

Journal #4510 from sdc 9.23.19

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Passing of Joseph Joaquin



These pages are not ignoring the tremendous national - and international - conversations and demonstrations about Climate Change; there is, however, (finally) substantial media coverage of last week's events, so we will just ask of the baby above, "What will be your world?" sdc

[Mary Wallach Seawell](#) Truly, Mother Earth (ME) is part of the ME Too movement. She's been raped, battered and abused, and told it's for her and our own good.

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"I'm here following the leadership of the youth and indigenous people, who are leading the way of the climate movement," said Georgi York, a member of Oxfam, a nonprofit focused on fighting global poverty. "I don't think the world has seen anything like this. Now is clearly the moment for change, and we need to get behind the young people."

**[New Mexico Unveils Plan to Give Students Free College Tuition Regardless of Income](#)** Bobby Allyn, NPR

Allyn writes: "New Mexico has announced a plan to make public college and university free for all residents in the state, a proposal considered one of the most ambitious attempts to make higher education more accessible." [READ MORE](#)

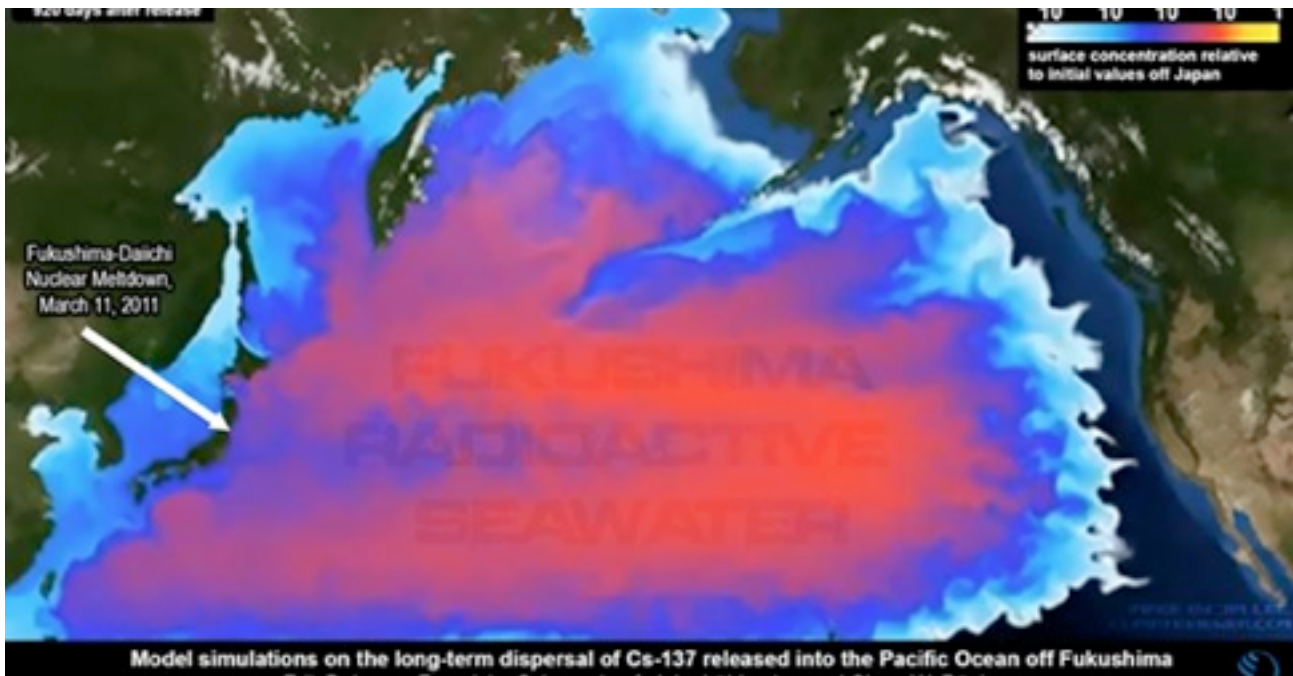
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**[Betsy DeVos Loses Student Loan Lawsuit Brought by 19 States](#)** bloomberg.com

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**[The Ultimate List of Scholarships for Women and Girls - The Scholarship System](#)**

thescholarshipssystem.com



**[All Fish from Pacific Tested Positive for Fukushima](#)**

envirowatchrangitikei.wordpress.com

“No cause for concern” ... nothing to see here. Do you really believe that?...

