

# Annotated Bibliography

A Population Imprisoned:

Occupying Alcatraz and Taking a Stand for

Native American Rights

Obsee Abbajabal, Marianne Aldrich, Angela Cai,

Lauren Fergus, and Parul Srivastava

Senior Division

Group Website

Process Paper Word Count: 500

Student-Composed Words: 1191

## Primary Sources

### Audio Recordings

*KTLA News: "Native American Interviewed about Occupation of Alcatraz" (1971)*. Rep. Cecilia Pedroza. Perf. Dennis. University of California, 1971. *UCLA Film and Television Archive*. KTLA News, 6 Sept. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Originally published as a news broadcast, this interview with a participant of the Alcatraz Occupation known only as Dennis, addresses the reasons why he and numerous others decided to join the occupation. He talks about doing it for his children and making sure they have better government treatment than what he has had to experience. This recording helped our group better understand the many motivations behind joining the occupation. We use this audio on our page *Demonstrating Defiance* as an example of a broadcast about the occupation and to inform our users about the reasons behind taking a stand for Native American rights.

Yearling, Mike. *Alcatraz Is Not An Island*. PBS Documentary, 2013. *Youtube*. Web. 23 Feb. 2017.

Published originally in a documentary called "Alcatraz Is Not An Island," this audio recording is of Native Americans, including some Alcatraz occupiers, explaining the significant cultural impact the occupation brought. This recording helped us understand what the occupation meant specifically to Native Americans. Often in our society, we do not hear or even comprehend their voices, so this clip assured us that we touched on this group's perspective. We use this on our page *Current Challenges*.

## Government Acts

*American Indian Religious Freedom*. N.p.: 95th Congress, 11 Aug. 1978. PDF.

The Alcatraz Occupation had a big impact on the Native American community but it also had an impact on the government's treatment of the Native Americans. We used this source to show one of the new laws that was created or modified to help Native Americans after Alcatraz. Before the occupation, the Native Americans were forced to cut their hair and become Christian, etc, so this source shows how truly impactful the protest was. Parts of this PDF was used in the page *Pressured Politics*.

Bergman, Abraham B., David C. Grossman, and Angela M. Erdrich. *A Political History of the Indian Health Service*. Seattle, Washington: Harborview Medical Center; University of Washington; Seattle Indian Health Board, 1999. PDF.

This document shows how the Indian Health Service has changed over time, and the what it provides for the Native American community, including helping with physical and mental health. We used this in our page, *Pressured Politics* to show that the Alcatraz Occupation led to the government having to care for the health of the Native Americans. In the immediate four years after the occupation, Richard Nixon increased the budget for the health service by almost double, showing that the treatment of Native Americans got much better because of Alcatraz.

Glogower, Ari. *The Indian Education Act of 1972*. N.p.: Mississippi Teacher Corps, 28 June 2005. DOC.

The Indian Education Act of 1972 was an act to improve education so that Native Americans would have access to the stuff they needed. This was in our page, *Pressured Politics*. Since this was created immediately after the Alcatraz Occupation, we used this document to show how effective the occupation was, especially for something as important as education.

*Indian Child Welfare Act*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. PDF.

The Indian Child Welfare Act was an act created to finally change all the injustice that was happening to the Indians, in response awareness that was raised that 25 to 35 percent of Indian children were taken away from Indian parents by non-Indians. Indians were taking stands in all sorts of different ways, and this particular stand was through a book, and it had a direct effect by getting this act created to protect Indian children. This PDF is in the page, *Pressured Politics*.

*Indian Health Care Improvement Act*. N.p.: n.p., 10 Dec. 2015. PDF.

We used this source as purely a research method, to find out how the Indian health care changed after Alcatraz, though we found other sources that were easier to read and overall better for the website. This document went in depth to the Indian healthcare, and was very important because the healthcare of Native Americans was an issue before Alcatraz, and was one of the most important effects of the occupation. We mention the Indian Health Care Improvement Act in our page, *Pressured Politics*.

*Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act*. N.p.: Bureau of Indian Affairs, n.d. PDF

The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act was an act that let Indians finally be self-sustainable in a European America. It gave them autonomy on everything from tribal government to tribal courts, jails, tribal enrollment, education, social services. We used this in our page, *Pressured Politics*, and it was especially important because the intervention of the United States government was one of the main motivators of the Alcatraz Occupation and this act lets them back off, showing how effective the occupation was in history.

Kusserow, Richard P. *Administration for Native Americans: A Review of the SED Program*. N.p.: Department of Health and Human Services, n.d. PDF

This was another source that showed how the Indian culture was finally being somewhat valued by the government after the Alcatraz Occupation. The Native American Administration used to help with job training and employment, but as the unemployment rate was 52% at this time, Alcatraz changed the purpose the of the administration to be cultural preservation. We use this source in our page, *Pressured Politics*.

*Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978*. N.p.: 95th Congress, 17 Oct. 1978. PDF

This document is, yet another, act that was made to improve the education of Native Americans. This specific act led to community colleges being built on Indian land and being controlled by those Indians. This page was used in our page, *Pressured Politics* because the employment rate before Alcatraz was truly horrible, as there was a lot of stigma about Natives. The employment rate afterwards still was not the best it could have been, but the start of these colleges led to graduates having almost 90% employment rate, leading to better opportunities for them.

## Interviews

"Earl Livermore on the Indians of All Tribe Occupation of Alcatraz, 1970." Interview by John D. Sylvester. *Digital Public Library of America*. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 May 2017.

Earl Livermore tells the story of the Alcatraz Occupation from the perspective of the Native Americans. He narrates from the start of the Native American realization that they deserve more land, all the way through the occupation, and ending with the protests to change the policies, including those involving education rights. We used this interview in our page *Demonstrating Defiance* to provide an example of the declaration of the return of Indian land through a discussion transcript about the Alcatraz Occupation.

"Eloy Martinez." Telephone interview. 12 May 2017.

We got the contact information for Eloy Martinez from Ilka Hartmann. Martinez was an occupier of Alcatraz Island from the beginning of the occupation until when Richard Oakes left in January of 1970. He was able to provide us with direct information about what it was like on the island. In addition to gaining information, we also gained a really cool experience. Getting to hear what it was like from someone who was not only on the island, but a part of the movement as a whole was an experience like no other. We interviewed Martinez for a little over an hour, and we incorporated quotes from the interview throughout our website.

"Ilka Hartmann." Telephone interview. 11 May 2017.

This interview was conducted by three of our group members, Marianne Aldrich, Angela Cai and Parul Srivastava. Ilka Hartmann is a politically active photographer that worked in several movements including the gay riots, the Black Panther Movement and the Alcatraz Occupation. Before Districts and State, we had used multiple of her images, so when we got the chance to communicate with her, we knew we had to take it. Through questions about Mrs. Hartmann's experience and knowledge on Alcatraz Island, we collected multiple quotes about the Alcatraz Occupation, including the people, the general public and the movement itself.

"Memories of Alcatraz Occupation: 'It Had a Worldwide Impact.'" Interview by Carina Dominguez. *Indian Country Media Network*. Indian Country Today Media Network, 05 July 2014. Web. 18 Feb. 2017.

Almost half a century after the Alcatraz Occupation, Carina Dominguez interviewed LaNada War Jack, a leading organizer for the occupation. In this interview, they discussed the impact the occupation had on Native Americans and the world. We quote LaNada War Jack on our *Current Challenges* page because she specifically explains how significant the Alcatraz Occupation helped Native Americans feel passionate about their culture. We describe the cultural gains and losses of the occupation on this page, so it fits in with the topic.

New Mexico Digital Collections. University of New Mexico. *Center of Southwest Research*. 1969. MS, Web. 18 Feb. 2017.

In this collection of 15 interviews, students at the University of New Mexico asked participants at the Alcatraz Occupation about why they decided to come, the types of experiences they have had because of the inequality, and aspects of their personal lives. They conducted interviews with a wide variety of people, showing the diversity of the people coming to the occupation. These interviews helped our group understand more about why occupants decided to go to the island and profiles of certain people on the island. We used these interviews to broaden our knowledge of participant motivations and conditions on the island.

*Special Message to the Congress on Indian Affairs*. San Francisco: The American Presidency Project™, c. 2015. PDF.

On July 8, 1970, Richard Nixon addressed Congress with a speech regarding Native American affairs. He explains that Native Americans have suffered for too long and deserve the right to self-determination. This document was used in our page *Pressured Politics* to show President Nixon's actions to combat native american inequality. As this was a direct consequence of the Alcatraz Occupation, this document was crucial in order to show how the government's treatment of Native Americans changed positively because of the occupation.

Wicks, Mike. *NARP Eight Point Program - RED POWER*. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Library, c. 1999. PDF.

We were able to use this source to better grasp the impacts that the Alcatraz Occupation had on the Native American population. The Red Power movement was impacted greatly by the Alcatraz Occupation in that it gave the Native Americans more hope. This source is a document that we used on our *Significant Stand* page of the website. We use it to show the demands made by the Native American people towards the government.

## Digital Images

Alcatraz fire. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Shown in this image is the dark smoke from a large fire spreading across the island. This image is used in *An Expelling End*. This image is important because it shows the severity of the fire from the large black clouds of smoke and the person trying to get away from it. This shows how serious the fire is and the amount of damage it did. The severity of the fire and the damage that resulted was one of the reasons that the Alcatraz Occupation ended, and this is communicated by the image.

*Alcatraz Island*. Digital image. *History.com*. A+E Networks Corp., 20 Nov. 2014. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

Alcatraz Island is located 5 miles away from mainland San Francisco. This photo shows Alcatraz Island, surrounded by the bay. The way it was taken makes Alcatraz look more isolated than it truly is. This photo helped us understand how far away the occupants were from the rest of the world. We use this photo on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* to show our viewers this isolation.

Alcatraz Lighthouse. Digital image. *Lighthouse Friends*. Lighthouse Friends, 2017. Web. 21 Apr. 2017.

