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Paul Malone

"These boots were made for dancing....."



Dual-Language Programs Are on the Rise, Even for Native English Speakers By ELIZABETH A. HARRIS

School districts are investing in new and expanded initiatives in New York City and elsewhere.

Solar fills electricity gap in the Navajo Nation | GRID Alternatives News

Driving across the Navajo Nation in northern Arizona, you can't help but notice the vast openness. Yellow brush and dried grasses spread for miles across the...

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Mixing Wine with Indian Tears: Inhumane History California's Vineyards

Native Americans paid the highest price for the development of the wine business.

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WE'RE DOWN TO HALF THE FISH IN THE SEA

BY JAMES MACDONALD

A new report concludes that the ocean has lost half the fish it contained in 1970. How did the situation become so dire?

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Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Funding Availability for the Ladders of Opportunity Initiative: Pilot On-the-Job-Training Supportive Services Program

Deadline: Proposals must be submitted by **11:59 PM EST on December 23, 2015**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is seeking applications for a Notice of Funding Availability for a Ladders of Opportunity Initiative Pilot On-the-Job-Training Supportive Services (OJT/SS) Program.

The FHWA is seeking projects that create new nationally or regionally significant workforce development programs or that augment or replicate successful existing programs that will benefit highway construction firms or the highway construction industry.

In evaluating proposed projects, FHWA will give priority to projects that focus on one or more of the following activities:

- targeting areas with high rates of unemployment;
- encouraging increased participation of minority groups, disadvantaged individuals, and women;
- providing career pathways that support the movement of targeted populations from initial or short-term employment opportunities to sustainable careers;
- leveraging the use of other resources to support the proposed project;
- addressing gaps in areas with current or projected workforce shortages in fields related to highway construction;
- pre-employment training/preparation/tracking; and
- recruitment and hiring.

FHWA seeks to award a total of \$3 million through discretionary grants to State DOTs, or to other State agencies or local governments applying through their State DOTs as subrecipients, in award amounts of up to \$500,000. The FHWA may choose to fund the program for more or

less than the announced amount, including applying any future appropriated funds toward the projects proposed in response to this NOFA.

[Read the Ladders of Opportunity Initiative Pilot NOFA](#)

U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Institute of Food and Agriculture Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) Grant Program

USDA announced the availability of up to \$16.8 million in funding to help participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) increase their purchases of fruits and vegetables. The funding is available to local, state and national organizations to test incentive strategies to help SNAP participants better afford healthy foods. This is the second round of awards to be made under the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) program created by the 2014 Farm Bill. USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) will administer the grants.

Funded projects will test community based strategies that contribute to our understanding of how best to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants through incentives at the point of purchase, supported by efficient benefit redemption technologies, that inform future efforts.

[Applications](#) are due **December 16, 2015**. NIFA will host a webinar for applicants on October 14, 2015 at 2:00 PM, EDT. [Access the webinar here](#).

Applications are sought in three categories: (1) FINI pilot projects (awards not to exceed \$100,000 in one year); (2) multi-year, community-based FINI projects (awards not to exceed \$500,000 over no more than four years); and (3) multi-year, FINI large-scale projects (awards of \$500,000 or more over no more than four years).

Priority is given to projects that:

- Maximize the share of funds used for direct incentives to participants
- Provide incentives that are most likely to directly and efficiently increase the purchase and consumption of eligible fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants
- Test innovative or promising strategies that would contribute to our understanding of how best to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by SNAP participants and inform future efforts
- Improve or develop innovative benefit redemption systems that can be replicated or scaled
- Use direct-to-consumer marketing
- Demonstrate a track record of designing and implementing successful nutrition incentive programs that connect low-income consumers and agricultural producers
- Provide locally- or regionally-produced fruits and vegetables, especially culturally-appropriate fruits and vegetables for a target group of consumers
- Are located in underserved communities, particularly [Promise Zones](#) and [StrikeForce](#) communities

More information is available on the [NIFA](#) website.