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**[Neuroscience shows that 50-year-olds can have the brains of 25-year-olds if they sit quietly and do nothing for 15 minutes...](#)** businessinsider.com

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**[Here Are 8 of the Most Incredible Archaeological Finds of the Past Decade, From ‘Spanish Stonehenge’ to the ‘Mona Lisa of Dinosaurs’](#)**

By Sarah Cascone [Art World](#)

## **October 2nd is #AskAnArchivist Day on Twitter!**

This fun, Twitter-wide event gathers archivists from across the world to answer questions about day-to-day activities, educational backgrounds, favorite records, and pointers for the profession's next generation. Use the #AskAnArchivist hashtag and join in throughout the day. CoSA will monitor Twitter, tweeting and retweeting interesting questions and responses!

## **CoSA-NARA Webinars**

*Social Media Outreach at NARA and the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration*  
Thursday, October 10, 2019 | 2:00 pm Eastern | [Register Now!](#)

[Find slides and recordings of CoSA-NARA Webinars from December 2018 to the present >](#)

## **State Electronic Records Initiative (SERI) Webinars**

*"What Do You Mean I Can't Do That With This Social Media Account?"*

Tuesday, October 8 | 2:00 pm Eastern | [Register](#)

Presented by: Barbara Austen, Connecticut State Library; Allen Ramsey, Connecticut State Library; and Jamie Patrick-Burns, North Carolina State Archives

*Programming for Digital Preservation and Metadata*

Tuesday, November 12 | 2:00 pm Eastern | [Register](#)

Presented by: Brian Thomas, Texas State Library Commission

*Fundamentals of Digital Processing Workflows*

Tuesday, December 17 | 2:00 pm Eastern | [Register](#)

Presented by: Nicholas Connizzo, Consulting Archivist

[Find slides and recordings of SERI Webinars from February 13, 2018 to the present >](#)

## **Interested in Bit Rot?**

Wondering what *is* bit rot? Head on over to the CoSA YouTube channel to check out are new video to learn the effects of bit rot on electronic records, and how to take measures to preserve electronic information! <https://youtu.be/a50B801U0RA>

## **U.S. Archival Repository Location Data Project**

Climate change poses long-term and short-term threats to archives around the country. In a worst case scenario, climate change could mean that irreplaceable records documenting the course of human history are lost forever.

This problem prompted archivists Eira Tansey, Ben Goldman, and Whitney Ray to complete the Repository Data Project, a growing database that currently catalogs more than 25,000 archives in the United States, including major university libraries, small museums, corporate archives, and art facilities.

The reason for making this database is to figure out which facilities are at risk of sea level rise and worsened storm surges over the next 100 years. If we know what's at risk, theoretically, we

can plan and prepare for the worst. Or alternatively, we can at least know which facilities need help when the next disaster strikes. Tansey said that going forward, the goal of the Repo Data Project is to make it as robust as possible, as inclusive as possible, and as up-to-date as possible.

[FOR THE COMPLETE STORY FROM MOTHERBOARD, TECH BY VICE >](#)

### **CoSA-Ancestry Leadership Award Nominations Are Due November 1st**

*"I used my award to attend an AASLH project management course in Memphis, Tennessee. I continue to use the lessons learned from the course in my day-to-day work and on successive projects. I am very grateful to CoSA and Ancestry for the opportunity to learn such a vital skill and grow in my role as a leader in my organization."* -- Dorothy A. Davis, CA, Archival Collections Coordinator, Alabama Department of Archives and History

This award supports CoSA's commitment to next generation leadership development by providing up to \$1,000 reimbursement for individuals or \$2,000 reimbursement for groups of mid-level managers in state and territorial archives to attend training to help develop their professional and leadership potential. In addition to training funds, this award also funds travel and registration for the 2020 CoSA/SAA Joint Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL. Ancestry provides funding for this award as part of their corporate sponsorship of CoSA. We thank Ancestry for its commitment to the next generation of leaders in the state, territorial, and DC archives.