This image depicts an aerial view of the damages done to the lighthouse on Alcatraz Island. We use this image on our timeline to help viewers understand the significance of this event. The fire caused the public's opinion to turn on the occupation of Alcatraz because they believed that the occupants were vandalizing the area. This event also led to the decrease of occupants on the island, making the occupation to near its end.

Alcatraz Light Station in California. Digital image. *National Archives*. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 13 Mar. 2017.

The first operational lighthouse in the West coast was constructed on Alcatraz island in 1854 which is displayed in this photograph. In a website, images are supposed to be prevalent throughout. We thought this image was essential for helping viewers not only visualize, but see the importance Alcatraz island had prior to the construction of the prison. We chose to use this image on our *Admission to Alcatraz* page.

Alcatraz Receiving Depot. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. Internet, Ink, and Film Productions, 1971. Web. 2 Mar. 2017.

Pier 40 in San Francisco was the area where all outside help flowed to the Alcatraz Occupation. In this area boats were loaded with food, clothing, building materials, and everything else that was donated to the cause. In this photo, a Native American man is seen in front of a sign that says, "Alcatraz Receiving Depot". This photo is used on *Demonstrating Defiance* along with other pictures of supplies flowing to the island to show the amount of effort it took to keep the occupation alive for the nearly two years the occupants stayed there.

Alcatraz Teepee. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2016. Web. 3 Feb. 2017.

Pictured in the background of this image is the Golden Gate Bridge from the vantage point of John Trudell. A teepee is shown on the island and a body of water separates the two societies. We chose this image to be the background on our Title, Home, and Splash pages due to the perspective this image produces. It shows how the skyline looks in the eyes of a Native American activist occupying Alcatraz. The image is very powerful due to the contrast depicted. It shows the differences between the societies of San Francisco and the Native Americans on Alcatraz.

AP Images. Last Prisoners. Digital image. *US News*. N.p., 21 Mar. 2013. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.

On March 21, 1963, Alcatraz prison closed because it was too expensive to keep the prison running. Photographed by AP Images are convicts being escorted out of the prison while photographers above capture the moment. The prisoners were relocated to different federal prisons across the United States. We use this image in our *Admission to Alcatraz* page since it explains the leading factors which caused the government to withdraw from the island. This in turn allowed the occupation to happen on Alcatraz.

Associated Press. Occupants Arriving. Digital image. *Native Voices*. U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2017. Web. 4 Mar. 2017.

With all of their possessions for the occupation in their hands, this photo shows the occupants first arriving on the island. They are standing in front of the most iconic graffiti that was created during the occupation that has sayings welcoming Native Americans and paintings over the old prison signs. We used this photo in the page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* because it represents a lot of what the occupation represented, the Native Americans with few possessions standing up for their rights to fight for a better life than what was being provided.

Barack Obama. Digital image. *WNYC*. New York Public Radio, n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2017.

Barack Obama enacted many policies that helped Native Americans come out of poverty and attain equal rights. In this photo, Obama is seen signing a new policy surrounded by members of the Native American community. Seeing this photo helped our group understand more about how new laws are still being enacted to solve the ongoing problems that exist. We use this photo on our page titled *Pressured Politics* to show how these problems are dealt with.



Boatwright, Marc S. *The Alcatraz Proclamation*. Digital image. *Annenburg Learner*. Annenburg Foundation, n.d. Web. 21 Mar. 2017.

Photographed in this image is the Alcatraz Proclamation, the proclamation of most everything that the Native Americans wanted to accomplish through the Alcatraz Occupation. This is important because the impact of the occupation was based solely on what they planned to impact in the beginning, which was this document, as well as other indications of motivation. We used this in our page, *Request for Resurgence*, to show what the Native Americans did to lead up to the occupation officially starting. That page and, subsequently, this image represented the requests of Native Americans.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Protest. Digital image. *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective*. Ohio State University, 2017. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

The Red Power Movement was the force behind many Native American rights protest after the Alcatraz occupation. In this photo, a protester is seen holding a sign opposing the BIA. This photo helped our group understand more about the protests and what they were fighting for after the occupation. We use this photo on our page titled *A Significant Stand* as an example of a protest fueled by the Red Power Movement.

Carioti, Ricky. *Children Playing*. Digital image. *US News*. Mortimer B. Zuckerman, 06 Nov. 2015. Web. 18 Dec. 2016.

This image shows children playing in the back of a pickup truck on their ranch in their ranch in Arizona. There are no other buildings in the vicinity and it truly illustrates the isolation that most Native Americans currently live in. This picture is very significant in understanding that though the government promised the same type of services you might find in a normal neighborhood, these promises have not been kept and some reservations still live in what some might call poverty. We use this photo on our page titled *Current Challenges*.

Charles Berta Alcatraz Photographs. *Entrance to the Cell Block, Alcatraz following the Indian Occupation*. Digital image. *Alcatraz Island - Golden Gate National Recreation Area*. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, c. 2015. Web. 24 Feb. 2017.

Charles Berta Alcatraz Photographs captures an eagle statue at the entrance of the prison on Alcatraz, with a sign hanging from it, saying "This land is my land." This image was very useful to us because it shows that the Native Americans hoped to obtain ownership of more land, and how this was a consistent motivation for the occupants on Alcatraz. We used this image on our page *Pressured Politics* to show the success of the occupation, as it directly led to the Self Determination Act, which stopped the termination of Indian land.

Drew, Dick. Wagon Riding. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2017. Web. 18 Apr. 2017.

During March 1970, this photograph was taken by Dick Drew for AP images. Depicted is an occupier pulling a wagon full of Native American children. This image is used in our page titled *An Expelling End* as the banner photo. The occupiers fled Alcatraz after the occupation fled in disarray. The man transporting the children in the wagon showcases the removal of the remaining occupants on Alcatraz Island, thus making it a worthy banner for this page.

Douglass, Michaelle. *Native American Reservation Poverty*. Digital image. *Native American Stereotypes and Representation in the Media*. WordPress, 15 Mar. 2013. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

Despite numerous advances in Native American rights and reservation conditions, many residents of these reservations live in extreme poverty. This includes no access to electricity, running water, lack of transportation, and an increased risk for catching diseases. This photo shows the type of housing that some Native Americans are forced to live in on the reservations. Looking at this picture helped our group understand the type of struggle and inequality that they face today. We use this photo as a banner on our page titled *Causes for Change* as an introduction to some of the problems that Native Americans faced before the occupation.

Drew, Richard. Coast Guard Captain Raymond G. Park speaks to reporters about the restoration of the lighthouse beacon and foghorn two days after the end of the occupation. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2013. Web. 22 Mar. 2017. Richard Drew captures a moment of a non-Native speaking on the matter of Alcatraz after the occupation. This is important because the effects of the Alcatraz Occupation were, in some cases, extremely quick, like the awareness of the problems Natives faced. We used this in our page, *Pressured Politics*, to show that even by acts like getting on the news, awareness was spreading and laws were changing because of it.

Feemster, Ron. *Native Leaders From Near and Far*. Digital image. *Tribes See Strong Sovereignty as Key to Prosperous Future*. WyoFile: People, Places & Policy, 09 Apr. 2013. Web. 15 Apr. 2017.

Some of the effect that the Alcatraz Occupation and Red Power Movement had on the Native Americans can be seen in this picture. Native Americans from across the United States were on a board at a conference in Wyoming in 2013 discussing the self-government of Native American people. The fact that this conference was able to be held shows how far things have come from before the Alcatraz Occupation to now. This picture really showed the impact that those movements have had on Native Americans and their rights as people.

Fimrite, Peter. *Occupation Of Alcatraz / 30-year Anniversary of Indian Coup*. Digital image. *SFGate*. Hearst, 19 Nov. 1999. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

Shown in this image is the Alcatraz Occupiers during their first day on the island. The Native Americans appear to have had a rough first night, all sleeping in various places on the ground in a prison official's room. We use this image on our timeline that can be found on our page *An Expelling End*. The image is used to show the occupants first day on the island, and helps to communicate how they felt on their first day.

Fort Alcatraz. Digital image. *National Park Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Fort Alcatraz was constructed in the late 19th century and was completed in 1859. Our *Admission to Alcatraz* page explains the historical context behind Alcatraz so we use this image to establish Alcatraz's militaristic history. The image displays Fort Alcatraz which is essential for getting the message across to website viewers.

Gerald R. Ford Library. President Gerald R. Ford Visits Oklahoma during Native American Awareness Week. Digital image. Native Voices. National Institutes of Health, n.d. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This image shows three Native Americans in their traditional clothing before Gerald R. Ford, shaking his hand amiably. We used this in our website to show that after the Alcatraz Occupation, the Native American relationship with political members got increasingly better, as the multiple laws and policies that were changed affected the Native American community quite positively. This was used in our page *Pressured Politics* to show that the impact of the occupation was heard even at the federal level.

Getty Images. *Chief Arriving on Alcatraz*. Digital image. *DailyMail*. Associated Newspaper Ltd., 15 Nov. 2016. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

To participate in the Alcatraz Occupation, you had to cross the San Francisco Bay by boat. This photo shows a Native American Chief crossing the waters to join the occupation. You can see many children and supplies being brought along with them. This photo helped our group understand more about how people got to the island and what kinds of people went to participate. We use this photo as a banner in our page titled *Request for Resurgence* to help our users understand more about getting to the occupation and who participated.

Hafalia, Liz. Graffiti on Water Tower. Digital image. *San Francisco Gate*. Hearst Communications Inc., 14 Jan. 2013. Web. 17 Mar. 2017.

The graffiti on the Alcatraz water tower was the first thing that greeted occupants as sailed across San Francisco Bay to join other Native Americans in the stand for fundamental human rights. The graffiti in this photo reads, "Peace and freedom welcome, home of the free Indians". This important phrase conveys many aspects of occupation, including the fact that it was a peaceful protest and that Alcatraz Island was originally theirs. We use this photo in our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance*, along with other graffiti, to display these messages that were so important to the occupation.

Hartmann, Ilka. *Dennis Banks at No Extradition Rally*. Digital image. *Ilka Hartmann Photography*. Studio.23, 2011. Web. 16 Apr. 2017.

