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Woman accused of leak made pro-environment, anti-Trump posts

FY18 Federal Budget Request Proposes Major Cuts to Federal Programs

History of Public Education - 1950-1999

Colombia Grants Legal Rights to the Polluted Atrato River

Crack in Antarctic Ice Is "Days or Weeks" From Breaking Off Delaware-Sized Iceberg

GrantStation

When America Barred Italians

Regional Officials - Ask Trump Admin to End Uranium Mining Ban Near Grand Canyon Minnesota

Joins States That Support Paris Agreement, Believe in Science

Wendell Smith

[Heidi Barlese](#) at **Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages**



Flora's dolls.

Woman accused of leak made pro-environment, anti-Trump posts

By RUSS BYNUM and JOHNNY CLARK Associated Press

"I just know she cares about her world and taking care of people and animals," Winner-Davis said. "I never termed her as a political activist at all, ever."

But Winner's Facebook page does mention reaching out to Sen. David Perdue, a Georgia Republican, after Trump nominated Scott Pruitt to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

And in an angry reply to a report that Trump said he wasn't hearing complaints about building the Dakota Access oil pipeline, Winner wrote on Facebook: "I'm losing my mind. If you voted for this piece of (expletive), explain this. He's lying."

In the legal case, authorities say Winner admitted to leaking the classified report once government officials traced her as the source.

http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/U_US_RUSSIA_HACKING_ACCUSED_LEAKER_GAOL-?SITE=NVLAS&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE

FY18 Federal Budget Request Proposes Major Cuts to Federal Programs

In late May 2017, President Donald J. Trump and his administration rolled out a detailed FY2018 budget that proposes major cuts to federal programs that would deeply affect local Native American cultural preservation efforts.

For the Historic Preservation Fund, which supports THPOs, the following language was included in the FY18 budget request:

"The proposed reduction would impact the tribes' capacity to conduct cultural and historic preservation activities and to participate in required consultation on federally-funded projects that impact tribal land or any historic property to which a tribe attaches religious or cultural significance. At the proposed funding level, the average grant award will drop to approximately \$47,000 in FY 2018 from \$60,000 in FY 2016."

[Click here for quick link to NATHPO webpage that has more information on federal funding for programs that support Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian cultural protection and repatriation](#)

History of Education (con't) - 1950-1999

1950 - [Public Law 81-740](#) grants a federal charter to the [FFA](#) and recognizes it as an integral part of the program of vocational agriculture. The law is revised in 1998 and becomes [Public Law 105-225](#).

1952 - Public Law 550, the [Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952](#), modifies the G.I. Bill for veterans of the [Korean War](#).

1953 - [Burrhus Frederic \(B.F.\) Skinner's](#) *Science and Human Behavior* is published. His form of behaviorism ([operant conditioning](#)), which emphasizes changes in behavior due to reinforcement, becomes widely accepted and influences many aspects of American education

1954 - On May 17th, the U.S. Supreme Court announces its decision in the case of [Brown v. Board. of Education of Topeka](#), ruling that "[separate educational facilities are inherently unequal](#)," thus overturning its previous ruling in the 1896 case of [Plessy v. Ferguson](#). Brown v. Board of Education is actually a [combination of five cases](#) from different parts of the country. It is a historic first step in the long and still unfinished journey toward equality in U.S. education.

1955 - [Rosa Parks](#), a Montgomery, Alabama seamstress, refuses to give up her seat on the bus to a Caucasian passenger and is subsequently arrested and fined. The [Montgomery bus boycott](#) follows, giving impetus to the [Civil](#)

[Rights Movement](#). A year later, in the case of [Browder v. Gale](#), the U.S. Supreme Court rules that segregated seating on buses unconstitutional.

1956 – The [Taxonomy of Educational Objectives: The Classification of Educational Goals; Handbook I: Cognitive Domain](#) is published. Often referred to simply as “[Bloom’s Taxonomy](#)” because of its primary author, [Benjamin S. Bloom](#), the document actually has four coauthors (M.D. Engelhart, E.J. Furst, W.H. Hill, and David Krathwohl). Still widely used today, Bloom’s Taxonomy divides the [cognitive domain](#) into six levels: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis. [Handbook II: Affective Domain](#), edited by Krathwohl, Bloom, and Masia, is published in 1964. Taxonomies for the [psychomotor domain](#) have been published by other writers.

