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Wounded Knee Ride Begins



I Heard the Song of My Grandmother: Art and Indigenous Feminisms

I Heard the Song of My Grandmother: Art and Indigenous Feminisms

Join us for a gathering with artists, writers, and curators to consider how activist art continues to subvert stereotypes and advance rights for Indigenous women. Participants include Dr. Anya Montiel, curator at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian; Dr. Nancy Marie Mithlo, Professor, Department of Gender Studies at UCLA, Los Angeles; Kristen Dorsey, doctoral student, Department of Gender Studies at UCLA; and Las Vegas-based artist Fawn Douglas. Film screening of *Purple Flower Girl*, produced and directed by Tsanavi Spoonhunter.

Morning coffee and lunch included with registration. This event is presented in-person.

*Scholarships available. Please contact claire.munoz@nevadaart.org for more information.?

Symposium

[Register](#)

January 29, 2022 10 am – 3 pm

\$55 General

\$45 Members

\$35 Student

[Albert Relivo](#)

[Zintkála Nuni](#) 

[\(Lakota: Lost Bird, 1890 – February 14, 1920\)](#)

In the spring or summer of 1890, Lost Bird was born somewhere on the prairies of South Dakota. Fate took her to Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Reservation on Dec. 29, 1890.

On that tragic day, hundreds of Lakota men, women and children died in a confrontation with U.S. troops and the woman who likely was the child's mother was among them. But as she was dying, she and her baby found some scanty shelter from the bitter cold and wind in the bank of a creek.

Four days after the massacre, a rescue party found the infant, miraculously alive, protected by the woman's frozen body.

The infant was passed from one person to another and her sensational story attracted the attention of powerful white men. Eventually, this living souvenir of Wounded Knee ended up in the hands of a National Guard general.

Lost Bird was adopted by Gen. Leonard Colby and, without her knowledge or consent, his suffragist wife, Clara Bewick Colby. The baby's original name died on the killing field, along with her chance to grow up in her own culture. She became, literally and figuratively, Zintkala Nuni, the Lost Bird.

So Lost Bird - Zintka, as her adopted mother called her - ended up the daughter of a very socially and historically prominent white couple. She had one big advantage - a mother who came to love her. Though Zintka's adoption was a surprise to her, Clara Colby took on the duties of motherhood in addition to her work as a suffragette activist, lecturer, publisher and writer.

However, Zintka's childhood was marred by her exposure to racism, possible abuse from adoptive relatives and the indifference of her father. Poverty entered into the mix when Gen. Colby abandoned his wife for the child's nursemaid/governess and failed to provide adequate support for Clara Colby and Zintka.

The increasingly restless child endured miserable stays with relatives and at boarding schools and became harder and harder for her mother to control.

At age 17, Zintka was sent back to her father and his new wife in Beatrice, Neb. The result was disastrous. A few months later, Gen. Colby placed his now-pregnant daughter in a stark and severe reformatory. Her son was stillborn, but the girl remained in the facility for a year.

Zintka eventually returned to her mother. At one point, she seemed to have found happiness in marriage, but the relationship disintegrated when she discovered her new husband had given her syphilis, then incurable. She struggled with the effects of that illness for the rest of her life.

She had a number a careers during her short life: work with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, various entertainment and acting jobs, and possibly prostitution. Three times, she managed to visit South Dakota in search of her roots, but her welcome was cool.

By 1916, Zintka was living in abject poverty. She and her then-husband, who suffered from illness, were trying to make a living in vaudeville. She had had two more children. One died, probably that year, and Zintka gave the other to an Indian woman who was better able to care for him. Later that year, she lost her loving mother, Clara Colby, to pneumonia.

Eventually, Zintka and her husband gave up vaudeville and moved in with his parents in Hanford, Calif., in 1918. Zintka fell ill on Feb. 9, 1920, as an influenza epidemic swept across the nation. On Feb. 14, Valentine's Day, she died.

Clara Colby tried to raise Zintka as a white girl in an unaccepting society and tried to erase her unceasing attraction to her Lakota culture. In the end, Zintka was rejected by both.



