

Indians of All Tribes activists targeted Alcatraz in 1969

TRIP continued
from front page

Buena Gardens. The Grand Ronde delegation will perform protocol singing and dancing, as well as deliver a short speech.

The event is being sponsored by the Alcatraz Canoe Journey organizing committee, the Bay Area Indigenous community and International Indian Treaty Council.

The Grand Ronde delegation will be mostly comprised of staff members because of the tight timelines occurring in the park.

“It will show our connection to place and the history that we have with that place,” Mercier said. “And support the people that are there.”

When an October 1969 fire destroyed San Francisco’s American Indian Center, an activist group known as Indians of All Tribes targeted the unused land of Alcatraz, which had closed as a federal prison in 1963. A handful of protestors first journeyed to the island on Nov. 9 under the leadership of Mohawk college student Richard Oakes. They stayed only one night before authorities removed them.

Indians of All Tribes then seized Alcatraz in the early morning of Nov. 20 with an occupation force of 89 men, women and children. They sailed through San Francisco Bay under cover of darkness and landed on the island, claiming it for all North American Tribes.

Among those who participated in the occupation were Grand Ronde Tribal members Beryle Contreras, who walked on in May 2017, and Tribal Elder Carol Logan.

In their first proclamation, the occupation force stated their intentions were to use the island for an Indian school, cultural center and museum.

The Nixon administration opted not to attempt to remove the Native Americans by force, fearing the bad publicity that would occur.

During the 19-month occupation, Native American college students and activists flocked to the protest and the population on the island grew to more than 600 people. Celebrities, including actors Anthony Quinn and Jane Fonda, visited and lent their support. Rock band Creedence Clearwater Revival even

gave occupiers a boat, which was christened “Clearwater.”

However, by early 1970, the occupation started to fizzle as many of the college students and organizers had to return to school. Tragically, Oakes’ young stepdaughter fell to her death from one of the prison stairwells in January 1970, and he and his wife left, leaving warring activists to fight for control of the island.

Citing a need to restore the island’s foghorn and lighthouse, armed federal marshals ended the occupation in June 1971 and moved the last of the Native American residents, which had dwindled to only six men, five women and four children.

The 19-month occupation, however, was credited with galvanizing Native American activists and rights organizations and federal officials started listening to calls for Native self-determination. The U.S. government later returned millions of acres of ancestral land and passed more than 50 laws supporting Tribal self-rule.

Mercier said the Grand Ronde Tribe’s connection to Alcatraz dates back to the 1850s when Athabascan Chief Tecumtum and his son, Adam, were arrested on the Siletz Indian Reservation for allegedly threatening the Indian agent.

They were sent to a U.S. Army jail at Fort Vancouver and then sent to San Francisco to be held at the Presidio. They were possibly detained and processed at Alcatraz and then permanently moved to the Presidio across the bay.

The island was sold to the U.S. government in 1849 and became home to the U.S. Army in 1859. By 1861, it was holding Tribal members from throughout the western territories and states.

“They just scraped it and built a prison on top of one of their old burial sites that they had out there in the middle of the water, which they have done here to us,” Mercier said about the cultural importance of Alcatraz, which was originally called Isla de los Alcatraces (Isle of the Pelicans). “For the people that were there, they were trying to get back one of their sacred places. ... I just know that a lot of our people just happened to be there at that time.” ■

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FORM 2

IN THE TRIBAL COURT FOR THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON

In The Matter of:) Case No.: C-19-018

Angela S. Schlappie-Carrasco)

Applicant.) NOTICE OF NAME CHANGE

) [ADULT]

NOTICE TO ANY INTERESTED PERSONS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the above Petitioner has filed a Petition with this Court on the 19th day of September, 2019, requesting that Petitioner's name be changed from Angela Susan Schlappie-Carrasco to Angela Susan Schlappie.

The purpose of this Notice is to give all interested persons an opportunity to show cause why the name change should or should not be granted. Any person objecting to the purposed name change may file a written objection with the Court within 14 days from the date of publication of this Notice, as to why the Court should not enter an order granting the proposed change of name.

DATED this 19 day of September, 2019.

ASCU

Petitioner

Angela Schlappie-Carrasco

[Print Name]

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FORM 2

IN THE TRIBAL COURT FOR THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON

In The Matter of:) Case No.: C-19-015

Todd Dean Galindo)

Applicant.) NOTICE OF NAME CHANGE

) [ADULT]

NOTICE TO ANY INTERESTED PERSONS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the above Petitioner has filed a Petition with this Court on the 03 day of September, 2019, requesting that Petitioner's name be changed from Todd Dean Galindo to Todd, Two Wolves, Hirata.

The purpose of this Notice is to give all interested persons an opportunity to show cause why the name change should or should not be granted. Any person objecting to the purposed name change may file a written objection with the Court within 14 days from the date of publication of this Notice, as to why the Court should not enter an order granting the proposed change of name.

DATED this 09 day of September, 2019.

Todd, Two Wolves, Hirata

Petitioner

Todd, Two Wolves, Hirata

[Print Name]

Tribal Campus Chinuk Wawa Classes

Come check out our new learning material at the Chinuk Wawa class. This class takes a pressure free and activity based teaching approach for fun and useful language learning. It is open to tribal employees and Chinuk program parents. No prior language experience required to come and enjoy the class.

q'ata mayka?



ulu nayka!

tush nayka!

Class will be held on Tuesdays from 4:00-5:00 at Adult Education in room 207 beginning September 3rd. Education Leave is available and based on supervisor approval.



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Plus, check out the tribal calendar for a quick glance of upcoming events and classes.

Open to Tribal and Community members. Join us!