This image was taken by Ilka Hartmann in 1975 at a rally. The rally was about how Native Americans shouldn't be convicted under the federal government's law. The image depicts Dennis Banks speaking to the protesters gathered. We use this image on our page titled *A Significant Stand* since we mention how Dennis Banks was an influential leader in the Red Power Movement.

Hartmann, Ilka. *The Proclamation*. Digital image. *Ilka Hartmann Photography*. Studio.23, 2011. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

This image shows the Declaration of the Return of Indian Land written on an animal hide and hung to show all who passed by why the occupants had claimed Alcatraz Island and lists all of the hardships Native Americans have had to endure. This picture helped us understand how the occupants released this message because there is not a lot of information about it available. We use this photo in the page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* and in our timeline.

A Havasupai woman receives an injection from a PHS officer. Digital image. N.p., c. 2011. Web. 27 Jan. 2017.

This image shows a man leaning down and injecting something into a woman's knee. It was useful because it shows how Native Americans were in such horrible conditions that they were more susceptible to disease, hence the woman needing an injection. For this reason, we used it in our page *Causes for Change* to show that the Native Americans were motivated by their living conditions to take a stand on Alcatraz.

Important island buildings. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

One of the website pages, *An Expelling End*, explains that one of the main reasons behind the end of the Alcatraz occupation was the death of Yvonne Oaks from falling from a stairwell in an apartment building. This image is used in *An Expelling End* because it clearly shows the apartment building where Yvonne died, so it shows a crucial reason why the occupation ended. The image shows a view of the island from the perspective of the shore. Buildings can be seen on the left, followed by the lighthouse in the middle, and the apartment where Yvonne fell to her death on the right.

Indian after removal. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

After the removal of the Indians from Alcatraz, many were extremely disappointed, as shown by this image of one of the last remaining occupants on Alcatraz. This image is used in *An Expelling End*. We chose to use this image on the pages because it sets the tone of disappointment felt by all Native Americans after the end of the Alcatraz Occupation, and it creates a more complete picture of the environment after the end of the occupation.

Indians gathered at receiving depot. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

A group of Indians is shown standing on Pier 40 after their removal from Alcatraz Island. They are outside the Alcatraz receiving depot. This image is used in *An Expelling End*. As a recurring location in photos used throughout the website, this particular image is important because the context of what is happening is much different. In other pictures with this location, there are usually people donating items or Indian occupiers coming to pick things up, however, this creates a nice contrast on the website since the Indians in the picture are at the location because they are kicked off the island.

'Indian Land for sale' advertisement. Digital image. N.p., 2012. Web. 29 Dec. 2016.

This advertisement for 'Indian Land' shows the disrespect held towards the Native Americans in the 1900s. The constant action of taking Native American land and relocating the Native Americans who lived there was a major cause of the Alcatraz Island Occupation. Policies like the Termination Policy of 1953 were just official documents of actions that had been going on for hundreds of years. The Alcatraz Occupation occurred as a way to help stop the relocation of Native Americans. We used this image on our Causes for Change page in our website.

Indian students at boarding school. Digital image. *National Public Radio*. N.p., 12 May 2008. Web. 19 Mar. 2017.

Shown in this image are two pictures side by side. The first is a group of Indian students on their first day at a boarding school dressed in their traditional Native American clothing, and the second image shows the same group of students with their hair cut short and generally looking very European. We use this image in our page *Brutal Behavior*. The stark difference in the appearance of the students is important for the page in showing how much the government changed the Indians and wanted them to assimilate.

Indian territory ad. Digital image. *ILTF*. Indian Land Tenure Foundation, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2017.

Shown, is an image of a poster advertising Native American land to be bought because the general allotment act allowed people to buy Native American land. We use this image in our page *Causes for Change*. It helps to emphasize the information that is being written on the page which is about government policies towards Native Americans which led to them getting their land taken away and sold.

Island after fire. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

Depicted in this image is complete view of Alcatraz Island from a boat after several buildings were burned by a fire. Most prominently, there are black scorch marks on the lighthouse. We are using this image in *An Expelling End*. This image shows the extent of the damage done by the fire which helps the viewer better understand why the occupation ended.

"It is Over" Poster. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

After the Indians were removed from Alcatraz island, the poster shown in this image was hung around Berkeley California. This image is used in *An Expelling End*. This image is important because it shows a means as to how the public found out about the end of the Alcatraz Occupation. We thought by looking at this image paired with the other content on website page, the viewer would have a better understanding of the environment at the time of the occupation's end.

John Trudell watches Alcatraz fire. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

John Trudell, a very outspoken member of the Alcatraz Occupation is shown watching as a fire burns further up the island. We use this image in *An Expelling End*. This image is very important because it shows the fire that helped lead to the end of the Alcatraz Occupation. The image contributes to the website by showing the damage that the fire is doing to the island, and this had a significant effect on the residents, causing their numbers to dwindle. Additionally, the government got increasingly involved after the fire.

Keith, Stephanie. Standoff. Digital image. *NPR*. Reuters, 22 Nov. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Near Standing Rock, protesters against the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline have a standoff with armed officials. We use this image on our *Current Challenges* page because it fits with the section's analysis. We explain that Native Americans have had to fight for their rights for a long time and this image depicts just that. The image is symbolic because it show how Native Americans are not willing to back down when it comes to being mistreated.

Klein, Robert W. Patrol Guard. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2017. Web. 18 Apr. 2017.

Six weeks after the official end of the occupation, this photograph was taken by Robert Klein. The image shows the demolished buildings of Alcatraz and how unkempt it got once the occupation neared its end. We use this image on our page titled *An Expelling End* because we explain the damages that happened to the island after the occupation became unorganized when Richard Oakes left. This image allows the viewers to understand what the damages looked like by providing a visual component.

Klein, Robert W. Thanksgiving Supplies. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 2017. Web. 13 Mar. 2017.

The beginning of the Alcatraz Occupation started a few days before Thanksgiving. The leaders of the occupation needed to gather enough food to feed the nearly 400 people who would be on the island that day. A local restaurant donated all of the food, but it still needed to be organized. This photo shows the leaders organizing all of the food in preparation for the meal. This photo was important for our group to see in order to understand that there were people supporting the stand for Native American rights that weren't on the island. We use this photo on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* to convey that important factor of the occupation to our users.

Last Occupant. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Depicted, is one of the last Indian occupants taking his belongings, and leaving the island after the United States government declared that all members of the Alcatraz Occupation had to leave the island. This image is used in *An Expelling End*. The man's posture shows the disappointment felt by the Indians at not meeting their original goal, but his jacket which reads "Alcatraz Sioux" communicates the cultural pride that is never lost among the Indians even though they were not able to successfully obtain Alcatraz.

Little Benny Bufano, seen here in 1966, clowns with his 25-foot head model of St. Francis. Digital image. Alcatraz History. OceanView Publishing, n.d. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

Little Benny Bufano's statue was one of many proposals for a shrine on the abandoned island of Alcatraz. If this had been accepted, the shrine would have stood 300-feet tall. This was used in our page *Request for Resurgence* to portray Native culture at Alcatraz Island, before the real occupation started. This was just a few years after the very first occupation in 1964, showing that the impact was already there before the two-year occupation.

Locher, John. Students walk near Little Singer Community School in Birdsprings, Arizona, on the Navajo Nation. Digital image. The Huffington Post. TheHuffingtonPost.com, Inc., 4 Dec. 2014. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

John Locher captures a group of Native children walking to school on the Navajo Nation. This image was used in our page *Pressured Politics* alongside the act that made it possible for Native children to go to school together and get an Indian education. We used this image because it shows that the impact that Alcatraz had on Natives is still impact today.

Maggiore, Vince. The first day the indians occupied Alcatraz ,getting some rest in the wardens home. Digital image. SF Gate. Hearst Communications, Inc, 19 Nov. 1999. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

Vince Maggiore portrays the life of the Native Americans on Alcatraz in a heartbreaking shot. Students are uncomfortably sprawled around the room. We used this in our timeline that was in *Expelling End* to show the commitment that the Native Americans had for this occupation, to show the sacrifices they made to take a stand for their rights. To give up the comfort of home for these types of condition truly shows how committed and impactful they were planning on, and ended up, being.

Maggiore, Vince. Keep Off Of Indian Property. Digital image. *San Francisco Gate*. Hearst Communications Inc., 14 Jan. 2013. Web. 8 Mar. 2017.

In a different tone than most other graffiti during the Alcatraz Occupation, the message in this photo reads, “Keep off on Indian Property”. This is a stark contrast to the peaceful and almost welcoming statements on some of the other walls and buildings. This photo that we use on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* shows that though the occupants were very peaceful in their stand for fundamental rights, they were still very serious in their stance and wouldn’t settle for anything less than equality.

Makely, John. A Walk Home. Digital image. *NBC News*. NBCUniversal, 24 Aug. 2014. Web. 20 Jan. 2017.

Native American reservations today still face some of the same problems that the Alcatraz Occupation was trying to address. The two people shown in this photo are walking back to their homes, except their community is a stark contrast to what most Americans might consider a “normal” neighborhood. We use this photo on our page titled *Current Challenges* as an important example of a place that still haven’t rose to the same level of equality that the government promised them many years ago.

Marchers commemorate 500 years of Red Power. Digital image. N.p., Oct. 1992. Web. 19 Mar. 2017.

The Red Power Movement has had great amounts of success. We used this picture on our *A Significant Stand* page to show the pride the Native Americans have in the Red Power Movement. The movement helped the Native Americans get back their basic human rights and was largely intertwined with the Alcatraz Island Occupation. This picture shows that the Native Americans are still being positively affected by the Alcatraz Occupation and the Red Power Movement years later.



Martin, Jacquelyn. Water is Life. Digital image. *NBC News*. AP Images, 04 Nov. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

“Water is Life” a protester's sign reads. This is one of the main reasons the Standing Rock Sioux are fighting against the Dakota Access Pipeline. They claim that the construction of this pipeline could threaten their water supply. We use this image in our *Current Challenges* page because it fits perfectly with the Voice of America quote we use to explain the reasoning behind these no DAPL protests.

