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**An Inventory of Gubernatorial Archives in the 50 States | Center on the American Governor**<http://governors.rutgers.edu/on-governors/us-governors/an-inventory-of-gubernatorial-archives-in-the-50-states/>

**Application period opens for JSK Fellowships Class of 2021**

Applications are now being accepted for the John S. Knight (JSK) Journalism Fellowships Class of 2021! International applicants may apply through Dec. 4, 2019. U.S. applicants may apply through Jan. 30, 2020. Our next class will have up to 20 fellows. From September 2020 to June 2021, they will spend an academic year at Stanford ... More

**NAJA partners with Mathison to connect employers with members**

New platform to help increase Indigenous representation in mainstream newsrooms NORMAN, Oklahoma — The Native American Journalists Association announced a new partnership with Mathison to expand job opportunities for members. With support from the Knight Foundation, the project aims to increase career opportunities for underserved communities while helping employers build a more inclusive hiring process. Through the ... More



## Meet the Indigenous Protectors of the World's Most Sacred Places By Christopher McLeod, YES! Magazine 23 April 16

***All around the world, sites sacred to indigenous people are besieged by mining, tourism, and other threats. Meet the groups safeguarding and restoring them. Caleen Mt\_650.jpg***

Back in the 1990s, there was an intense debate among my Native American friends about whether public education about sacred places would be a good idea. One activist argued forcefully that: “Sacred places don’t need a PR campaign. They need ceremony and prayer.” But many places, from the San Francisco Peaks and Black Mesa in the Southwest to Bear Butte and Devils Tower in the Black Hills, were being desecrated. Ski resorts. Coal stripmines. New Agers. Rock climbers. Dams. While some battles revealed outright racism, other sacred sites were being destroyed out of ignorance. Though tradition long mandated that “sacred” meant “secret,” more people began to agree that limited information about sacred places should be shared in order to nurture understanding, build respect, and inspire allies.

“We use the word ‘sacred.’ That’s not an Indian word. That comes from Europe,” Onondaga elder Oren Lyons explained to me during an interview for the Standing on Sacred Ground film series. “It comes from your churches. We have our own way to say things. The way we use it, it’s a place to be respected, a place to be careful.”

*Try watching this video on [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com), or enable JavaScript if it is disabled in your browser.*

Around the planet, indigenous communities still guard their sacred places—mountains, springs, rivers, caves, forests, medicinal plant gardens, burials of beloved ancestors. Everywhere it seems these places are under siege. Each attack is met with a spirited defense because sacred places anchor cultures. They provide meaning. They give life, give information, heal, and offer visions and instructions about how to live, how to adapt, how to be resilient.

There have been many inspiring victories. At Kakadu in Australia, Aboriginal leaders stopped uranium mining and protected a World Heritage Site. At Devils Tower in Wyoming, the National Park Service consulted with Lakota elders and developed a plan to discourage climbing. Native Hawaiians stopped U.S. Navy bombardment of sacred Kaho’olawe island and are now restoring it spiritually and ecologically as a cultural refuge. But battles rage on at Mauna Kea, on Oak Flat, in the Amazon.

On Earth Day, let us all celebrate the sacred lands and territories of our indigenous friends. And let’s pledge to work harder to respect these supremely important places.

The following photos (wouldn’t transfer) were shot as we produced the Standing on Sacred Ground films and are shared out of respect—to help us all explore the mystery of what is sacred.

Winnemem Wintu Chief Caleen Sisk leads a sunrise prayer ceremony at Mt. Shasta in California. The Winnemem are fighting a U.S. government plan to raise the height of nearby

Shasta Dam, which would flood ancestral village sites, burials, and dozens of sacred places on the McCloud River. The Winnemem wish to restore the Chinook salmon to the river that flows through their homeland.

In the Altai Republic of Russia, shaman Maria Amanchina has worked for years to protect the Ukok Plateau, a sacred burial area and World Heritage Site that's home to endangered snow leopards. The government-owned energy giant, Gazprom, plans to build a natural gas pipeline to China through this remote mountain plateau. Already, Russian archaeologists have unearthed indigenous bodies here for museum display.