1957 - The [Civil Rights Act of 1957](#) is voted into law in spite of [Strom Thurmond's filibuster](#). Essentially a voting-rights bill, it is the first civil rights legislation since reconstruction and is a precursor to the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#) and the [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#).

1957 - Federal troops enforce integration in Little Rock, Arkansas as the [Little Rock 9](#) enroll at Central High School.

1957 - The Soviet Union launches [Sputnik](#), the first satellite to orbit the Earth. Occurring in the midst of the Cold War, it represents both a potential threat to American national security as well as a blow to national pride.

1958 - At least partially because of Sputnik, science and science education become important concerns in the U.S., resulting in the passage of the [National Defense Education Act \(NDEA\)](#) which authorizes increased funding for scientific research as well as science, mathematics, and foreign language education.

1959 - The [ACT Test](#) is first administered.

1960 -First grader [Ruby Bridges](#) is the first African American to attend William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. She becomes a class of one as parents remove all Caucasian students from the school.

1962 - First published in 1934, [Lev Vygotsky's](#) book, [Thought and Language](#) is introduced to the English-speaking world. Though he lives to be only 38, [Vygotsky's ideas](#) regarding the social nature of learning provide important foundational principles for contemporary [social constructivist theories](#). He is perhaps best known for his concept of ["Zone of Proximal Development."](#)

1962 - In the case of [Engel v. Vitale](#), the U. S. Supreme Court rules that the state of New York's Regents prayer violates the [First Amendment](#). The ruling specifies that ["state officials may not compose an official state prayer"](#) and require that it be recited in the public schools of the State at the beginning of each school day. . . ."

1963 - In the cases of [School District of Abington Township, Pennsylvania v. Schempp](#) and [Murray v. Curlett](#), the U. S. Supreme Court reaffirms [Engel v. Vitale](#) by ruling that "no state law or school board may require that passages from the Bible be read or that the Lord's Prayer be recited in the public schools . . . even if individual students may be excused from attending or participating . . ."

1963 - [Samuel A. Kirk](#) uses the term ["learning disability"](#) at a Chicago conference on children with perceptual disorders. The term sticks, and in 1964, the [Association for Children with Learning Disabilities](#), now the [Learning Disabilities Association of America](#), is formed. Today, nearly one-half of all students in the U.S. who receive special education have been identified as having [learning disabilities](#).

1963 - President [John F. Kennedy](#) is assassinated. Schools close as the nation mourns its loss. [Lyndon Johnson](#) becomes president.

1963 - In response to the large number of Cuban immigrant children arriving in Miami after the [Cuban Revolution](#), [Coral Way Elementary School](#) starts the ["nation's first bilingual public school in the modern era."](#)

1964 - The [Civil Rights Act](#) becomes law. It prohibits discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

1965 - The [Elementary and Secondary Education Act \(ESEA\)](#) is passed on April 9. Part of Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty," it provides federal funds to help low-income students, which results in the initiation of educational programs such as Title I and bilingual education.

1965 - The [Higher Education Act](#) is signed at Southwest Texas State College on November 8. It increases federal aid to higher education and provides for scholarships, student loans, and establishes a [National Teachers Corps](#).

1965 - [Project Head Start](#), a preschool education program for children from low-income families, begins as an eight-week summer program. Part of the "[War on Poverty](#)," the program continues to this day as the longest-running anti-poverty program in the U.S.

1965 - [Lyndon Johnson](#) signs the [Immigration Act of 1965](#), also known as the Hart-Cellar Act, on October 3rd. It abolishes the [National Origins Formula](#) and results in [unprecedented numbers of Asians and Latin Americans immigrating to the United States](#), making America's classrooms much more diverse.

1966 - [The Equality of Educational Opportunity Study](#), often called the [Coleman Report](#) because of its primary author [James S. Coleman](#), is conducted in response to provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Its conclusion that African American children benefit from attending integrated schools sets the stage for school "busing" to achieve desegregation.