For additional information and the nomination form and procedures, please see the [CoSA website](#). The Awards Committee is looking forward to receiving your nominations! The deadline for nominations for the CoSA-Ancestry Leadership Award is **November 1**.

### **Call for Program Proposals**

ARCHIVES\*RECORDS 2020: Creating Our Future  
Joint Annual Meeting of CoSA and SAA  
August 2–8, 2020 \* Hilton Chicago

Submission Deadline: Friday, November 15, 2019

ARCHIVES\*RECORDS 2020: Creating Our Future, the Joint Annual Meeting of the Council of State Archivists and the Society of American Archivists, will take place August 2–8, 2020, at the Hilton Chicago.

[Read the full Call for Proposals](#)

Alan Ramsey of Connecticut, Linda Avetta of Pennsylvania and Tom Ruller of New York are CoSA's representatives on the committee.

The 2020 meeting's theme is creativity and imagining the future for archives and records. As government archivists, we are always searching for creative and imaginative ways to deliver our services, meet the goals of the public we serve and design institutions that can carry the records in our care into the future in a meaningful and relevant way. The 2020 theme seems tailor made for government archivists to explore and share with one another our ideas, our solutions and our directions.

To assist you in developing proposal ideas, we have developed a [Google Spreadsheet](#) for CoSA members who are seeking partners in organizing a session proposal to put their ideas forward and solicit participation from others.

We know we can have strong representation from government archivists at the 2020 annual meeting in Chicago. Here's your chance to make that happen. For many of us this is our most significant professional development opportunity of the year—let's make the most of it.

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### [Reimagining eggshells and other everyday items to grow human tissues and organs](#)

Gulden Camci-Unal, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Michelle A. Nguyen, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Bioengineers who are trying to grow replacement human tissues and organs are at the forefront of biomedicine. But you may be surprised by some of the materials they are using for this endeavor.

### **Richard Oakes – Life and Legacy of Native American Activist**



Golden Gate NRA, Park Archives, Interpretation Negative Collection, GCKA-238

**Posted By**  
[PowWows.com](#)  
**September 11th,**  
**2019 Blog**

Richard Oakes impact on Native American issues is still being felt today.

November 9, 2019, will mark the 50th Anniversary of the Alcatraz occupation led by Richard Oakes. The occupation is remembered each year with a [sunrise ceremony](#).

He was a [Mohawk](#) Native American

activist who had a massive impact on the rights of Native Americans and helped pioneer Native American studies in college curriculums around the country. He is best known for playing an integral role in the occupation of Alcatraz when Native American protestors took control over the former penitentiary to protest abusive government policies.

## **Who was Richard Oakes?**

He was born on May 22, 1942, on St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, on the border of Canada and New York State. Richard Oakes spent most of his early childhood years fishing and farming, which was typical for ch

From age sixteen, Oakes quit school and worked as a high steelworker, a job that enabled him to travel. In 1968, he married and had a son with a woman he met while working in the steel industry. Shortly after his son was born he headed out west.

Leaving his wife and small child behind, Oakes left the East Coast to begin studying at San Francisco State University. It was during his time here that he worked as a bartender in the Mission District of San Francisco and he met many of the local Native Americans living in the area. He became well known around the city, and it was at the university where he would begin to notice something was missing.

## **Native America Studies**

While he was enrolled at SFSU, he realized the gross lack of Native American studies. He teamed up with a professor in the university to help create the very first curriculum for Native American studies in the country. He became very friendly with the local Native American community and heavily encouraged others to also enroll in the university. He even brought some of the elders of the community to teach classes. Other universities followed suit and more Native American studies programs began to emerge, thanks to Richard.