Upcoming Webinar

**U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development
Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food, Know Your Cooperative**

The Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food, Know Your Cooperative webinar will address the growing intersection between local food systems and cooperatives. Cooperative leaders from across the local food supply chain will discuss the advantages of the cooperative business model, how they are engaged in building robust local food systems, and supply-side, distribution, market-side and consumer issues. These co-op leaders include:

- Jim Crawford, Tuscarora Organic Growers Cooperative (Pennsylvania)
- Tad Williams, Shenandoah Valley Beef Cooperative (Virginia)
- Nichola Thompson, Glut Food Co-op (Maryland)
- Steve Cooke, Friendly City Food Co-op (Virginia)

Moderator: Jim Barham, USDA Rural Development

Date: Friday, October 30, 2015 **Time:** 10:00 – 11:30 AM EDT

Details:

Where: USDA Whitten Headquarters Building, Room 107-A

[Online and Audio](#)

Dial: (866) 525-2577 Conference ID: 50573752

USDA encourages participants to use computer audio and the online 'chat' feature instead of phone lines.

RSVP Required: Send an e-mail to Community Planning and Development Specialist Scott Cessarich at Scott.Cessarich@wdc.usda.gov by Wednesday, Oct. 28, 2015, to reserve a seat if attending in person.

U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Cooperative Month October 2015

October is National Cooperative Month. The cooperative business model is an effective, highly flexible tool that can be used for the benefit of the rural people and communities we serve. Co-ops allow individuals and organizations to form business that they jointly own, operate and manage to deliver goods and services for the mutual benefit of the co-op members and their communities. This is particularly important in many rural communities with low capacity for economic growth. Sharing resources and forming a cooperative can greatly magnify the power of individual action – co-ops are often the best option to meet a common need!

This month, there are ample opportunities to learn more about cooperatives and cooperative development.

- [Cooperative Webinars and Upcoming Events](#)
- [Cooperative Month Proclamation](#)
- [Rural Cooperatives Magazine](#) (September/October Edition)

USDA's Strikeforce Brings Aid to Rural Indian Country

The USDA recently announced nearly \$9 million in grants to help assist farmers and ranchers who are social disadvantaged, tribal members or veterans.

indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

- [**Illegal Logging Threatens Indigenous Rights and Sustainable Development in the Peruvian Amazon**](#)

Mariana Araujo Herrera, Council on Hemispheric Affairs: Illegal logging in Peru became prominent in the 1970s in a few areas. Since then it has spread throughout the Peruvian Amazon. The practice is deeply detrimental to communities in the region.

[Read the Article](#)

FWS concludes 20 species don't need federal protections

Corbin Hiar, E&E reporter

The Fish and Wildlife Service announced today that Endangered Species Act protections are not warranted for most populations of the Sierra Nevada red fox and 19 other species.

For the first time in the state's history, **Alaska granted water rights to a group of its citizens**. The decision [gives the Chuitna Citizens Coalition the water rights to lower Middle Creek](#), a habitat for salmon that the group is trying to protect from the proposed Chuitna coal mine. The group did not secure water rights for the upper and middle portions of the creek, meaning the mine is still a possibility. *Alaska Dispatch News*

AALSH - Register Now for October's Online Courses

Registration is now open for three exciting online courses starting in October. AASLH's online courses are a convenient way to gain important professional tools without leaving your computer. The learning process is flexible, but guided:

- The **StEPs Lab** has a live chat feature for asking questions as they arise.
- **Project Management** and **Basic of Archives** are self-paced courses.
- Project Management features a weekly live chat with instructor.
- The StEPs Lab Webinar can be watched by an individual or a group.
- Instructors will be available through live chat and/or email.

October 19- November 13 Project Management For History Professionals Online Course

Project Management for History Professionals teaches the basics of successful project management so you can wear the hat of project manager with confidence and sharpened skills. This recently redesigned course features four weekly modules accompanied by live chats with instructor Steven Hoskins. Work within each module includes assignments, quizzes, and other activities and is self-paced. Participants should expect to spend five to eight hours per week on the course. [Learn more](#).