1966 - [Jerome Bruner's](#) *Toward a Theory of Instruction* is published. [His views regarding learning](#) help to popularize the cognitive learning theory as an alternative to behaviorism.

1966 - Public Law 358, the [Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966](#), provides not only educational benefits, but also home and farm loans as well as employment counseling and placement services for Vietnam veterans. More than [385,000 troops](#) serve in Vietnam during 1966. From 1965-1975, more than nine million American military personnel are on active military duty, about 3.4 million of whom serve in Southeast Asia.

1968 - [Dr. Martin Luther King](#), Nobel Prize winner and leader of the American Civil Rights Movement, is [assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee](#) on April 4th. The [Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday](#), observed on the third Monday of January, celebrates his "[life and legacy](#)."

1968 - The [Bilingual Education Act](#), also known as Title VII, becomes law. After many years of controversy, the [law is repealed](#) in 2002 and replaced by the [No Child Left Behind Act](#).

1968 - The "Monkey Trial" revisited! In the case of [Epperson et al. v. Arkansas](#), the U.S. Supreme Court finds the state of Arkansas' law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in a public school or university unconstitutional.

1968 - [Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm](#), an African American educator, becomes the first African American woman to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

1968 - [McCarver Elementary School](#) in Tacoma, Washington becomes the nation's first [magnet school](#).

1969 - [Herbert R. Kohl's](#) book, *The Open Classroom*, helps to promote [open education](#), an approach emphasizing student-centered classrooms and active, holistic learning. The conservative back-to-the-basics movement of the [1970s](#) begins at least partially as a backlash against open education.

1969 - On April 30th, the number of U.S. military personnel in Vietnam stands at [543,482](#), the most at any time during the war. College enrollments swell as many young men seek student deferments from the draft; [anti-war protests](#) become commonplace on college campuses, and [grade inflation](#) begins as professors realize that low grades may change male students' draft status.

1969 - [ARPANET](#) (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the first "packet-switching" network and precursor of the internet, is created by the U.S. Defense Department. Its [first message](#) is sent October 29, at about

10:30 P.M. For alternate perspectives on the origins of the internet, see [So, who really invented the internet?](#)

1970 - [Four students are killed by Ohio National Guard troops](#) on May 4th during an anti-war protest at Kent State University in Ohio.

1970 - In his controversial book, [Deschooling Society](#), Ivan Illich sharply criticizes traditional schools and calls for [the end of compulsory school attendance](#).

1970 - [Jean Piaget's](#) book, *The Science of Education*, is published. His [Learning Cycle model](#) helps to popularize discovery-based teaching approaches, particularly in the sciences.

1970 - The case of [Diana v. California State Board](#) results in new laws requiring that children referred for possible [special education placement be tested in their primary language](#).

1971 - In the case of [Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children \(PARC\) v. Pennsylvania](#), the federal court rules that students with mental retardation are entitled to a free public education.

1971 - [Michael Hart](#), founder of [Project Gutenberg](#), invents the [e-Book](#).

1972 - [Texas Instruments](#) introduces the first in its line of electronic hand-held calculators, the [TI-2500 Data Math](#). TI becomes an [industry leader](#) known around the world.

1972 - The [Indian Education Act](#) becomes law and establishes "a comprehensive approach to meeting the unique needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students"

1972 - The case of [Mills v. the Board of Education of Washington, D.C.](#) extends the PARC v. Pennsylvania ruling to other students with disabilities and requires the provision of "adequate alternative educational services suited to the child's needs, which may include special education . . ." Other similar cases follow.

1972 - [Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972](#) becomes law. Though many people associate this law only with girl's and women's participation in sports, Title IX prohibits discrimination based on sex in all aspects of education.

1972 - The [Marland Report to Congress](#) on gifted and talented education is issued. It recommends a broader [definition of giftedness](#) that is still widely accepted today.

1973 - U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War ends on January 27. More than [58,000 U.S. service personnel are killed in action](#) during the war. The fighting continues until April 30, 1975 when South Vietnam surrenders to the communist North Vietnamese forces.