Military and consumer demand propels mining operations into the most remote regions of the planet. In Papua New Guinea, John Kepma and his family were forcibly relocated by Chinese-government-owned RamuNico because their village sat atop a rich nickel-cobalt deposit. Brothers John and Peter Kepma resisted for years, but police came early one morning and destroyed their homes. Mine runoff and chemicals are now polluting the sacred Ramu River and refinery waste is dumped in the sea.

A moral outrage is unfolding in the tar sands region of Alberta, Canada—polluted water seeping through unlined waste ponds, deformed fish, lethal cancers in First Nations communities, and inadequate science serving an industry that has long been in bed with the government. Few Americans realize they are burning tar sands oil in their cars, with 1.4 million barrels per day being imported into the United States, even without the Keystone XL pipeline.

In the Gamo Highlands of Ethiopia, village elders manage sacred meadows and forests according to age-old customary laws and consensus decision-making that starts and ends with prayer. Shortly after this photo was taken in sacred Dorbo Meadow, evangelical Christians disrupted a marriage and initiation ceremony by erecting poles for a church in the heart of the meadow. According to traditional custom, the vivid green grass carpet of Dorbo Meadow must never be pierced. A riot erupted, which >we captured in our documentary film.

Q'eros women embark on a pilgrimage to the Quyllur Rit'i festival in the heart of the Peruvian Andes. They pass before sacred Mt. Ausangate, whose glaciers are rapidly disappearing as the planet warms. Q'eros leaders make prayers and offerings to the apus, the powerful spirits of the mountains, and wonder if they have in some way failed to show proper respect, while carbon emissions in far away places are the more likely cause of their water's demise.

Gudangi women and children dance for the Rainbow Serpent along the McArthur River in Australia's Northern Territory. The river is held sacred by local Aboriginal clans whose Dreamtime stories include the story of the Rainbow Serpent who created the river and lives forever nearby. One of the largest zinc deposits in the world lies directly beneath the riverbed and when mining giant Xstrata started relocating the river to strip-mine the zinc, Aboriginal leaders sued and stopped the bulldozers. But the Northern Territory Parliament rewrote the law and the river channel was moved.

Native Hawaiians arrive on the sacred island of Kaho'olawe, where they are restoring the island after 50 years of target practice bombing by the U.S. Navy. A decades-long resistance movement based on *aloha aina*, love for the land, won the island back. Today, Hawaiians are redefining "restoration" as they incorporate spiritual ceremony and cultural revival into their ecological practices.



## **The Increasing Popularity of Hotel Historians**

Part reference librarian, part gossip columnist, the hotel historian has become an increasingly popular figure in high-end hotels or inns with actual history.

## **Ethnic Rifts in Bolivia Burst Into View With Fall of Evo Morales**

By ANATOLY KURMANAEV and CLIFFORD KRAUSS

As the country's first Indigenous president has tumbled from power, Indigenous Bolivians fear the loss of their hard-won political gains, and say a racially tinged backlash has begun.

## **Lipan Apache Tribe Museum and Cultural Center: The Lipan ...** **[www.lipanapache.org](http://www.lipanapache.org) > [Museum](#) > [museum texas](#)**

The Lipan *Apaches* and the Republic of Texas ... *Sam Houston* wrote moving testimonials about the friendship which existed between the Lipans and the ...

The murder of Lipan Apache Ranger Flacco in late 1842 prompted President Sam Houston to write this letter to Flacco's father. Houston's tribute to the slain Lipan is evidence of the great respect Flacco had earned among many Texans and the president's eagerness to maintain a peaceful relationship with the tribe.

### **TO THE LIPANS IN MEMORY OF THEIR CHIEF, FLACCO**

Executive Department, Washington, Texas, March 28, 1843.

My Brother:--

My heart is sad! A cloud rests upon your nation. Grief has sounded in your camp; the voice of Flacco is silent. His words are not heard in council; the chief is no more.

His life has fled to the great Spirit, his eyes are closed; his heart no longer leaps at the sight of buffalo. The voices of your camp are no longer heard to cry "Flacco has returned from the chase."