McNew, David. Navajo Reservation. Digital image. *In These Times*. Institute for Public Affairs, 03 Jan. 2011. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

Native American reservations across the United States are very different than what everyone might think. This image shows a typical reservation home in the middle of Arizona. Utilities at homes like this are a luxury, even though they are supposed to be readily available. This photo is important in understanding the kind of poverty that some Native Americans still live in. We use this photo on our page titled *Current Challenges*.

Morris, Joe. Alcatraz Indian Land. Digital image. OMCA Collections. Oakland Museum of California, 2017. Web. 10 Mar. 2017.

Joe Morris drew this map of “Alcatraz Indian Land” four years after the occupation ended. On it he illustrated how the island was set up during the three years they stayed there and what happened in each space. This image was important in helping our group understand more about the locations of important areas around the island. We display this image in a tool that allows our users to zoom in and get a closer look at the small details in order to further their understanding of how the occupation was structured.

Native Americans on Alcatraz. Digital image. *1969 Occupation of Alcatraz*. Native Village, Dec. 2016. Web. 21 Mar. 2017.

Photographed by AP Images are multiple Native Americans waving an American flag by Alcatraz Island. This image showed that the Native Americans were using American values of freedom to try to get what they needed through the Alcatraz Occupation. We used this on our page, *Request for Resurgence*, to show how the people who proclaimed their terms for Alcatraz were serious enough to invoke the American flag.

Native American Rituals. Digital image. *Native American Traditions and Culture*. Lowe Photos, n.d. Web. 15 Apr. 2017.

In this image, three Native Americans dance in a traditional ceremony in front of a sunset. This image is used on our page *Pressured Politics*. It shows that Native Americans are celebrating because they have gained more legal rights. The image helps convey Native American happiness at gaining more rights, and the effect that these newly gained rights had on Native Americans.

Negotiations. Digital image. *1969 Occupation of Alcatraz*. Native Village, 2017. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

To achieve their goals for the occupation, the leaders of Alcatraz had to be willing to negotiate their demands. In this photo, one of the occupants is seen negotiating with the government. It was important for our group to see this picture in order to understand that not every demand was met that was established at the beginning of the occupation. We use this picture on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* as an example of these negotiations.

Nixonfoundation.org President Nixon released a Self-Determination Policy on July 8, 1970. Digital image. Indian Country Today. Indian Country Today Media Network, 5 July 2014. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

The Alcatraz Occupation was mainly motivated by the Native American desire to not have their land taken away by government: something that was consistently happening before the occupation. This image is very important because it shows that the occupation was successful because the President acknowledged the Native American problems and actively signed a bill to change it. We used this image in our page *Pressured Politics* to show how the federal government changed from anti-Indian to pro-Indian.

Nixon signs Blue Lake Bill. Digital image. *Roux Library & McKay Archives*. Florida Southern College, n.d. Web. 18 Apr. 2017.

President Nixon signed the Blue Lake bill on December 15, 1970. This bill gave back the Taos Pueblo Indians land which was stolen from them by the federal government. More than 48,000 acres of land was returned which signified the government's changing stance on how they have treated Native Americans in the past. The signing of the bill was a historic moment which would lead to the steady building of trust which had been shattered during the era of the Termination Policy.

Nye, James. *The Final Days of Alcatraz Revealed in New Photographs Released for 50th Anniversary of Prison Closing Its Doors for Good*. Digital image. *Daily Mail Online*. Associated Newspapers, 22 Mar. 2013. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.

Alcatraz island had historically been used as a prison, and this image shows the last prisoners of leaving Alcatraz prison because it closed down. We use this image in our timeline that can be found on *An Expelling End*. It is significant because it shows the closure of Alcatraz prison which made the island available for Native Americans to occupy it later in the Alcatraz Occupation.

Occupiers on Alcatraz sit down for a meal. Digital image. N.p., c. 1969. Web. 13 Jan. 2017.

The Alcatraz Island Occupation turned into a lifestyle for the people who lived on it. They were there for almost two years, and therefore had to adjust to Alcatraz Island. This picture gives the viewer a glimpse into the daily life of the occupiers on the island. We used this on our page *A Significant Stand*.

Olson, Scott. Camp of Protesters. Digital image. *Mashable*. Getty Images, 04 Dec. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Many people traveled to the Standing Rock Reservation in order to protest on the frontlines. This image shows a filled protest camp on the reservation. We use this image on our *Current Challenges* page because it helps viewers see the turn-out and understand that many people have taken their time and money to travel for this cause. In their eyes, this is not only a Native American problem this is humankind issue. It threatens the environment people live in and hurts the planet we all live on.

Patrol Guards. Digital image. *Federal Bureau of Prisons*. UNICOR, n.d. Web. 06 Dec. 2016.

Depicted in this image are two Alcatraz prison guards patrolling the halls. Compared to the vast hallway they are in, barricaded on all sides by jail cells, the prison guards seem like small figurines. For this reason, we chose this image to be on our *Admission to Alcatraz* page since it showcases the complexity of the prison. It allows viewers to see what Alcatraz looked like prior to the occupation and walls covered in graffiti.

Photo of Alcatraz Takeover- Red Power Movement. Digital image. N.p., c. 2015. Web. 16 Feb. 2017.

This image portrays multiple Native American youth holding up their hands in recognition of the Red Power Movement. This image was very useful to us because it represented the start of organized Indian activism through the Alcatraz Occupation and the significant events prior to it. We used it on our page *A Significant Stand*, to visualize the Red Power Movement.

Praying boys. Digital image. *Amnesty International USA*. N.p., 26 Mar. 3007. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Depicted in this image are several young Indian boys at a Christian boarding school praying before bed while someone stands watch. This image is used in *Brutal Behavior*. We thought it was significant to include, because the boys all look very westernized, with short hair, and it is clear that there is strong European influence and there is no trace of their original culture. This shows that the Christian boarding schools were doing their intended purpose, which was to lead Indian children away from their heritage. This is significant in *Brutal Behavior* because it shows the government's attitudes towards Indians.

Press conference with John Trudell. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

John Trudell speaks in a press conference after the end of the Alcatraz Occupation, as depicted in this image. We use this image in *An Expelling End*. In the press conference, Trudell announces the end of the occupation, which is significant because it shows that even the Indians recognize that the occupation is over. This gives the occupation more finality because both the government, and the Indians occupying Alcatraz now recognize that it's over.

Public health nurse treats elderly Native American villager in remote southwestern Alaska. Digital image. History.com. A+E Networks, 2017. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This image portrays a Native American villager getting an examination from a nurse, while his family waits in anticipation. History.com unintentionally portrays a very powerful image, as the care that the elderly man receives is multiple times better than what he would have received before the Alcatraz Occupation. We used this image in our page *Pressured Politics* to show that the policies that helped Indian health care after the occupation were still relevant and necessary today.

Red Power Media Staff. *DAPL Protesters*. Digital image. *Red Power Media*. WordPress, 27 Dec. 2016. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

Though the Red Power Movement was started nearly 40 years ago, its ideals and goals haven't changed. The Dakota Access Pipeline is a great example of Native American activists continuing to stand up for their rights. This photo shows protesters with signs that oppose the DAPL. This photo helped our group understand how the Red Power Movement is still relevant today. We use this photo on our page titled *A Significant Stand* to help our viewers understand more about the significance of the Red Power Movement in the 21st century.

Red Power Poster. Digital image. N.p., c. 1972. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

The Red Power Poster shows a powerful hand thrust into the air with the words in red written in big font, "Red Power." This was useful to us because the Red Power Movement was a very big event in Native American history, and the poster for it shows how important and definite the movement really was. We used this source in our page *Significant Stand*, to emphasize the movement that was a direct effect of the Alcatraz Occupation.

Richard Oakes. Digital image. *Mashable*. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2016. Web. 16 Apr. 2017.

In this image, Richard Oakes is shown contemplating something. Oakes was the main leader of the occupation. When quoting and mentioning Oakes for the first time, we use this image next to it. The image is found on our page titled *Request for Resurgence*.

Richards, Paul. Teepees at the Washington Monument. Digital image. *HuffingtonPost*. Getty Images, 10 Mar. 2017. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Paul Richards captures this photograph of teepees near the Washington Monument at night. We use this image in the slideshow on our *Current Challenges* page. We chose to use this image because before a scheduled protest, Native American brought their culture to the capital of the United States and in a way marked the area as theirs. This draws a parallel to how Alcatraz occupiers brought their culture and way of life to the island.

Rodman gun. Digital image. *National Park Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Photographed is the Rodman, a heavy gun mounted on the perimeter of Fort Alcatraz. This device was used to protect Fort Alcatraz from invaders. We use this image on our *Admission to Alcatraz* page because it shows how important Alcatraz was as a military base during the late 19th century. It gives historical context about Alcatraz before it became the site for the Alcatraz Occupation.

Schukar, Alyssa. Sunset Watcher. Digital image. *The New York Times*. The New York Times Company, 30 Nov. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Alyssa Schukar captures the moment Susan Leopold watches the sun rise on a reservation. She appears to be deep in thought which is why we used this in our *Current Challenges* page. We explain in our page how Native American youth have trouble choosing between tribal and modern society. This dilemma often consumes their minds and connects to the fact that Leopold is pondering in the early morning showing a sense of predicament.

Seaview of Fort Alcatraz. Digital image. *National Park Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 16 Nov. 2016.

Taken from a distance, this image displays Alcatraz during the late 19th century. It accurately depicts the island prior to the occupation and helps take viewers back in time. Specifically, the lighthouse and fort can be seen at the top of the island in this picture, both structures that we mention in our *Admission to Alcatraz* page. Thus, we were more inclined to choose this picture for our website.

Sitting around a campfire. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Shown in this image is a group of Indians around a campfire, which was their only source of warmth since the government cut off their power, water, and electricity. We use this image in *An Expelling End*. The lack of power was a significant cause of why the occupation ended, so this image shows the difficulties of not having heat. It gives more insight as to why the occupation ended, which is what the page it is located on is all about.

*Three Lakota Boys*. Digital image. N.p., c. 2015. Web. 29 Dec. 2016.