1973 - [Marian Wright Edelman](#) founds the [Children's Defense Fund](#), a non-profit child advocacy organization.

1973 - The [Rehabilitation Act](#) becomes law. [Section 504](#) of this act guarantees civil rights for people with disabilities in the context of federally funded institutions and requires accommodations in schools including participation in programs and activities as well as access to buildings. Today, "[504 Plans](#)" are used to provide accommodations for students with disabilities who do not qualify for special education or an IEP.

1974 - In the [Case of Lau v. Nichols](#), the U.S. Supreme Court rules that the failure of the San Francisco School District to provide English language instruction to Chinese-American students with limited English proficiency (LEP) is a violation of the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#). Though the case does not require a specific approach to teaching LEP students, it does require school districts [to provide equal opportunities for all students](#), including those who do not speak English.

1974 - The [Equal Educational Opportunities Act](#) is passed. It prohibits discrimination and requires schools to take action to overcome barriers which prevent equal protection. The legislation has been particularly important in [protecting the rights of students with limited English proficiency](#).

1974 - [Federal Judge Arthur Garrity orders busing](#) of African American students to predominantly white schools in order to achieve racial integration of public schools in Boston, MA. [White parents protest](#), particularly in South Boston.

1975 - The [Education of All Handicapped Children Act \(PL 94-142\)](#) becomes federal law. It requires that a free, appropriate public education, suited to the student's individual needs, and offered in the least restrictive setting be provided for all "handicapped" children. States are given until 1978 (later extended to 1981) to fully implement the law.

1975 - The [National Association of Bilingual Education](#) is founded.

1975 - *Newsweek's* December 8 cover story, "[Why Johnny Can't Write](#)," heats up the debate about national literacy and the [back-to-the-basics movement](#).

1977 - Apple Computer, now [Apple Inc.](#), introduces the [Apple II](#), one of the first successful personal computers. It and its offspring, the [Apple IIe](#), become popular in schools as students begin to learn with computer games such as [Oregon Trail](#) and [Odell Lake](#).

1980 - [The Refugee Act of 1980](#) is signed into law by [President Jimmy Carter](#) on March 18th. Building on the Immigration Act of 1965, it reforms immigration law to admit refugees for humanitarian reasons and results [in the resettlement of more than three-million refugees in the United States](#) including many children who bring special needs and issues to their classrooms.

1980 - [President Jimmy Carter](#) signs the [Refugee Education Assistance Act](#) into law as the "[Mariel Boatlift](#)" brings thousands of [Cuban and a small number of Haitian refugees](#) to [Florida](#).

1980 - [Ronald Reagan](#) is elected president, ushering in a new conservative era, not only in foreign and economic policy, but in [education](#) as well. However, he never carries out his pledge to reduce the federal role in education by eliminating the [Department of Education](#), which had become a Cabinet level agency that same year under the Carter administration..

1981 - John Holt's book, [Teach Your Own: A Hopeful Path for Education](#), adds momentum to the homeschooling movement.

1981 - IBM introduces its [version of the personal computer](#) (PC) with its [Model 5150](#). Its operating system is [MS-DOS](#).

1982 - In the case of [Edwards v. Aguillard](#), the U.S. Supreme Court invalidates Louisiana's "[Creationism Act](#)," which requires the teaching of creationism whenever evolution is taught, because it violates the [Establishment Clause](#) of the [First Amendment to the Constitution](#).

1982 - Madeline C. Hunter's book, [Mastery Teaching](#), is published. Her [direct instruction teaching model](#) becomes widely used as teachers throughout the country attend her workshops and become "Hunterized."

1982 - In the case of [Plyler v. Doe](#), the U.S. Supreme Court rules in a 5-4 decision that Texas law denying access to public education for undocumented school-age children violates the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment. The ruling also found that school districts [cannot charge tuition fees](#) for the education of these children.

1982 - In the case of [Board of Education v. Pico](#), the U.S. Supreme court rules that books cannot be removed from a

school library because school administrators deemed their content to be offensive.