Your chiefs look down upon the earth and groan in trouble. Your warriors weep. The loud voices of grief are heard from your women and children. The song of the birds is silent, the ears of your people hear no pleasant sound, sorrow whispers in the winds, the noise of the tempest passes, it is not heard.

Your hearts are heavy. The name of Flacco brought joy to all hearts. Joy was on every face, your people were happy. Flacco is no longer seen in the fight, his voice is no longer heard in battle, the enemy no longer makes a path for his glory. His valor is no longer a guard for his people. The might of your nation is broken.

Flacco was a friend to his white brothers. They will not forget him; they will remember the red warrior. His father will not be forgotten. We will be kind to the Lipans. Grass will not grow on the path between us. Let your wise men give counsel of peace, let you young men walk in the white path. The gray headed men of your nation will teach wisdom.

[Signed] Thy brother, Sam Houston.

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**Circulating from NARF, urging petitions be sent to President and US Senators/  
Representatives**

Dear President of the USA (or your Congressional People)

WHEEAS, in 1908 for te United States Supreme Court declared that Indian tribes are entitled to sufficient water toake their reservations lieable homelands; and WHEREAS, for decades the federal government has denied Native Americans access to the water on their lands.: I respectfully call upons yo to ensure, protect, and preserve water rights for Native American Tribes, and to fully fund Indian water settlements which are the moral and legal oblication of the United States!

Respectully yours,

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Name

Address\_



**On this day in 1731 (Nov 8), a group of young men in Philadelphia pooled their money to set up the [first library in America](#).** The idea for a library came about when Benjamin Franklin started a club with about 50 friends so they could debate about politics, morality, and the natural sciences. The group was called the Club of Mutual Improvement. When they disagreed about a topic, they liked to consult books. But books were expensive in those days, so they combined their resources to found a subscription library. They called it the Philadelphia Library Company. The rule was that any "civil gentleman" could browse through the volumes, but only subscribers were allowed to borrow them. The library expanded over the years. Later it moved to Carpenter's Hall, the building where the First Continental Congress met in 1774. Franklin said that after the library opened, "reading became fashionable, and our people, having no public amusements to divert their attention from study, became better acquainted with books."

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## **From the list of “The top 10 stories mainstream media overlooked in 2019**

### **3. Proposed creation of largest protected area on Earth**

When news of unprecedented wildfires in the Amazon grabbed headlines in late August, most Americans were ill-prepared to understand the story, in part because of systemic exclusion of indigenous voices and viewpoints, highlighted in story No. 3—the proposed creation of an Amazonian protected zone the size of Mexico, presented to the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity in November 2018.

The proposal, which Jonathan Watts, writing for The Guardian, described as “a 200m-hectare sanctuary for people, wildlife and climate stability that would stretch across borders from the Andes to the Atlantic,” was advanced by an alliance of 500 indigenous groups from nine countries known as the Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin, who called it “a sacred corridor of life and culture.”

“We have come from the forest and we worry about what is happening,” declared Tuntiak Katan, vice president of COICA, as quoted in The Guardian. “This space is the world's last great sanctuary for biodiversity. It is there because we are there. Other places have been destroyed.”

The Guardian went on to note: “The organisation does not recognise national boundaries, which were put in place by colonial settlers and their descendants without the consent of indigenous people who have lived in the Amazon for millennia. Katan said the group was willing to talk to anyone who was ready to protect not just biodiversity but the territorial rights of forest communities. ... Colombia previously outlined a similar triple-A (Andes, Amazon and Atlantic) protection project that it planned to put forward with the support of Ecuador at next month's climate talks. But the election of new right-wing leaders in Colombia and Brazil has thrown into doubt what would have been a major contribution by South American nations to reduce emissions.”