The contrast that this image depicts is very powerful. On the left is an image of the three boys in their native clothing. On the right is an image of those same boys in European clothing. This picture shows the forced assimilation placed on the Native Americans. The forced assimilation was a major cause of the Alcatraz Island Occupation.

Tipi on Alcatraz Island. Digital image. *Prison Photography*. WordPress, 2009. Web. 19 Apr. 2017.

The Tipi on Alcatraz Island shows how the Native Americans took to the island. They made the island theirs and this picture shows it. The picture shows a Native American tipi in the foreground, with the skyline of San Francisco behind it. The picture hints at the idea of Native American land being taken and turned into cities with large skyscrapers and none of the nature that was there before. The image gave us a greater insight to how the Native Americans lived on the island. They went back to their roots to really drive home the point they were trying to make. We were able to use this knowledge to accurately grasp the emotions of the Native Americans who participated in the Alcatraz Occupation.

*Unloading Supplies and Building Materials*. Digital image. *Alcatraz- Indian Occupation Period*. National Park Service, 2017. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

A constant flow of supplies was essential to the Alcatraz Occupation's success and longevity. This photo shows the supplies from Pier 40 being unloaded onto the island for use by the occupants. Viewing this picture helped our group understand how much effort from outside help was needed to keep the stand for Native American rights alive. We use this photo on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* to show our users the enormous amount of help that was required.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *Bureau of Indian Affairs Logo*. Digital image. *In These Times*. Institute of Public Affairs, 6 Sept. 2016. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

The early years of Bureau of Indian Affairs was the root of many Native American's struggle with the U.S. government. They were known for putting the Termination policy into place that took away Native American land and rights. This picture is a logo of their office. We use this logo on our page titled *Causes for Change* so our viewers can perhaps make connections to its role today by seeing the modern image of the office.

Vignes, Michelle. American Indians reworked Alcatraz' main entrance signage after the 1969 invasion. Digital image. *The Occupation of Alcatraz*. The Native Press, 13 Mar. 2016. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.

We used this picture as the cover picture for our timeline because it showed how the Native Americans originally took over the island. The Native Americans had painted the entrance to Alcatraz with signs that said "Indian Land" and "Indian Island." It was a visual representation of their claim on the island. This photograph helped us to see what the Native Americans did to stake their claim on the island and clearly demonstrate their protest.

Vignes, Michelle. Bureau of White Affairs. Digital image. *The Native Press*. The Native Press, 2015. Web. 2 Mar. 2017.

The Department of Indian Bureau of White Affairs was established on Alcatraz Island during the occupation to expose the irrationality of the U.S. government's Bureau of Indian Affairs. This photo shows the department's name painted onto a window of the prison. This photo was important for our group to see in order to understand the opinions that the occupants held about the government's actions at the time. We use this photo on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance*.

Vignes, Michelle. "You Are on Indian Land," *Occupation of Alcatraz*. Digital image. Essential Lens. Annenberg Foundation, 2015. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

Graffiti was an important part in how participants of the Alcatraz Occupation expressed their anger with their current rights. This photo that we use on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* shows a small wall tagged with the phrase, "You Are on Indian Land". This phrase proclaimed Alcatraz Island as the Native American's original land, one of the main points of the occupation. This picture helped us understand how the occupants expressed their discontent other than just holding the land.

Watson, Jim. Keep it in the Ground. Digital image. *Mic News*. Getty Images, 16 Nov. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

"Keep it in the Ground" a protester's sign reads. We use this image on our *Current Challenges* page because it describes what protesters against the Dakota Access Pipeline want. They are against the Army Corps of Engineers' plan to dig up fossil fuels and transport it through a pipeline because they feel that this could cause harm to humans and the environment. We use this image because along with displaying the protesters, it displays the people who hold the opposite viewpoint and support building the pipeline.

Weapons on Fort Alcatraz. Digital image. *Daily Mail*. DMG Media, 27 Feb. 2014. Web. 27 Dec. 2016.

Alcatraz was a military base before it became a prison and the place for the Indians of All Tribes occupation. In this image, it displays the weapons on Alcatraz alongside positioned soldiers. We use this image on our page *Admission to Alcatraz* due to the page's historical context about the island.

Weiner, Leigh. Handcuffed Prisoners. Digital image. *National Park Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, 18 Mar. 2013. Web. 21 Dec. 2016.

Photographed by Leigh Weiner, the last prisoners of Alcatraz are being ushered off the island in handcuffs on March 21, 1963. We use this image in our *Admission to Alcatraz* page because it provides historical context prior to the occupation. Without the shutdown of this prison, the occupation would not have happened at all. This key factor in history paved the way for the Alcatraz Occupation to happen and justified their occupation. The government was not using the land therefore the closure of the federal prison gave wide support to the cause. Thus using this image in our website clearly shows how the convicts stepping out of the prison also lead to a step in the right direction for occupiers.

Yvonne Oakes. Digital image. *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

Richard Oakes, one of the leaders of the occupation, and his stepdaughter Yvonne Oakes are shown in this image. We use this image in *An Expelling End* and in our timeline that can be found in *An Expelling End*. Yvonne died from falling from a stairwell. Grief stricken, Richard Oakes and his wife left the island, and the occupation fell into disarray soon after. We thought this image was important because it clearly shows Yvonne and Richard, and their close relationship, and why Richard later left because he was so devastated by her death. It also allows viewers to see who Yvonne was on the timeline.



## Videos

*Fire On Alcatraz Outtakes. Fire On Alcatraz Outtakes.* U.S. Department of Transportation, 6 Sept. 2016. Web. 25 Feb. 2017.

Shown, is live footage from the Alcatraz fire that occurred on June 1-2, 1970 . We selected a portion of this video, and it is used on our page, *An Expelling End*. This fire was a contributing factor to the end of the Alcatraz Occupation for many reasons. It helps illustrate this by showing the damage done by the fire, and the result it had, and helps the viewer better understand the event.

*Fisherman's Wharf & Fires on Alcatraz.* KQED News, 1970. *Fisherman's Wharf & Fires on Alcatraz.* San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive, 23 Sept. 2011. Web. 14 Mar. 2017. KQED news reports from Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco in this news broadcast from June 8, 1970. The video contains interviews with a ferry boat operator, tourists, and John Trudell, who discusses the fires that occurred on the island. We are using one of Trudell's quotes in *An Expelling End*. The quote provides key information about the fire and the Indians reactions to it, that is crucial in allowing the viewer to understand the events at the time.

*Indians Removed from Alcatraz, Part I.* KPIX Eye on the Bay News, 1971. *Indians Removed from Alcatraz, Part I.* San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive, 6 Jan. 2016. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

A San Francisco news broadcast shows footage captures the removal of the Indians from Alcatraz Island on June 11, 1971 through footage of a press conference held by Federal representatives including the U.S. Attorney for Northern District of California at the time, James L. Browning, Jr. and interviews with the Indians. We use quotes from two people in this video, John Trudell and Harold Patty in *An Expelling End*. Their quotes are very important because they communicate the Indians feelings on being removed from the island, and they give first hand accounts about the U.S. marshall's treatment of them.

*Indians Removed from Alcatraz, Part II.* KPIX Eye on the Bay News, 1971. *Indians Removed from Alcatraz, Part II.* The San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive, 6 Jan. 2016. Web. 15 Mar. 2016.

This video contains the second portion of A San Francisco news broadcast capturing the removal of the Indians from Alcatraz Island on June 11, 1971 through footage of a press conference held by Federal representatives including the U.S. Attorney for Northern District of California at the time, James L. Browning, Jr. and interviews with the Indians. From this broadcast, we use a quote from U.S. Attorney for Northern District of California James L. Browning, Jr. in *An Expelling End*. The quote explains the government's reasons for removing the Indians from the island. This is vital information for the website since it explains from the government's perspective why the occupation ended.

*Interview with John Trudell at Fisherman's Wharf.* KQED News, 1970. *Interview with John Trudell at Fisherman's Wharf.* The San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive, 23 Sept. 2011. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

John Trudell, discusses the lack of water and sanitation on Alcatraz and explains the moral and political reasons why American Indians continue to occupy the island in this news broadcast. We use one of John Trudell's quotes in *An Expelling End*. In the quote, Trudell talks about how the government cutting off resources to the island, like water, has affected the occupants. This is important, because it shows the hardships and poor conditions the occupants endured, which eventually led to the end of the Alcatraz Occupation.

*Native American Alcatraz Proclamation.* Prod. KRON News. Young Broadcasting of San Francisco Inc., 1969. *San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive.* Web. 16 Jan. 2017. In 1969, Richard Oakes reads out the Alcatraz Proclamation to reporters. This video obtained from the San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive is used in our page titled, *Request for Resurgence* because the proclamation was such a significant document. The Alcatraz Proclamation was one of the very first statement that was addressed to the public and made them aware of the occupiers' intentions for being on the island. We also used this video to show a news report during the time in order to close off this page.

Trudell, John, Richard Oakes, and Don Cooney. *Indigenous Resistance.* Radio Free Alcatraz. Roots of Resistance, 1969. *Freedom Archives.* Web. 10 Mar. 2017.

In this video, there are broadcasts from Radio Free Alcatraz, the radio station on site at the occupation, along with audio clips from multiple leaders and participants of the occupation. It allowed our group to gain valuable insight into the type of message being sent to the world from the occupation and the opinions they presented. We use a section of this video on our page titled *Causes for Change* as it depicts the lack of understanding between the government and the Native Americans.

*Occupation of Alcatraz, 11-29-1969.* Dir. Doris Purdy. University of Cincinnati, 2008. *Youtube.* Youtube LLC, 27 Nov. 2008. Web. 23 Feb. 2017.

This video contains actual footage taken at the Alcatraz Occupation of the inhabitants performing their normal activities. Among these include eating their dinner, performing traditional dances, or just lounging about the island. This video was important for our group because it helped us understand what kind of protest they had staged and the things they did differently from a typical protest. We use this video in our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* to depict what a normal day on the island might have looked like.

## Documents

"A Message From Alcatraz." Museum Collections at Alcatraz Island. San Francisco: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2017. Web. 20 Jan. 2017.