1983 - The [report](#) of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, [A Nation at Risk](#), calls for sweeping reforms in public education and teacher training. Among their recommendations is a forward-looking call for [expanding high school requirements to include the study of computer science](#).

1984 - [Public Law 105-332, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act](#), is passed with the goal of increasing the quality of vocational-technical education in the U.S. It is reauthorized in 1998 and again in 2006 as the [Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act](#) (PL 109-270).

1984 - The [Emergency Immigrant Education Act](#) is enacted to provide services and offset the costs for school districts that have unexpectedly large numbers of immigrant students.

1985 - In the case of [Wallace v. Jaffree](#), the U.S. Supreme Court finds that Alabama statutes authorizing silent prayer and teacher-led voluntary prayer in public schools violate the [First Amendment](#).

1985 - [Microsoft Windows 1.0](#), the first [independent version](#) of Windows, is released, setting the stage for subsequent versions that make MS-DOS obsolete.

1986 - [Christa McAuliffe](#) is chosen by NASA from among more than 11,000 applicants to be the first teacher-astronaut, but her mission ends tragically as the [Space Shuttle Challenger explodes](#) 73 seconds after its launch, killing McAuliffe and the other six members of the crew.

1987 - In the case of [Edwards v. Aguillard, et al.](#) the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down a Louisiana requiring that [creation science](#) be taught along with evolution. Will this controversy ever be resolved?

1989 - The [University of Phoenix](#) establishes their "online campus," the [first to offer online bachelor's and master's degrees](#). It becomes the ["largest private university in North America."](#)

1990 - [Tim Berners-Lee](#), a British engineer and computer scientist called by many the [inventor of the internet](#), writes the first web client-server protocol (Hypertext Translation Protocol or http), which allows two computers to communicate. On August 6, 1991, he puts the first web site on line from a computer at the [CERN \(the European Organization for Nuclear Research\)](#) in order to facilitate information sharing among scientists. So . . . does this mean that [Al Gore didn't invent the internet](#) after all?

1990 - [Public Law 101-476, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act \(IDEA\)](#), renames and amends Public Law 94-142. In addition to changing terminology from handicap to disability, it mandates transition services and adds autism and traumatic brain injury to the eligibility list.

1990 - The [Milwaukee Parental Choice](#) program is initiated. It allows "students, under specific circumstances, to attend at no charge, private sectarian and nonsectarian schools located in the city of Milwaukee."

1990 - [Teach for America](#) is formed, reestablishing the idea of a [National Teachers Corps](#).

1990 - [The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990](#), the first comprehensive reform since 1965, is enacted on 29 November and increases annual immigration to 700,000 adding to the diversity of our nation and its schools. Specific aspects of the law provide for family-sponsored visas; employment-based visas for priority workers, skilled workers, and "advanced professionals"; and 55,000 diversity visas ["allocated to natives of a country that has sent fewer than 50,000 immigrants to the United States over the previous five years."](#)

1991 - Minnesota passes the first ["charter school"](#) law.

1991 - The [smart board \(interactive white board\)](#) is introduced by [SMART Technologies](#).

1992 - [City Academy High School](#), the nation's first charter school, opens in St. Paul, Minnesota.

1993 - [Jacqueline and Martin Brooks'](#) *In Search of Understanding: The Case for Constructivist Classrooms* is published. It is one many books and articles describing [constructivism](#), a view that learning best occurs through active construction of knowledge rather than its passive reception. [Constructivist learning theory](#), with roots such as the work of Dewey, Bruner, Piaget, and Vygotsky, becomes extremely popular in the 1990s.

1993 - The [Massachusetts Education Reform Act](#) requires a common curriculum and statewide tests (Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System). As has often been the case, other states follow Massachusetts' lead and implement similar, high-stakes testing programs.

1993 - [Jones International University](#) becomes the first university "to exist completely online."

1994 - The [Improving America's Schools Act \(IASA\)](#) is signed into law by [President Bill Clinton](#) on January 25th. It reauthorizes the [ESEA of 1965](#) and includes reforms for Title I; increased funding for bilingual and immigrant education; and provisions for public charter schools, drop-out prevention, and educational technology.

