

visual and performing arts and literature. (Article 11, part 1)

States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs. (Article 11, part 2)

Stopping any further development is of the utmost importance.

We are asking you to stop and think about how important this area is to our youth and community as a whole. Even if you somehow cannot identify with the disregard for the dignity of the ancient people and items buried there, you must see the significance of the historical value of this place. It is one of the last remaining shellmounds in the North Bay area, and older than the Pyramids of Egypt.

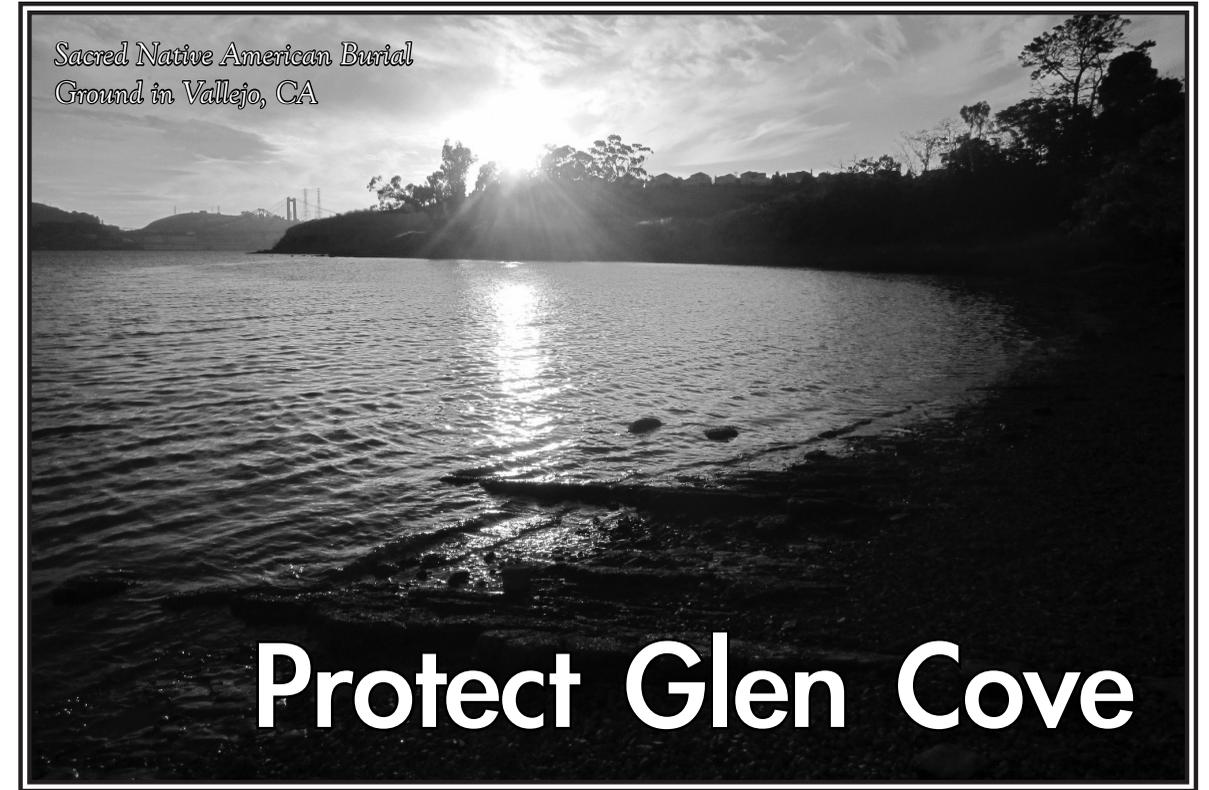
Please give us your support. Get your signature on our petitions, come to our gatherings, write letters, donate to the emergency defense effort. And most importantly, get the word out. Talk to your neighbors, co-workers and friends about respecting sacred sites and the rights of indigenous people. For more information, and to learn about more ways to lend support, visit our website:

“They want to give us a little area with a cap on top of it and say it’s a sacred site. As indigenous people, we believe our ancestors need to see the sun rising in the east, that’s why they’re always buried facing east, to see the morning star.

They dug up grandma and left grandpa. That’s their ‘compromise.’ There is no compromise on sacred sites and burial grounds.

I ask Indian people across the country to join us and our struggle to stop developers and bureaucrats from destroying sacred burial land and sites. Our ancestors stood up and they killed them and took their land. Now it’s time for us to protect our ancestors how they protected us.”

