Chief Seattle (1800.?-1866. g.)

Indijanski poglavica Seattle, čijim su imenom nazvali svoj grad utemeljitelji sjevernoameričkog grada Seattle u Saveznoj državi Washington, odgovorio je 1854. godine predsjedniku Sjedinjenih američkih država Franklinu Pierceu pismom odgovorom na kupnju indijanske zemlje i smještaj u rezervat.

Seattle je bio poglavica plemena Duwamish. Kao dijete bio je svjedokom dolaska engleskih istraživača i misionara , a njegov miroljubiv način života uvjerio ga da je mir jedini i pravi put. Upoznao je kršćanstvo i nadahnuo se Evanđeljem. Poznao je mane i vrline plemenskih običaja i postao poglavicom mira, što je za Indijance tog vremena bilo nezamislivo.

Odgovor poglavice Seattlea ubraja se u najljepše i najdublje misli što su sročene i posvećene prirodi te stoga predstavljaju ekološko evanđelje svim naraštajima.

Chief Seattle (c. 1800–1866)

Chief Seattle, a Native American leader after whom the founders of the North American city of Seattle in the state of Washington named their settlement, responded in 1854 to U.S. President Franklin Pierce with a letter regarding the purchase of Native land and the relocation of his people to a reservation.

Seattle was the chief of the Duwamish tribe. As a child, he witnessed the arrival of English explorers and missionaries. His peaceful way of life led him to believe that peace was the only true path. He became familiar with Christianity and found inspiration in the Gospel. Understanding both the virtues and flaws of tribal traditions, he became a chief of peace—something unimaginable for Native Americans of that era.

Chief Seattle's response is considered one of the most beautiful and profound reflections ever written about nature. For this reason, it is often referred to as an "ecological gospel" for all generations.