1994 - As a backlash to illegal immigration, California voters pass [Proposition 187](#), denying benefits, including public education, to undocumented aliens in California. It is challenged by the ACLU and other groups and eventually [overturned](#).

1994 - [Jim Clark and Mark Andreesan found Mosaic Communications](#). The corporation is later renamed Netscape Communications. On December 15th, they release the [first commercial web browser, Mozilla 1.0](#). It is available without cost to individuals and non-profit organizations. By the summer of 1995, [more than 80%](#) of internet users are browsing with Netscape!

1994 - [CompuHigh](#) is founded. It claims to be the first online high school.

1994-1995 - [Whiteboards find their way into U.S. classrooms](#) in increasing numbers and begin to replace the blackboard.

1995 - [Georgia becomes the first state](#) to offer universal preschool to all four year olds whose parents choose to enroll them. [More than half](#) of the state's four year olds are now enrolled.

1996 - [James Banks'](#) book, [Multicultural Education: Transformative Knowledge and Action](#), makes an important contribution to the growing body of scholarship regarding multiculturalism in education..

1996 - The Oakland, California School District sparks [controversy](#) as it proposes that [Ebonics be recognized as the native language of African American children](#).

1996 - President Bill Clinton signs the [Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996](#) into law on September 30th.. It prohibits states from offering higher education benefit based on residency within a state (in-state tuition) to undocumented immigrants unless the benefit is available to any U.S. citizen or national. This law conflicts, however, with practices and laws in several U.S. states.

1997 - [New York](#) follows Georgia's lead and passes legislation that will phase in voluntary pre-kindergarten classes over a four-year period. However, preschool funding is a casualty of September 11, 2001 as New York struggles to recover. As of 2008, about 39% of the state's four year olds, mostly from low-income families, are enrolled.

1998 - California voters pass [Proposition 227](#), requiring that all public school instruction be in English. This time the law withstands [legal challenges](#).

1998 - The Higher Education Act is [amended and reauthorized](#) requiring institutions and states to produce ["report cards"](#) about teacher education ([See Title II](#)).

1998 - [Google](#) co-founders [Larry Page and Sergey Brin](#) set up a workplace for their [newly incorporated search](#)

[engine](#) in a Menlo Park, California garage.

1999 - On April 20th, two [Columbine High School students go on a killing spree](#) that leaves 15 dead and 23 wounded at the Littleton, Colorado school, making it the nations' deadliest school shooting incident. Though schools tighten safety procedures as a result of the Columbine massacre, [school shootings continue to occur at an alarming rate](#).

Citations: Sass, Edmund (2012). Retrieved from <http://www.cloudnet.com/~edrbsass/educationhistorytimeline.html> **on 4/30/2012**



[Povos indigenas](#)

I seen your statement that water is life; I agree totally

Water is everything to our tribe for healing, cleansing, rituals, ceremonies and I truly believe water is a living entity. We derive our sustenance from flora and fauna and water is equal for sustenance and life can sustain and give life

I think India has declared water a living force equal to all human rights

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Colombia Grants Legal Rights to the Polluted Atrato River

Susan Bird, Care2: Colombia's Atrato River is one of the most polluted waterways in the country. Now, thanks to a decision by Colombia's Constitutional Court, the Atrato has its own legally recognized right to "protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration." [Read the Article](#)

Crack in Antarctic Ice Is "Days or Weeks" From Breaking Off Delaware-Sized Iceberg [Read the Article at CBS News](#)

Sound familiar?

When America Barred Italians

By HELENE STAPINSKI JUNE 2, 2017

Twelve years ago, I began researching a family murder that happened in Southern Italy in the 19th century. It took a decade to find the details of the crime, but the facts I uncovered about the daily life of my ancestors and the racism they faced — even from their own countrymen — were more shocking than the killing. In today’s climate of refugee bans and xenophobia, the facts have taken on a new urgency and are even more disturbing to me, as they should be to anyone whose family traces its roots to Southern Italy.

