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The Voice of the Taíno People®

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Taíno Delegation Visits the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian

The Door Opened and the Taíno have Entered

SUITLAND, MARYLAND – On July 2nd, 2003 representatives of the **United Confederation of Taíno People (UCTP)** made a historic visit to the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) Cultural Resource Center in Suitland Maryland to officially review the Caribbean Indigenous Collection.



NMAI Cultural Resource Center in Maryland

UCTP delegates arrived to this historic meeting from several U.S. States including Washington, Virginia, Maryland, and New York as well as from Puerto Rico. Messages of support and solidarity for the meeting came in from UCTP reps and supporters from across the U.S., the Caribbean and even Canada.

The day's events began with an opening prayer circle outside the Center lead by Taíno tradition bearer, **Naniki Reyes Ocasio**. A respected community leader, Ocasio reiterated the spiritual significance of the meeting as it facilitated a preliminary re-introduction of the community to their sacred artifacts being held at the Museum.

The prayer circle was followed by a morning briefing for the UCTP members present as well as for members of local area Tribes. After a wonderful luncheon prepared by the **Garcia Family**, the delegation not only had the honor to be welcomed officially by Museum staff but to also receive a fascinating historical overview of NMAI and its Caribbean collection.

The process of collecting, the key persons involved, and what islands were collected from were all discussed. Recognition of the recent repatriation of Taíno human remains to the Cuban Taíno community was noted. Museum representative, Patricia L. Nietfeld stated that NMAI

did not house any other Taíno human Remains except for a bone fragment from the Dominican Republic.

Following the presentation, the delegation was also briefed about the collections area and given addition information about the artifacts themselves.

After a tour reviewing some of the over 10,000 pieces in the collection, a final prayer circle was conducted in a private onsite location and included the participation of several Cemi (Spirit icons). Blessings and songs were respectfully offered to these sacred relatives in the Taíno and local Native languages.

At the close of the gathering, Elder **Cyril Taylor** noted “how the day flowed together so naturally and how even after being apart for so long, we could come together as a real family at every level.” He continued by saying “this is really something beautiful for our future generations”.

As gentle rains passed overhead, it seemed the ancient Taíno Cemi were in agreement. •

Indigenous Puerto Rico: DNA Evidence Upsets Established History

by Rick Kearns

History is written by the conquerors. The Native peoples of North America know this all too well, as they are still trying to bring the truth to light. Now, their long-lost Caribbean cousins are beginning the same process.

It's an uphill battle.

Most Puerto Ricans know, or think they know, their ethnic and racial history: a blending of Taíno (Indian), Spanish and African. Students of the islands' past have read the same account for over 300 years; that the Native people, and their societies, were killed off by the Spanish invaders by the 1600s. It was always noted though, how many of the original colonists married Taíno women or had Taíno concubines, producing the original mestizaje (mixture) that, when blended with African, would produce Puerto Ricans.

Those first unions, according to the conventional wisdom, explain why some Puerto Ricans have "a little bit" of Native heritage. Mainly we are Spanish, we are told, with a little African blood and far-away Taíno ancestry.

But the order of that sequence will have to change.

Dr. Juan Martinez Cruzado, a geneticist from the University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez who designed an island-wide DNA survey, has just released the final numbers and analysis of the project, and these results tell a different story.

According to the study funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation, 61 percent of all Puerto Ricans have Amerindian

mitochondrial DNA, 27 percent have African and 12 percent Caucasian. (Nuclear DNA, or the genetic material present in a gene's nucleus, is inherited in equal parts from one's father and mother. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited only from one's mother and does not change or blend with other materials over time.)

In other words a majority of Puerto Ricans have Native blood.

"Our study showed there was assimilation," Martinez Cruzado explained, "but the people were not extinguished. Their political and social structure was but the genes were not.

"The people were assimilated into a new colonial order and became mixed ... but that's what Puerto Ricans are: Indians mixed with Africans and Spaniards," he asserted.

"There has been an underestimation of the Amerindian heritage of Puerto Rico, much larger than most historians will admit," he said. Martinez Cruzado cited the historical descriptions of life in Puerto Rico during the 17th and 18th centuries as an example.

"These accounts describe many aspects that are totally derived from Taíno *modus vivendi*, not just the hammocks but the way they fished, their methods of farming, etc.," he related. "It is clear that the influence of Taíno culture was very strong up to about 200 years ago. If we could conduct this same study on the Puerto Ricans from those times, the figure would show that 80 percent of the people had Indian heritage."