Cost: \$350 members/\$425 nonmembers

October 21, 2-3:30pm EST StEPs Lab 4 – Building Knowledge: How to Gather Documentation on Historic Structures and Landscapes

In this StEPs Lab webinar, we will discuss the various reports and documents that organizations will want to compile and keep on the historic structures and landscapes they own or manage. Hear guest speaker Rachel Leibowitz, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, discuss how to find

someone to research and write Historic Structures and other reports, existing studies you may not be aware of, and the types of information that can be gleaned from these documents. [Learn more.](#)

Cost: \$25 organizations enrolled in StEPs (must obtain promo code from StEPs Community website)/ \$40 other AASLH members/ \$115 non-members

October 27- November 20 Basics of Archives Online Course

The newly revised Basics of Archives online course is designed to give organizations and individuals an introduction to the core aspects of managing and protecting historical records collections. You will learn appropriate principles and best practices. The course consists of five lessons: Archives and Archivists, Acquiring Your Collections, Processing Collections, Housing Your Collections, Access and Outreach. [Learn more.](#)

Cost: \$85 members/ \$160 nonmembers

Victory! Albuquerque Declares Indigenous Peoples Day by Nick Estes October 7, 2015

Come celebrate [Albuquerque's First ever Indigenous Peoples Day this Monday, Oct. 12.](#)

Today, Oct. 7, 2015, is historic for Indigenous peoples of Albuquerque. The Albuquerque City Council declared the celebration of [Indigenous Peoples Day](#) on the second Monday of October, a day nationally recognized as “Columbus Day.”

Albuquerque is New Mexico’s largest city, and has the highest concentration of Native people in the state.

City Council President Rey Garduño—with guidance and input from The Red Nation and community organizations—wrote, sponsored, and proposed the initiative. Six councilors endorsed and three abstained. Those who endorsed included Garduño, Ken Sanchez, Klarissa Peña, Isaac Benton, Brad Winter, and Diane Gibson. Those against included Dan Lewis, Trudy Jones, and Don Harris.

The Red Nation sparked the campaign last February by leading an Abolish Columbus Day demonstration, in coalition with other community groups, at the steps of City Hall. Garduño spoke at February’s event, vowing support for a citywide measure.

Albuquerque’s struggle rose directly from the Native community’s demands and support from non-Native groups, not from boardrooms. Through active coalition-building and community engagement, Indigenous Peoples Day is now reality. Albuquerque joins cities—such as Seattle, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Berkeley, Portland, Lawrence, and Santa Cruz—that have also declared similar celebrations.

Many Native Nations refuse to celebrate Columbus Day, and instead recognize Indigenous Peoples Day or some other variation according to their specific histories. In New Mexico, a

majority of the nineteen Pueblo Nations acknowledge their own nation-specific days. For example, the Pueblo of Pojoaque celebrates “T’owa vi Thaa,” or “People’s Day.”

What the nation-wide Abolish Columbus Day city campaigns have in common is the powerful and dynamic voice of urban Native communities. According to Census numbers, about four of every five Natives live off-reservation and about 44 percent of all Natives are under the age of 25. About 55,000 thousand Native people call Albuquerque home—35,000 of which are Diné (Navajo). Also represented in the city are 291 federally recognized Native Nations. The current Native movement, with strong ties to homelands and traditions of activism, is increasingly young, urban, and diverse, and recognizes its resounding impact for all Native Nations.

Indigenous Internationalism

Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations, however, are not parochial, but part of a long history of resistance, Indigenous internationalism, and solidarity with other oppressed peoples. In 1977, the International Indian Treaty Council, the international arm of the American Indian Movement, called for the global end of the celebration of Columbus Day and declared instead the International Day of Solidarity and Mourning with Indigenous Peoples. The UN Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid, and Colonialism passed the resolution, with the support of many organizations, such as the African National Congress and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who recognized that the devastating legacies of European colonialism and African slavery had to be addressed in the Americas.

In 1982, Spain and the Vatican proposed a 500-year commemoration of Columbus’s voyage at the UN General Assembly. The entire African delegation, in solidarity with Indigenous peoples of the Americas, walked out of the meeting in protest of celebrating colonialism—the very system the UN was supposed to end. The commemoration was crushed, and the UN declared a celebration of the World’s Indigenous Peoples Day and the Decade for the World’s Indigenous Peoples, which began in 1994. The second Decade was declared in 2005, and the UN adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007.