Lost Bird finally came home in 1991, in an effort spurred in part by author Renee Sansom Flood, author of "Lost Bird of Wounded Knee: Spirit of the Lakota." Her grave was found in California and her remains were returned to South Dakota and buried at the grave site at Wounded Knee.

Her tragic story led to the organization of the Lost Bird Society, which helps Native Americans who were adopted outside their culture find their roots.

“Inspiration does exist, but it must find you working.” —Pablo Picasso



sfgate.com

[The head-spinning geology of the Sierra Nevada's micro mountain ranges](#)

[In some places, the Sierra Nevada is made up of smaller mountain ranges that splinter off...](#)



indiancountrytoday.com

[NDN Collective awarded \\$50M by the Bush Foundation](#)

[Goal is to close the racial wealth gap](#)

Nanticoke-inspired park

University of Delaware and Delaware Sea Grant project brings Tidewater Park playground to Laurel. [Learn more about this joint project](#)



Mirage in Vegas for \$1.1B

Hard Rock plans to build a guitar-shaped hotel at the 80-acre property, like the one it has at its Broward County operation.



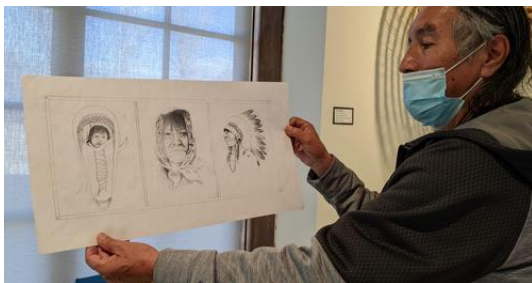
Seminole Hard Rock buys the Mirage in Las Vegas! Mashantucket Pequots open a resort casino in Puerto Rico in November. San Manuel Band buys the Palms in Las Vegas in October. Real economic development going on for some Tribes! [#Innovation](#) [#Expansion](#) [#Growth](#)



[ndnsports.com](https://www.ndnsports.com)

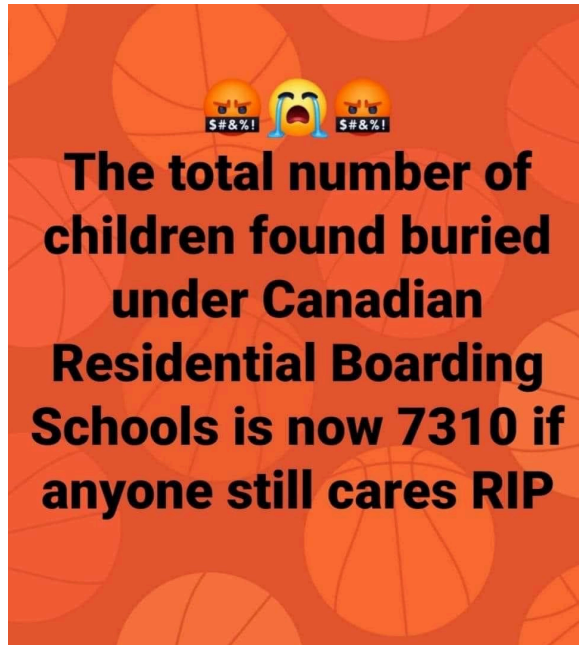
Shout and congrats to Tator Nez (Paiute/Navajo) out of Nevada, who won the 2021 Junior Roughstock Associations, Junior World Finals Senior Saddle Bronc Reserve Championship at Wrangler Arena, Las Vegas Convention Center, Las Vegas Nevada recently.

[#NativePreps](#) [#Navajo](#) [#Paiute](#)



[reno.newsreview.com](https://www.reno.newsreview.com)

[Getting eyes on Native art • Reno News & Review](#)



[Gordon Dodd](#)

My Grandson Cornelius Smith at Mendive Winter Orchestra Concert! The Violinist! (2013)



[futurism.com](#)

[Scientists Successfully Bioprint World's Largest Lab-Grown Steak](#)
[It \(almost\) looks like the real thing.](#)

15 Second Science is back!

Check out new episodes of #15SecondScience on our YouTube channel, debuting on Fridays. [Click here to see the latest episode](#)



awesomeinventions.com

[The Law In The Philippines Now States Students Must Plant 10 Trees In Order To Graduate](#)
[In the Philippines, there's a new house bill that requires students to plant 10 trees each in order to graduate. This new bill is the country's response to reverse the effect of deforestation. More importantly, it aims to educate the young generation to partake in a campaign to save the dying en...](#)

Friday fun on Thursday - from Weird US Towns by EDUARDO GASKELL **Burnt Corn, AL**

They say the place smells of a pungent popcorn odor. It was the burning of corn fields during the scorched earth mayhem of the Creek War of 1813 that gave birth to the name. There is no current population data for the town because a census hasn't been conducted there since 1880.