Women like my great-great grandmother Vita Gallitelli came to America for more than simply a better job. Subject to the whims of their padroni — the men who owned the feudal land upon which they toiled — Italian women were commonly the victims of institutionalized, systematic rape. There was a practice known as “prima notte” that allowed the landowner to sleep with the virgin bride of his worker, which extended into the 20th century.

The husbands couldn’t protest, since they would be barred from working the farm and their families left to starve. As it was, they were barely staying alive. In the 1800s, half the children born in Basilicata — the instep of Italy’s boot — died before age 5. It’s the reason Italian-American families hold big bashes for their 1-year-olds even today.

The itinerant workers were considered subhuman and made 40 cents a day if they were chosen by the overseer, doing backbreaking work on land that was not theirs, walking several hours back and forth to the farm each day. They were expected to offer the padrone a “tribute” to thank him for the work — crops, or if they had it, meat they butchered themselves. This was the basis for the shape-up on the American docks on which many of my relatives toiled when they came to this country and the kickbacks they were expected to give to the union bosses and even the mayor.

In Italy, our ancestors were given meat twice a year — on Christmas and Easter by that same stingy landlord — but most days they subsisted on bread stretched with chestnuts or saw dust to feed the whole family.

So our desperate great- and great-great grandparents came in droves from Italy, spurred on by industrial barons in need of cheap labor who welcomed them with open arms to America. They would scrape together the 300 lire — the cost of three houses at the time — to book passage here, to the land of dreams, where menial, often dangerous jobs no one else wanted awaited them. Some, like my relatives, came here illegally, under false names. Or as stowaways. On one ship alone, 200 stowaways were found.

From 1906 to 1915, the year Vita died, Basilicata lost nearly 40 percent of its population to emigration. The Italian landowners — the same ones who raped and starved my relatives and

maybe yours — were devastated by American emigration, left with too few hands to work their land.

The Italian government, initially happy to see its poorest and most troublesome people leave the country, realized that the best and strongest were now leaving as well, looking for a better life and higher wages. Before a United States congressional commission, a politician from Calabria testified that emigration from the South had gone too far, adding that he was sorry Columbus had ever discovered America.

The United States government used the theories of Cesare Lombroso, a 19th-century Northern Italian doctor, to stop more of his suffering, starving countrymen and women from immigrating.

Lombroso, a traitor to his own people, was convinced that there was such a thing as a “natural born criminal.” He measured the heads and body parts of thousands of fellow Italians — particularly Southerners — and came up with a description that matched the description of most of the immigrants coming over at the time: short, dark, hairy, big noses and ears.

He compared them to lower primates and said they were more likely to commit violent crimes when they arrived in the United States than immigrants from Germany, Norway, Austria, Sweden, England and every other European country.

Lombroso — and a growing sea of American nativists — branded the Southern Italians savages and rapists, blaming them for the crime that was on the rise in the United States.

The United States Immigration Commission concluded in the infamous 1911 Dillingham report: “Certain kinds of criminality are inherent in the Italian race. In the popular mind, crimes of personal violence, robbery, blackmail and extortion are peculiar to the people of Italy.”

The Immigration Act of 1924 barred most Italians from coming into the country — causing immigration from Italy to fall 90 percent. Even though the vast majority of those coming to America were good, honest working people and not criminals.

Italian-Americans who today support the president’s efforts to keep Muslims and Mexicans out of the country need to look into their own histories — and deep into their hearts. After all, they’re just a couple of generations removed from that same racism, hatred and abuse. Had our ancestors tried to come days, weeks or months after the 1924 ban, we may not have even been born.

Helene Stapinski is a journalist and the author of “Murder in Matera: A True Story of Passion, Family and Forgiveness in Southern Italy.”

Regional Officials to Ask Trump Administration to End Uranium Mining Ban Near Grand Canyon

https://www.ecowatch.com/uranium-mining-ban-grand-canyon-2433440522.html?utm_source=EcoWatch+List&utm_campaign=7e745662f8-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_49c7d43dc9-7e745662f8-85895669

Where are the Tribes?

