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Bolivian indegenous welcome the Year 5533

Signs to police 'negative' history went up at Manzanar. Historians are nervous.

CA To Examine Its Amazon Oil Ties Following Pleas From Indigenous Leaders

Summer Nights Are Getting Much Hotter

The Forgotten Drink That Caffeinated North America for Centuries

Lake Tahoe beaches expand eco-friendly initiatives to preserve shoreline

Museum Summit - Last chance to submit proposals is June 27

Curiosity About History is Growing Across Generations, a New Survey Finds

The city of 700 languages

The U.S. Senate has added an attack on Tribal Sovereignty to it's Big Ugly Budget

GOP plan to sell 2 million acres of federal lands violates Senate rules

Maps regarding potential sales

from <u>delanceyplace.com</u> - Today's encore selection -- from A Wicked War

Column: A two-basin deal is the only solution

M25 Initiative helps former inmates and people with addiction through faith-based mentorship

Creating Success Stories: Roy Foster

GrantStation

The Human Genome Project



(1) EL ALTO, Bolivia (AP) — Bolivians gathered in the mountains and city viewpoints to celebrate the Andean New Year, a tradition rooted in pre-Hispanic culture and aligned with the southern hemisphere's winter solstice.



The festival involves offerings to Pachamama (Mother Earth) and welcoming the sun's first rays to receive new energy and mark the start of the agricultural calendar.

(r)An Andean spiritual leader attends the celebration of the Andean New Year 5533 marking the Southern Hemisphere's winter solstice, in El Alto, Bolivia, Saturday, June 21, 2025. (AP Photo/Juan Karita)https://apnews.com/photo-gallery/bolivia-andean-arymara-indigenous-new-year-

celebration-56e07c931ae83b27a7e837d6ea38eb5b?

user_email=e073fe83cf6e594f0fa68c85167471226da0e93d55247b60e6f1153aa19d8ac8

A must read:

Signs to police 'negative' history went up at Manzanar. Historians are nervous.

https://www.sfgate.com/california-parks/article/signs-negative-history-manzanar-historians-20376758.php

Extracts: (These are selected paragraphs from a much larger article.)

Displayed on a site where American citizens were held against their will for more than three years, the signs encourage visitors to report any depictions of U.S. history that "inappropriately disparage Americans past or living" or fail to highlight the "beauty, abundance or grandeur" of the landscape, according to a Manzanar official.

Identical signs are now posted at every national park site across the nation, regardless of whether that site's purpose is to educate the public about horrifying mistakes and grave injustices perpetrated by the U.S. government. Although it's unclear how and where the president's directive will be enforced, park advocates and historians are bracing themselves for a drastic reframing of the darkest chapters of the nation's history.

"The park service for a century has worked to tell the story of America's history and heritage, and does that very carefully and is very thoughtful in the way it portrays history," Arguelles said. "Basically this is an attempt to kind of take that away from them ... and force them to possibly implement a narrative that they don't agree with or that simply doesn't match the actual facts of history."

The executive order, titled "Restoring Truth and Sanity to American History," along with follow-up memoranda issued by Interior Secretary Doug Burgum on May 20 and National Park Service Comptroller Jessica Bowron on June 9, instructs park service superintendents to identify and flag signs, exhibits, films and other public-facing content disparaging U.S. history. They are also required to report any monuments or markers removed since 2020, which could be reinstated if the removals are deemed to reflect "improper partisan ideology." Findings are due by July 18.

"It feels very much part of this larger pattern that we're seeing of trying to erase these uncomfortable or 'ugly' histories," Wallace told SFGATE, noting that documentation at parks of the history of slavery, **Indigenous displacement**, and the Chicano Huelga movement among others will likely face erasure if the Trump administration gets its way.

Wallace also lambasted the Trump administration's framing of the policy around "sanity" and "truth," calling it troubling, especially in regards to perpetuating misinformation about underrepresented communities.

"We have the truth. We know the truth," Wallace said. "The problem is just that, for a very long time, the people who lived that truth were not listened to, not given a platform."

Wallace warned that efforts to silence those narratives send a chilling message. "When you're erasing communities' histories, that is, in a way, an attempt to erase those communities themselves," she said. "It sends a pretty clear message that your story is not welcome here — and by extension, you are not welcome here." *Please do read the entire article. And think about the narratives you would like to see in these parks.*



Juan Bay, president of the Waorani people of Ecuador, from left, Jhajayra Machoa Mendúa and Nadino Calapucha, a spokesperson for the Kichwa Pakkiru people, pose for a photograph as a Chevron refinery is visible in the background Thursday, June 19, 2025. (AP Photo/Godofredo A. Vásquez)

CA To Examine Its Amazon Oil Ties Following Pleas From Indigenous Leaders Indigenous leaders from Ecuador urged CA officials to examine the state's role in importing crude from the Amazon rainforest.

https://patch.com/california/rockridge/s/jewhx/ca-to-examine-its-amazon-oil-ties-following-pleas-from-indigenous-leaders?

