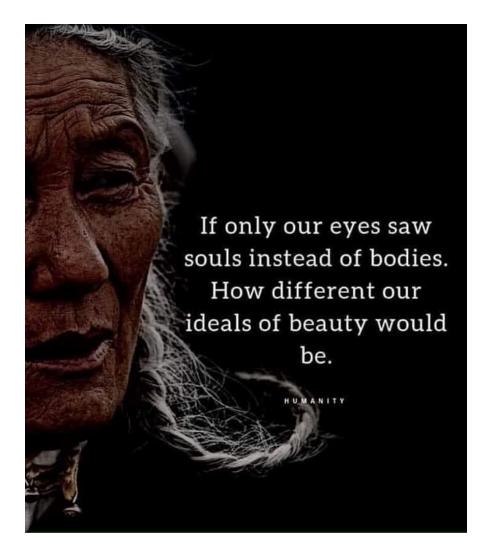
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If only our eyes..... How to Destroy a Nation Why we should transfer 'land back' to Indigenous people TX family fights at Supreme Court to keep adopted Native American child due to law that favors tribes Native American remains discovered in North Dakota college building; return to tribes planned Traditionally, the people now known as Cherokee refer to themselves as Aniyunwiya Scholarships with November 16-31 Deadlines US Government Tells Arizona to Remove Border Containers "We are Here" - New Native American Mural in Golden Gate Park Nature's Hilarious Accidnts Free Expungement Clinic First Native American woman in space awed by Mother Earth



HOW TO DESTROY A COUNTRY.

Very true.....

At the entrance gate of a university in South Africa, the following message was posted for contemplation "Destroying any nation does not require the use of atomic bombs or the use of long range missiles... It only requires lowering the quality of education and allowing cheating in the examinations by the students...' Patients die at the hands of such doctors... Buildings collapse at the hands of such engineers.. Money is lost at the hands of such economists & accountants... Humanity dies at the hands of such religious scholars... Justice is lost at the hands of such judges. The collapse of education is the collapse of the nation."

Traditionally, Indigenous education was thousands of generations of knowledge and tradition being handed down, family member to family member. It gave people a blueprint on how to live sustainably by utilizing plants and animals from their region.





Forced assimilation stripped generations of all that knowledge. And we're still reeling from that trauma in our communities today.

Why we should transfer 'land back' to Indigenous people
https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/why-we-should-transfer-landback-to-indigenous-people/?
utm source=RSS&utm medium=Referral&utm campaign=RSS seattle-news

Texas family fights at Supreme Court to keep adopted Native American child due to law that favors tribes

https://news.yahoo.com/texas_family_fights_supreme_ court_060042585.html



Native American remains discovered in North Dakota college building; return to tribes planned



Saleen Martin, USA TODAY September 1, 2022

A North Dakota university that found sacred objects from Indigenous communities on campus and partial skeletal remains from dozens of people is working with Native American tribal leaders to return the findings.

Faculty and staff members at the University of North Dakota made the discovery while searching for a missing ceremonial pipe, which has not been located.

Some items and remains were found in a partially secure storage room, where items taken from archaeological digs and were stored.

"None of the ancestors have been found in a closet," despite previous media reports, said university spokesman David Dodds.

University president Andrew Armacost said in a news release Wednesday that the remains and objects should've been returned years ago; the university's goal now is to return the remains and objects home.

The week of Aug. 8, tribal representatives blessed some of the spaces where ancestors and sacred items were found, Dodds said.

Legal requirements when sacred objects and remains are found

The university immediately reached out to people from six tribal nations when it found the items and remains, Armacost said, a measure required under the <u>Native American Graves Protection</u> and <u>Repatriation Act</u> – NAGPRA – which was approved in 1990.

Under the act, agencies that receive federal funds and knowingly discover Native American human remains or sacred objects must notify the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Shannon O'Loughlin is a citizen of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, as well as CEO and attorney for the Association on American Indian Affairs. The nonprofit has worked on repatriation and protection of sacred places since 1922, she said.

The act, she said, is one of the first-ever civil and human rights laws where congress ruled the treatment of Native American bodies and sacred items was discriminatory compared to those from other cultures.

"(The act), of course, was needed to rectify centuries of history where colonizers have been freely digging up our ancestors and taking our cultural items," O'Loughlin told USA TODAY.

These items usually end up sold domestically and internationally, or in museums or auction houses, she said.

Any museums, academic institutions or public libraries that have Native American items and receive federal funding must comply with the act, she said.