This document provided by the National Parks Service is the occupiers cry for help to get basic supplies like food and clothing in order to stay on Alcatraz Island. Their desperate pleas really convey the situation there and how much help they needed. Reading this document helped our group better understand what the conditions of the occupation were like and how dependent they were on help from others in order to stay there. We have this document available for our viewers to read on the page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* so they can better understand the occupation we are describing for them.

Eagle, Adam Fortunate. The Alcatraz Proclamation. San Francisco: University of North Dakota, 1969. PDF.

The Alcatraz Proclamation was a document that was written to bring the cruelties and harshness of Native American reservations to light. They detail the lack of basic needs they're given and declare Alcatraz as their own in order to establish a cultural center and university. Reading the information presented in this proclamation really allowed our group to understand the motivations of taking back the island and the hardships that had been experienced at the reservations. We have this document available for our viewers to read on our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* so they can perhaps find the perspective our group did when viewing this.

*General Regulations For Religious Worship And Instruction Of Pupils In Government Indian Schools*. San Francisco: Bureau of Indian Affairs, c. 2017. PDF.

We used this source as a way to better understand the religious restrictions of the Native Americans. The source is a document that states the rules and procedures for the Native Americans in respect to church at their boarding schools. When the Native Americans were forced into the boarding schools they lost parts of their culture. This document is proof of the restricting rules they had to follow. The document can be found on our *Brutal Behavior* page.

Indians of All Tribes. *Declaration of the Return of Indian Land*. San Francisco: Annenberg Foundation, 31 May 1970. PDF.

The Declaration of the Return of Indian Land was written by the Indians of All Tribes to explain the reasoning behind occupying Alcatraz Island and the atrocities they've experienced on the reservations while comparing them to the harsh conditions of the prison. After reading this, our group furthered our understanding of the motivations than presented in earlier documents and of the conditions of reservations. We present this document in our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* so our users can learn more about their motivations and the conditions they've endured as well.

Occupation Proposal. San Francisco: National Park Service, c. 2015. PDF

The Occupation Proposal lists out all of the cons the Native American occupants on Alcatraz Island might face if they disagree to the government's proposal. It also lists out the tasks the occupants still need to do on Alcatraz Island. We use this source in our page entitled, *An Expelling End* because the document captures the doubts the occupants are facing while their support and resources steadily decrease.

## Secondary Sources

### Books

Champagne, Duane, Troy Johnson, and Joane Nagel. *American Indian Activism: Alcatraz to the Longest Walk*. Urbana: U of Illinois, 1997. Print.

We were able to pull a lot of quotes from this book about the Alcatraz Island Occupation. The book as a whole was about Native American Activism and its history. The book had a long section about the occupation and the chain of events that the occupation caused. The quotes from the book are very powerful and can be found on our website pages titled, *A Significant Stand* and *Pressured Politics*. They help connect the Alcatraz Occupation to the future events that happened because of the occupation.

Fung, Catherine. "College Literature, Volume 41, Number 1." "This Isn't Your Battle or Your Land": The Native American Occupation of Alcatraz in the Asian-American Political Imagination. N.p.: John Hopkins U, 2014. 149-73. Project Muse. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

Catherine Fung wrote this online literature on Asian Americans that were involved in the Alcatraz Occupation. Though this wasn't directly related to what we were focusing on in our website, this volume provided us with a lot background information on the subject. This was one of the first books we found, so by comparing the Asian American experiences to the Native American experiences on Alcatraz, it provided us with a broader understanding on the topic, because it allowed us to approach and understand the topic from multiple perspectives, instead of being limited to just Native Americans. Though this was an educational source, the quotes we pulled from it were simply not essential enough to connect with the pages.

Josephy, Alvin M. *Red Power: The American Indians' Fight for Freedom*. Lincoln, Neb.: U of Nebraska, 1999. Print.

When the Alcatraz Island Occupation occurred, the protesters made many proclamations and declarations about what they were trying to achieve. Alvin Josephy included some of these proclamations in his writing, as well as a history of Native American abuse. He wrote about the causes for the movement, as well as the movement itself. This was very helpful to us as it gave us a greater understanding of the causes that led up to the Occupation.

Page, Jake. *In the Hands of the Great Spirit: The 20,000 Year History of American Indians*. New York: Free, 2004. Print.

Written by Jake Page, this book takes a look at the history of Native Americans. Specifically, our group used this book to gain knowledge on the Red Power Movement which was started by the occupation of Alcatraz Island. This book actually helped us come up with the idea for creating our *A Significant Stand* page on our website since we mainly talk about the Red Power Movement on this page. We also used this book to better understand the Termination Policy which confiscated Native American land and tried to diminish all Native American tribes. We quote this book throughout our website.

Pevar, Stephen L. *The Rights of Indians and Tribes*. 3rd ed. Carbondale: Southern U of Illinois, 2002. Print.

This book written by Stephen Pevar details the exact rights and government policies concerning Native American tribes. It described the acts in great detail but still was easy to understand. After reading this, our group understood more about the rights that Native American tribes have currently and what inequality still exists between tribes and the average American citizen. We used this book to broaden our understanding of tribal law and how it interacts with the government's laws.

Smith, Paul Chaat., and Robert Allen. Warrior. *Like a Hurricane: The Indian Movement from Alcatraz to Wounded Knee*. New York, NY: New, 1996. Print.

Written by Paul Smith and Robert Allen, this book gives a rundown on the key people of the occupation and the main events that happened. Initially when we chose this topic, none of us had any background knowledge about Alcatraz Island or the reasons behind the occupation. Specifically, after reading the second chapter in this book called "We Won't Move," our group started to understand what this movement was truly about. This book was very helpful to us in our first stages of research.

## Radio Transcript

Martin, Michel, prod. "All Things Considered." *Standing Rock Sioux Chairman Dave Archambault II On Army Corps Decision*. National Public Radio. 04 Dec. 2016. NPR. Web. 15 Jan. 2017. Transcript.

Michel Martin interviewed the Standing Rock Sioux Chairman, Dave Archambault II on NPR. He asked Archambault about many things related to the Dakota Access Pipeline. In this interview, Archambault says how Native Americans have always had to struggle in order to help others succeed. We quote the chairman on our *Current Challenges* page because it helps viewers draw a parallel between different times in American history.

## Documents

Indians of All Nations. *The Alcatraz Proclamation*. San Francisco: University of North Dakota, n.d. PDF.

This document is a typed version of the Alcatraz Proclamation claimed by Richard Oakes in 1969 on November 9th. It was very important because the Proclamation was a turning point in Native American activism, yet there are not any primary sources of pictures of this. We used this source in our page, *Request for Resurgence*, to show how Richard Oakes and the Indian activism were leading up to the protest finally officially starting.



## Articles

"1969 Occupation of Alcatraz and the Alcatraz Proclamation." 1969 Occupation of Alcatraz and the Alcatraz Proclamation. Gina Boltz, Oct. 2016. Web. 28 Oct. 2016. This site had a very helpful overview of the Alcatraz Occupation, as well as many pictures that represented the occupation very well. It was important because it really simplified the event so that it was easier to comprehend and helped us figure out how to organize our website. We used quotes from this in our page *Request for Resurgence*.

"Alcatraz Occupation Four Decades Ago Led to Many Benefits for American Indians." *Indian Country Media Network*. N.p., 14 Nov. 2011. Web. 16 Feb. 2017. Indian Country Media Network is a website all about the Native American community and the hardships that they have had to face throughout history. They have multiple pages dedicated to protests and occupations that Native Americans have taken. This particular article was written about the Alcatraz Island Occupation and its impact that could still be seen in 2011. The article included many statistics and facts about both the Alcatraz Occupation and its effects on the United States. Quotes from this article can be seen on our *A Significant Stand* page in our website.

"Alcatraz Proclamation and Letter | Indians of All Tribes (December 1969)." *History Is A Weapon*. N.p., 2016. Web. 19 Mar. 2017. In this article and pair of documents provided by *History Is A Weapon*, very general information on our topic is provided in short and concise sentences. They address every part of the occupation in two sentences or less, which made it perfect to pull quotes from. Reading this article helped our group refresh our memories of the timeline of events that happened in the occupation in a way that made it easy to remember. We use a quote from this article in our page titled *Demonstrating Defiance*.

Andrews, Evan. "Native American Activists Occupy Alcatraz Island, 45 Years Ago." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 20 Nov. 2014. Web. 13 Jan. 2017. On the 45th anniversary of the occupation, Evan Andrews wrote the story of the fight to return Alcatraz to the original owners, the Native Americans. He writes of the factors leading to the occupation like the burning of the cultural centers and the initial protests. He also details what happened in during the stay and its effects on the country, Native American rights, and the Red Power Movement. We quote it throughout most of our website because of its simplicity and alignment with our style of writing.

Arbuckle, Alex. "When Native American Activists Took Control of Alcatraz for 18 Months." Mashable. Mashable Inc., 13 Nov. 2016. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

Alex Arbuckle gives an informative overview of every aspect of the occupation of Alcatraz while providing pictures that tell the story in an entirely different way than words. It made our topic very easy to understand upon first glance at the immense amount of information available to us that could very easily steer us off track. We quote this article through most of our website and even our timeline because of the way it is written flows well with how we want to present our information while keeping it easy to understand.

"The Army and American Indian Prisoners." *National Parks Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

The Hopi prisoners who were locked up in Alcatraz prison discussed in depth in this article. This article provided us with more in depth knowledge on the Hopi prisoners, and how they were treated. We read this as part of our research into what led up to the Alcatraz Occupation. The information from this article helped us make the Brutal Behavior page, since it gave us in depth information on the Hopi prisoners and the U.S. government's treatment of them.

Bear, Charla. "American Indian Boarding Schools Haunt Many." *National Public Radio*. NPR, 12 May 2008. Web. 19 Mar. 2017.