Another historical moment that should receive more attention involves the story of a group of Taíno who, after 200 years of absence from official head-counts, appeared in a military census from

the 1790s. In this episode, a colonial military census noted that all of a sudden there were 2,000 Indians living in a northwestern mountain region.

"These were Indians who the Spanish had placed on the tiny island of Mona (just off the western coast of Puerto Rico) who survived in isolation and then were brought over," Martinez Cruzado said. "They became mixed but there were many Indians who survived but eventually mixed with the Africans and Spaniards. These Mona Taíno must have had a further influence as well".

Martinez Cruzado noted how many customs and history were handed down through oral tradition. To this day on the island, there are many people who use medicinal plants and farming methods that come directly from the Taíno.

This is especially true of the areas once known as Indieras, or Indian Zones.

He also pointed out that most of these Native traditions probably do come from the Tainos, the Native people who appeared on the island circa 700 AD. But there were other waves of migrations to Puerto Rico and the entire Caribbean area.

Through the extensive study of the Puerto Rican samples, Martinez Cruzado and his team have found connections between island residents and Native peoples who arrived before and after the Taíno.

(Continued on page 3)

If you are a Taíno, Carib or Arawak and would like information on our **UCTP Taíno Population and Census Registration Project**, please visit our website or write to our U.S. postal address.



Taíno DNA in Puerto Rico

(continued from pg. 2)

Martinez Cruzado pointed out how a few of the samples can be traced back 9,000 years from ancient migrations, while others correspond to the genetic makeup of Native peoples of the Yucatan, Hispaniola, Margarita Island and Brazil among others. These latter genetic trails point to the presence of other Native peoples who were probably brought to the island as slaves from other Spanish or Portuguese colonies after the 1600s.

While island scholars will have much work to do to catch up with these "new" facts, the genetic detective work for Martinez Cruzado is also far from finished. As word spread of the remarkable survey, other scholars from the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Venezuela began to invite the Puerto Rican scientist to present his findings. They also want him to assist in similar projects in their respective countries.

"We started a very similar survey in the Dominican Republic last year," he stated. "And archaeologists from Venezuela and Cuba have invited me to do the same and I intend to go ... I hope to have a proposal ready to collect samples in both of those countries and do a Caribbean-wide study. They already have evidence of migrations from both sides, north and south."

In the meantime, while Martinez Cruzado and his colleagues will focus on the history of Pre-Columbian migrations, people in the current Taíno restoration movement (such as Nacion Taina, The Jatibonico Taino Tribal Nation of Boriken, Taino Timucua Tribal Council, the United Confederation of Taíno People, and others) are hoping that many of their compatriots reflect on the following

quote: "The DNA story shows that the official story was wrong," Martinez Cruzado said.

"This means a much larger Amerindian inheritance for Puerto Ricans." And if some folks in the Dominican Republic and Cuba are right, the same will hold true for their histories.

LVTIP Editor's Note: The "Indigenous Puerto Rico" article by Rick Kearns is reprinted under the Fair Use Law: Doctrine of international copyright law.

Arawaks Work to Save Parrots in Guyana

Nancy Lewis Cullity Parrot Protection Act signed into law by Arawak Nation of Guyana

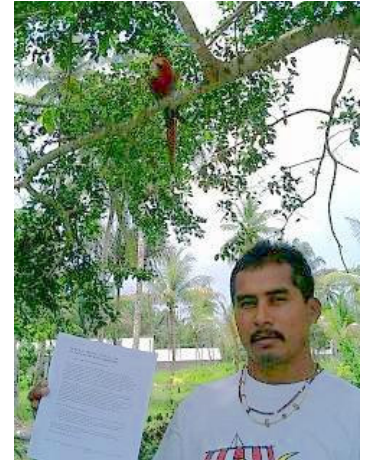
PAKURI TERRITORY, GUYANA - On September 17th, 2003 Chief David Simon of the Pakuri Arawak territory signed the Nancy Lewis Cullity Parrot Protection Act making the entire territory, of some 240 sq. miles, safe for parrots.

The national government of Guyana now allows for the export of 30,000 parrots from this nearly pristine Amazon basin country and is now threatening the survival of many species of parrots with extinction. This act is the first of its kind to become law on an indigenous reservation in all of Latin America & Chief David Mark Simon becomes the first indigenous leader to make this noble first step.

