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Thanks to Dee Numa

This is what smallpox looks like:



Variola (smallpox)

https://phys.org/news/2021-10-permafrost-bacteria-viruses.html

https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/181603

America as a "Shining City on a Hill"—and Other Myths to Die By

We all need myths to live by, and some of these stories we tell ourselves are ones we will cling to until the grave. In 1630, on the *Arbella* as it sailed toward North America, Puritan leader John Winthrop delivered a sermon called "A Modell of Christian Charity" asserting that this new land "shall be as a city upon a hill." If that sounds familiar, it's because on several occasions Ronald Reagan spoke of a shining city on a hill, sitting above other nations. Laying out an argument for American exceptionalism, Reagan claimed "that that there was some divine plan that placed this great continent between two oceans to be sought out by those who were possessed of an abiding love of freedom and a special kind of courage," concluding at the very first Conservative Political Action Conference in 1974 that "we are indeed, and we are today, the last best hope of man on earth." Of course, this kind of mythmaking requires an imperviousness to facts, a commitment to burying parts of our history, telling lies to ourselves and others to make them believe.

What does this have to do with our current predicament, the Covid-19 pandemic? Why reach back to the 17th century? Because our relationship to disease, to pandemics past, is obscured by this myth of fundamental American goodness. If we accept that we are capable of barbarity, official cruelty, these myths shatter and leave us with a national story that is far more complicated to tell, a legacy to work against; such acceptance brings us toward the need for truth and reconciliation, reparations and justice. It is no coincidence that the rise of American paranoia about critical race theory has emerged right now as an organizing tool for the Republican Party, an articulation of white grievance—a monumental fictional role reversal where white America is under threat from the black and brown. It also functions as a vaccine against the facts of the present, where hundreds of thousands of people lie dead from a virus at least partly because of political choices made by the same voters and those who represent them.

So let's talk pandemics and pathogens. Those who work in public health are very familiar with the <u>Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment</u>, a study of 600 African American men—a little more than half with a latent form of syphilis—who were deprived of treatment with penicillin for decades so scientists could observe the course of the disease. From the start of the study in 1932 to the discovery of penicillin as a treatment in 1947 to 1972 when the study was terminated "28 participants had perished from syphilis, 100 more had passed away from related complications, at least 40 spouses had been diagnosed with it and the disease had been passed to 19 children at birth." The Tuskegee study stands as a cautionary tale, but it also is often the only story told about the intersection of American medicine and public health with white supremacy, as if it were an exception—a mistake, albeit a terrible one. But what if we see the Tuskegee study as part of a pattern that stretches back deep into our national past, and remains part of our pandemic present?

Only a century or so after John Winthrop's voyage, the new colonists were at war with people whose land they had seized—the indigenous inhabitants of North America. That war was brutal, but so was the smallpox epidemic at the time, which afflicted colonists in their fortified outposts. At Fort Pitt, where today's Pittsburgh now stands, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, commander in chief of British forces of North America during the French and Indian War, and for whom Amherst College is named, came up with a gruesome plan: "Could it not be contrived to Send the Small Pox among those Disaffected Tribes of Indians? We must, on this occasion, Use Every Stratagem in our power to Reduce them...as well as try Every other method that can serve to Extirpate this Execreble [sic] Race." The idea was to infect the local indigenous population with smallpox via contaminated blankets.

We now turn New Orleans after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Here, infectious disease was mobilized not as a weapon but as an excuse, a rationale for the importance of slavery in the "heart of America's slave and cotton kingdoms." Yellow fever ran rampant, killing almost a tenth of the population each year. Stanford historian Kathryn Olivarius describes how the city's elite "argued that they required large-scale black slavery—publicly proclaiming that black people were naturally immune to the disease based on spurious and racially-specific visions of medicine and biology," even as they refrained from buying slaves who had not yet had the disease.