"If there are Native American bodies involved, then they must consult Native American tribes that are likely to be affiliated, finalize an inventory, submit that inventory to the national NAGPRA program, and expeditiously repatriate or return those ancestors and their associated funerary objects," O'Loughlin said.

She finds it "extremely concerning" that a university has treated Native American ancestors and their remains "so horribly," especially seeing as they have Native American students.

During the 2021-2022 academic year, the University of North Dakota reported that its student body was made up of 75.3% white or non-hispanic Americans, 4.54% Hispanic Americans, 2.64% Black or non-Hispanic Americans, 2.21% Asians and 1.29% American Indian or Alaskan Native students.

Armacost said the University of North Dakota has a responsibility to return ancestors' remains and sacred objects to their tribal lands.

He admitted the university "fell short" of doing so and said the school has counseling services for Native American students, faculty and staff in light of the discovery.

The school has also launched a webpage Wednesday to document its repatriation process.

"Repatriation will take time and hard work, perhaps several years," he said. "The remaining collection at UND is significant, with dozens of ancestors and several hundred containers of objects taken from Indigenous land and communities, requiring painstaking labor for identification and placement."

Remains returned: <u>About 8,000-year-old partial skull found in Minnesota returning to Native</u> <u>American officials</u>

Native American remains: <u>Return of Wounded Knee artifacts spotlights slow repatriation pace</u> for Native Americans

North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission Executive Director Nathan Davis said the treatment of the remains and sacred items was "insensitive and inexcusable," but he commends the university

for how they've led efforts to rectify it, including President Armacost and Native American faculty and staff.

"While there is no way we can ever forget what has happened to our ancestors, we can honor them by making sure they return home to rest," Davis said. "We have a unique opportunity to honor them by changing the way that repatriation is done, as we all know that this work sadly isn't over."

Experts say the best thing to do is seek guidance

O'Loughlin, from the Association on American Indian Affairs, said the goal is for repatriation to happen, or for ancestors and cultural items to be returned to their tribes.

"It looks like that's what's happening at the University of North Dakota," she said.

Individuals who have sacred items and remains can contact her organization or similar ones, she said. There may not be a law similar to NAGPRA that applies to individuals, but people can always reach out to the association or tribe the items are affiliated with, she said.

"Individuals have been taken from their home, their resting place," she said. "Those nations seek their return ... Our culture, our items, our religious practices, even our children and how we educated our children was outlawed by U.S. federal law and policy, so it's as if a foreign government came in and took all of our things and our identity, and so we're seeking repatriation."

Saleen Martin is a reporter on USA TODAY's NOW team. She is from Norfolk, Virginia – the 757 – and loves all things horror, witches, Christmas, and food. Follow her on Twitter at <u>@Saleen_Martin</u> or email her at <u>sdmartin@usatoday.com</u>.

This article originally appeared on USA TODAY: <u>North Dakota university finds ancestral</u> <u>remains on campus, apologizes</u>

Dozens of Native American remains found on University of ... Sep 05, 2022 · Published: Sep. 5, 2022 at 6:30 AM PDT. GRAND FORKS, N.D. (KVLY /Gray News) - The University of **North Dakota**'s President Andrew Armacost said the university

found Native American remains in a ...

250 boxes of Native American remains and artifacts were ...

Sep 05, 2022 · When a University of **North Dakota** English professor went on a search for Indigenous artifacts, she wound up discovering their remains stashed away in the "most inhumane way possible." The discovery of approximately 250 boxes occurred in March but only publicized the find this week per the request of Indigenous representatives, CNN reported .

Indigenous Civilization

Traditionally, the people now known as Cherokee refer to themselves as Aniyunwiya (ah nee yun wee yah), a name usually translated as "the Real People," sometimes "the Original People."

The Cherokee never had princesses. This is a concept based on European folktales and has no reality in Cherokee history and culture. In fact, Cherokee women were very powerful. They owned all the houses and fields, and they could marry and divorce as they pleased. Kinship was determined through the mother's line.

Clan mothers administered justice in many matters. Beloved women were very special women chosen for their outstanding qualities. As in other aspects of Cherokee culture, there was a balance of power between men and women. Although they had different roles, they both were valued.

The Cherokee never lived in tipis. Only the nomadic Plains tribes did. The Cherokee were southeastern woodland natives, and in the winter they lived in houses made of woven saplings, plastered with mud and roofed with poplar bark. In the summer they lived in open-air dwellings roofed with bark.

