



GHC NATIVE PATHWAYS

GHC NATIVE PATHWAYS PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

December 2022

Joe Delacruz Day - December 5th



The Quinault Nation honored the memory, accomplishments, and leadership of past tribal president, Joe Delacruz on December 5th. He also served as president of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, The National Tribal Chairman's Association, and the National Congress of American Indians.

NOTABLE WINTER QUARTER DATES

*Jan 4, First Day of Classes
Log In to Canvas Classrooms

***Evergreen Weekend Gathering Dates
(Feb. 4&5; March 4&5)**

*January 9 Last Day for 100% Refund

* January 16 Martin Luther King Jr. Day

*January 23, Last Day for 50% Refund

*March 20, Last Day of Instruction

GHC Native Pathways Students Prepare for Winter Quarter

GHC Native Pathways Students are gearing up for winter quarter. Checking class schedules, buying text books, and other preparation tasks are on students' minds as January 4th marks the beginning of winter quarter.

The basic online delivery of the curriculum favors place based students as well as those who have family and work schedules to contend with. The curriculum is also unique in that it offers cultural relevance through the Electives and Humanities distributions. Also those faculty who have attended the Native Cases Institute and who teach mainstream courses use Native Case Studies from the Evergreen Enduring Legacies website to further support areas of cultural relevance.

THE EVERGREEN CONNECTION The GHC Native Pathways Program is also referred to as the Bridge Program connecting to the upper division Native Pathways Program at The Evergreen State College where all students meet at the Evergreen Longhouse for lecture and seminar twice during the quarter. The degree is also transferrable to other four years colleges.



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The Evergreen State College Longhouse

Two weekends during the quarter GHC Native Pathways Students gather at the Evergreen Longhouse in Olympia, Washington with the upper division Evergreen Native Pathways students for lecture and seminar on Indigenous current events and issues. The Longhouse Gatherings Winter Quarter are in February and March.

GHC Native Pathways Winter Curriculum

Anthropology 206, Library 101, Political Science 202,
General Psychology 100, Health Promotion 101,
Astronomy 100

Humanities classes

Hum 101, Hum 105, Hum 108, Hum 111

While many core courses in the curriculum contain cultural relevance through the use of Native Case Studies, the Humanities courses have direct cultural relevance in course content.

GHC Native Pathways Service Area

The GHC Lower division Native Pathways AA program degree serves students from Nisqually, Quinault, Queets, Squaxin Island, Chehalis, Shoalwater Bay/ Aberdeen, Tacoma, Suquamish, Puyallup and Makah. Students from other Tribal Nations and/or urban areas are also very welcome to be part of the program.

GHC Native Pathways Degree

Course Load

A full time course load for the quarter would include two online courses plus the Weekend session courses. 12 to 13 credits are considered a full time load. Scheduling is flexible according to student personal and work schedules. A part time schedule of less than 12 credits is also an option, but may affect financial aid situations.

Online Component

Online courses at GHC are delivered through a program referred to as CANVAS.

Canvas is a web-based online learning system that allows students to log in for access to their classrooms. Features include reading information, inputting responses to instructors or classmates, printing host documents, testing and emailing.

Online classes are very compatible with working and changing family schedules and place based students who cannot travel to campus.





Citizens of the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe fish for Coho salmon near Sequim in October. Photo: Tiffany Royal

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission Reports Water Quality Improvement

[News from nwtreatytribes.org](http://nwtreatytribes.org)

NWIFC Chairman, Ed Johnstone reported in his December NW Treaty Tribes column, “*Being Frank*”, that the EPA has finally reinstated the rule for human health criteria that tribes have fought for going on 25 years. These issues included better protections based on what tribes know about seafood consumption rates and how toxic chemicals in food affect us all.

Johnstone said, “This is cause for celebration, but it’s just one step in our journey. Next, we must improve the aquatic life criteria, the standard that determines how much of a chemical can be present in surface water before it is likely to harm plant and animal life. We don’t have time to fight for another 25 years over aquatic life criteria. Let’s build upon the strong partnership the tribes have now with the EPA and the state. We’re going to need committed leadership and clarity of action to make it happen. We’re headed in the right direction, but we still have work to do.”

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission Co-Manages Natural Resources with State of Washington

The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) is a natural resources management support service organization for 20 treaty Indian tribes in western Washington. Headquartered in Olympia, the NWIFC employs approximately 65 people with satellite offices in Burlington and Forks.

NWIFC member tribes are: Lummi, Nooksack, Swinomish, Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Skokomish, Suquamish, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Jamestown S’Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Quileute, Quinault, and Hoh.

The NWIFC was created following the 1974 U.S. v. Washington ruling (Boldt Decision) that re-affirmed the tribes’ treaty-reserved fishing rights. The ruling recognized them as natural resources co-managers with the State of Washington with an equal share of the harvestable number of salmon returning annually.



Alaska's Arctic Waterways Turning Orange (*High Country News*)

The prevailing hypothesis is that climate warming is causing underlying permafrost to release sediments rich in iron, and when those sediments hit running water and open air, they oxidize and turn a deep rusty orange color. The oxidation of minerals in the soil may also be making the water more acidic.

The rusting of Alaska's rivers will also likely have an impact on human communities. Rivers like the Kobuk and the Wulik, where rusting has been observed, also serve as drinking water sources for many predominantly Alaska Native communities in Northwest Alaska. One major concern, said Sullivan, is how the water quality, if it continues to deteriorate, may affect the species that serve as a main source of food for Alaska Native residents who live a subsistence lifestyle.

Tribes Need Tax Revenue That States Are Taking (*Center for Public Integrity*)

An investigation by the Center for Public Integrity found that many state and local governments infringe on tribal nations' taxing authority, siphoning billions of dollars in tax revenue from reservations over the past few decades alone.

A recently settled lawsuit in Washington said the state was collecting more than \$40 million annually in various taxes from a shopping center the Tulalip Tribes built to help generate revenue for the tribal government. The state and county collected another \$20 million in taxes on the Tulalip Reservation in 2015 that was not disputed in the lawsuit.

Indigenous Women Making Community Impacts

Melina Chalkia reports that The Field Museum in Chicago opened a new permanent exhibit called "Native Truths: Our Voices, Our Stories." With over four years in the making, this interactive exhibit allows Native people to tell their own stories.

Sheila Tucker, Yellow Quill Anishinaabe, is a fashion designer based in Phoenix. Her work has been featured on runways in Arizona, Los Angeles, and even in Paris, for fashion week.

Gabby Lemieux is a professional golfer on the Epson Tour — the developmental tour for the Ladies Professional Golf Association. This Shoshone-Paiute citizen is the first Native woman on the pro tour.

In Alaska, sewing fur clothing is more than a way to stay warm. Joaqlin Estus reports it's a way to carry on ancient traditions. (*Indian Country Today*)

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