Despite the celebration of Indigenous Peoples Day, an estimated 370 million Indigenous peoples living in some 90 countries still constitute 15 percent of the world’s poor, and one third of the 900 million people across the globe living in extreme poverty. Indigenous peoples live in or possess some the world’s most resource rich areas, and are often victims to corporate development projects that disproportionately affect their lands and lifeways, a direct violation of their basic human rights. They are also disproportionately subject to state persecution, sexual violence, discrimination, social exclusion, poverty, and homelessness, all symptoms of ongoing colonization and corporate exploitation.

The U.S. Native Struggle

These catastrophic realities reflect the norm for Native people living in the richest and most powerful country in world history. In the U.S., a settler colonial nation-state that actively attempts to erase Indigenous histories and presence, Native peoples are subject to the highest forms of persecution and state violence, from birth to death.

One Senate report found, “[Native] children experience post-traumatic stress disorder at the same rate as veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.” Another report found Native children are three times more likely to be held in juvenile detention and two times more likely to be transferred to adult prison. Seventy percent of the juvenile population committed to the Bureau of Prisons are Natives, with 31 percent of that population committed as adults. Eighty-five percent of those committed to these federal institutions come from Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota, states with high Native populations.

On any given day, one in 25 Native adults are currently imprisoned within the U.S. justice system, at rates four times higher than whites for Native men and six times higher for Native women. Law enforcement kills Native people at the highest rate of any group. Most contact with the U.S. justice system happens off-reservation in border towns.

While making up less than one percent of the U.S. population, four percent of the nation’s homeless population is Native. Two and one-half percent of unsheltered veterans are Native, and 4.8 percent of sheltered families are Native. Most of these people live in border towns.

In Albuquerque, Natives make up 13 percent of city’s chronic homeless population, while making up only 4.6 percent of the city’s total population. Native poor and homeless are frequent targets of police and community harassment and violence. Since 2010, Albuquerque law enforcement has shot 50 people, killing 28. In 2014, after a record low of homicides, the Albuquerque Police Department committed 20 percent of city homicides. New Mexico has one of the highest rates of police violence, with much of it directed towards Native people.

With these grim realities in mind, the fact that Native peoples in Albuquerque have demanded and succeeded in the recognition of Indigenous Peoples Day shows the power of Native people in coalition with other oppressed groups. It is also a testament to the power of ongoing Native resistance to settler colonialism and the resiliency of Indigenous life.

More than Symbols of Oppression

Powerful voices such as Amanda Blackhorse (Diné) show the movement to abolish racist sports mascots can galvanize millions of Indigenous peoples around the world. “Any attempt to humanize indigenous people,” she writes in [*Indian Country Today*](#), “is a step in the right direction.” Any attempt to celebrate the real history of Indigenous peoples is also an attempt at humanization and a step in the right direction. The mobilization of Native people against symbolic violence in imagery, holidays, and sports mascots makes visible other Native struggles.

These struggles take place daily in cities such as Albuquerque, Gallup, Farmington, and many other murderous border towns. The perpetual threat of “man camps” sprouting near intensive resource extraction areas and adversely affecting already vulnerable Native communities has a clear connection to border towns. Many border towns began as man camps and developed into settlements, whether around railroad construction or mining, or other forms of intensive capitalist development. Violence against Natives in these communities has not subsided, and is often carried out through police violence and community discrimination. In places like Gallup, since July 2013 more than 180 Native people have died unnatural deaths, due to exposure, hit-and-runs, beatings, stabbings, and other forms of violence.

These struggles over Native life, however, are directly connected to struggles over resources such as water, oil and gas, and uranium. Navajo Nation, for example, is home to two of the dirtiest coal fired power plants in the nation and numerous hydraulic fracturing projects, which have formed the largest looming methane cloud, or “hot spot” of greenhouse gases, in North America.

The devastating Gold King Mine spill, which dumped three million gallons of toxic mine waste water into the San Juan River, also shows how corporate polluters have left thousands of miles to be cleaned up by the public. These companies continue to reap huge profits, while many Navajo Nation farmers were no longer able to use the San Juan to water crops and livestock. Relief was shoddy and inconsistent by federal agencies and the Navajo Nation. No mining company has yet been held responsible for the gross contamination of an entire river basin or offered relief assistance for the contamination they caused. Instead corporations continue to pollute Navajo waters and lands, putting Navajo life at continual risk. Future environmental contamination can only be expected.

