

Journal #5383 from sdc 1.25.23

Winter eve on 395

The Untold History of Native American Enslavement

U.S. Apology to Native Americans

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Archives from c-span.org

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Retired teacher, Antonio La Cava, driving his "Il Bibliomotocarro"

Botany as archaeology, to save a sacred site from a lithium mine

Scientists Find a Way to Extract Lithium from Sea Water

The Underwater Geology of the Hawaii Islands is Just Amazing

Meet the 2023 Library of Congress Community Collections Grant Recipients

Upstream by Beth Rose Middleton Manning

**An Areal view of Winter evening from US-395, CA
(Bishop to Mammoth Route)**



The Untold History of Native American Enslavement

<https://www.thoughtco.com/untold-history-of-american-indian-slavery-2477982>

U.S. Apology to Native Americans By [Robert Longley](#) Updated 12.01.22

Extract:

In 1993, the [U.S. Congress](#) devoted an entire resolution to apologizing to Native Hawaiians for overthrowing their kingdom in 1893. But a U.S. apology to Indigenous tribes took until 2009 and came stealthily tucked away in an unrelated spending bill.

If you just happened to be reading the 67-page [Defense Appropriations Act of 2010](#) (H.R. 3326), tucked away on page 45, in between sections detailing how much of your money the U.S. military would spend on what, you might notice Section 8113: "Apology to Native Peoples of the United States."

Sorry for the 'Violence, Maltreatment, and Neglect'

"The United States, acting through Congress," states Sec. 8113, "apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;" and "expresses its regret for the ramifications of former wrongs and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together."

But, You Can't Sue Us for It

Of course, the apology also makes it clear that it in no way admits liability in any of the dozens of lawsuits still pending against the U.S. government by Indigenous peoples.

"Nothing in this section ... authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States," declares the apology.

The apology also urges the president to "acknowledge the wrongs of the United States against [Indigenous tribes](#) in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land."

For More: <https://www.thoughtco.com/the-us-apologized-to-native-americans-39>

From Time Magazine's 2022 — The Year in Quote

"I humbly beg forgiveness for the evil committed by so many Christians against the Indigenous peoples." — Pope Francis, on July 25, regarding the role of Catholic schools in the forced assimilation of Native peoples in Canada.

Heeding call to 'Bring back my namesake,' bison return to Fond du Lac Reservation

<https://www.startribune.com/bison-fond-du-lac-reservation-buffalo-native-american/600245408/>

Archives from c-span.org

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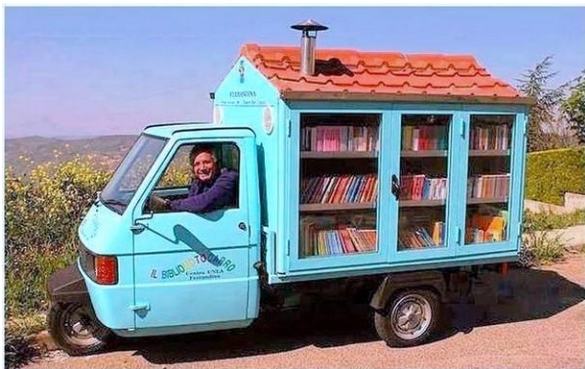
10 Native American Inventions Commonly Used Today

From kayaks to contraceptives to pain relievers, Native Americans developed key innovations long before Columbus reached the Americas. **Patrick J. Kiger**

Updated: Nov 18, 2019 Original: Nov 14, 2019

<https://www.history.com/news/native-american-inventions>

Retired teacher, Antonio La Cava, driving his "Il Bibliomotocarro"



Reading is one of the most important things for a developmental brain. Whether someone is taking in fiction, science, or a meaty biography, those words help us grow and realize our full potential. Books can inspire us to great things and teach us things we never knew about

ourselves, which is why it's a shame when less developed areas don't have the kind of literary access that's available in larger cities. Retired teacher Antonio La Cava is attempting to fix that in Spain with his Bibliomotocarro, a traveling library driven from town to town to offer books to people of all ages. [He told the BBC](#):

“I was strongly worried about growing old in a country of non-readers. Carrying out such action has a value, not only social, not only cultural, but has a great ethical meaning.”

