contend with and the more orderly the selection process can continue. I said selection process. As it was before the Bolshevik Revolution and the rise of Hitler and the Nazis so it is today. Make no mistake about it. Into the New World Order. In Obama promised shovel ready jobs to rebuild our electrical grid and our crumbling roads and bridges. Interesting how the spike of gas prices in has been used as a political tool and the many long term economic benefits are downplayed, or ignored. This project is the definition of shovel-ready. Almost overnight, Keystone XL could put 9, hard-working American men and women directly to work. Learn more about Keystone XL jobs. Taxes paid by the project will greatly benefit the towns and counties it passes through. Keystone XL connects the largest most sophisticated refining hub in the Gulf Coast with the third largest oil reserves on the planet and the second largest oil-producing region in the United States. Safe, secure access to domestic crude oil is key to ensuring long-term energy security. Fears of environmental damages are unfounded. Keystone XL would have minimal impact on the environment. Multiple scientific studies have also shown that Keystone XL and the development of the oil sands will not add to the global warming fraud or put the global climate in jeopardy. It has been well-established that pipelines are, by far, the safest mode of transportation for crude oil and natural gas. A recent Fraser Institute study shows that pipeline workers are less likely to be injured on the job and pipelines have fewer incidents per mile than trains and trucks. The State Department environmental impact reports have concluded that Keystone XL would have a degree of safety greater than any other crude oil pipeline in operation in the U. Crude oil needs to move from wells to the refineries in the safest and most efficient way possible, no compromises. Learn more the Keystone XL blog post: Gas prices were made artificially high for years before due to speculation. Supply and demand from drilling in North Dakota and Montana, whose economies are booming as a result, are the reason gas prices are reduced to near where they should naturally be. The oil boom that caused the economic growth seen in North Dakota is so great that it has spawned growth in other depressed industries and revitalized the entire state. In NYC there are thousands of fast food joints. While this may have been science fiction in the past, today robotics and artificial intelligence are viable and growing alternatives to human labor. Do you realize with this will mean here in America, with open borders, unsustainable welfare obligations and debt? Do you even care? Are you not outraged how America is willingly being led down the path of destruction by a cult of personality charlatan who, in true Masonic fashion, hoodwinked his way into office by enormous sums given to him by Wall Street, the very class he is supposed to be opposed to? These are the same puppet masters who cooked up the Hegelian bailout to save their corrupt, greedy skins. These are the same Machiavellian deceivers who concocted the plan to create a housing bubble, selling cut and paste mortgages and worthless derivatives resulting in the loss of 20 million Americans homes. These same criminals have profited ten fold as a result of their conjuring up this elaborate scheme, the seeds of it sown when Bill Clinton repealed Glass-Steagall in

Sadly, we are not. No, America is not on the road to recovery, yet we are still addicted to the ether pumped out of the Obama regime and believe the Goebbels-esque hype. What happens when Obamacare mandates kick in in January? Everyone must have costlier insurance or pay a tax. Does it speak to any of you that Obamacare calls for 16, new IRS agents, but no new doctors? So Obama shoots down the Keystone Pipeline like a drone strike and ignores the collateral damage associated with his collectivism. Teleprompter reading Obama voiced the edicts of the eco-fascist power brokers who control his abominable administration and are fast working to deindustrialize America while increasing welfare rolls. Indeed, things are far better than they were in But we need to increase growth exponentially and in each and every way. This recovery finds Americans who were out of work taking jobs as far lower wages as a result. This level of recovery was not created by, or assisted by anything Obama has done. It is simply the stabilizing effect of economics. Economics stifled by taxation, regulation and a myriad of limits to growth. This recovery has benefited corporations the most, but due to loopholes in regulations pay little or no taxes. These communists want a progressive income tax on the people. That is why the Federal Reserve Crime Syndicate was enacted. To transfer the wealth to the Illuminati New World Order banksters. The writing is on the wall. We must end all taxation on personal income and property. Tax the corporations and mandate them to serve the people. There was a time when corporations had to prove their service was beneficial to society in order to continue doing business. I think it is long past time America takes the same approach. This will lead to better and safer products, especially in the pharmaceutical and food industries. This will also lead to higher earnings, better working conditions and benefits for workers. Let the corporations pay, not the government and we will change the world for the better. Yes, America is better than it was in , no doubt. Still, for too long economic conditions in America continue to be stagnant. There is a malaise. Our economy has flatlined. There are signs of improvement, but these economic improvements are mostly in wealthier parts of Our country like the New York City Metro area, which is an international hub of commerce. Like many once thriving manufacturing towns, Torrington has bit the dust. The same cannot be said of Stamford or Greenwich, Connecticut or other affluent communities where 20, square foot mansions are regularly being built, even back in This is where the hedge fund managers and billionaires reside. And we call this economic progress. Obama eluding to lower gasoline prices is nothing more than a ruse to shoot down the Keystone pipeline. Obama killed Gaddafi, a stabilizer of radical violent Islamic extremists so the Rothschilds could get into Libya and set up a central bank. In the corrupt communist Obama Regime political agendas trump truth, justice and the general welfare of the American people if need be. It is pure communism. A means to an end. We mean nothing to these slime, yet want everything from us. They want us to kneel at their feet and swear allegiance to great State. We are to be used and abused by these Marxist elitists like a pimp treats his stable of crack whores, addicting them to candied rhetoric and creating wilful obedience. Any dissent to this is met with outrage, anger and hate. Hate all who oppose The Brotherhood. This was all part of the fundamental transformation. Over the past seven years, green has become the new red. The left continuously blame the right for a war on the poor and middle class, when these communists are stealing the wealth of America and squandering it for their capitalist cronies. The irony is murderous. While Unions, who are by definition creatures of the left and many wise America workers who are desperately trying to improve their standard of living and get better paying jobs point this out. Our communist in chief and the teleprompter writer spin doctors focus on the many great Agenda 21 achievements that have so far transformed the country, and as a result, there would be no need for the pipeline because it would not significantly help to create jobs or the economy. Here is a relevant and very interesting correlation: Hitler also transformed Germany, did he not? All these new ideologies and programs were forced on the population. But their God was an angel of darkness disguised as light.