Growing Crops Under Solar Panels? Now There's a Bright Idea (Wired)

Apple Studying Potential of AirPods as Health Device (WSJ)

This Year's E-Waste to Outweigh Great Wall of China

https://www.ecowatch.com/e-waste-great-wall-of-china-2655291965.html

How Indigenous Stories Helped Scientists Understand the Origin of Three Huge Boulders

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-indigenous-stories-helped-scientists-understand-the-origin-of-three-huge-boulders-180978788/

One of the World's Oldest Rainforests Returns to Indigenous Control

https://www.ecowatch.com/australia-rainforest-indigenous-control-2655192688.html

From the Harvard Museums



TOUR

This Land Is Whose Land?

Check out this online Student Guide Tour on Thursday, November 4 that will contrast colonial visions of the U.S. West with the realities lived and portrayed by Native American artists.

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Northern Nevada's next big-time baller

Jaileen Yarrow's experience will make her a perfect fit with Bishop Manogue



Jaileen Yarrow does a crossover while posing for a photo at the Douglas County Recreation Center. Yarrow has traveled to over 25 states to play competitive basketball and is hoping to make an immediate impact with Bishop Manogue.

Photo by Carter Eckl.

By Carter Eckl

You'll hear plenty of young athletes dream of making the professional ranks.

Jaileen Yarrow, a freshman at Bishop Manogue and member of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada in Dresslerville, is no different.

Her dreams around the game of basketball are crystal clear, but when a 14-year-old repeatedly refers to the sport she loves as something she envisions becoming her job, it's hard not to take notice.

It's a confident statement from a high school freshman, who has yet to play a regulation high school contest with the Miners due to the ongoing pandemic.

However, it's a confidence that doesn't radiate from many athletes that young.

As a guard, Yarrow's floor vision makes her look like a senior amongst other girls her age.

The 5-foot-7 guard has an explosiveness hardly comparable to many of her athletic peers of her age, but scoring isn't Yarrow's only trait.

In fact, her court vision and basketball IQ have quickly forced teams all across the country to take notice. "My IQ is probably my biggest thing. I can score, but passing is my key. If I see you, I'll get it to you," said Yarrow.

Her passing pedigree has opened her pick-and-roll ability to come off screens and knock down jumpers whenever defenses relax in anticipation of her to giving up the ball.

Instant impression

Yarrow started on the softball field, but her father, Jon, saw a shiftiness in her footwork and decided to see if his daughter wanted to try her luck with a basketball.

It wasn't an overnight success story as Jaileen's first trips to travel ball tournaments forced her to compete against girls much more experienced than she was.

"She was so frustrated when I first took her to her first showcase. I told her 'it's all right, keep going," said Jon Yarrow. "Year after year she kept growing and standing out."

Jaileen's work ethic propelled her quickly to name recognition among the AAU circuit and the freshman has now competed in exclusive basketball tournaments across 25-plus states.

It's a lot to take in, how far I've come. Sometimes I see videos of me first playing and it's like, 'oh gosh, this is so bad," laughed Jaileen.

Recognizing the talent and passion for basketball led her father to become the ultimate basketball travel companion.

For showing such promise and passion at a young age, one of the few things Jaileen can't do just yet is get behind the wheel of a car.

"He is my biggest supporter. I'm very grateful for him putting me in basketball," said Jaileen. "I love our relationship. He's like my best friend. He pushes me and he knows what I can do. He gets me out there and he's a big reason why I'm out here today."

Her talents on the hardwood have been tested by some of the best players in the country. She was part of the Adidas circuit last year and plans to play with the Under Armour circuit on Team Militant, a U16 team based in Sacramento.

Though her freshman year of high school basketball is by the wayside per circumstances out of her control, Jaileen is already taking on a leadership role at Bishop Manague.

Ready to awe

Bishop Manogue head coach Sara Schopper-Ramirez may be in her first year at the helm of the Miners, but has coached one of the brightest basketball talents to ever come out of the area.

While coaching at Reed, Schopper-Ramirez instructed Gabby Williams, who is now playing for the Chicago Sky after getting picked fourth overall in the 2018 WNBA draft out of the University of Connecticut.

To have another freshman come into her program with as much talent as Jaileen has, the comparisons were only natural.