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***Botany as archaeology, to save a sacred site from a lithium mine***

“First foods” survey reveals an ancient kinship of place with a “horticulture based in endearment”

By [Nikki Hill](#) Posted in [Biodiversity](#), [Environment](#), [Mining](#) on January 19, 2023



Nevada lupine (*Lupinus nevadenses*), indicator plant for seek first foods (Nikki Hill)

**How an accidental discovery made this year could change the world**

A lucky discovery involving lithium-sulfur batteries has a legitimate chance to revolutionize how we power our world.

[https://bigthink.com/the-future/lithium-sulfur-batteries/?utm\\_medium=Social&utm\\_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR2o37etBByyfmfqApBXbxv9-oTfeBW8qjtjyOMVIWXeOAWQYK7h\\_GTFPL4#Echobox=1674178053](https://bigthink.com/the-future/lithium-sulfur-batteries/?utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR2o37etBByyfmfqApBXbxv9-oTfeBW8qjtjyOMVIWXeOAWQYK7h_GTFPL4#Echobox=1674178053)



It could mean an end to destructive lithium mining.

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www.electrive.com/2021/06/08/researchers-present-method-to-extract-lithium-from-seawater/
[Researchers present method to extract lithium from seawater](#)

From a Smithsonian/National Geographic site:

You've heard that a photo is worth a thousand words, but photos like the collection here have stories with so much more to say. These pictures give an insight into what life was like in eras as disparate as the 18th century and the 1970s. You'll see what life was like for a kid in America during the baby boom, and how the Native people of America lived long before the modern metropolis existed. These rare historical aren't just informative, they're a fun look at a time long gone, and maybe a time that you wish you could go back to. Prepare to be astonished and read on!

Blackfoot tribe members stand proud at Glacier National Park in Montana, 1913



Source: Photograph by Roland W. Reed

One of the most beautiful places in the country is Glacier National Park in Montana, but it hasn't always been a park that you can just stroll into. All the way up to the 1800s the Blackfeet Nation occupied the area that once stretched as far south as Yellowstone National Park before it was [taken in a land grab](#) by the United States government. In 1895 the US government worked out a pretty rough deal for the tribe that garnered them only \$1 million and the guarantee that the area was meant to remain public lands. To make matters worse, when the Blackfeet were removed from the land a fence was put up to keep them from entering whenever they felt like it, requiring them to get the permission of a park ranger whenever they wanted to visit.

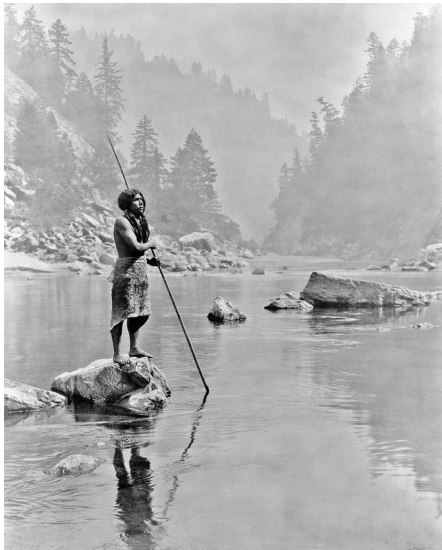
A young Native-American woman and child at a train station, 1930.



Source: Google

As the 20th century wore on and Native Americans were further displaced in their own country, families had no choice but to stay on the move or agree to live on reservations that were never as good as the homes they had before they were forcibly removed from their land. Native mothers and children like this were locked into a cycle of poverty and illness that continued to [perpetuate a negative connotation](#) for people when thinking about tribal societies. This era of “forced assimilation” was one of the worst periods for the rights of Native Americans. Many of the humiliations of this era have yet to be mended.