Monowi, NE, only has one resident. Elsie Eiler lived there with her husband, Rudy, but he passed away in 2004. Elsie is the mayor, the town bartender, and the sole librarian. She also handles her own taxes.



Igloo City, Alaska

This igloo hotel in Alaska didn't quite make the cut. This giant igloo was never fully operational and is now one of the weirdest ghost towns in America. It's definitely a strange tourist attraction.

Centralia, PA

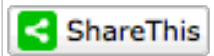
There were 1,000 people living in Centralia in 1981. By 2010, there were less than a dozen. That's due to a coal mine fire burning beneath the town since 1962. Sinkholes, toxic smoke, and gas are present and the highway itself is hot to the touch. Experts believe that it may burn for another 250 years.

<https://shareably.net/weird-small-us-towns/>

utm_source=na_ads&utm_medium=nativo&utm_campaign=weird-small-towns-nativo&nocid=169121&utm_term=844818. Monowi, NE

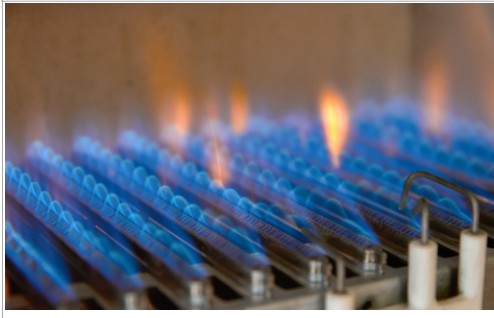
Re'd too late for yesterday's Journal

[Public Hearing Tonight on Proposed Increase to Gas Bills Across NV](#)



December 15, 2021 - Suzanne Potter, Public News Service (NV)

[Play Audio in Browser Window](#)



LAS VEGAS - Nevadans have the chance this evening to put in their two cents about a proposed rate hike on gas bills.

The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada will hold a [hearing](#) at 6 p.m. at its offices in Las Vegas and Carson City, taking [public comments](#), both in person and by phone. [Southwest Gas is proposing](#) to raise rates by an average of \$3.39 a month in southern Nevada and \$3.49 a month in the northern part of the state.

Hector Fong Jr., communications manager for the [Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada](#), called this rate increase ill-timed, since households already are struggling.

"We can't be burdening Nevadans right now, at a time when we're still recovering from the pandemic," he said, "especially with the omicron variant on the horizon."

[On its website](#), Southwest Gas said the increases would raise \$30.5 million, which would be used to maintain its current level of service. The company recently spent almost \$2 million to purchase an out-of-state pipeline.

Last year, Gov. Steve Sisolak released a [climate strategy](#) that calls for Nevada to move away from fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. Fong said the state needs to stop using natural gas to generate power or heat homes and commercial buildings.

"If Nevada wants to meet its climate goals," Fong said, "we need to take bold and drastic action to move away from non-renewable energy like natural gas or methane gas."

Find the call-in numbers and the link to view the hearing on the [PUCN's website](#). A decision is expected early next year.

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The 2022 IDA *Documentary Magazine* Editorial Fellows include Imani Altemus-Williams

As a freelance writer and emerging documentary producer, Imani Altemus-Williams is

passionate about collecting stories that illustrate the collective experiences of colonized peoples. Her writing has been featured in *National Geographic*, *Intercontinental Cry Magazine*, *Seventh Native American Generation Magazine* and *The New School Free Press*.

Raised in Honolulu, Hawai'i, Imani received a BA in Global Studies from the New School University and a MA in Indigenous Journalism at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences. Imani currently works at Ho'omaluhia, the Hawai'i-Pacific branch of the Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma. She serves on the board of directors of The Pōpolo Project and Hawai'i Women in Filmmaking.

