You’re a mean landlord, Mr. Grinch

On December 10, members of the Richmond Chapter held a demonstration with tenants of Forestbrooke Apartments outside Amurcon Realty, a large corporation that owns and manages the apartment complex.

Tenant and chapter leader Kim Taylor spoke out at the demonstration. “I fear every day looking at my ceiling that it will fall on me in my sleep. I have been shocked by my stove and waited months to get a new one. There is a hole in my ceiling so big that me and my wife can fit in the hole together side by side. The mold is everywhere and I’m sure there is more we cannot see with the state of the ceilings. I could go on and on. I keep showing up because no one else is going to hold Amurcon accountable for their actions,” she said.

Members of Falls of the James Group of the Sierra Club, Communications Workers of America, the Richmond DSA, and the Richmond Tenants Union also attended to support the tenants.

Waynesboro Field Trip

November was Indigenous Peoples Heritage Month. To acknowledge the land they organize on and further educate themselves, the Waynesboro Chapter took a field trip to the Monacan Indian Nation Museum in Amherst in early December.

They learned a lot of new information about the Monacan people and how Virginia tried to erase them from history during the first half of the 20th Century when a “racial integrity” law required every Virginian to be registered as either Black or white.

Chapter Updates

The Fredericksburg Chapter is meeting with members of the Stafford County School Board to urge them to vote against new policies from the Youngkin administration that would hurt LGBTQ students.

Jesse Monroe, Patrice Smallwood, and Janice Taylor of the Norfolk Chapter published an op-ed in the Virginian-Pilot this month to share the progress of the chapter’s campaign to provide safety for people with disabilities in Norfolk and call for additional improvements.

The Newport News/Hampton, Norfolk, and Portsmouth Chapters held a roundtable on Reproductive Justice this month. Virginia Organizing leaders facilitated the workshop, gave a history of reproductive justice, told personal stories, and discussed the work they planned to do during the General Assembly session to block legislation that would impose new restrictions on abortion rights. They also led a general discussion of how the issue impacts the community and what they can do about it.

The Newport News/Hampton Chapter also held a meeting with the Hampton City Manager and staff, who were very supportive of the chapter’s campaign to get a regional shelter for the unhoused built on the peninsula.

Welcome to Justin Nick, the new Eastern Shore Organizer!

Justin grew up in Southeast Maryland. He attended Albright College in Reading, PA for undergrad and Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, DC for his Masters in Divinity with a specialization in African American Church Studies.

He came to the Eastern Shore to become the pastor of Gaskins Chapel AME Church in Onancock in May of 2021.

Justin wanted the church to do more in the community about the issues people face in the area, and a member connected him with Virginia Organizing. “Churches can become insulated from the community,” Justin says, “that’s why it’s so important for us to get involved with what’s going on.”

He became the Eastern Shore Organizer in December of 2022. "I really like the question of ‘What do the people want to see changed?’ That’s the central core of Virginia Organizing. It isn’t what leaders want. It’s what the people want,” he says.
An interview with Crys O’Grady, a member of the Monacan Nation, by Eric Olson-Getty

Director of Programs Eric Olson-Getty keeps a blog called “Runarchism.” For a recent piece he interviewed Crys O’Grady about her life, her running practice, and her journey of healing to reconnect with her Monacan relatives and ancestry. The two are both members of ReNew Earth Running, “Running to protect and heal the environment by restoring land to the stewardship of Tribal Nations and Indigenous leadership.”

Virginia Organizing’s main office and many of our chapters are on Monacan land.

C: Yeah, so the ICWA of 1978 was enacted because in the late 1800’s and 1900’s there were formalized programs through the US government, particularly in the Bureau of War, which is where the BIA originally sat, to take Native children away from their families and put them into boarding schools. In the 1960’s, they formalized the initiative as the “Indian Adoption Project.” It was funded by the federal government and sanctioned by the Child Welfare League of America to take Native children away from their tribal communities and place them up for adoption with white families so they would be more “civilized.” The purpose was to remove Native children from their families so they could “domesticate” them in whatever way white supremacy defines that term for a Native person. So the Indian Child Welfare act, also referred to as ICWA, was developed in response to keep Native children in their tribal communities and to have protections for Native children in foster care to be placed first within their tribal community and families. Being Native is not just a racial relationship, it’s a political identity, and the purpose of these adoptions and boarding schools was ultimately to argue that there are no Native people left so the federal government could justifiably take away our lands and resources. That ties into concepts like blood quantum, which was made by the US government and not by Native communities themselves. ICWA is meant to keep Native families, Native communities, and Native nations together. In recent years, challenges to ICWA have been brought to the Supreme Court. On November 9th of this year in the Brakken case brought this issue to the forefront again and the plaintiffs, in this case, made a lot of arguments that are harmful to the very existence of Native people.

E: I asked you to speak to that because it’s possible that people are just not aware of what’s happening at the Supreme Court right now, and what its implications are. And it seems like you have a very personal connection to it. You talked about these federal programs that were happening in the 1960’s. Is that what swept your mother up?

C: Yes. The adoption agency received its funding from the Child Welfare League of America. They have since come back and apologized and acknowledged their role, and how wrong their behavior was. And so there has been some acknowledgment of that. But what they did was a form of genocide of a whole community by coming after our children.

E: And that has a long-standing history going back centuries as a weapon of policy with settler colonialism. It has changed iterations over the years. I’m curious, how did you get connected to the Monacan Tribe in your personal history?

C: It’s actually been a journey of reconnection and healing for me. My mom was always searching for that connection for herself and the relationship with her parents, but raised us without having this connection. There’s this thing we talk about as a cultural connection just within the Native community called “blood memory.” It is a spiritual and physical sense of knowing about who you are, which includes your tribal community and your traditions as something that passes through you, as something that’s known in you. It wants to be known and tended to…”

https://runarchism.substack.com/p/running-for-land-back-in-virginia

Local Chapters and Areas Served:
Charlottesville/Albemarle County, Danville, Eastern Shore, Harrisonburg/Rockingham County, Fredericksburg Area, Lee County, Lynchburg, Martinsville/Henry County, New River Valley, Newport News/Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond Area, Suffolk, Washington County, Waynesboro, Wise County, Wythe County.

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