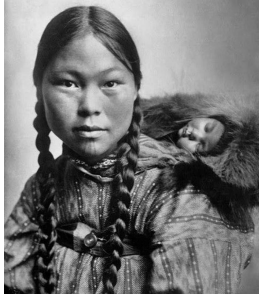
Hupa man fishing with a spear, 1923.



Source: Photograph by Edward Curtis

This tribe of Native Americans has mostly lived in northwestern California since at least the 17th century where they excel at basket weaving elk horn carving and fishing. The Hupas mostly fished for salmon in the Klamath and Trinity rivers. Along with the Yurok people, the Hupas have been keeping the old ways of fishing alive since the 1850s when gold prospectors and settlers began moving in on their territory. One of the most genius ways in which the Hupa were able to catch fish was by building fishing weirs - a barrier of wood that allowed water to flow freely [while slowing fish](#).

A Native Alaskan poses with her child, who is resting in her hood, in 1906.



Source: Google

Alaskans have long needed to stay warm, and before central heat was available the natives had to dress in thick fur and leathers made from animal pelts. Were babies always being carried in hoods? Probably not. But this incredibly adorable shot shows what's capable with one of those hoods. One thing that any parent knows by looking at this photo is that this woman's hood must be incredibly comfortable - there's no other way that a little bean like this would be able to konk out if it weren't. While the animal pelts aren't the norm anymore, they're still a good look no matter the decade.

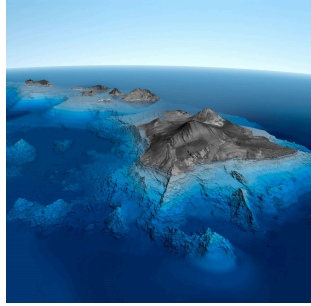


Full Circle

Native Spirit

Maybe you're not a language keeper, but know the songs... Maybe you're not a basket weaver, but know the roots.... Maybe you don't keep the medicines, but you keep the children. Maybe you're not a dancer, but you make the regalia.... Maybe you don't keep a lodge, but you keep the fire....

We don't need to be all things to be Indigenous, to be worthy, to be valued & to belong. We had societies & our roles were specific to our gifts.... Quit exhausting your Spirit trying to be gifted at everything.... It doesn't make you more Traditional.... Slow down & honor your strengths.... When the blood in your veins returns to the sea and the earth in your bones return to the ground, behaps then you will remember that this land does not belong to you. It is you who belong to the land. - Anon



[David Attenborough Fans : The Underwater Geology of the Hawaii Islands is Just Amazing](#)

The Pacific Plate is moving northwestward at about the same rate your fingernails grow – several centimeters per year. This constant plate movement over a local volcanic “hot spot,” or plume, has produced a chain of volcanic islands, one after another in assembly-line fashion. They go (really) by the name Hawaii.

Situated near the middle of the “Pacific Plate” on top of a “hot spot”, the Hawaiian Islands (also known as the Hawaiian archipelago) consist of eight major islands and 124 islets stretching from the Big Island of Hawaii along a northwest line for 1,500 miles toward Japan and the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. In total, the islands cover an area of 6,459 square miles.

More Details/Photos <http://bit.ly/3BsZKIT>

84TH ANNUAL TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION RODEO
O'ODHAM WAPKIAL
HA-TAS

Eugene P. Tashquith Sr. Livestock Complex
Sells Arizona Hwy 86 Milepost 110

FEBRUARY 3, -FEBRUARY 5, 2023

All Indian Jr. Rodeo, All Indian Masters Rodeo, All Indian Rodeo (Open Show),
All Indian Women's Rodeo, Wild Horse Races, O'odham Wapkiial Team Roping.
ADMISSION FEE INTO RODEO \$5 per person, 55 & over, children under 5, and Veterans FREE.
Business Expo, Arts & Crafts, Exhibits, Basketball Tournament, Live Entertainment,
Fun/Run Walk, Parade, Traditional Dances, Waila Contest, Food Vendors,
TOKA Tournament, Ha'a Race
COMMUNITY DAY (Sunday), Traditional O'odham Story Telling,
Traditional Dancing with Giveaway, and dinner provided.
Parade theme "Celebrating O'odham Resilience, Dancing in the Desert".