Minnesota Joins States That Support Paris Agreement, Believe in Science

Mike Mullen, City Pages

Mullen writes: "After Trump's ham-fisted, baloney-brained announcement last week, three states - California, Washington, and New York - announced they didn't need the president's permission, and would take the steps to cut their emissions in keeping with Paris, anyway. Today, 10 more states joined the 'U.S. Climate Alliance.'" [READ MORE](#)

Wendell Smith

Wendell was part of the EPA Tribal Section and loved by the Tribes he supported.

Respectfully, William Campbell ITCN Tribal-State Environmental Liaison
901 S. Stewart St. Suite 5001 Carson City, NV 89701 Phone: (775) 687-9483

Cell: (775) 315-4346 wcampbell@ndep.nv.gov <http://ndep.nv.gov/tribe/tlp.htm> <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Tribal-State-Environmental-Liaison/600173340045827>

The image shows a funeral home announcement for Reginald Wendell Smith, Sr. It features three photographs of him: a large portrait on the left, and two smaller ones on the right. The text is arranged in columns. The left column contains the title 'In Loving Memory', the name 'REGINALD WENDELL SMITH, SR', a heart symbol, and the announcement from the Smith family. The middle column contains a poem titled 'SAFELY HOME' and a heart symbol. The right column contains a request for donations in lieu of flowers to Joyce Meyer Ministries and Feed The Children.

In Loving Memory
REGINALD WENDELL SMITH, SR

THE SMITH FAMILY ANNOUNCES WITH GREAT SORROW
THE LOSS OF THEIR LOVED ONE
REGINALD WENDELL SMITH SR

A FUNERAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD
GOLDEN HILLS COMMUNITY CHURCH
2401 SHADY WILLOW LANE
BRENTWOOD, CALIFORNIA 94513
925.516.0553

SERVICE HELD AT 12:00 PM
JUNE 23RD 2017

SAFELY HOME
I AM HOME IN HEAVEN DEAR ONES
OH, SO HAPPY AND SO BRIGHT
THERE IS PERFECT JOY AND BEAUTY
IN THIS EVERLASTING LIGHT
ALL THE PAIN AND GRIEF IS OVER
EVERY RESTLESS HOUR PASSED
I AM NOW AT PEACE FOREVER
SAFELY HOME AT LAST!

IN LIEU OF FLOWERS, THE FAMILY REQUESTS
DONATIONS BE MADE TO ONE OF WENDELL'S
FAVORITE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

JOYCE MEYER MINISTRIES
JOYCEMEYER.ORG

FEED THE CHILDREN
LIFE OUTREACH INTERNATIONAL
P.O. BOX 98200
FORT WORTH, TX 76182-8000

“A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.”

Aldo Leopold,
1949, A
Sand
County
Almanac.

From
[Angeles.](#)
[Danielle](#)
[@epa.gov](#)

With heavy hearts, we want to let you know that Wendell Smith, our beloved mentor and friend, has passed away. After a courageous battle with cancer,

Wendell departed this world on Thursday, June 1st. Words cannot adequately convey Wendell's tremendous contributions to EPA and the environment.

Throughout his 44 years at EPA, Wendell set the standard for integrity through his contribution to protecting public health and the environment for underserved communities. His outstanding ability to cultivate long-term relationships, build coalitions and partnerships, and mentor staff and managers has inspired agency and tribal environmental staff to approach work with the same passion he exhibited every day. He supported the development of many regional employees as a mentor and

[Annette George](#) as a role model. His integrity and mutual respect were always on display through his words and actions.

Wendell will definitely be missed.

[Annette George](#)

RIP Wendell Smith... Wendell fought cancer for the past few years.. Wendell our supporter and friend, helped so many Tribes in Region 9 over the past 44 years. Even though he wasn't my grant person, he made it a point to come to Duckwater for a visit, say hello .. and to jump into our Big Warm Springs, just like he did on his first visit many years ago. We will miss you greatly Wendell.. our friend.🙏🙏🙏

Believe it or not, I remember when EPA was started. Always admired how they embraced tribes as sovereigns and the true intent (original legislation) of "638" before it became obscured by Watergate and eventual presidential mess leaving it only mandate to IHS and BIA. Always enjoyed the staff. sdc