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*Nietzsche once said, “At bottom every man knows well enough that he is a unique being, only once on this earth; and by no extraordinary chance will such a marvelously picturesque piece of diversity in unity as he is, ever be put together a second time.”*

**Native Wellness Institute December 2019 Trainings – UNITY, Inc.**

<https://unityinc.org/native-wellness-institute-december-2019-trainings/?fbclid=IwAR0PyNsQ3OULDp9EjIYAs3fEUX-JzUIF0hcK84UyoHFWmwwwNyckUzkseGYo>

**The Overlooked Aftermath of the Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster** Robin Lindley

*Conscience Point* tracks the fractured history of the Shinnecock tribe on Long Island alongside the path of one Native woman determined to make a stand. Together with other determined tribal members and allies, she's waged a relentless, years-long battle to protect the land and cultural heritage from the ravages of development and displacement in the Hamptons.

NPR ([check local listings](#))

**Tribes' water rights at Klamath River upheld by federal circuit court**

By Redwood Times, 11/15/19

Native American tribal water rights are guaranteed by the federal government to the extent that endangered species, like salmon in the Klamath River, aren't placed in danger, according to a court decision on Thursday. The decision ensures that tribes receive priority over a group of farmers who sued the federal government in 2001 for shortchanging irrigation water supply, following a dry year for Oregon's Klamath basin. The farmers claimed millions of dollars were owed as the result of illegal search and seizure of their water rights, which were established in the early 20th century. But the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on Thursday upheld that Native American water rights have existed since "time immemorial," giving them a higher priority.

**'Erroneous' data triggers new biological opinion** By Herald and News, 11/17/19

Agriculture producers in the Klamath Project may start the 2020 primary irrigation season with a new biological opinion that informs and governs water management according to environmental requirements under the Endangered Species Act. That's because a consultant hired to assist Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Basin Area Office and federal wildlife agencies provided "erroneous" data that informed the most recent 2018 biological opinions, according to a news release. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and federal wildlife agencies announced Friday they have started the process of the Endangered Species Act consultation for a new biological opinion for the Klamath Reclamation Project. The agencies plan to complete the biological opinion by March 31, 2020, in time for the beginning of the irrigation season that starts tentatively on or around April 1, 2020.

**Shakopee's Hokokata Ti cultural center is the place to be for Native American Heritage Month and beyond**

<https://www.minnpost.com/community-sketchbook/2019/11/shakopees-hokokata-ti-cultural-center-is-the-place-to-be-for-native-american-heritage-month-and-beyond/>





**[Indigenous Activist Zip-Tied & Locked in Dog Kennel for 6 Hours for Protesting Dakota Access Pipeline](#)** [democracynow.org](http://democracynow.org)



**[Keystone Pipeline Shut Down After Leaking Oil in North Dakota and Nobody's Talking About It](#)** [themindunleashed.com](http://themindunleashed.com) | By [Emma Leigh Fiala](#)

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**[Farmers Are Fighting Pests By Planting Wildflowers Instead Of Using Chemicals](#)**  
[disclose.tv](http://disclose.tv)

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**California’s Wildfire Policy Totally Backfired. Native Communities Know How to Fix It.** [By Mother Jones, 11/11/19](#)

When it came time to set fire to the hillside, Kitty Lynch paused. A 70 year-old retired waitress, Lynch’s job during the controlled burn of a 2,200 acre ranch in Humboldt County, California this June was to keep the fire in check by tamping down small, errant flames with a tool called a McLeod. Lynch had been attending lectures by Indigenous tribes in her region about prescribed fires, blazes lit intentionally to control dry brush and prevent unplanned burns, for over a decade. But she was the oldest person in this group of about fifty, and she worried she wouldn’t be able to keep up.

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**Poop to power: Highland sewer plant to generate electricity, opportunity**

By Redlands Daily Facts, 11/18/19

A \$32.6 million addition to a water treatment facility rising out of the ground under giant cranes will turn waste into electricity, and provide education, jobs and more to an underserved community, according to the East Valley Water District. A co-digester that was added to the Sterling Natural Resource Center project in September will turn sewage and food waste into three megawatts of power per year, enough to power about 1,950 houses. The digester can create commercial-grade fertilizer, training and jobs for students at nearby schools, and the rest of the center will offer meeting rooms, a demonstration garden, amphitheater and more.

