

Week – OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION: Practicalities of Life. Community Capital (Building Blocks) for Social, Political, and Economic Development.

SNN Ch. 11-15

Yosso, Tara J. "Whose culture has capital? A critical race theory discussion of community cultural wealth." In Race, Ethnicity, & Education Vol. 8, Iss. 1, 2005. (Permission granted from the author.)

Chapter 11 – Education in Indian Country

1. Early Years is based on Assimilation
2. Historically:
 - a. 1700-1870's: Indians are primarily taught by religious groups often referred to as the "Peace Policy" pg. 200, where religious groups teach Native Savages to make them more human than godless animals. Sense the way natives are viewed.
 - b. 1879: General Pratt develops Carlisle Indian School, the first boarding school.
 - i. Taught to kill the Indian to remake as an American through formal education and vocation.
 - ii. Emersion policy to get rid of any ideals of Indian culture
 - c. 1934: Slight shift, now Indian Reservations have small day schools.
 - i. Hopi has day school but has to send high school students away.
 - d. 1970's: more schools and more Native Control over them as a result of newer policies and Civil rights. Less BIA control.
3. Improved Statistics
 - a. Pg. 205: we see greater statistics and improvements but:
 - i. Indian Schools have less than stellar Educators: This is common where teachers choose better schools to teach and rural schools with less financial incentive have a tough time to get better instructors.
 - ii. Media is changing our culture and the way we look at education. So teaching through culture ideals is out the door with MTV.

Chapter 12

Tribal Jurisdiction: Indian Country Defined (pg. 38) / Tribes must follow Federal Law but where there is no law defined by the Feds. Then the Tribes have the right to create them to answer the need to have a law where there is none.

1. 1830: health care was a main component of Treaty making.
2. 1920-1950: health care is under the BIA
3. 1950's: Development of Indian Health.
4. 1976 (supplements the 1926 Snyder Act) develops congressional authorization to appropriate funding for health care for Natives.
 - a. 1.8 million utilize IHS (even Sarah Palin)

Chapter 13

Indian Country is a victim of manifest destiny (displacement from traditional Homelands/assimilation policies/poor health and poor access to education/etc.)

1. Families have been weekend by such policies against Indian Country.
2. Historically:
 - a. 1800's: Assimilation Policies
 - i. Dawes Act
 - ii. Boarding School
 - b. 1934: IRA and Meriam Study
 - c. 1960's: Works Act by Lyndon Johnson see's expansion of Tribal Government but creates a dependency on the Federal Gov. for funding. (pg 238)
 - d. 1992: Welfare to work (TANF)

Chapter 14

Housing on reservation generally has standards but are rarely implemented. Why is this bad? Well people live in them and need shelter.

1. Historically:
 - a. 1921: BIA authorizes housing financial assistance but is basically small and ineffective (pg252)
 - b. 1937: Housing acts is implemented but not on reservations, in 1950s starts this Act.
 - c. 1961: JFK states that housing is a shame on reservations.
 - d. 1990's: Section 8 for low income housing is implemented among Native Americans.
 - i. HUD deregulates its program to loosen the controls for quality and fairness to Indians in housing. Corruption ensues based on deregulations and mass misspending occurs.

Chapter 15

Police force has always occurred on reservations since the 1860's. But often were held in mistrust as they are considered US government affiliates.

1. Historically:
 - a. 1860's: US has native police force but are generally held in suspicion as government spies.
 - i. Most crime is never reported
 - b. Since:
 - i. Rise in gang violence, 1 in 4, are victims of violent crime on reservations. (pg 264)
 - ii. Confusion: is this a Native member or non-native member who may or may not be tried by community standards.