This courageous and ground breaking step was initiated by Barbados born Damon Gerard Corrie, inheritor of the hereditary Chieftaincy (now ceremonial) of the Eagle Clan of the Arawaks of Guyana. Mr. Corrie's desire to protect the natural balance of his people's territory was reinvigorated after a visit to the village by Brian and Nancy Cullity in 2000/1.

While visiting, Nancy's love for parrots and the need to protect them meshed with Damon's

own respect for his birthright and for the desire to encourage eco-friendly tourism to Guyana. Nancy's untimely death of cancer served as the impetus for Brian to establish a continuing relationship with the Arawak people and he and Marc Johnson of Foster Parrots revisited the village in 2002/3.



Lokono Chief David Simon holds a copy of the parrot legislation in Guyana

While there the need for international support for an effort to save the dwindling parrot populations led Damon to petition the elected Chief David Simon to enact a law, drafted by Foster Parrots Ltd., protecting the parrots of their territory from hunting, for food and for the pet trade.

Foster Parrots hopes to enlist the help of other like minded individuals and organizations to assist in the tree planting, captive breeding program and artificial nesting site construction needed and it is hoped that this act will serve as an example to other indigenous peoples worldwide to follow suit and set their native lands aside as preserves. •

For more information about the **Eagle Clan Arawaks** of Pakuri Territory, please visit: <http://www.uctp.org/barbados.htm> . For those interested in sending donations to assist in this effort, checks made out to **The Nancy Cullity Parrot Fund** may be sent in care of: Foster Parrots, PO Box 650, Rockland, MA 02370.

**Creature thought “Extinct”
Found in Cuba**

HAVANA, CUBA - A living example of an insectivore native to Cuba — but believed for years to extinct — has been found in the island's eastern mountains, a Cuban news agency reported.

The discovery of the male insect-eating mammal known as an **almiqui** (pronounced ahl-mee-KEE) raises hopes "that it will not wind up in the catalog of the irretrievable animals disappearing from the face of the Earth," Prensa Latina said in reporting the discovery.

The creature looks like a brownish woolly badger with a long, pink-tipped snout and can measure up to about 19 inches, according to Prensa Latina's dispatch.

The nocturnal animal burrows underground during the daytime, explaining why it is rarely seen by people. After the sun goes down, it emerges to root out worms, larvae and insects.

Named "Alejandrito" by the farmer who found it, the living almiqui weighed 24 ounces and veterinarians declared the animal in perfect health.



Alejandrito the Almiqui in Cuba

"Alejandrito" was held in captivity for two days of study and medical tests, then marked and let free in the same general area it was found, Prensa Latina said.

The almiqui was described for the first time in 1861 by the German

naturalist Wilham Peters, who wrote of the difference between the Cuban animal and a similar one found in neighboring Haiti.

Since, only 37 of the animals known by the scientific name *Solenodon Cubanus* have been captured, including "Alejandrito."

The last reported sightings of the creatures were in 1972 in the eastern province of Guantanamo, and 25 years later in 1999 in the eastern province of Holguin. •

Editor's note: The Almiki along with the Hutia was also hunted by the ancient Taíno as a food source but never to the point of extinction.

**Editorial: The Truth about
Columbus, the Exploiter**
by Evelyn Garcia

In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue in search of new lands, gold, and the wealth that it would bring him. He “discovered” the already inhabited islands of the Caribbean where millions of Taíno People had lived for thousands of years.

Columbus wrote in his journal that they were strong, well-built people and so generous that you had to see it to believe it. He also wrote that with 50 men he could enslave the entire population.

Thousands of Taíno were forced to mine for gold for him. Those who refused were killed; those who did not meet their quota had their hands cut off and were left to bleed to death. Women and children were raped.

The people were tortured, starved, worked to death and killed in despicable ways, hung in groups of 13 representing the Savior and the Apostles. Some were roasted alive, others were cut in half with swords, those who dared to flee were chased down with starving dogs and torn apart.

Shiploads of Taíno were taken to Spain to be sold for profit at the slave market; those who died in route were thrown overboard. Columbus was the very first person to engage in the slave trade in the Americas.

Millions died as greed and brutality brought death and destruction to the Taíno population.