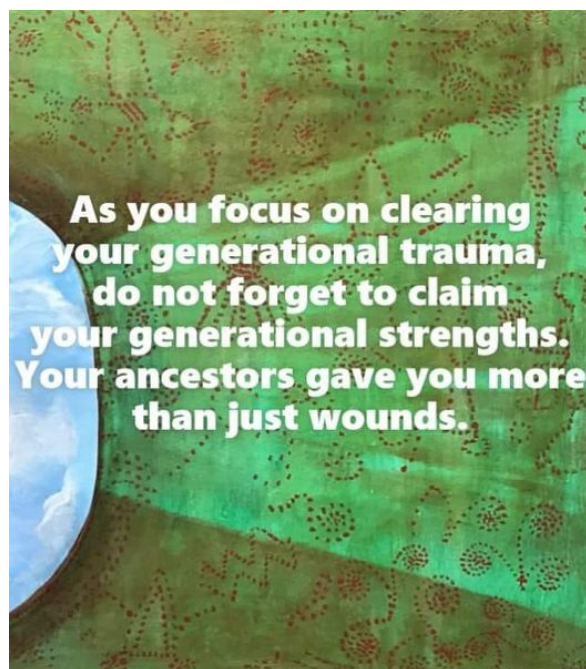
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[Groups Sue Over NV Wildlife Services Killings](#)

ELKO, Nev. - Conservation groups want the feds to do a full environmental impact report on an agency that authorizes the killing of coyotes and other wildlife that prey on cattle and sheep.

Two nonprofit organizations have [sued](#) the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program, along with the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Adam Bronstein, Nevada-Oregon director for the [Western Watersheds Project](#), one of the plaintiffs, said the Wildlife Services agents kill thousands of animals per year in Nevada, usually at the request of livestock operations.

"We have records of 29 mountain lions, five foxes, two black bears, one bobcat, about 2,500 ravens, and 3,662 coyotes," he said, "and this is just in 2020."

All three agencies declined to comment, citing pending litigation. The lawsuit alleges that Wildlife Services workers shoot coyotes from the air, and use body-gripping traps, neck snares and leg-hold traps that kill other animals as well - badgers, skunks and rabbits, ground squirrels, beavers and more. The suit alleges the program also uses gas to poison coyote dens and M-44 sodium cyanide bombs to kill foxes and coyotes.

The program is carried out mostly in Elko, Eureka, Humboldt and White Pine counties. The lawsuit comes in response to a July 2020 decision during the Trump administration that Wildlife Services' predator damage-management program doesn't significantly impact the environment. However, Bronstein said it takes place largely on land designated as wilderness or wilderness study areas.

"The environment is harmed by killing the native wildlife because it disrupts the natural systems," he said. "The real disruption is livestock grazing out on public lands. That's the true disturbance."

The [Humane Society analyzed data](#) from the USDA and found the loss of livestock nationwide due to predation is minuscule - far surpassed by instances of livestock dying from dehydration, disease, lightning strikes or ingesting poisonous plants.\

[Duquesne University School of Law](#)

Professor Aman Gebru examines intellectual property law through the lens of piracy in



indigenous fashion.

[World Economic Forum](#)

[It's biodegradable, vegan, non-toxic - and just as annoying.](#)

[Find out more about it here: http://ow.ly/5G1V50Hbqm6](http://ow.ly/5G1V50Hbqm6)

On this day in 1577, Sir Francis Drake set sail from Plymouth, England, with five ships on a mission to circumnavigate the globe. His successful three-year mission made him the first Englishman to accomplish the feat.

[Read about one historian's theory that Drake's first landfall in what is now the U.S. occurred in Oregon, not \(as popular orthodoxy once held\) California's Bay Area.](#)

Interior secretary highlights new drought-fighting measures

Deb Haaland visited Las Vegas on Sunday to promote water efficiency and recycling programs, rural water projects and grants while recognizing work ahead.



Riders left Sitting Bull's camp on the Grand River this morning. They will ride 300 miles to Wounded Knee over the next two weeks. Not much snow but cold with bitter wind. Wopina for their prayers and sacrifice.