Charla Bear writes about the American Indian boarding schools established by the government and the impact the schools have had on those who attended, in this article. We used this information in this article to help us understand more about the boarding schools that we talk about in *Brutal Behavior*. Additionally, we use a couple of images in this article in *Brutal Behavior* as well. The images are extremely significant as they show the change in Native American children as a result of the boarding schools, and this helps capture the government's impact on Native Americans.

Chavers, Dean. "9 Laws and Programs Passed for Indians After the Occupation of Alcatraz." Indian Country Media Network. Indian Country Today Media Network, 22 Jan. 2017. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Dean Chavers gives an informative overview on nine of the numerous laws that were changed because of the Alcatraz Occupation. This is very important because the impact of Native Americans who participated in the occupation not only changed their treatment by the government for their generation; they changed it for all the following generations of Native Americans who have laws supporting them and their land. We used quotes from this source in *Pressured Politics*, as they explained exactly how the law or policy changed after the occupation and also what the purpose was of each one.

Chaver, Dean. "Alcatraz Occupation Four Decades Ago Led to Many Benefits for American Indians." Indian Country Media Network. Indian Country Today Media Network, 14 Nov. 2011. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Dean Chavers explains the story and impact of the Alcatraz Occupation. This source was useful because it explained more laws or policies that were changed because of the occupation, and it provided quotes on the most influential acts and how big of a deal they really were for the Native Americans. We used quotes from this article in *Pressured Politics* for description on the effect from the occupation.

"Ending the Era of Harmful "Indian" Mascots." *The National Congress of American Indians*. Embassy of Tribal Nations, 2017. Web. 20 Feb. 2017.

The National Congress of American Indians explains the harmful rhetoric sports teams promote when making their mascots depict Native American symbols. These mascots have serious effects psychologically, socially, and culturally on Native American children. We quote the National Congress of American Indians President, Brian Cladoosby on our page titled *Current Challenges*. The article helped our group understand societal pressures put on Native Americans. Not only does this group go through physical barriers but they also have matters that affect them mentally too.

Enochs, Kevin. "The Real Story: The Dakota Access Pipeline." *VOA*. VOA, 24 Oct. 2016. Web. 28 Dec. 2016. .

Kevin Enoch goes in-depth when describing the story behind the Dakota Access Pipeline protests and why there is a conflict. We quote this article in our *Current Challenges* page because it explains why Native Americans are protesting against the pipeline. The Standing Rock Sioux tribe are against the construction of the pipeline because they claim their water supply is at risk, the construction for the pipeline will dig up burial sites and other archeological sites that hold importance, and they weren't consulted by the Army Corps of Engineers. Our group already had prior knowledge about the environmental effects of the pipeline but this article further explained the other reasons the tribe is fighting for with these protests.

Erika, Leilani, and Yvette. "Red Power." *Red Power*. Mott Hall School, n.d. Web. 5 Dec. 2016.

When we first started researching the Red Power Movement we came across this webpage. It was a very simple webpage with only the most basic information about the Red Power Movement on it, but it was very helpful in helping us understand the basics about the Red Power Movement. It simplified the explanation of the movement and what it stands for. This made it easier to understand and led us to do more pointed research on the topic of the Red Power Movement.

*Federal Bureau of Prisons*. USA.gov, n.d. Web. 03 Feb. 2017.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons explains how the island of Alcatraz came to house a prison. It examines the size of Alcatraz, one of its most famous inmates, "Birdman", and the escape attempts. Overall, the most helpful information for our research was why the prison on Alcatraz shut down which was due to the amount of money needed to keep the prison running. We quote this article in our *Admission to Alcatraz* page in order to provide historical context to why the occupation occurred at Alcatraz. The government was no longer using the land which opened up an opportunity for Native Americans to claim it as their own. We also quote this on our timeline when explaining the closure of Alcatraz Prison.

Fritscher, Lisa. "History of Alcatraz Island." *USA Today*. Gannett Satellite Information Network, n.d. Web. 02 Feb. 2017.

Lisa Fritscher briefly describes the history of Alcatraz, from its discovery to it know being a National Parks Service site. The source gave us background information during our first few days of research. According to this article, gold was found in the California area. In order to manage any disputes, a military base was formed on Alcatraz. We quote this page on *Admission to Alcatraz* due to its specific content on how the gold rush led to Alcatraz becoming a military base.

Glassner, Craig. "From Arizona to Alcatraz: Hopi Prisoners on Alcatraz." *FoundSF*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Craig Glassner's article informs about the nineteen Hopi prisoners on Alcatraz island. It contains quotes from several people involved with the Hopi arrests. The article taught us about the Hopi prisoners, and the quotes used on the website help us understand the brutal behavior against the Hopi tribe.

History.com Staff. "Alcatraz." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. 03 Feb. 2017.

History.com wrote this article to inform the public about the historical events of Alcatraz Island, in general terms. We utilized this article to obtain background information about Alcatraz Island in the first stages of research. The article explains Alcatraz's early years before it became a federal prison. We quote this article in our *Admission to Alcatraz* page in order to explain Alcatraz's prison development and the significance of the West Coast's first operational lighthouse being built on the island.

"History and Culture: Self Determination and Education Assistance Act - 1975." *Northern Plains Reservation Aid*. American Indian Relief Council, c. 2015. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This article describes the history and culture of Native Americans and explains the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. We quoted this article in our page *Pressured Politics* to explain exactly what the Self Determination Act was and why it was so important to the Native Americans of the Alcatraz Occupation.

"History and Culture: Termination Policy - 1953-1968." *Northern Plains Reservation Aid*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2017.

The Northern Plains Reservation website gave us an in-depth look at the Termination Policy of 1953. This policy was a major cause of the Alcatraz Occupation. We were able to pull quotes from this website as well in order to help explain the policy and its importance to our viewers. These quotes can be found on our *Causes for Change* page in the website.

Holiday, Wendy. "Hopi Prisoners on the Rock." *National Parks Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Wendy Holiday, a historian at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office wrote this article to inform about the Hopi prisoners at Alcatraz prison. We used this article to better understand the Hopi tribe, and the reasons for the arrests of 19 members of the Hopi tribe. The article contains several quotes from notable people involved in the Hopi arrests, and we use those quotes as well as quotes from the article to understand the government's treatment of Native Americans, which led to the Alcatraz Occupation.

Johnson, Troy. "The Occupation of Alcatraz." *Indigenous People of Africa and America*. California State University, Long Beach, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

"The Occupation of Alcatraz" is a collection of photographs from the Alcatraz Occupation put together by Dr. Troy Johnson, showing a wide range of moments throughout the occupation from beginning until end. The images found in Dr. Johnson's archive are used throughout the entire website to further enhance it with first hand pictures about what was occurring. The images help add clarity to the text, and show a more complete picture of the Alcatraz Occupation.

Johnson, Troy. "We Hold the Rock." *National Parks Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, 2017. Web. 14 Jan. 2017.

"We Hold the Rock" is an article written by Dr. Troy Johnson that describes the story of the Alcatraz Occupation in great detail. He goes to great lengths to touch on both the Native Americans' and the government's point of view on the dispute. Reading this article helped our group to understand our topic to a greater extent than a simpler and more broad article could provide. We continually used this article to learn more about the occupation and quote it throughout our website.

Landry, Alysia. "Harry S. Truman: Beginning of Indian Termination Era." *Indian Country Media Network*. N.p., 16 Aug. 2016. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

Once we knew the basics about the Termination Policy and its impact, it was important for us to know the background to the policy. Alysia Landry wrote an article about how the policy came into use and why it was accepted by the general public. We used quotes from the article on our *Causes for Change* page in the website. It was important for us to make sure that the Termination Policy was clear to our viewers, as it was a major cause for the Alcatraz Occupation.

"Living Conditions." *Native Partnership*. Partnership with Native Americans, 2015. Web. 05 Mar. 2017.

This article describes the living conditions of Native Americans in the United States. We quote this article in our *Current Challenges* page because it helped explain the continued hardships Native Americans face when living on a reservation. None of us have been on a reservation before so this article gave us some very needed details on what it is like to live on one.

"Native American Activism: Alcatraz and the Red Power Movement." *UXL Multicultural: A Comprehensive Resource on African Americans, Hispanic Americans and Native North Americans*, UXL, 2003. Web. 3 Mar. 2017.

We were able to get a brief overview of the Alcatraz Island Occupation and its impact on the Red Power movement. We used quotes from the source on the pages *Causes for Change* and *A Significant Stand*. The writer's analysis of the movement and its effects were very helpful for understanding how important the occupation was for Native American rights.

Nolte, Carl. "Occupation of Alcatraz Helped Indians Make Gains." *SFGate*. Hearst Communications, 11 June 2011. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

Carl Nolte's article reflects on the significance of the Alcatraz Occupation and talks about the events that happened. We used this article during the early stages of research to understand what happened during the Alcatraz Occupation. Additionally, this article contains a slideshow with an image of Yvonne Oakes, which is used in *An Expelling End*. This image in particular was extremely valuable because pictures of Yvonne are extremely difficult to find. This website was very useful because it gave us information, as well as a picture of Yvonne.

"Occupation of Alcatraz Collection." *The San Francisco Bay Area Television Archive*. San Francisco State University, n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

The "Occupation of Alcatraz Collection" is a archive of news footage from the Alcatraz Occupation. We used many of these videos to research the events and hear first hand accounts of the occupation from people involved in it. Additionally, we use many quotes from the videos in this archive throughout the website.

Olson-Raymer, Gayle. "Red Power in California." N.p., 2013. Web. 16 Feb. 2017.

Dr. Gayle Olson-Raymer created this website as a tool for his students. The website was clearly outlined and had different thought-provoking objective questions dividing up the sections. There were pictures on the webpage that helped the understanding of the Alcatraz Occupation and why it was started. The webpage was also set up in chronological order, making it easy to see the impacts, both long and short term, that the occupation had on the people of the United States.

"Red Power." *Dictionary of American History*. *Encyclopedia.com*. 17 Mar. 2017.

This website provided us with the official definition of the Red Power Movement. While the information was concise, it was important. We pulled pieces of text from this entry and used them to make the Red Power Movement more clear to our viewers. This text can be found on our *A Significant Stand* page in the website. The Red Power Movement was a very significant movement for the Native Americans and the Alcatraz Island Occupation was very closely tied to this movement.