Join Us!

This is why The Red Nation, in coalition with many groups, understands the celebration of Indigenous Peoples Day must be met with serious demands to address the conditions of Native life: the end of border town violence, the eviction of corporate polluters from Native lands, and the upholding of treaty rights for Native people on- and off-reservation.

Albuquerque’s Indigenous Peoples Day proclamation declares the day “shall be used to reflect upon the ongoing struggles of Indigenous peoples on this land.” As we plan to celebrate Albuquerque’s first ever Indigenous Peoples Day on Oct. 12, we must reflect on the historic and ongoing struggles of Indigenous peoples, and continue to fight.

Indigenous peoples’ continued existence, however bleak, is a product of the ancestors’ resistance to colonialism and capitalism. Our future and the earth’s future depend on carrying forward this sacred duty, a duty that deserves celebration.

Related

[Call to Action: Abolish Columbus Day!](#)In "Campaigns"

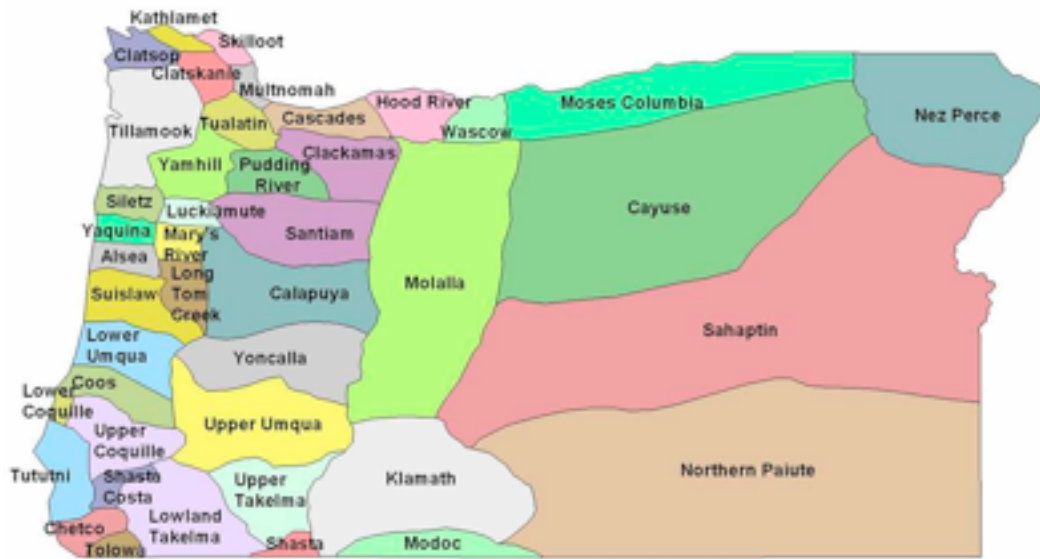
[The Red Nation Calls for Memorial & Vigil on One Year Anniversary of Vigilante Murders of Allison Gorman & Kee Thompson](#)In "Campaigns"

[40 Years of Injustice: ABQ Demands Clemency for Leonard Peltier](#)In "Reports"

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[Indigenous Peoples Issues and Resources](#) with [William Rhoan](#)

Oregon Tribes (ca. 1840-1850)



On This Day: In 1855 Major James Lupton and 36 Oregon volunteers attacked Rogue River Chief Jake and his village on Little Butte Creek, Oregon. The Rogue River village was asleep in their

summer brush huts when the troops opened fire, killing over 23 men, women, and children. The rest of the Rogue River village escaped in the early light of morning and took refuge at Fort Lane. The massacre was part of the Rogue River Wars, during which time the US Army, local militias, and volunteers worked to remove the Rogue River people (Upper Umqua, Upper Takelma, Lowland Takelma, Shasta, and other tribes) from their homelands along and near the Rogue River in southern Oregon.

Funeral for Paul Malone -

Tuesday Oct. 13, 2015 @ 11:am

Carson City Colony Gym.

Burial at the Stewart Cemetery

Dinner to follow at the Carson Colony Gym

Food donations appreciated.