"I would say Jaileen is one of the highest-level basketball players as a freshman. She's right behind Gabby Williams for me, as a coach," said Schopper-Ramirez.

Even with plenty of previous years involved at the coaching level, Schopper-Ramirez says one of the best aspects to Jaileen's game is her leadership ability.

"She's coming in and helping me, because it's my first year at Manogue. It's kind of nice because I feel like I've coached her for a long time even though it's only been a little bit," said Schopper-Ramirez. "I'm excited to see how strong she will be as a senior because she does not play like a freshman at all." The court vision and unselfish play were the first reasons why Schopper-Ramirez knows Yarrow will be instantly impactful on the floor, once basketball action resumes.

"I definitely think she is a key player to watch in Northern Nevada over the next three years. She is legitimately fun to watch and I just think when she grows even more she's going to be one of the top basketball players to come out of this area in a long time," Schopper-Ramirez said.

Beautiful nature & flower Considered the most beautiful in the world. turtle dove #bestphotochallenge



McDonald's Collaborates with IBM to Use AI to Substitute Drive-Thru Workers



By Victor Omondi McDonald's has teamed up with IBM to use artificial intelligence to collect orders at its drive-thru windows. During a Wednesday earnings call, McDonald's CEO Chris Kempczinski stated, "In my perspective, IBM is the appropriate partner for McDonald's given their expertise in delivering Al-powered customer care solutions and voice recognition." The kind of [...]

In keeping with a changing world as above, and altho I don't like to pass on or promote financial advisor videos, the following is good for a listen (up to the point where his offers start) because it breaks down digital currency, Blockchains, etc. It really pinpoints where a segment of world society is going and for Nevadans, sheds a lot more light on the "Innovation City" proposal (which while "gone" is not forgotten.....and bound to rise again).

ttps://secure.brownstoneresearch.com/?

cid=MKT557273&eid=MKT559690&channel={externalchannel}
&assetId=AST191558&page=1

The Private Money Revolution

Inside An Epic Battle Is Taking Shape: Big Tech vs. Big Government



KUNR Interviews Amodei (Extract)

Glick: I want to shift briefly to a piece of legislation that you introduced, or reintroduced this last congressional session, the Northern Nevada Economic Development Conservation and Military Modernization Act. So tell me a little bit more about the legislation, what it would do and how that would help Nevadans.

Amodei: Well, it was an attempt. NAS Fallon needs more ground to train if they're going to keep pace with the Chinese and the Russians. You don't have to be cleared for a secret briefing to know what our two major competitors economically and militarily in the world are doing, how they're training, how much space they're doing to accommodate modern weapons, which don't require you to be eyeballing what you're shooting at when you're doing that stuff.

And so, they had consolidated in before this. NAS Fallon is where they train to dog fight and also for their bombing stuff. Those probably aren't even the right terms. But, the thought was, hey, listen, we have some lands issues in Northern Nevada, and they do in Southern Nevada, too, which they've partnered up with the Air Force on Nellis Creech. But anyhow, [...] instead of doing a whole bunch of them, if we can get consensus, then let's do everything in one fell swoop for the Northern part of the state and the Southern part of the state, ergo, the bill that you just talked about, that we've introduced a couple times.

It's got multiple county stuff in it. It's got environmental stuff, [and] creates over a million acres of wilderness preserves or wilderness areas. [It] takes the Ruby Mountains out of oil exploration, Senator Cortez Masto, [that was] one of her things. Good idea. So, we got basically the stuff that was in there. It's like, you didn't go in the bill unless the county commission approved it. And so, if it was Carson city, Douglas, Lyon, the piece in Elko, Pershing, all those different counties. It's like, if that's not the consensus to your county, fine, we won't put it in.

Glick: So, there's a lot of work with local stakeholders then?

