

AT THE CROSSROADS

BROADENING OUR REACH,
DEEPENING OUR IMPACT



**FOOD ACCESS
SUMMIT 2017**



App



1. Go to your device's app store and search for "Convene" (It's by Thomson Reuters)
2. Download & install the app (it's FREE!)
3. Open the app and sign in (you may have to confirm your email address first)
4. Under "Find Events" look for Food Access Summit 2017
5. Add the event



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*Think outside the bank:
why farmer training and food
banking go hand in hand.*

Lori Kratchmer
The Food Group



Charity alone won't
solve hunger

Equity and social
justice are critical to
end hunger



CLOSING THE HUNGER GAP

MOVING THE HUNGER RELIEF SYSTEM
FROM CHARITY TO SOCIAL JUSTICE





“How we’re going to hire
people and pay them
when we can’t afford to
pay ourselves.”





+





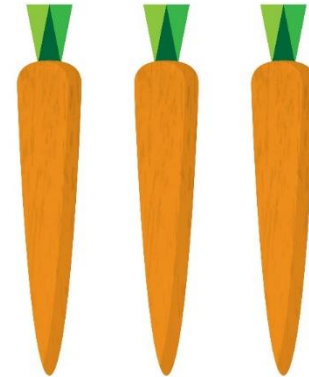






emerging FARMERS

CONFERENCE



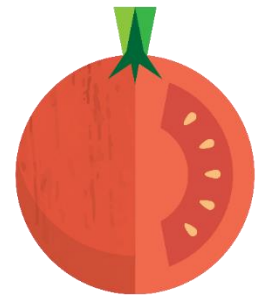
We seek to create
innovative
community
solutions

Work on both ends
of the food system



Working
collaboratively





Thank You!



Master Gardeners OR Land Connectors

METRIC M. GILES 1

Executive Director

Community Stabilization Project

Restorative Language → Restorative Justice

- → Racial Equity Policies
- → Regenerative Systematic Racial Impacts

RESTORATIVE LANGUAGE

<u>COLONIAL LANGUAGE</u>	<u>CULTURAL SENSITIVE LANGUAGE</u> <u>SYSTEMIC ACCOUNTABLE</u>
SLAVE	AFRICAN
Master Gardner	Land Connector
Low-Income/Low Wealth	Under resources/Underserved/Misrepresented
Minority	People Of Color / Identity Specific
Ex. Policeman XXX Suffix Man	Police Person
Food Desert	Inequitable access to Healthy Foods
Achievement Gap	Opportunity Gap
Thugs	Oppressed/Traumatized
Seniors	Elders
Black on Black Crime	Community Loss
Racism/Sexism/ Ism's	White Supremacy
Capitalism	White Supremacy

Virginia Changing Marker Denoting Where First Africans Arrived in 1619

- The August 1619 landing of a Dutch ship carrying “20 and odd” Africans who were traded for provisions and supplies was the first documented landing of indentured or enslaved Africans in English –occupied North America.



First Treaty Signed at Fort Pitt With Delaware for Trade and Alliance

- Between 1778 and 1871, the United States negotiated treaties with Indians. The first treaty was signed on September 17, 1778 at Fort Pitt, present day Pittsburgh, between the Delaware Nation and the United States of America, which was the name of the Confederacy of States before the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

The Articles of Confederation was adopted a little over a year earlier in 1777, and was designed to establish a government independent of British rule. The primary purposes of the treaty with the Delaware was to gain Delaware trade, political, and military alliance on the side of the Americans during the War of Independence. The British likewise sought military and political alliances among the Indian nations to fight against the rebellious Americans. Both the Americans and British sought alliance of Indian nations in the war, and in return promised trade and goods.



The Declaration of Independence



Fredrick Douglas 4th of July

- **What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? I answer; a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty, an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sound of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants brass fronted impudence; your shout of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanks-givings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him, mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy -- a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of the United States, at this very hour.**

The Emancipation Proclamation

- President Abraham Lincoln issued the [Emancipation Proclamation](#) on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."



15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

- [The 15th Amendment](#) to the Constitution granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Although ratified on February 3, 1870, the promise of the 15th Amendment would not be fully realized for almost a century. Through the use of poll taxes, literacy tests and other means, Southern states were able to effectively disenfranchise African Americans. It would take the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 before the majority of African Americans in the South were registered to vote.