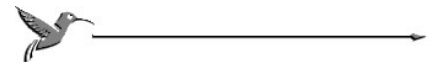
In spite of his actions and the devastating consequences for all Native Peoples, and although 17 U.S. states refuse to celebrate it, our country still honors Columbus as a hero by giving him one of our 8 federal holidays. •

"Christopher Columbus is a symbol, not of a man, but of imperialism. Imperialism and colonialism are not something that happened decades ago or generations ago, but they are still happening now with the exploitation of people. ... The kind of thing that took place long ago in which people were dispossessed from their land and forced out of subsistence economies and into market economies -- those processes are still happening today."
-- John Mohawk, Seneca, 1992



510 Years is enough! The struggle continues on Oct. 12 - Speak Your Mind!

EDITOR'S NOTE: To read more articles and information about Columbus, the myths built around him and his connection to Caribbean Indigenous Peoples, please visit the UCTP Website page.



Caribbean Coral Suffers Phenomenal Loss

By Alex Kirby

BBC News Online environment correspondent

Coral reefs across the Caribbean have declined by 80% in three decades, UK scientists say.

The crest of a healthy reef

They believe the causes are both natural and human, but found no evidence of climate change damage.

Reefs in some areas appear to be recovering, but there are doubts about how well new coral formations will cope. The scientists say this "dramatic" rate of loss appears not to have slowed since 1975.

The team, from the University of East Anglia (UEA) and the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, report their findings in the online journal Science Express.

Foundations destroyed

They write: "We report a massive region-wide decline of corals across the entire Caribbean basin, with the average hard coral cover on reefs being reduced by 80%, from about 50% to 10% cover, in three decades."

Hard coral is the main component of a reef: it is the substance on which soft corals like sea fans, and other species, are able to grow.

The authors analyzed the results of 65 separate studies of 263 sites. Their results showed patterns of change in coral cover varied across time periods, but were largely consistent across sub-regions.

They say this suggests that local causes have operated at more or less the same time across the region.

Economic penalty

Suspected causes of the decline include natural factors like hurricanes and disease, and others of

human origin, including over fishing, pollution, and smothering by sediments released by deforestation.



Healthy sample of Caribbean Coral Reef

A live coral display

Coral loss can have serious consequences, including the collapse of reef fisheries, a reduction in tourism, and increased coastal damage from hurricanes. Although most of the loss occurred in the 1980s, there is no evidence the rate of loss is slowing. There is obviously less coral to be lost, simply because most has gone already.

The team said: "The feeling among scientists and tourists has long been that Caribbean corals are doing badly, since many people have seen reefs degrade over the years. "We are the first to pull information together from across the region and put a hard figure on coral decline. The end result has surprised us. "The rate of decline we found exceeds by far the well-publicized rates of loss for tropical forests."

Dr Isabelle Cote, a tropical marine ecology specialist in UEA's School of Biological Sciences, said: "The good news is that there are some areas in the Caribbean that appear to be recovering.

Uncertain future

"The bad news, however, is that the new coral communities seem to be different from the old ones.

"We don't know how well these new ones will be able to face the challenges of rising sea levels and temperatures that result from global warming."

All that's left: Dead coral

While the authors say their analysis shows "a clear and dramatic decline in absolute coral cover", it also reveals significant variations from year to year. Dr Cote told BBC News Online: "The year-on-year changes provide a more fine-scale picture of what is happening.

"In 1983-84, for example, there was a massive sea urchin die-off across the Caribbean, which corresponded with a very rapid coral decline.

"We're fairly certain the death of the urchins, probably from a pathogen, caused the loss of the coral.

Uncharted waters

"Urchins eat the algae which normally compete with the coral in a very limited habitat, and without the urchins to control them the algae simply won."

The authors say there are suggestions this pattern of decline in many areas of the Caribbean "is unprecedented within the past few millennia". The situation looks unlikely to improve in either the short or the long term, they believe.

They conclude: "The ability of Caribbean reefs to cope with future local and global environmental change may be irretrievably compromised." •

Focus: Taino Petroglyph



This petroglyph is found in Puerto Rico and is known to some as "The Woman of Caguana". Many Taino know this representation as "Kaguana" or Attabeira – the Earth, Sea, and Universal Mother

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Community Bulletin Board

*VTP Editor's Note: The staff at 'The Voice' looks
forward to hearing from all of you, and we thank you for your
comments, suggestions, and inquiries. To submit items to the
Community Bulletin Board, please email your request to
the Chief Editor at rjhnyo@yahoo.com*

Notices and Announcements...