Amodei: Who oughta be the folks driving the train quite honestly. And so we went through all of that. Then we went through all the stakeholders, Indian tribes, the whole nine yards. The Schurz folks were set to get a heck of a payment, because they were bombing part of their reservation inadvertently over the years. So, they gotta make that pot right. Cultural resource things, transfers of cultural resource areas, caves, other sensitive areas outright to the relevant tribes. The Washoe Tribe was going to get 6,000 acres around Tahoe and Douglas County that were ancestrally important to them. The Schurz folks were going to get cultural lands, as well as economic development lands. And so we got everybody pretty much on board, except for the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe.

And listen, it's America, you don't have to agree with anything. And they didn't, even though we set up a cultural resource program, which is probably the number one in the country in terms of Great Basin archeology and cultural resource stuff and other things like that.

Quite frankly, I think COVID might have had something to do with it. We couldn't get anybody in House Resources [committee], Congressman [Arizona's Raul] Grijalva is the chair, couldn't get a hearing, couldn't get a anything. And it's like, well, the Navy still needs to train. And so we've introduced the bill a couple ways: the old one, which it now has a couple of complicating things because the Walker River Paiute Tribe, the folks out at Schurz, want some economic development country that's right in the middle of Reno-Sparks Indian Colony country, as well as another tribe that's on I-80, which is not in proximity to their reservation. And by the way, I don't think the counties will like it either, but it's like, hey, maybe I'm wrong. Maybe they'll get together on that. So, there's some work to be done on that.

We've also introduced them separately. So it's like, hey, Carson City's piece of it was mostly technical corrections and stuff like that to where it's like, hey, my crystal ball all isn't any better than anybody else's. But, if the committee wants to take them up singularly to get some of them moving, because that's a problem with these things. If the Navy wants to do a standalone, but quite frankly, it's hard to do a standalone with what they're doing, because it has an economic impact on multiple counties and stuff like

that. So, we'll see. But it's been one of those things where I don't have any problem talking about it because it's like, quite frankly, I didn't write the bill.

The counties affected wrote the bill. The Navy wrote the bill, the tribes affected wrote the bill except for Fallon Paiute Shoshone. And I think that's the way it should be. Those are the people who are primarily responsible for land use decisions and planning. And so I'm happy to talk about it. I think we do a bunch of great stuff in it for cultural resources, for wilderness and wilderness areas and also for the Ruby Mountains. So I think there's something in there for everybody and there's nothing in there where it's like, 'Hey, can you kind of look away for a little bit? Because we got a couple things we're slipping in there.' It's been out there for multiple years now, so it's like nobody's sneaking anything in or if they did, they've snuck it in on me, too. But I think it's a pretty responsible piece. Now, I'll tell you right now, there's no Washoe county stuff in it or if there is there's, there's very little.

For full interview: https://kunr.drupal.publicbroadcasting.net/post/congressman-mark-amodei-talks-elections-public-lands-and-why-he-voted-against-jan-6-commission?utm_source=KUNR&utm_campaign=350afbd5be-KUNR+Weekday+News+Update&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_124b67a55d-350afbd5be-376827045#stream/0



The National Museum of the American Indian's Native Cinema Showcase is an annual celebration of the billim. This year's showcase will take place online from November 12-18.

Native Cinema Showcase Offers an Array of Stories from Indigenous Filmmakers

Join the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian as they present Native Cinema Showcas celebration of films that center language, healing, identity, and activism from filmmakers across Indigenous

See the full schedule of virtual events including feature films, shorts programs, and panel discussions taking November 12-18.

SELECT MY SCREENINGS »

Astronauts grew green chile on the space station and made themselves space tacos (NPR)



Native American Tribes Have Been Disproportionately Impacted by Climate Change. This Data Could Help Them Reclaim Their Lands.

A huge new study found that Indigenous nations across the U.S. have lost nearly 99% of their historical land base over time — and displaced to areas that are now more exposed to a wide variety of climate change risks.

The authors, who spent seven years working on the study, say this new data doesn't just offer tribes an important tool in being able to articulate the land loss issues that they face: It could enable Indigenous people to argue for greater support for tribal sovereignty and the capacity to manage their own lands — especially in the face of climate change.

Dive into the study's findings in full.