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**A new South Dakota anti-meth campaign is earning mixed reviews / Twitter**

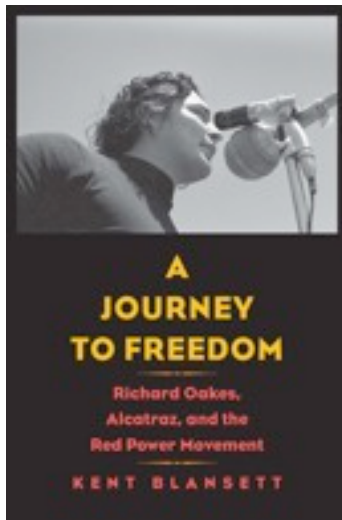
<https://mobile.twitter.com/i/events/1196546954802544641?refsrc=email>

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**Untold and Intimate Stories of the 1969 Occupation of Alcatraz**

Tuesday, November 19, 2019, 5:00 PM *(sorry; this reminder didn’t come in til yesteray afternoon)*  
San Francisco Public Library, Main Branch  
Latino/Hispanic Community Room, 100 Larkin Street, San Francisco [More info](#)

Join California Historical Society at the San Francisco Public Library’s Main Branch for a powerful evening of stories and photographs from the Occupation of Alcatraz, in commemoration of its 50th anniversary.



Original participants of the occupation of Alcatraz will tell the rich, untold stories of organizing and living on Alcatraz Island. We will be joined by Eloy Martinez (Southern Ute, original occupier), Ruth Orta (Ohlone/Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok), La Nada War Jack (Shoshone Bannock, leader and original occupier), Geneva Seaboy (Dakota/Chippewa, original occupier), Blair Ryan (child on Alcatraz), William Ryan (child on Alcatraz), and Brooks Townes, co-ordinator of the Sausalito Indian Navy who secretly brought the Indians to Alcatraz during the night of Nov. 20, 1969.

***Journey to Freedom: Richard Oakes, Alcatraz, and the Red Power Movement***

Lunchtime talk with author Kent Blansett

Thursday, November 21, 2019, 12:00 PM  
678 Mission Street, San Francisco [More info](#)  
and will include time for questions followed by a book signing.

California Historical Society  
The talk will be one hour

**[The Sausalito-Indian Navy - The Sausalito Historical Society](#)**  
**[sausalitohistorical.squarespace.com > marin-scope-columns > the-sausalito-...](#)**

Jul 12, 2011 - The following recollection is excerpted from their monograph “The *Sausalito-Indian Navy*.” At about 1:00 a.m., two men came into the bar and ..

**[Heart of the Rock: The Indian Invasion of Alcatraz](#)**  
**<https://books.google.com> > books**

[Adam Fortunate Eagle](#), [Tim Findley](#) - 2014 - History  
The Indian Invasion of Alcatraz Adam Fortunate Eagle, Tim Findley ... in their leap to the water  
The *Sausalito-Indian Navy*: Mary Crowley, Brooks Townes, and ...

**[Hippies, Indians, and the Fight for Red Power](#)**  
**<https://books.google.com> > books**

[Sherry L. Smith](#) - 2012 - History  
Searching for a sense of community, Day found it in the *Sausalito* houseboat ... sent over to  
*Sausalito* with instructions to find the 'Indian Navy' — which mean

**[Rock of Nations – The New Inquiry](#)**  
**<https://thenewinquiry.com> > rock-of-nations**

Nov 25, 2017 - In November 1969, 79 “opportunistic Indian[s]” (as per an FBI memo)  
disembarked on the recently .... It was the also the *Sausalito Indian Navy*

**[The Sausalito-Indian Navy. Photographs by Brooks Townes ...](#)**  
**<https://www.etsy.com> > listing > the-sausalito-indian-navy-photographs-by**  
The Alcatraz occupation lasted until June, 1971. Author: Peter Bowen Photographs by Brooks  
Townes Title: The *Sausalito-Indian Navy*. Publisher: Peter Bowen

**[The Sausalito-Indian Navy by Bowen, Peter; Townes, Brooks ...](#)**  
**<https://www.abebooks.com> > AbeBooks > Bowen, Peter; Townes, Brooks**

AbeBooks.com: The *Sausalito-Indian Navy*: This is a look at how a bunch of white guys got  
involved running Indians to The Rock and the beginning of the .