## **Unfair Policies in the United States**

Before the occupation, Native American issues in the US were not given the attention they deserved. Many were treated poorly in schools and seen as 'less than' in too many communities around America at the time. From the 1940s to the 1960s, the American policy of Indian termination was practiced by the US government. The policy was created to try and integrate Native Americans into mainstream American society.

## **What is the problem with that you may ask?**

Well, think of it like having your government tell you that you must forget all of your family's traditions, stop living life the way as you knew it and start living like all of the "other Americans." As one can imagine, this policy is detrimental for Native Americans, but with their great desire to preserve their culture and history, they began to protest the policy. In the mid-1960s the termination policy was changed, the influential activists who didn't give up can be thanked for the change in the system.

## **The Alcatraz Occupation**

The Alcatraz Occupation was a nineteen-month long protest. American Indians and supporters occupied the famous island for over a year.

On November 9, 1969, Richard Oakes (Mohawk), Jim Vaughn (Cherokee), Joe Bill (Eskimo), and Ross Harden (Ho-Chunk) made their way as close to the island as possible. Richard led this group of fellow Native Americans along with other activists to the infamous Alcatraz Prison, located on an island in the middle of the San Francisco Bay. On the way, their boats were

stopped by the coast guard, but that did not stop Oakes from reaching the island, legend says he jumped off the boat and swam to the island.

By 1969, the prison was unused, the last prisoners were escorted off the island in 1963, and the island was declared by the US as surplus federal property.

**[Try watching this video on www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)**

Richard and the other activists created a safe haven for Indian Americans. They wanted a place where all Native Americans felt secure, and it was here that the group began to work on protests. Their ultimate goal was to transform the island into a Native American cultural center and school. The group named themselves Indians of All Tribes (IOAT). The group of protesters was made up of students, married couples, and there were even a few children on board. Indians of All Tribes claimed the island by right of discovery, citing the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868) between the US and the Sioux.

They also accused the US government of breaking numerous Indian treaties. To announce their actions to the rest of the world, the group issued the 'Alcatraz Proclamation.' It was sent to "The Great White Father And All His People." Many of the protestors were also members of the 'Red Power' movement, an organization that fought for Native American civil rights beginning in the 1960s.

The famous Alcatraz water tower was shortly graffitied with the words "Peace and Freedom. Welcome. Home of the Free Indian Land," and other slogans like "Red Power" were seen all over various buildings on the island.

**[Try watching this video on www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)**

During the peak of the occupation, over 400 people were living on Alcatraz Island. Native and non-native protesters and supporters would bring food, clothing, and other necessities to the people on the island. The coast guard, of course, was trying to discourage folks from bringing them goods, so they made it more and more difficult with blockades.

As the occupation continued, more buzz surrounding their efforts began to make waves around the country. One of the inhabitants on the island started doing daily radio broadcast, and the occupiers started creating newsletters from the island.

Top actors in Hollywood like Marlon Brando, Jane Fonda, Anthony Quinn showed their support by not only visiting the island but bringing the protestors some much-needed supplies. The famous rock band 'Creedence Clearwater Revival' even made a staggering \$15,000 donation to the cause. It was eventually used to purchase a boat named 'Clearwater.'

***Below is a message Richard Oakes sent to the San Francisco Department of the Interior:***

"We invite the United States to acknowledge the justice of our claim. The choice now lies with the leaders of the American government – to use violence upon us as before to remove us from our Great Spirit's land or to institute a real change in its dealing with the American Indian. We do not fear your threat to charge us with crimes on our land. We and all other oppressed peoples

would welcome spectacle of proof before the world of your title by genocide. Nevertheless, we seek peace.” – Richard Oakes

It's crucial to take notice during the entire occupation that this was a peaceful protest. Richard and the other activists were far from violent; they simply wanted the rights they deserved as American citizens. They peacefully fought for American Indians to have control over their lands. The belief that Indians should have control over their area and acts was not seen as a fundamental human right for them. The protestors fought day and night to change the unfair US government policies.