The UCTP would like to say Bo'matum (thank you) the following community members for their recent support and donations: **Pedro Cortez**, the **Garcia Family**, **Millie**

Mucara Torres Speeg, Sean Berry, Alberto Ayala, Shane Cossey and Carlos Duprey...

Happy Birthdays...

Our July, August, September June Birthday wishes go out to **Robert Borrero Sr., Carmen Borrero, Roberto Múcaro Borrero, Frankie Borrero Jr., Aimee Tañon, John Brown Ayes, Joseph Rivera, Katherine Johnson Narvaez, David Johnson Narvaez, Edward Lebron, Claudia Foxtree, Dakota Foxtree, Paul Hollands, Tony "Ieri Tiger" Ali, Tony Castanha, John Vidal, DeAnna Rivera, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, and Leonard Peltier...**

Keeping them in our Prayers...

It is with a heavy heart that we inform you that our **Lokono Arawak** brother, **Jeremy Atkinson** has made the journey into the Spirit World. We had recently informed the community of Jeremy's critical situation as he was visiting New York from **Venezuela** to attend the **United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples**. Jeremy who was just 27 years old, had stomach problems for about two years in Venezuela and was diagnosed with a "gastric ulcer" by the doctors there. Upon his arrive to New York, his pain increased and he went into Jamaica Hospital for test and was told he had an advanced case of stomach cancer.

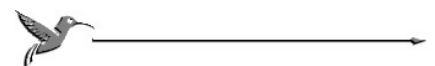
Together with the **Tribal Link Foundation**, UCTP members in New York assisted the Atkinson family with Jeremy's stay and hospital visits etc. We also secured a second opinion from doctors associated with **Slone Kettering Cancer Center** in New York. After some chemotherapy treatment, it was acknowledged by the doctors that there was nothing more Western Medicine could do for Jeremy. Already in a very weak condition, Jeremy requested to return home to Venezuela to be with his family and this was arranged.

In her recent communication with the UCTP, Jeremy's mother **Susana** wanted to express her deepest gratitude to all those who had Jeremy in their prayers and who assisted with the donations to fly them back to Venezuela. The community can find some comfort in that at least one wish of Jeremy's came to fruition while he was here and that was the official affiliation between the **Movimiento Indígena de Guayana** and the UCTP. This **Act of Cooperation** is posted online at <http://www.uctp.org/Movimiento.htm> and "la lucha continua"...

It is with a heavy heart that we inform you of the passing of **Ingmar Egede**, the Founder and Chair of the International Training Center of Indigenous Peoples (ITCIP) in Greenland. Several UCTP representatives were students of the ITCIP course, and considered **Ingmar** a mentor and a dear friend.

Ingmar was very supportive of the Taino People and the struggle of the Indigenous Peoples of the Caribbean in general. He was and remains an inspiration to many Peoples around the world and he will be missed. If you would like to read more about **Ingmar's** support to our Community via the ITCIP, please go to <http://www.uctp.org/Volume4/JulySept2001/index.html> . Once you are there, go to page 3 and see the article "**Indigenous Peoples Training Session in Greenland**"...

In recognition of the tragic bombing of the World Trade Center in New York on **September 11th 2001**, the UCTP joins with our relatives all over the world in sending out our prayers to all those families who lost their loved ones and to those who have been and continue to be affected by this horror. It is our great hope that the ideals of peace and love will prevail on earth above and beyond all things.



The Voice of the People

I am extremely pleased to have to have this information about everything listed. I am a Taíno by my mothers heritage and Cherokee by my fathers. To have both of backgrounds is truly a blessing! Thanks for the lesson and information you all have provided.

**John Anthony Eddie,
Staten Island, NY**

It is good to see people keeping old and indigenous Caribbean cultures alive. In a way I feel Jamaica is the only island that has the weakest link to the Taíno, however a lot more research and discovery is happening which is good.

I believe there are plenty of Taíno descendants in Jamaica that don't know they are! And I like to think that after my personal research into my family history that there could be Taíno Ancestors which I am or could be very proud of!

**Saara,
England**

I'm very pleased to see how my people gather together. My dream is to someday to join in on a Caribbean Taíno /Arawak /Carib reunion.

**Javier Perez,
Hartford, CT**

Thanks for creating a site that explores the culture of the Taíno, Arawks and Caribs. Being from Puerto Rico, I have been always wondering why is that there is little or nothing about the Taino other than the existing museums and ceremonial parks that exist in Utuado and Ponce? It gives the impression that the Taíno just vanished. Your website proves the contrary and for that I thank you.