For More Information visit www.tonation-nsn.gov
or call the Tohono O'odham Nation Rodeo and Fair Office 520-383-2588

NO CARNIVAL, NO POW WOW

In a continued effort to maintain the well-being of our Community we will be taking the necessary precautions and adhering to the CDC requirements for social distancing throughout the Events. Everyone is strongly encouraged to wear a face cover.

Meet the 2023 Library of Congress Community Collections Grant Recipients

This series of grants, part of the [Of the People: Widening the Path initiative](#), is awarded to individuals and organizations working to document cultures and traditions of Black, Indigenous and communities of color historically underrepresented in the United States and in the Library's collections.

Of the extremely diverse applicants and projects, a mix of individual and organizational applicants have been chosen receive up to \$60,000 each to fund field research within Black, Indigenous, Hispanic or Latino, Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

2023 Recipients

Myron Jackson (U.S. Virgin Islands): The Evolution of Folk Culture in the U.S. Virgin Islands Through the Prism of Historic Neighborhoods

CityLore (New York City): Documenting, Archiving, Presenting and Fostering Trinidadian J'ouvert Traditions

Los Herederos (New York City): Queens as Cultural Crossroads: Contemporary Cultural Documentation of Jackson Heights Diversity Plaza

Makah Cultural and Research Center (Washington State): Neah Bay's Path to Wellness

Philadelphia Folklore Project (Philadelphia): Porch Places, Street Spaces: A Philadelphia Community Documentation Project

Thai Community Development Center (Los Angeles): Documenting the Thai American Experience in Los Angeles

University of Guam (Guam): Celebrating CHamoru Nobenas

University of Oklahoma (Oklahoma): Continuing Comanche Culture: Culture as Making, Craft as Shared Story

University of Southern California (Los Angeles): America's first boats and their makers: Securing knowledge of the Kelp Highway and California's enduring, sustainable Indigenous maritime traditions

For more information on the Community Collections Grants program, [visit the Library's Of the People webpages here](#). The projects of the 2022 Community Collections Grant recipients are well underway, and you can [read more about them on the Of the People blog](#).

Archives

- [2023](#) [2022](#) [2021](#)

***Upstream* by Beth Rose Middleton Manning**

From Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara lands in South Dakota; to Cherokee lands in Tennessee; to Sin-Aikst, Lakes, and Colville lands in Washington; to Chemehuevi lands in Arizona; to Maidu, Pit River, and Wintu lands in northern California, Native lands and communities have been treated as sacrifice zones for national priorities of irrigation, flood control, and hydroelectric development.

Upstream documents the significance of the Allotment Era to a long and ongoing history of cultural and community disruption. It also details Indigenous resistance to both hydropower and disruptive conservation efforts. With a focus on northeastern California, this book highlights points of intervention to increase justice for Indigenous peoples in contemporary natural resource policy making.

Author Beth Rose Middleton Manning relates the history behind the nation's largest state-built water and power conveyance system, California's State Water Project, with a focus on Indigenous resistance and activism. She illustrates how Indigenous history should inform contemporary conservation measures and reveals institutionalized injustices in natural resource planning and the persistent need for advocacy for Indigenous restitution and recognition.

Upstream uses a multidisciplinary and multitemporal approach, weaving together compelling stories with a study of placemaking and land development. It offers a vision of policy reform that will lead to improved Indigenous futures at sites of Indigenous land and water divestiture around the nation.



Cheryl Hicks

[\(Enlarge to see Museum\)](#)

A
CELEBRATION
OF
Love



Anna Marie Scott

June 10th, 1998 - February 3rd, 2022

Please help us celebrate the 1 yr
Anniversary of our beloved Anna. This
will take place graveside in Nixon, NV,
with a potluck dinner the church. Food,
balloon and candle donations welcome.

Nixon Cemetery
Church Street HWY 447 Nixon, NV 89424

St. Mary the Virgin Episcopal Church
240 Church St / PO Box 207 Nixon, NV
89424