### **The End of Alcatraz**

Oakes ended up leaving the island after a tragic accident involving his stepdaughter in January of 1970. Many of the original occupants left to return to university, and there was an increasing drug issue among the new protestors. The living situation on the island was beginning to dwindle, supplies were sparse, the shelter was falling apart, and the food was running out.

The Nixon administration ended up cutting power to Alcatraz and all telephone communications to force out the remaining people on the island. Only a few weeks after, a massive fire tore through the island, damaging some of the historic buildings. To this day, no one knows if the fire was an accident or intentional, but it was a massive blow to the morale of the people on the island.

On June 11, 1971, armed government officials made their way onto the island to remove the last few Indian residents. While the occupation was ended forcefully, the impact it had on Native Americans in the United States will forever be remembered.

In 1973, Alcatraz opened as a national park. Today, thousands of visitors visit the island each year to see the graffiti left behind during the occupation. Not only is the graffiti celebrated, but in 2012 the park officials allowed the famous words on the water tower to be restored. They recreated the graffiti perfectly as an effort to help preserve one of the last remaining remnants of the occupation. The painting on the water tower is one of the few remaining remnants of the occupation that are in areas open to the general public,” said Picavet

Each year during November a [sunrise ceremony](#) is held on the island.

### **Richard Oake's Untimely Death**

On September 20, 1972, Richard Oakes passed. At this point in his life, he was making waves across the country, people knew who he was, and they wanted to hear what he had to say. Richard was shot and killed by a man named Michael Morgan, a YMCA camp worker.

Michael was a known white supremacist and was rumored to always be harder on Native American children who attended the camps. During an alleged violent confrontation with Oakes, Morgan claims he was in fear for his life and responded by fatally shooting him. At the time of his death, Oakes was completely unarmed. After being charged for voluntary manslaughter, Morgan was acquitted by a jury who were in agreement that it was an act of self-defense.



Many Oakes supporters were not happy with the news and claimed a racially motivated jury supported Morgan. Richard Oakes died at the very young age of thirty.

### **The Legacy He Left Behind**

After his unfortunate death, his legacy has been making an impact on the lives of Native Americans ever since. To think he was able to accomplish such a great deal on behalf of Native Americans in just 30 short years of his life is pretty incredible.

We can only imagine what he could have accomplished if his life didn't tragically come to an end. While he was unable to hold Alcatraz permanently, the occupation did shed light on the cause. Media attention was buzzing, and hundreds of other protests were staged around the country.

Richard Oake's idea was that Native Americans are in control of their own destiny. He promoted this idea around the county, giving other Native Americans a voice to stand up for themselves and be heard by government leaders.

After the occupation ended, then-President Richard Nixon granted back 48,000 acres of land to the Taos Indians. His life was devoted to improving the lives of Native Americans. Today, San Francisco University is home to the Richard Oakes Multicultural Center, a place where his memory is honored.

### **10 Fun Facts About Richard Oakes**

- He was a talented fisherman as a child
- Oakes is originally from New York
- It was said that he is very photogenic, and some believe that helped him gain popularity
- He has a son named Byran Oakes who he left on the East Coast when he went out west
- Google honored his memory in 2017 with a 'Google Doodle'
- Many of his fellow protesters on Alcatraz were also SFSU students
- Richard Oakes was always a peaceful protestor
- He had a stepdaughter who tragically died at age 13 due to an accident
- He was chosen to be the 'Mayor of Alcatraz' by his fellow demonstrators
- There is a ballet inspired by his life called 'Song for Dead Warriors'

Featured image courtesy of National Parks Service.

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### **[Henry Ford Invented Cars Made Of Hemp Plastic That Ran On Hemp Fuel](#)**

disclose.tv

University of California Will Divest From Fossil Fuels - EcoWatch

<https://www.ecowatch.com/university-of-california-to-ditch-fossil-fuel-investments-2640417734.html>

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[Norm Cavanaugh](#)

Visited this site with Dr. Vance and his dad last spring. It is sad that Native Shoshoni people were massacred in the midst of Winter so brutally, all in the name of Greed for land and Religion.