The Cherokee have never worn feathered headdresses except to please tourists. These long headdresses were worn by Plains Natives and were made popular through Wild West shows and Hollywood movies. Cherokee men traditionally wore a feather or two tied at the crown of the head. In the early 18th century, Cherokee men wore cotton trade shirts, loincloths, leggings, front-seam moccasins, finger-woven or beaded belts, multiple pierced earrings around the rim of the ear, and a blanket over one shoulder. At that time, Cherokee women wore mantles of leather or feathers, skirts of leather or woven mulberry bark, front-seam moccasins, and earrings pierced through the earlobe only. By the end of the 18th century, Cherokee men were dressing much like their white neighbors. Men were wearing shirts, pants, and trade coats, with a distinctly Cherokee turban. Women were wearing calico skirts, blouses, and shawls. Today Cherokee people dress like other Americans, except for special occasions, when the men wear ribbon shirts with jeans and moccasins, and the women wear tear dresses with corn beads, woven belts, and moccasins.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) are descended from Cherokee people who had taken land under the Treaty of 1819 and were allowed to remain in North Carolina; from those who hid in the woods and mountains until the U.S. Army left; and from those who turned around and walked back from Oklahoma. By 1850 they numbered almost a thousand. Today the Eastern Band includes about 11,000 members, while the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma claims more than 100,000 members, making the Cherokee the largest tribe in the United States.

Cherokee arts and crafts are still practiced: basket-weaving, pottery, carving, fingerweaving, and beadwork. The Cherokee language is spoken as a first language by fewer than a thousand people and has declined rapidly because of the policies of federally operated schools. However, since the tribe has begun operation of their own schools, Cherokee language is being systematically taught in the schools.

Traditional Cherokee medicine, religion, and dance are practiced privately.

There have never been Cherokee shamans. Shamanism is a foreign concept to North America. The Cherokee have medicine men and women.

"aho" is not a Cherokee word and Cherokee speakers never use it. Most are actually offended by the misuse of this word. It's not some kind of universal Native



word used by all tribes, as many believe. Each individual tribe have their own languages. We can respect these languages by using them correctly or not at all.

In order to belong to one of the seven Cherokee clans, your mother had to have been/be Cherokee and her clan is passed on to you. If the maternal line has been broken by a non Cherokee or someone had all sons, you have no clan, which is the case with many today.

There is only one Cherokee tribe that consist of three bands. The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, United Keetoowah Band of Oklahoma and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. All others who claim a different band than one of the three above are not considered Cherokee and are a direct threat to Cherokee tribal sovereignty. In fact, to be Cherokee, one must be registered with the tribe, as Cherokee is a citizenship granted through documentation. One can have Native DNA but is not considered Cherokee until they are a registered tribal citizen.

Levine Scholars Program	\$155,000	11/16/2022
University of Florida Out-of-State Scholarships	\$80,000	11/16/2022
University of Florida Presidential Scholarships	\$40,000	11/16/2022
Cooke College Scholarship Program	\$55,000	11/17/2022
IRHA Rural Dental & Social Work/Behavioral Scholarships	\$1,500	11/20/2022
Michigan American Legion High School Oratorical Contest	\$20,000	11/20/2022
Platinum Chiropractic Student Scholarship	\$5,000	11/20/2022
ACONM Transportation Industry Scholarship	Varies	11/21/2022
Helene M. Overly Memorial Graduate Scholarship	\$5,000	11/21/2022
Sharon D. Banks Memorial Undergraduate Scholarship	\$5,000	11/21/2022
WTS Leadership Legacy Scholarship for Graduates	\$5,000	11/21/2022
WTS Portland Chapter Gail Achterman Leadership Scholarship	\$7,000	11/21/2022
WTS Portland Scholarships	\$7,000	11/21/2022
Zipit Future of Connectivity Essay Scholarship	\$2,500	11/25/2022
Chick and Sophie Major Memorial Duck Calling Contest	Varies	11/26/2022
IGDA Scholars Program	Varies	11/27/2022
California Institute of Advanced Management (CIAM) Community Scholarship (MBA)	\$3,000	11/28/2022
California Institute of Advanced Management (CIAM) Entrepreneurship Scholarship	\$3,000	11/28/2022
Kids' Chance of Michigan	\$7,500	11/29/2022
Stewardship Scholarship Essay Contest	\$1,000	11/29/2022
BABOR Breaking Boundaries Esthetics Scholarship	\$3,125	11/30/2022
Beacon® Scholarship for Rural America	\$1,000	11/30/2022
CAFAA Scholarship	\$3,000	11/30/2022
Civil Air Patrol SPAATZ Association Aerospace Leadership Scholarship	\$3,500	11/30/2022
Colonel Kathleen Swacina Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022
Construction Landscape Irrigation Council, Inc (CLIC) Scholarship	\$1,000	11/30/2022
	\$1,000	11/30/2022
Emery Reddy Legal Studies Scholarship	\$2,500	11/30/2022
Horst Rechelbacher Sustainable Beginnings- Cosmetology/Barbering Scholarship	\$3,500	11/30/2022
Horst Rechelbacher Sustainable Beginnings- Esthetics Scholarship	\$2,500	11/30/2022