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Summer Nights Are Getting Much Hotter (newser.com) —

Summer nights are increasingly warmer, with Reno experiencing a significant rise of 17.7°F since 1970. This trend, highlighted by Climate Central's report, underscores the impact of climate change on local temperatures.

The Forgotten Drink That Caffeinated North America for Centuries

Yaupon tea, a botanical cousin to yerba maté, is now almost unknown.

Lake Tahoe beaches expand eco-friendly initiatives to preserve shoreline

3 News, 6/20/2025 - As summer arrives, Lake Tahoe's beaches are ramping up efforts to maintain their pristine condition through the expanded Tahoe Blue Beach program. Building on last year's success in reducing litter, the initiative now includes Kings Beach, the Tahoe Beach Club, Camp Richardson Resort, and Meeks Bay Resort, joining Zephyr Cove Resort in promoting environmentally friendly beach management.



SAVE THE DATE

The Museum Summit

October 15-16, 2025

Check back for exciting updates in the coming months at summit.aam-us.org.

Last Chance: Submit Your Proposal for The Museum Summit!

The deadline to submit your case study proposal for The Museum Summit is this Friday, June 27!

If your museum has navigated pressures that are in tension with your mission, or shepherded new ways of working with volunteers, you could take the virtual stage October 15-16. **Learn more** »

Curiosity About History is Growing Across Generations, a New Survey Finds

https://www.aam-us.org/2020/02/03/curiosity-about-history-is-growing-across-generations-anew-survey-finds/

The city of 700 languages

New York is the most linguistically diverse city on the planet. Can it stay that way?

https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/new-york-city-700-languages?rid=C38947501E68571D7AA5496FBC02C266&cmpid=org=ngp::mc=crm-email::src=ngp::cmp=editorial::add=Daily NL Monday History 20250623

The U.S. Senate has added an attack on Tribal Sovereignty to it's Big Ugly Budget.

If passed, this provision would put over 250 million acres of public land, across 11 states, up for sale -- mandating the sale of at least 3 million of those acres. They want to open federal land -- including Tribal land -- for fossil fuel and mineral exploration, extraction, and foreign interests, while claiming to open it up for infrastructure and housing development.

This would represent the largest sale of national public lands in modern history while failing to give sovereign Tribal Nations the right of first refusal to bid on these lands, even for areas that are a part of Tribes' traditional homelands or contain sacred sites critical to ceremonies, nutrition, medicine, and environmental stewardship.

And why is the federal government considering the sale of hundreds of millions of acres of land? This proposed sale would directly benefit fossil fuel and mining corporations, and land developers with the money from the sales funding massive tax handouts to the rich and corporations.

<u>Send a message to your Senators now demanding they reject this disastrous budget that attacks Tribal sovereignty.</u>

This bill would impact cherished public lands -- including Tribal lands -- in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington State, and Wyoming. It threatens National Parks like Zion National Park in Utah and Yosemite National Park in California by selling land adjacent to the National Parks to fossil fuel and mining corporations -- forever destroying land that Native peoples have stewarded since the beginning of time.

These proposed land sales would include no public hearings or formal process by which Tribes and the general public could challenge land sales. Sacred places, burial grounds, medicinal plant habitats, and wildlife corridors could be sold to developers and destroyed.

We paid for the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent with our blood and our land. Now they want to trample those treaty rights for corporate profit.

<u>Take action now. Demand the Senate reject this Big Ugly Budget, which attacks Tribes, our lands, and our rights.</u>

Hawwih (thank you) for supporting public lands and Tribal sovereignty,

Judith LeBlanc (Caddo), Executive Director

GOP plan to sell 2 million acres of federal lands violates Senate rules | AP News https://share.google/cgPBtEmEBgyJsz6OM

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Map shows public land eligible for sale as MAGA and left unite to oppose https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/map-shows-public-land-eligible-for-sale-as-maga-and-left-unite-to-oppose/ar-AA1GYP9M



Map key showing public lands eligible for sale under the Senate reconciliation bill: BLM lands in yellow and USFS lands in green. © Courtesy of The Wilderness Society

Public lands sale morphing as obstacles emerge; Utah senator vows revised plan https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/public-lands-sale-morphing-as-obstacles-emerge-utah-senator-vows-revised-plan/ar-AA1Hm8zW

Sabino Canyon for sale? A Senate bill could make it possible, conservationists say A Senate Republican amendment to Trump's "big beautiful bill" could make more than 14 million acres of public lands eligible for sale to private buyers.