**Efrain Rios,
Brooklyn, NY**

Editors Note: *Although we cannot print all the letters we receive, we would like to thank the following persons for their correspondence: Carlos Rosa, PA ; Daisy Vega, NY, NY ; Daisy Mejia, Bronx, NY ; Amy Beth Sawyer, Texas ; George Simon, Haiti ; Lissette Melendez, Maine ; Michael Auld, Maryland ; Trinidad ; and Keila Michelle Rodriguez, Rio Piedras, PR.*

Taino News Follow-up: Victory for our relatives the Whales...

Recently, we alerted our readers that the **U.S. Navy** was attempting to deploy a new **LFA (Low Frequency Active)** sonar system would have blasted hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean habitat with noise so intense it would maim, deafen and even kill **whales**. With this in mind, we asked the community to support the **NRDC's (National Resources Defense Council)** campaign against this potential tragedy.

We are happy to inform you that a U.S. federal court has just handed down its decision in the case against the U.S. Navy. In a resounding **victory for our relatives the whales** and other marine mammals, the court ruled that it will bar the Navy from deploying its high-intensity LFA sonar system across most of the world's oceans!

In her historic ruling, **Judge LaPorte** agreed with the NRDC that the sonar's booming noise could "irreparably harm" the marine environment and threaten the very survival of endangered populations of whales, sea turtles and other marine species. This victory reveals that it is possible to make a difference even just by taking a moment to **sign a petition...**



Public Notice: Columbus Day is Fast Approaching

Please keep in mind that the weekend of Oct. 11 & 12 and on Monday Oct. 13th there will be various activities happening to protest the Columbus Day holiday and we hope that you will consider supporting these events in your area.

If your on the West Coast, please consider participating in a "**Just Say No to Columbus**" event in Washington, which is being organized by the Garica Family, our UCTP Liaison Officers there. For more information on this gathering contact Evelyn Garcia at edyega6722@aol.com .

The UCTP would also like to take this opportunity to say Bo'matum to Evelyn for initiating a massive educational postcard campaign concerning the truth about Columbus.

If you would like a copy of this card, which you can send to your newspapers, teachers etc. please contact edyega6722@aol.com

Online Book Announcement

It is wonderful to discover your site. At my website <www.MAPesMONDe.com> there is an initial; section **BOOKS FOR FREE DOWNLOAD**. One of those books "CONQUEST OF EDEN 1493-1515" may be of general interest to your members.

I would be interested in joining your group. Also the Virgin Islands were part of the Tainos. There is a Ball Park on St Croix and all indications are of a people sharing the Boca Chica culture of Porto Rico.

Regards,
Michael Paiewonsky,
Publisher,
MAPes MONDe Ltd,
Snegle Gade 1A

CALENDER OF EVENTS

- **The International Day of Peace**

Date: September 21, 2003 ♦ Location: International Observance

You can get more information on this day at the website www.InternationalDayofPeace.org

- **Annual Papal Bulls Burning: Indigenous Peoples Day Observation**

Date: Friday, October 10, 2003 ♦ Location: in front of the Catholic Diocese of Honolulu, 1184 Bishop St. (Fort Street Mall) ♦ Time: 5:30pm

Indigenous Peoples and supporters from around the world are encouraged to organize small ceremonial events and symbolically burn or tear up copies of the May 4 1493 papal bull "Inter Caetera" during the period of Oct. 10-13, 2003. For info contact Castanha@hawaii.edu

- **Columbus Day Protest**

Date: October 12, 2003 • Location: Washington State

You can find out more about this gathering by contacting edyega722@aol.com . Ask about the educational postcards available!

- **Columbus Day Protest**

Date: October 12, 2003 • Location: Putiidhem (Sacred Site), Mission San Juan Capistrano, CA

The program begins at 10am and the Mission is located 2 ½ blocks west of Interstate 5 on Ortega Highway, For more information contact UCTP Liaison Officer John Hu'acan Vidal at vidal_ny@yahoo.com

- **Middleboro Pow Wow**

Date: October 11 & 12, 2003 • Location: Middleboro, Mass

Cultural Presentations, food, information and crafts. Look for the Taino Cultural Presentations by the Cacibajagua Taino Cultural Society and the arts and craft table of UCTP Liaison Officer Claudia Foxtree. For more info contact cfoxtree@lincnet.org

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THE VOICE OF THE TAÍNO PEOPLE

c/o United Confederation of Taino People

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