

Episode 2

Wednesday, February 3, 2021 7:27 PM

Housekeeping: Agenda 21

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21

Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development.[1] It is a product of the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. It is an action agenda for the UN, other multilateral organizations, and individual governments around the world that can be executed at local, national, and global levels. One major objective of the Agenda 21 initiative is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21. Its aim initially was to achieve global sustainable development by 2000, with the "21" in Agenda 21 referring to the original target of the 21st century.[2]

Far right-wing groups, including the John Birch Society, assert that Agenda 21 is part of a scheme using environmental protection as a cover to impose a worldwide dictatorship.[31] During her 2014 U.S. Senate campaign, Joni Ernst promoted a conspiracy theory claiming Agenda 21 would force Iowa farmers off their land and into the cities



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patterson-Gimlin_film

Origin of the "Bigfoot" name

Had slain His Thousand.
At Bald Rock, 60 miles from Fresno, John Rose killed a grizzly bear which had been roaming about that region for nearly 15 years and was called "Bigfoot" by miners in that vicinity. It is estimated that he has killed 1,000 sheep in his time and has had many fights with Chinese sheep herders. He carried scars to show it, for when he was cut open seven bullets were found in his carcass. They had been fired into him in past years. He was killed in a canyon and could not be got out, but those who saw him estimated his weight at 2,000 pounds. His hide was a good load for two men to carry out.—San Francisco Chronicle.

1895 article describing a giant grizzly bear named "Bigfoot".^[a]
The name "Big Foot" first gained renown by a [Wyandot](#) chief with that nickname in the 1830s "who derived his name from the immense size of his feet. His height considerably exceeded six feet, and his strength was represented as [Herculean](#)".^[a] Later in the 19th century, [Lakota](#) leader [Spotted Elk](#) was also called "Chief Big Foot". In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at least two enormous marauding [grizzly bears](#) were widely noted in the press and each nicknamed "Bigfoot". This may have inspired the common name of the ape-creature and been a matter of confusion in early stories. The first grizzly bear called "Bigfoot" was reportedly killed near [Fresno, California](#) in 1895 after killing sheep for 15 years; his weight was estimated at 2,000 pounds (900 kg).^[a] The second one was active in [Idaho](#) in the 1890s and 1900s between the Snake and Salmon rivers, and supernatural powers were attributed to it.

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot>>

In 2013, [ZooBank](#) - the [non-governmental organization](#) that is generally accepted by [Zoologists](#) to assign species names, approved the registration request for the species name [Homo sapiens cognatus](#) to be used for the reputed [hominid](#) more familiarly known as Bigfoot or Sasquatch.^[a] "Cognatus" is a Latin term meaning "related by blood."

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot>>

Bigfoot, also known as **Sasquatch**, in [Canadian folklore](#) and [American folklore](#), is an [ape](#)-like creature that is purported to inhabit the [forests](#) of [North America](#). Supposed evidence of Bigfoot's existence is based on a number of disputed video recordings, audio recordings, photographs, visual sightings, casts of large footprints, etc. Some of these are speculated or known to be [hoaxes](#). [Folklorists](#) trace the figure of Bigfoot to a combination of factors and sources, including folklore surrounding the European [wild man](#) figure, folk belief among [Native Americans](#) and [loggers](#), and a cultural increase in [environmental concerns](#).^[a] Within the fringe subculture of [cryptozoology](#), Bigfoot is considered a [cryptid](#), however the majority of mainstream scientists have historically discounted the existence of Bigfoot, considering it to be a combination of folklore, misidentification, and hoax, rather than a living animal.^{[a][b]}

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot>>

Cryptozoology is a [pseudoscience](#) and [subculture](#) that aims to prove the existence of entities from the [folklore](#) record, such as [Bigfoot](#), the [chupacabra](#), or the [Mokele-mbembe](#). Cryptozoologists refer to these entities as *cryptids*, a term coined by the subculture. Because it does not follow the [scientific method](#), cryptozoology is considered a pseudoscience by mainstream science: it is neither a branch of [zoology](#) nor [folkloristics](#). It was originally founded in the 1950s by zoologists [Bernard Heuvelmans](#) and [Ivan T. Sanderson](#). Scholars have noted that the pseudoscience rejected mainstream approaches from an early date, and that adherents often express hostility to mainstream science. Scholars have studied cryptozoologists and their influence (including the pseudoscience's association with [young Earth creationism](#)), noted parallels in cryptozoology and other pseudosciences such as [ghost hunting](#) and [ufology](#), and highlighted uncritical media propagation of cryptozoologist claims.

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptozoology>>

The term *cryptozoology* dates from 1959 or before – Heuvelmans attributes the coinage of the term *cryptozoology* 'the study of hidden animals' (from [Ancient Greek](#): κρυπτός, *kryptós* "hidden, secret"; [Ancient Greek](#) ζῷον, *zōion* "[animal](#)", and λόγος, *logos*, i.e. "knowledge, study") to Sanderson.^[a] Patterned after *cryptozoology*, the term *cryptid* was coined in 1983 by cryptozoologist J. E. Wall in the summer issue of the [International Society of Cryptozoology](#) newsletter.^[a]

From <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptozoology>>