Chapter 7 : Agenda 21 | TRUTH TALK NEWS

The Baca Ranch was added as a National Wildlife Refuge to the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve in recent years, and there is a north entrance to the Park located at the southern border of the Baca.

The new attempt, which proposed the inclusion of Valles Caldera, began when Bandelier concessionaire Mrs. Chavez contacted the Park Service, and the agency began to dust off old plans for the region. Meanwhile, Chavez got Clinton P. Anderson, the other senator from New Mexico, interested in the project. His conservation credentials stretched back to the s, when he was instrumental in bringing the Teapot Dome scandal to light. Once in the Senate, Anderson became a power on Capitol Hill. By the s, he was a fixture. Tall, forceful, and tubercular, Anderson began to promote the project. NPS officials in Washington also explored the park possibilities of the Pajarito Plateau for the first time in a number of years. Allen, to inform him that the agency was interested in acquiring the Baca and changing Bandelier from a national monument to a national park. The Canyon De San Diego grant, also a part of the Jemez Crater proposal, was also for sale, but Wirth thought there was little in that tract suited for park status. Conditions upon the plateau had changed since the Second World War, and as a result, the options of the agency were limited. Allen responded by informing Wirth that the one- million-acre Jemez Crater proposal of , the basis upon which the agency relied for its justification of the new national park idea, was "certainly not feasible [in]. He pointed to the Frijoles Mesa acquisition as evidence. Among the proposals advanced was one that made the larger area a national recreation area instead of a national park. The USFS had more trouble opposing the recreation area. It would not arouse the ire of the hunting constituency of the USFS, whose sport would be prohibited by the creation of a national park. They began to look for other ways to accommodate the USFS. The initial Bandelier-Valle Grande proposal, S. Of the total, , would be purchased from the owners of the Baca ranch, while the USFS would transfer another 67, acres. Forest Service opposition to a project of this magnitude was sure to be fierce and unending. NPS officials knew they would have to cut back on the amount of land that they requested. The Forest Service was no more interested in allowing the establishment of a large national park on the Pajarito Plateau in than it had been during the s. Nevertheless, Park Service officials tried to get their old foes to acquiesce. Both sides agreed to a joint study of the area, but there was little other common ground. NPS officials knew that a compromise that insured USFS support of the position of the Park Service was essential to the success of the park effort, but Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall was the person who found the middle ground. Montoya and Thomas G. Savage, who represented the estate of Frank Bond, toured the Baca area. Aware of potential USFS resistance, Udall proposed that about 30, acres of the Baca be incorporated in the new national park, while the remaining 67, be attached to the Santa Fe National Forest. Instead of , acres, the new proposal included only 30, acres of the Baca tract, the acre Upper Frijoles tract which the AEC was still in the process of transferring to the NPS, and the 30, acres of the existing national monument. The new proposal called for the transfer of the remaining 69, acres of the Baca to the Forest Service. Both agencies testified in favor of the bill, as did other Government departments and members of the public. Orndorff and the livestock lobby preferred to see the land put to unrestricted commercial purposes. The existing legislation still posed an obstacle. The original bill, S. New bills followed when Congress reconvened at the beginning of . At the opening of the new session on January 9, , Anderson introduced S. Morris followed it with H. All the objections to the proposal had been satisfied, and the chances of the bills looked good. But disaster struck, and the project began to disintegrate. Pat Dunigan, had purchased the entire Baca tract. Although he announced that "the Government [was] not precluded from negotiating for a portion of the tract," Dunigan upset the balance of power. The Forest Service lost interest. From its perspective, without something to sweeten the arrangement, it had no reason to support a proposal that enlarged the domain of its chief rival. In any event, Dunigan had other plans, and he quickly encountered local animosity. He began work on a master plan for the development of the Baca. The local newspaper, the Los Alamos Monitor got hold of portions of his plan and publicly quoted it. In April , the newspaper reported that Dunigan planned a ski area, racetrack, and resort community for the Baca. The following day, the newspaper reported that the state racing commissioner was