*-Wounded Knee DeOcampo,
Miwok Elder*



GLEN COVE is a sacred gathering place and burial ground that has been utilized by numerous Native American tribes since at least 1,500 BC. Known as *Sogorea Te* in Ohlone language, Glen Cove continues to be spiritually important to local Native communities. It is located just south of Vallejo, California along the Carquinez Strait, a natural channel that connects the Sacramento River Delta to the San Francisco Bay.

Archeologists working for the University of California first surveyed the Glen Cove site in 1907. Since that time, hundreds of intact skeletal remains and cremations have been documented, along with thousands of sacred objects, tools, and other artifacts. Many sacred items and skeletons unearthed at Glen Cove have been stolen by archeologists and are housed in the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley.

The 15-acre Glen Cove Sacred Burial Ground is owned by the City of Vallejo and is open to the public as a natural area. A freshwater stream flows through the site and in to tule reeds as it joins with

“Everyone has the right to a final resting place. Our ancestors deserve to have a resting place on their original land without the threat of being removed for the sake of a park.”

**Corrina Gould,
Chochenyo Ohlone**

the Carquinez Strait. Much of the inland area is grassland, with native plants such as bulrush and pickleweed concentrated at the waterfront. A large abandoned building known as the Stremmel Mansion (along with an abandoned caretakers residence) dominates the middle of the site. The Stremmel Mansion is literally built on top of grave sites, and intact shellmounds lie just adjacent to the main building.

A Sacred Burial Ground, Not A Park.



Since 1988, the Greater Vallejo Recreation District (GVRD) and the City of Vallejo have been pursuing the development of the Glen Cove site into a “fully featured” public park. GVRD’s current Master Plan calls for the installation of a parking lot, restroom facility, picnic tables, and construction of additional trails, including a paved trail. It also calls for re-grading of large areas of the site, which involves digging that will further disturb burials and sacred objects. This planned grading includes “capping” known shellmound/burial areas with 12 inches of soil.

The local Native American community has been outspoken for over ten years about the Glen Cove Sacred Site, and the message has been overwhelmingly: **do not further disturb and manipulate this sacred burial ground of our ancestors.** It is not a park. Spiritual leaders from Ohlone, Miwok, Pomo and other local tribes consider the proposed park development plans to be an offensive desecration of this holy area that has already seen many years of abuse in the hands of settlers. Furthermore, we consider the manipulation of our ancestors’ burial site without our informed consent to be **a violation of our human and religious rights.**

The Master Plan also calls for an aggressive extermination of non-native plant species. Procedures detailed in the Plan describe cutting down trees and applying herbicide to their exposed trunks and remaining root systems. The Plan also calls for years of ongoing herbicide application. Elders in the local Native community say that All Life is Sacred. We oppose extermination of the trees and plants that have taken root on this Sacred Burial Ground, regardless of whether they are endemic species or relative newcomers.



The Right to Maintain and Protect

The Greater Vallejo Recreation District and City of Vallejo claim that their plans for Park development take the native community in to consideration. On paper, it is diplomatically acknowledged that “sensitive cultural resources” exist at Glen Cove. However, no real effort has been made to involve the local native community in decision-making. Despite years of phone calls, letters, and even demonstrations ending at GVRD headquarters to deliver stacks of petitions, the agency maintains that the wishes of Native Americans regarding Glen Cove are “unclear”.

Steve Pressley, a manager for GVRD states in regards to Glen Cove that “as an agency, we have a responsibility to the public as a whole, and we need to consider all the components, not just the needs of Native Americans.” This attitude side-steps two basic truths. Firstly, the entire Bay Area including Vallejo was illegitimately stolen from the Native people, who now have no land base because our very existence in the present day continues to be denied by the Federal Government in most cases. Secondly, the relationship of local Native people with Glen Cove is fundamentally distinct from that of other members of the public, for Glen Cove is the burial ground of our ancestors. It is one of few surviving remnants of our history on this land, so much of which has already been destroyed or paved over without regard for our people.

Therefore, rather than being one group among many who is considered in deciding the fate of Glen Cove, we assert that **the local Native community should rightfully be the lead decision-makers who hold authority in matters related to our Sacred Burial Ground.**

“Because they want to seem politically correct, the developers are becoming familiar with the language so it sounds good for them to say ‘protecting and preserving,’ but it’s all a show. If they really were protecting and preserving, they would leave the site alone.”

-Wounded Knee DeOcampo,
Miwok Elder

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Guidance may be offered by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted in 2007, which states:

Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; **the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites;** the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains. (Article 12)

Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and