"Reclaiming Native Land." *Native American Occupation of Alcatraz*. University of Texas, n.d. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

This article explains the main events of the occupation of Alcatraz Island chronologically and the lasting impact of it. These events include Nixon's Self-Determination Policy and the official end of the occupation. This source helped us understand the key events since it had a straight-forward way in explaining the events. We quote this article on our timeline due to how clear and concise this article explains the occupation in order.

"Schemes and Dreams." *The History of Alcatraz*. OceanView Publishing, 2017. Web. 23 Apr. 2017.

"Schemes and Dreams" is an article about the complete history of Alcatraz Island, from the times where it was an active prison to the end of the Alcatraz Occupation. This source was important because it was one of the few sources that explicitly talked about the first occupation that happened in 1964. Our page Request for Resurgence is about the earlier occupations that presided the real prolonged occupation. As the 1964 occupation was the very first occupation, we deemed this as important to have in our website. We used quotes from this article to collect information about the 1964 occupation in our page Request for Resurgence.

Smith, Andrea. "Soul Wound: The Legacy of Native American Schools." *Amnesty International USA*. Amnesty International, 26 Mar. 2007. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

The U.S. government forced Native American children to attend boarding schools designed to assimilate the Native American children into white culture. This article discusses how these schools were often traumatizing experiences for children, and there are quotes and testimony from Native Americans about their experiences in the boarding schools. We used pictures and quotes from this article in *Brutal Behavior*. The article helped us understand how Native American children were treated at the boarding schools, and the quotes and pictures used on the website show the government's brutal treatment of Native Americans.

Student before and during boarding school. Digital image. *National Public Radio*. N.p., 12 May 2008. Web. 19 Mar. 2017.

An Indian student is shown in side by side images before he attended boarding school and while he was still attending. In the image of him before boarding school, he has long hair and is wearing traditional Native American clothing. In the image of him in boarding school, his hair has been cut short, and he is wearing an American school uniform. We use this image in our page *Brutal Behavior*. The drastic change in the student's appearance effectively shows the drastic change the U.S. government forced the Indians to undergo.

"Unforgettable Change: 1960s: American Indians Occupy Alcatraz." *Picture This: California Perspectives on American History*. Oakland Museum of California, n.d. Web. 15 Apr. 2017.

In this article it describes the public's opinion about the occupation of Alcatraz Island. We quote this article in our page titled *An Expelling End*. This article gave us an insight on what the public thought. Near the end of the occupation, the general public started to dislike the occupation because they thought the Native Americans were vandalising the island, due to the reports of the fire on the island. However, before this point, the public was mostly sympathetic to the Indians of All Tribes' occupation.

Turkovich, Marilyn. "Hopi Prisoners on Alcatraz." *Voices Compassion Education*. Voices Education Project, 5 Oct. 2011. Web. 14 Mar. 2017.

Marilyn Turkovich's article talks about the Hopi prisoners on Alcatraz island, and why they were arrested. We used this article when researching, and to learn more about the Hopi prisoners. This information helped us make the page *Brutal Behavior*. The article also contained many pictures of the Hopi prisoners which helped us better understand the treatment of this Native American tribe.

United States National Park Service. "Civil War at Alcatraz." *National Parks Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d. Web. 02 Feb. 2017.

The Civil War was a dismantling conflict that brought many Americans at each other's throats. However, the involvement of Alcatraz island is not known to most individuals. The National Parks Service explains Alcatraz's military significance during this war and how it originally started holding prisoners here during the Civil War. This information was important for us to understand Alcatraz's significance prior the island being established as a federal prison.



"What Are Some Facts about the Red Power Movement?" *Reference*. IAC Publishing, n.d. Web. 8 Feb. 2017.

When we first heard of the Red Power movement we did not know what it was or how intertwined it was with the Alcatraz Occupation. This website was used to give us a basic understanding of the timeframe of the movement and how it was related to our topic. The article provided dates and examples of different actions taken by the people who participated in the movement. This was very helpful as it gave us an idea of the ripple effect the Alcatraz Occupation had on society.

Winton, Ben. "The Occupation of Alcatraz:." Don't Give Us Apologies. Give Us What We Really Want. NativePress, n.d. Web. 26 Oct. 2016.

Ben Winton wrote a chronological story of the Alcatraz Occupation through quotes and pictures of people who were actually at Alcatraz. This source was useful to us by giving quotes about how the government changed from anti-Indian to pro-Indian. We used this in our page *Pressured Politics*, to show the impact of the Alcatraz Occupation on the government, and how it changed before and after the occupation.

Wollan, Malia. "Antigovernment Graffiti Restored, Courtesy of Government." The New York Times. The New York Times Company, 24 Dec. 2012. Web. 15 Mar. 2017.

Graffiti played an important role in how the Alcatraz occupiers expressed their discontent of how the Native American race had been treated throughout history. This article was written years after the occupation due to the restoration of the works, but it also provides a lot of background information about the graffiti found scattered across the prison grounds. It also explains the significance in restoring them and their role today. We used this information to understand more about the graffiti and their role in the occupation. We also quote it in the page titled *Demonstrating Defiance* when discussing the graffiti.

## Websites

“Today’s Challenges.” *PBS*. Public Broadcasting Service, Sept. 2006. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.  
Throughout this website, it delves into the internal and external battles Native Americans face today. We quote this website in our *Current Challenges* page. The website was very useful in our research. It helped us understand the broad range of challenges Native Americans face including poverty, lack of education, reservation life, societal pressures, and more. Also, from this website we gained a sense of direction when starting our *Current Challenges* page. It helped give us ideas with what details we should mention.

## Digital Images

Alcaraz, Lalo. *Show Me Your Papers*. Digital image. *LA Weekly*. LA Weekly LP, 27 Sept. 2011. Web. 24 Feb. 2017.

Depicted in this image is an immigrant holding a gun with text saying, "Show Me Your Papers." We use this image on our splash page titled *Documentation* because it describes the use of the page so well. The splash page ties in our annotated bibliography, process paper, and endnotes which all are key to showcasing the research we have done for this project.

Branch, John. *You Don't Look Like an Indian*. Digital image. *Indians of the Midwest*. The Newberry Library, 2011. Web. 16 Jan. 2017.

A political cartoonist, John Branch drew a "modernized" Native American girl walking whilst a boy is confused because he thinks she doesn't look like an Indian with stereotypical "Indian" things floating around him. This cartoon represents the false information about Native American culture that many people still believe today. This picture was important for our group to see in order to understand that the stereotypes about Native Americans continue to this day. We use this picture on our page titled *Current Challenges*.

Holtzman, Mark. Map of Alcatraz. Digital image. *Mark Holtzman Photography*. Photo Pilot, n.d. Web. 16 May 2017.

We used this image to help our readers better understand the layout of Alcatraz Island. We were able to use the picture of Alcatraz Island as the basis for an interactive map. This map includes the different buildings and features of the island. The image and map can be found on our page titled *Admission to Alcatraz*.

Muir, Madeleine. Ilka Hartmann. Digital image. *Ilka Hartmann Photography*. SquareSpace, 04 July 2011. Web. 14 May 2017.

Ilka Hartmann is a journalist who went out to Alcatraz Island a few times during the occupation. Her photographs of the occupation are very well known and her insight helped us to understand an outsider's perspective, as she is not Native American herself. She is involved in Native American rights, as well as with different activist groups. The image depicts a portrait view of Hartmann which we use on our page entitled *Interviews*. The image helps our readers to understand who we are talking about when we use their quotes.

Onion, Rebecca, and Claudio Saunt. Native American Loss of Land. Digital image. *Slate*. The Slate Group, 17 June 2014. Web. 9 Mar. 2017.

As the white settlers expanded west across the United States, the land of many Native American tribes were taken to farm and live on. As a result, the tribes were relocated and settled on reservations. In this .gif file, you can see the loss of this land and the land that the white settlers take over almost a century. This image helped our group to understand truly how much was taken away from the tribes and how far they had to be relocated from their homes on the other side of the country. We use this .gif file on our page titled *Brutal Behavior* so our viewers can hopefully understand the extent to which their land was taken away.

Rahimian, Ramin. Eloy Martinez. Digital image. *The New York Times*. The New York Times Company, 24 Dec. 2012. Web. 14 May 2017.

Eloy Martinez participated in the occupation of Alcatraz Island from the very beginning. He stayed on the island for about 3 months before leaving due to Oakes' departure in January of 1970. The image depicts a portrait shot of him which we use on our page entitled *Interviews*. This helps our viewers picture who we interviewed which leaves more of an impact since we are putting a person behind the actual quote.

Stanley, Max D. *Trail of Tears*. Digital image. *The Fur Trapper*. Inflight Creations, 2017. Web. 22 Apr. 2017.

As the United States expanded westward, many Native Americans were forced from their homes and forced to walk what is now known as the Trail of Tears. This painting depicts the feelings and conditions of this forced walk across the United States. This image helped our group understand more about the history between Native Americans and the settlers of America. We use this photo as a banner to introduce our viewers to our page titled *Brutal Behavior*.

Sunset on Alcatraz. Digital image. *Landmark Unlocked: Alcatraz Island*. National Park Foundation, n.d. Web. 16 May 2017.

Pictured in this photo is Alcatraz Island, the location of the occupation. This image is used in our page titled *Admission to Alcatraz* as the banner photo. Native Americans chose this specific island to occupy because it was not being used and was strategically close to San Francisco, where most of them lived. The fact that the island was not in use made the general public more inclined in supporting the occupation.

War Crimes Against Native Americans. Digital image. War Crimes against Native Americans. World Future Fund, 21 Jan. 2001. Web. 16 Apr. 2017.

The trail of tears in which Native Americans were forced by the government to relocate is a famous example of cruel government behavior towards Native Americans. The trail of tears is depicted through this painting, showing the angst Native Americans felt towards how they were being treated. We use this image on our page *Causes for Change* since it helped us see how upsetting government treatment towards Native Americans was and it provided a cause for why Native Americans would want change. The painting also helps viewers understand these things.