not aware of plans for a racetrack. Dunigan was not used to having his private business discussed in public. He angrily responded that his representative got carried away. His plans were not that extensive, but this did little to quell rumors of the beginning of a "little Texas" on the Pajarito Plateau. The rumors escalated, and the pressure increased. Finally, Dunigan abandoned development plans in June , deciding that a working cattle ranch offered a better alternative. The attempt to establish a national park was not yet dead. Entitled the "Valle Grande-Bandelier National Park bill," Mechem claimed that the proposed park would be the biggest thing ever to happen to northern New Mexico. The bill seemed likely to pass Congress. On October 21, , the Department of the Interior reported favorably on it, and Anderson called a Senate Public Lands subcommittee meeting on the subject. He testified in front of the committee, opposing the project on the grounds that a national park would stifle the economic potential of the area. Even with the persuasive Anderson as an advocate, subcommittee members believed the bill should be put aside. He refused to consider the offer. The Park Service was out of options. The land it wanted for the Pajarito Plateau national park was not for sale. Dunigan was angry at both the Federal Government and the Los Alamos community and held the trump card in the region. Anderson felt that the opportunity to acquire the Valle Grande had passed. No one reintroduced a bill in the next session. After the demise of the Valle Grande proposal in , interest in new acquisitions at Bandelier waned. Without congressional action of any kind, grass roots advocates could not maintain local enthusiasm for the project. Park Service officials were aware of the possibility of Forest Service resistance, and Pat Dunigan did not appear willing to negotiate. Once again, efforts to create a national park on the Pajarito Plateau were stymied.

Chapter 8 : Tri-County Obituaries 1B

The Papers of Charles C. Fisk consists of documents dated to , with the bulk falling from to Note that the dates relate to the original creation date of the materials, which are mostly photocopies made in the s or later.

They did not originate with President George Bush in This means the end of the United States of America, the U. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights as we now know them. Most of the new world order proposals involve the conversion of the United Nations and its agencies to a world government, complete with a world army, a world parliament, a world court, global taxation, and numerous other agencies to control every aspect of human life education, nutrition, health care, population, immigration, communications, transportation, commerce, agriculture, finance, the environment, etc. Tomorrow they will be grateful! This is especially true if they were told that there were an outside threat from beyond [i. It is then that all peoples of the world will plead to deliver them from this evil. The one thing every man fears is the unknown. Do I mean conspiracy? I am convinced there is such a plot, international in scope, generations old in planning, and incredibly evil in intent. It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during those years. But, the work is now much more sophisticated and prepared to march towards a world government. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers is surely preferable to the national auto-determination practiced in past centuries. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interest, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily pressâ€. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. An agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers. Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the Field of commerce and manufacture, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it. Like the octopus of real life, it operates under cover of a self created screenâ€. At the head of this octopus are the Rockefeller Standard Oil interests and a small group of powerful banking houses generally referred to as international bankers. The little coterie of powerful international bankers virtually run the United States government for their own selfish purposes. They practically control both political parties. This conspiracy played a definite recognizable role in the tragedy of the French revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the 19th century. And now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their head and have become the undisputed masters of that enormous empire. It was, I venture to suggest, this semi-occult power whichâ€. Most of his thoughts, his political ammunition, as it were, were carefully manufactured for him in advanced by the Council on Foreign Relations-One World Money group. The One World Government leaders and their ever close bankers have now acquired full control of the money and credit machinery of the U. Outwardly we have a Constitutional government. We have operating within our government and political system, another body representing another form of government â€” a bureaucratic elite. The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centers of power political, monetary, intellectual and ecclesiastical. What the Trilateral Commission intends is to create a worldwide economic power superior to the political governments of the nationstates involved. As managers and creators of the system, they will rule the future. Senator Barry Goldwater in his I book: This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements, arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The growth of financial capitalism made possible a centralization of world economic control and use of this power for the direct benefit of financiers and the indirect injury of all other economic groups. All of the members of this secret committee, with the exception of Hull, a