The Road to Justice

- The story of Brown v. Board of Education, which ended legal segregation in public schools, is one of hope and courage. When the people agreed to be plaintiffs in the case, they never knew they would change history. The people who make up this story were ordinary people. They were teachers, secretaries, welders, ministers and students who simply wanted to be treated equally.



The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** contained provisions barring discrimination and segregation in education, public facilities, jobs, and housing. It created the **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** to ensure fair hiring practices, and established a federal Community Relations Service to assist local communities with civil rights issues. The bill also authorized the US Office of Education to distribute financial aid to communities struggling to desegregate public schools.
- Though the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** included provisions to strengthen the voting rights of African Americans in the South, these measures were relatively weak and did not prevent states and election officials from practices that effectively continued to deny southern blacks the vote. Moreover, in their attempts to expand black voter registration, civil rights activists met with the fierce opposition and hostility of Southern white segregationists, many of whom were entrenched in positions of authority.

- On November 4, 2008, Senator Barack Obama of Illinois was elected president of the United States over Senator John McCain of Arizona. Obama became the 44th president, and the first African American to be elected to that office. He was subsequently elected to a second term over former Massachusetts governor Mitt Romney.



Thank You!

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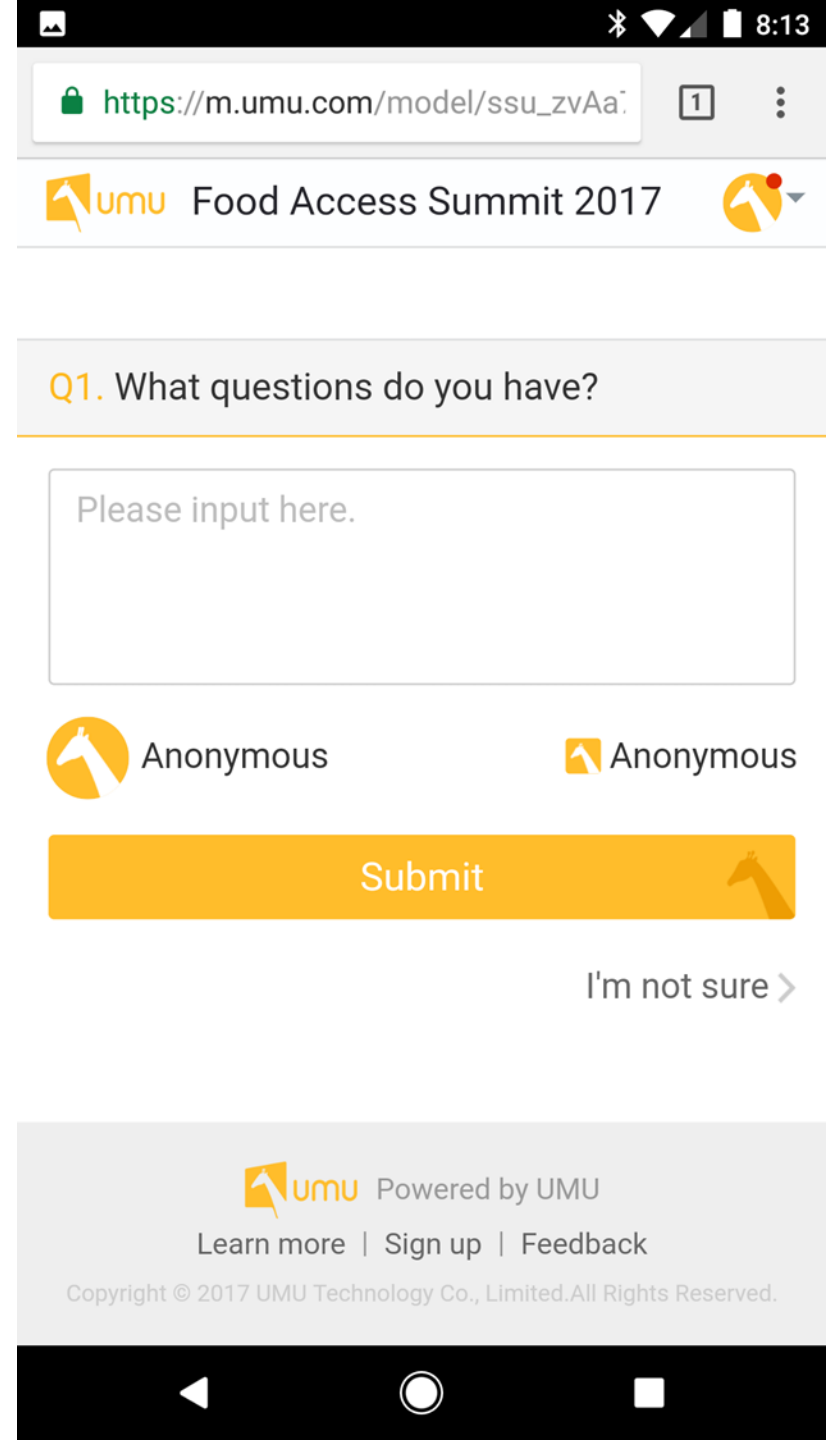
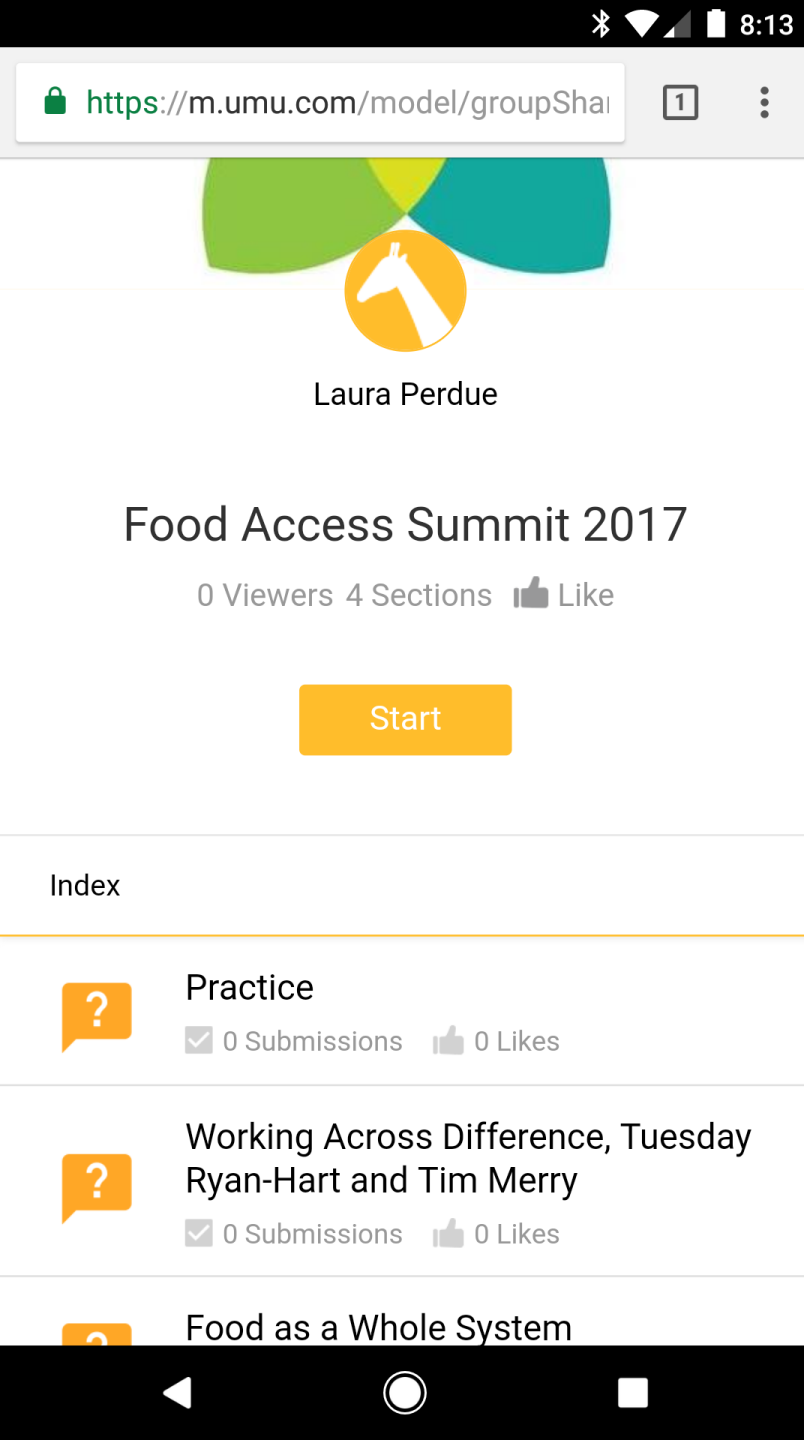
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and/or vote on questions that have
been submitted**



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Keynote Speaker
Tuesday Ryan-Hart
Systems Change Strategist



Keynote Speaker
Tim Merry
Change Leader

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