Scholarships with November 16-31 Deadlines

Kaiser Permanente Northern California Medical Student Scholarship	\$5,000	11/30/2022
Manchester University Honors Program	Varies	11/30/2022
Marina Landscape Scholarship	\$2,500	11/30/2022
Mary P. Oenslager Scholastic Achievement Awards (SAA)	\$6,000	11/30/2022
Minority Teacher Education Scholarship	\$4,000	11/30/2022
OHM Advisors Diversity Scholarship	\$1,000	11/30/2022
Peter K. New Award	\$3,000	11/30/2022
Sage Michaela Lucas Timing is Everything Scholarship	\$5,000	11/30/2022
Second Chances Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022
SmithGroup Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Scholarship Program	\$6,000	11/30/2022
Teen Changemakers Essay Contest	\$1,000	11/30/2022
Texas Armed Services Scholarship Program (TASSP)	Varies	11/30/2022
The John Galt Scholarship for Future Supply Chain Leaders	\$10,000	11/30/2022
The Kress Foundation History of Art Institutional Fellowships	Varies	11/30/2022
Tidewater AGC Educational Scholarships	\$5,000	11/30/2022
University of California-Irvine Chancellor's Excellence Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022
University of California-Irvine Director's Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022
University of California-Irvine Regents' Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022
You Can't Label People, but You Can Label Products	\$4,000	11/30/2022
Zagunis Student Leadership Scholarship	Varies	11/30/2022



US government tells Arizona to remove border containers

The federal government is demanding the state remove double-stacked shipping containers placed to fill gaps in the wall along the U.S.-Mexico border, saying they are unauthorized and violate U.S. law. The Cocopah Indian Tribe in southwestern Arizona welcomed the call to take down the

Associated Press



We Are Here and Present': New Native American Mural in Golden Gate Park, Despite Recent Vandalism, Continues Efforts to Uplift Bay Area Native History

A turquoise, black and red street mural covering a section of the JFK Promenade with the words "We Are on Native Land" was vandalized on Thursday night.

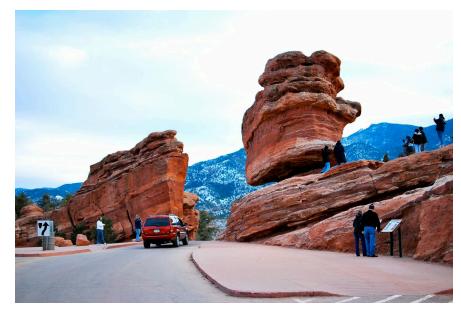
Passersby and employees of the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department first noticed the changes early Friday morning. The lead muralist on the project, Rachel Znerold, found out via text message. The mural had been finished just a few days before, in time for Indigenous Peoples Day. Now, she learned, someone had poured black paint over the word "Native" and written "no such thing" in yellow spray paint above the blacked-out word.

In response, members of Bay Area Native American communities called the vandalism an attempt at cultural erasure. Znerold, the muralist, spent Friday repairing the mural alongside other muralists and around a dozen volunteers. She said she plans to continue making murals honoring Native life in San Francisco.

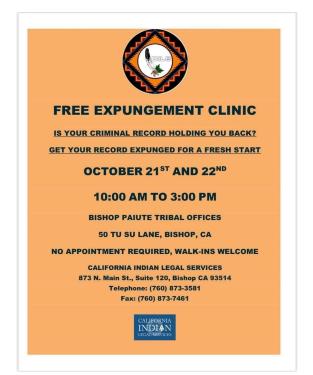
"We stand strong with our Native communities, and this has been a project that so many have poured their hearts into," she said, describing families and passersby who stopped to help with the painting while the mural was in progress.

"We're gonna fix it up and we're gonna keep coming back and fixing it up," she said.

Photo: Courtesy of American Indian Cultural District



atlasobscura.com <u>Why Scientists Fall for Precariously Balanced Rocks</u> <u>"They're nature's hilarious accidents."</u>



First Native American woman in space awed by Mother Earth

The first Native American woman in space said Wednesday she is overwhelmed by the beauty and delicacy of Mother Earth, and is channeling "positive energy" as her five-month mission gets underway.

https://www.startribune.com/first-native-american-woman-in-space-awed-by-mother-earth/600217143/