Tennessee politician, were members of the Council on Foreign Relations. They want to end national boundaries and racial and ethnic loyalties supposedly to increase business and ensure world peace. What they strive for would inevitably lead to dictatorship and loss of freedoms by the people. The old international order passed away as suddenly, as unexpectedly, and as completely as if it had been wiped out by a gigantic flood, by a great tempest, or by a volcanic eruption. It will make the most momentous decisions in history, and upon these decisions will rest the stability of the new world order and the future peace of the world. If we are ever to approach that time, it will be after patient and persistent effort of long duration. The present international situation of mistrust and fear can only be corrected by a formula of equal status, continuously applied, to every phase of international contacts, until the cobwebs of the old order are brushed out of the minds of the people of all lands. Countless people will hate the new world order and will die protesting against it. When we attempt to evaluate its promise, we have to bear in mind the distress of a generation or so of malcontents, many of them quite gallant and graceful-looking people. All the terms have the same objective; however, the line of approach may be religious or political according to the taste or training of the individual. If democracy wins, the nations of the earth will be united in a commonwealth of free peoples, and individuals, wherever found, will be the sovereign units of the new world order. They can be briefly stated: To talk of blueprints for the future or building a world order is, if properly understood, suggestive, but it is also dangerous. Societies grow far more truly than they are built. A constitution for a new world order is never like a blueprint for a skyscraper. Dewey of New York] accepts his point of view and that he is personally convinced that this is the policy that he would promote with great vigor if elected. So it is fair to say that on the first round the Sphinx of Albany has established himself as a prima facie champion of a strong and definite new world order.

Chapter 9 : World Government | TRUTH TALK NEWS

Their father, Pat, was a pro briefly years ago, and has been their coach for years. The family also moved from Austin, Texas, to Bradenton, Fla., to work with coaches at the Nick Bollitieri Academy.

South Platte River Colo. Biography Inspired by a college professor, love for the outdoors, the Dust Bowl, and experiences in the Civilian Conservation Corps, Charles Fisk had a life-long fascination with water. Charles Carroll Fisk was born in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, on January 7, In , he served in the Civilian Conservation Corps in Wisconsin. He earned a B. The same year, he became a hydraulic engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville. He then earned a professional certificate in meteorology in from the University of Chicago. Air Corps stationed in the United States and the Philippines. He was decorated with a Battle Star medal for his service. After the war, Fisk became a hydraulic engineer for the U. Bureau of Reclamation in Denver. In , he changed positions to become the assistant chief of river operations for the Bureau in Loveland, Colorado. He later worked as a water supply engineer for the Denver Water Board from From to his retirement in , Fisk ran his own consulting firm, Fisk Engineering, which focused on water rights and supply in Wyoming and Colorado. Fisk wrote on various subjects throughout his career. He published several articles on climatology and statistics in various publications of organizations such as the American Statistical Association and the American Meteorological Society of which he was a member. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was the editor, publisher and owner of the Western Water Newsletter which was published from as well as the editor of the Colorado Water Congress Newsletter from He authored three books: Terry, Cherie, Cindy, and Carolee. Fisk died on June 16, Fisk consists of documents dated to , with the bulk falling from to Note that the dates relate to the original creation date of the materials, which are mostly photocopies made in the s or later. The materials in the collection mostly relate to the book Fisk was completing at the end of his life, The Metro Denver Water Story: Subjects relate to the history of Denver, its suburbs, and its water, including focus on the South Platte River and the Two Forks project. Broader topics of sprawl, drought, water rights and policy, and the Colorado River are also covered. That arrangement was retained along with his binder and section titles, with drafts at the end, followed by annotated books. The collection consists of 2 series in 20 boxes: