# Journal #4788 from sdc 10.15.20

An Elder told us today.... Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women crisis finally recognized in the halls of Congress Highland Hall Waldorf School made visible what for too long has been invisible Columbus Redux Uplifting Indigenous Voices Through Art And A River Clean Up Karuk Tribe leads effort to fight racism and climate change with fire Petition for passing the Native American Voting Rights Act Fossilized Footprints Found in New Mexico Track Traveler With Toddler in Tow



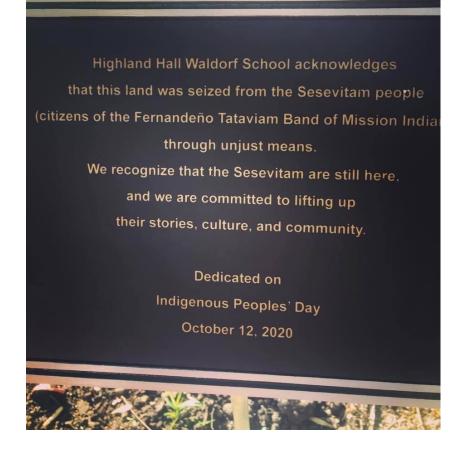
Darnell Benally Happy Indigenous People's Day from the Navajo Nation!



#### <u>Danetta Roz</u>

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women crisis finally recognized in the halls of Congress Ntebo Mokuena for Daily Kos

#### Daily Kos Staff



#### Monie's NativeNews

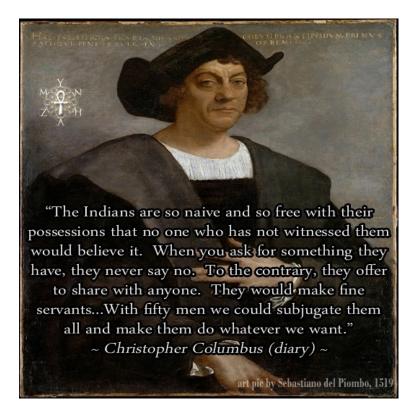
From Jazmin Aminian: "Today, **Highland Hall Waldorf School made visible what for too long has been invisible**. Students will read this plaque, this acknowledgement, and ask questions --And when the seventh grade students study the Age of Discovery block and learn about Christopher Columbus's tenacity to reach "the New World," they'll know that there is more to the story. It isn't enough to tell one story, let's tell all parts of the story, let's tell it all."

Karuk Tribe leads effort to fight racism and climate change with fire https://www.dailykos.com/story/2020/10/13/1986147/-Karuk-Tribe-leads-effort-to-fightracism-and-climate-change-with-fire

https://www.dailykos.com/campaigns/**petitions**/sign-the-petition-urge-members-of-congress-to-pass-the-native-american-voting-rights-act?

detail=emailLL&link\_id=15&can\_id=565454a1645b196232195afb36a99f71&source=email-the-native-vote-is-vital-in-the-2020-election-heres-

why-2&email\_referrer=email\_958173\_\_\_subject\_1313610&email\_subject=defund-the-police-join-our-series-with-national-and-local-police-accountability-activist



### **Creenative**

The Truth about Columbus and his arrival in 1492.

More then 50,000,000 (million) natives were slaughtered.

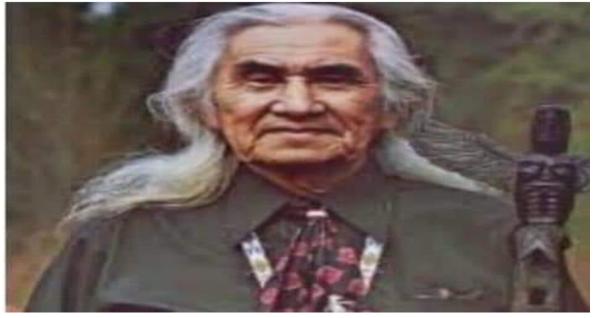
When the 16th century ended, some 200,000 Spaniards had moved to America and Northwest. By that time more than 60,000,000 (million) natives were dead....See More



"[The Spaniards] took babies from their mothers' breasts, grabbing them by the feet and smashing their heads against rocks. . . They built a long gibbet, low enough for the toes to touch the ground and prevent strangling, and hanged thirteen (natives) at a time in honor of Christ Our Saviour and the twelve Apostles. . . Then, straw was wrapped around their torn bodies and they were burned alive."



We are a people with special rights guaranteed us by promises and treaties. We do not beg for these rights, nor do we thank you ... we do not thank you because we paid for them ... and God help us the price was exorbitant. We paid for them with our culture, our dignity, and selfrespect. We paid and paid and paid ... -Chief Dan George



Uplifting Indigenous Voices Through Art And A River Clean Up

By Lucia Starbuck • Oct 12, 2020

• *for all the pictures:* https://kunr.drupal.publicbroadcasting.net/post/uplifting-indigenousvoices-through-art-and-river-clean?utm\_source=KUNR&utm\_campaign=0fcfd682aa-KUNR+Weekday+News+Update&utm\_medium=email&utm\_term=0\_124b67a55d-0fcfd 682aa-376827045

There were several events throughout Reno over the weekend ahead of Indigenous Peoples' Day today to uplift Indigenous voices through art and a river clean up.

The morning started at Idlewild Park, where a couple of dozen people gathered to clear the park and Truckee River of trash and debris.

Sana Sana speaking to the crowd in front of the John Mackay Statue at the University of Nevada, Reno, on Sunday, Oct. 11. Sana Sana is an artist and activist.

"My heritage is Purépecha from Michoacán, Mexico, and on my mom's side, we're Coahuiltecan from Crystal City, Texas," Sana Sana said.

For him, it was important to start the day with a river clean up.

"As indigenous people, our understanding of reality is that we're connected to this land," Sana Sana said. "I feel that the earth is a living thing because it literally is. It keeps me alive, and I'm as much a part of it as it's a part of me. So, by taking that time, to pray with our actions, by cleaning up the river and showing that love to that water that gives us life, I feel like that's the best thing I could do."

Later in the day, Native and non-Native community members also left their mark in front of the BELIEVE sign. Several dozen people left chalk drawings to raise awareness of the violence that has taken place against Indigenous communities and to remind the community that the land that



once belonged to them has been taken.

View Slideshow 4 of 10

One artist, Ruby Barrientos, a first-generation Salvadoran American, said she's inspired by her culture. She's actively learning more about it and is using art to pay tribute to her ancestry.

# Ruby Barrientos' chalk art in front of the BELIEVE sign in Reno, Nev., on Sunday, Oct. 11. Credit Lucia Starbuck / KUNR Public Radio

"My art is very inspired by Mayan and Mesoamerican culture," Barrientos said. "Most of my work, for me, what I create are this connection that I feel through spirit to my ancestors, and that comes out through my art. I'm using that to amplify voices like mine and BIPOC voices to just bring to attention that America was founded on colonization."

After people left messages and drawings on the ground, they marched to the John Mackay Statue at the University of Nevada, Reno. Mackay made his wealth in Virginia City as a miner.

Once at the statue, organizers spoke about the negative impacts of mining to the Earth. Others called for UNR to hire more Indigenous professors and invest in Native studies programs, in addition to supporting Indigenous students currently attending.

Reno, on Sunday, Oct. 11. Indigenous organizers spoke about the negative impacts of mining to the Earth.
Ty O'Neil / This Is Reno Lucia Starbuck is a corps member with Report for America, an initiative of the GroundTruth Project.



Fossilized Footprints Found in New Mexico Track Traveler With Toddler in Tow Prehistoric tracks detail a moment when mammoths, sloths and humans crossed paths



The footprints found at White Sands National Park are more than10,000 years old. (Courtesy of the National Park Service)By Livia Gershonsmithsonianmag.comOctober 14, 2020 1:02PM

A small woman—or perhaps an adolescent boy—walks quickly across a landscape where giant beasts roam. The person holds a toddler on their hip, and their feet slip in the mud as they hurry along for nearly a mile, perhaps delivering the child to a safe destination before returning home alone.

## **Related Content**

- Ancient Toes and Soles of Fossilized Footprints Now 3-D Digitized for the Ages
- Fossil Tracks May Record Ancient Humans Hunting Giant Sloths

Despite the fact that this journey took place more than 10,000 years ago, a new paper published in the journal *Quaternary Science Reviews* manages to sketch out what it might have looked and felt like in remarkable detail.

Evidence of the journey comes from fossilized footprints and other evidence discovered in New Mexico's <u>White Sands National Park</u> in 2018, reports Albuquerque TV station <u>KRQE</u>. Toward the end of the late <u>Pleistocene epoch</u>—between 11,550 and 13,000 years ago—humans and

animals left hundreds of thousands of tracks in the mud along the shore of what was once <u>Lake</u> <u>Otero</u>.

The new paper investigates one specific set of tracks, noting details in the footprints' shapes that reveal how the traveler's weight shifted as they moved the child from one hip to the other.

"We can see the evidence of the carry in the shape of the tracks," write study co-authors <u>Matthew</u> <u>Robert Bennett</u> and <u>Sally Christine Reynolds</u>, both of Bournemouth University in England, for the <u>Conversation</u>. "They are broader due to the load, more varied in morphology often with a characteristic 'banana shape'–something that is caused by outward rotation of the foot."

At some points along the journey, the toddler's footprints appear as well, most likely because the walker set the child down to rest or adjust their position. For most of the trip, the older caretaker carried the child at a speed of around 3.8 miles per hour—an impressive pace considering the muddy conditions.

"Each track tells a story: a slip here, a stretch there to avoid a puddle," explain Bennett and Reynolds. "The ground was wet and slick with mud and they were walking at speed, which would have been exhausting."



In this artist's depiction, a prehistoric

woman holding a child leaves footprints in the mud. (Courtesy of Karen Carr via the National Park Service)

On the return trip, the adult or adolescent followed the same course in reverse, this time without the child. The researchers theorize that this reflects a social network in which the person knew that they were carrying the child to a safe destination.

"Was the child sick?" they ask. "Or was it being returned to its mother? Did a rainstorm quickly come in catching a mother and child off guard? We have no way of knowing and it is easy to give way to speculation for which we have little evidence."

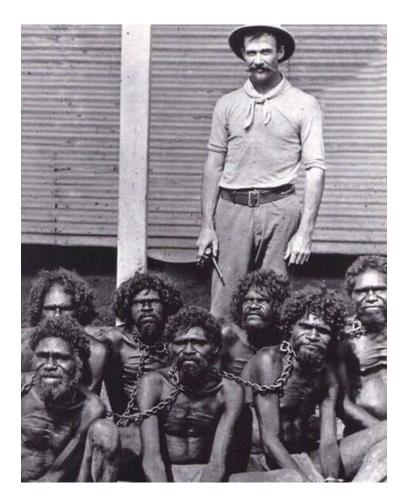
The fossilized footprints show that at least two large animals crossed the human tracks between the outbound and return trips. Prints left by a sloth suggest the animal was aware of the humans who had passed the same way before it. As the sloth approached the trackway, it reared up on its hind legs to sniff for danger before moving forward. A mammoth who also walked across the tracks, meanwhile, shows no sign of having noticed the humans' presence. White Sands National Park contains the largest collection of Ice Age human and animal tracks in the world. As <u>Alamogordo Daily News</u> reports, scientists first found fossilized footprints at the park more than 60 years ago. But researchers only started examining the tracks intensively in the past decade, when the threat of erosion became readily apparent.

The international team of scientists behind the new paper has found evidence of numerous kinds of human and animal activity. Tracks testify to children playing in puddles formed by giant sloth tracks and jumping between mammoth tracks, as well as offering signs of human hunting practices. Researchers and National Park Service officials say the newest findings are remarkable partly for the way they allow modern humans to relate to their ancient forebears.

"I am so pleased to highlight this wonderful story that crosses millennia," says Marie Sauter, superintendent of White Sands National Park, in a <u>statement</u>. "Seeing a child's footprints thousands of years old reminds us why taking care of these special places is so important."

#### Lost In History

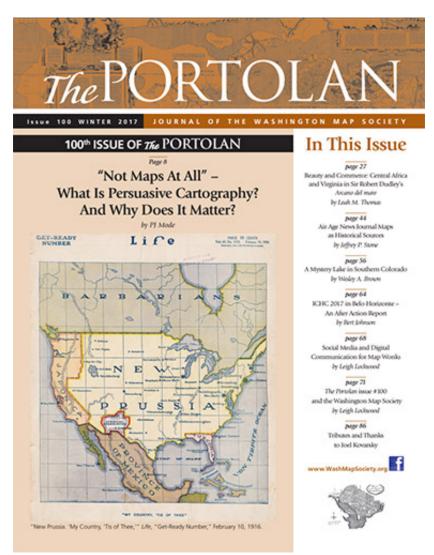
Australia, until 1960s, Aboriginal Australians came under the Flora And Fauna Act, classified them as animals, not human beings.



Long time readers may remember when there was so much creativity going on with GPS and I talked about how important it was to review maps to ensure errors of the past were not carried forward, enabling various rights to be ignored or taken.

The following article goes a long way in interpreting how historically natives were left out of the picture.....look at these old maps!

PERSUASIVE CARTOGRAPHY The PJ Mode Collection"Not Maps At All" – What Is Persuasive Cartography? And Why Does It Matter? by PJ ModeThis article appeared originally in *The Portolan*, The Journal of the Washington Map Society, Issue #100, Winter 2017<u>About Persuasive Cartography</u>



- About the Collection
- In the Words of Persuasive Mapmakers
- <u>Article: "Not Maps At All"</u>
- <u>Video: Deconstructing Persuasive Cartography</u>
- <u>About PJ Mode</u>

# IN LOVING MEMORY



Dorís Wyatt-Buckhart August 8, 1947 - October 7, 2020 Services October 20, 2020 at 11:00 a.m. Walton's Funeral Home 1281 North Roop St, Carson City Buríal will follow at Genoa Cemetery Small Family Dinner at Floyd Wyatt's in Dresslerville