[It's Likely The Deadliest Native American Massacre In U.S. History — But It's Largely Forgotten Today](#)

allthatsinteresting.com

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Elveda Martinez

**Time to dance.** Jon, Bodie and LeRoy loading the Pinenuts for the Blessing. Thanks to our Pinenut Chiefs, Jon, Chauna and [Billie Rose Frank](#) for all the work they do to make sure we have **Pinenuts "For The People"**.

[The Beauty of Being Bilingual](#)

By NATALIA SYLVESTER

The bittersweet discovery that language, and the stories it carries, is not a straight path.

**Grand Canyon Bison Transferred To InterTribal Buffalo Council**

Thirty-one bison captured on the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park are heading to Oklahoma, where they are being given to the Quapaw tribe.

Read in National Parks Traveler: <https://apple.news/AytHGUA1DQTyzyPsUvsqFLQ>

[While the Amazon Burns, Brazil's Indigenous Peoples Rise Up](#)

**[MARINA MARTINEZ, WAGING NONVIOLENCE](#)**

Rather than working for environmental preservation, Jair Bolsonaro, the recently elected president of Brazil, is committed to opening up the Amazon to business. Indigenous Brazilians are now on a mission to remind society that they exist and are battling against the colonial tactics of governments and corporations, which see them -- and the rainforest -- as obstacles to economic development. [Read the Article →](#)



Thursday, Sept. 19, 2019

## Statement on the Passing of Joseph Joaquin

SELLS, Ariz. – The Executive Office and the entire Tohono O’odham Nation was deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Joseph Joaquin – Tohono O’odham elder, educator, and cultural preservation leader.

Joe was born in the Big Fields Community of the Nation’s Sells District. A veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps, he got his Bachelor’s Degree in Education from the University of California Los Angeles in 1970. He was working as a teacher when members of the Sells Community asked him to run for the Nation’s Legislative Council in 1989. During his time on the Council, he was deeply involved in cultural preservation efforts and chaired the Cultural Preservation Committee.

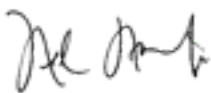
He played a key role in establishing the Nation’s Cultural Affairs Office, where he served as Cultural Resource Specialist. He undertook extraordinary efforts to preserve and promote O’odham traditions and language, and to protect sacred sites, burial sites, and other cultural resources from desecration. He was also vital in securing the repatriation of the remains of O’odham ancestors that had been taken from their resting places. Joe’s efforts had impacts all the way up to the federal level, achieving greater recognition of the importance of respecting our ancestors and cultural heritage.

Joe’s dedication to this cause led him to be involved in a multitude of organizations to supporting cultural preservation efforts for tribes in Arizona and across the U.S. It was just one of the many ways he continued to give back. A lifelong teacher and storyteller, he also worked to share O’odham culture and perspectives with our young people and the general public. In 2011, his lifetime of cultural preservation work was recognized with the Arizona Indian Living Treasure Award.

In recent years, he was a powerful voice in the fight to preserve sacred lands, water, and cultural resources in the Santa Rita Mountains from destruction by the proposed Rosemont mine. This included sharing his wisdom and perspective in the film Ours is the Land, produced by the Nation to raise awareness of the mine’s devastating impacts. The film can be viewed here: [vimeo.com/223976575](https://vimeo.com/223976575)

Joe’s passing is a tremendous loss for the Nation that he served for so many years. His life was dedicated to preserving and celebrating our O’odham heritage, and we can take heart that the legacy he has left us will continue to enrich the lives of generations yet to come.

On behalf of the Tohono O’odham Nation, we offer our deepest condolences to Joe’s family and friends. Please join us in keeping them in our thoughts and prayers throughout this difficult time.



Dr. Ned Norris, Jr.  
Chairman, Tohono O’odham Nation  
Tohono O’odham Nation

Wavalene M. Saunders  
Vice Chairwoman,