GOP leaders say the bill is intended to open up land for affordable housing, but critics say the bill leaves loopholes that could allow other uses. The House removed a similar amendment from the Trump bill, but Utah Sen. Mike Lee has reintroduced it and is trying to win support for passage. https://celticswire.usatoday.com/story/news/local/arizona-environment/2025/06/19/senate-bill-would-allow-sale-public-land/84268554007/

Today's encore selection -- from *A Wicked War* by Amy S. Greenberg. Zachary Taylor was one of the heroes of the Mexican-American War, and soon enough became the twelfth U.S. president. But he was not pleased when Democratic President James Polk ordered him to Texas to prepare for the possibility of that war, first because he was a member of the Whigs, the opposition party; and second because he believed the U.S. was intentionally provoking the war by claiming the Rio Grande River as the border instead of the more northerly Sabine River:



Taylor, c. 1843– 1845

"Taylor may have felt ambivalence when Polk ordered him to leave Louisiana for Texas in the summer of 1845. Like most officers, Taylor supported the Whig Party over the Democrats. While neither side advocated a large peacetime army, Whigs repeatedly pushed for increased funding for the army and were steadfast supporters of the military academy at West Point. The Democratic Party feared the consolidation of power associated with a standing army, and wistfully believed state militias capable of protecting the nation. They didn't trust professional military men, and suggested that West Point might as well be disbanded. Army officers were suspicious, as well, of Democratic schemes for expansion. Less than four years had passed since the United States withdrew from a brutal guerrilla war of attrition against the Seminole Indians of Florida. The seven-year-long war, which failed to remove the tribe from their ancestral home, was fought in the blistering heat of the Everglades' swamplands. It was remarkably unpopular with officers and enlisted men alike, many of whom sympathized with the Seminoles and grew to hate the white settlers of the region. Many West Point officers resigned as a result of service in the Seminole War. Taylor, like most other Whigs, had serious misgivings about the annexation of Texas. According to one of his officers, Taylor privately denounced annexation as 'injudicious in policy and wicked in fact.'

"But Taylor followed orders and marched his troops to the edge of the contested territory. Not long after his arrival along the banks of the Sabine River, he received a novel map of Texas from the quartermaster general's office. It superimposed a new boundary mark at the Rio Grande over the earlier boundary mark at the Sabine. Lieutenant Colonel Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Vermont marveled in his diary at the 'impudent arrogance and domineering presumption' of both the map and the administration that made it. Hitchcock, a close friend of Taylor's for twenty-five years, was the grandson of Revolutionary War hero Ethan Allen, and had served as both commandant of cadets and assistant professor of tactics at West Point. He would soon celebrate his forty-eighth birthday, and as a man born at the close of the eighteenth century, he had seen many things in his life. But he was sickened by the implications of this map for the future mission of the troops. 'It is enough to make atheists of us all to see such wickedness in the world, whether punished or unpunished,' he wrote in his diary."

author: Amy S. Greenberg	
title: A Wicked War: Polk, Clay, Lincoln, and the 1846 U.S. Invasion of Mexico	
publisher: Vintage Books, a division of Random House	

Column: A two-basin deal is the only solution

Joe Parker, President of the Round Valley Indian Tribes, writes, "Our ancestors have hunted, gathered and fished in the upper Eel River watershed for millennia. They lived in harmony with the river and its surrounding ecosystem, intuitively understanding the intertwined nature of the cycles of the river and the cycles of life itself. Their knowledge of the river has been handed down over time, each successive generation adding to that knowledge and passing on to the next the sacred obligation to protect and preserve the river. No other sovereign has this connection to the upper Eel watershed. This has been, and will always be, our river. We are the Round Valley Indian Tribes. ... "Read more from the Santa Rosa Press Democrat.

M25 Initiative helps former inmates and people with addiction through faith-based mentorship and education (kolotv.com) — The M25 Initiative in Reno is making a difference by offering faith-based mentorship and education to former inmates and those recovering from addiction. Their Finding Purpose Wellness Workshop is expanding in local rehabs, focusing on personal, occupational, and financial wellness.

Creating Success Stories: Roy Foster

Roy Foster found his fulfillment in the auto repair industry—now, he uses his place as a shop owner to help others thrive.

https://www.ratchetandwrench.com/shop-life/repairer-profiles/article/55296608/auto-shop-owner-prepares-next-generation-for-success?

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275 Madison Avenue, 31st Floor New York, New York 10016-1101 <u>info@delmas.org</u> See Grantees for ideas <u>https://www.delmas.org/grantees-humanities</u>

Sovereign Equity Fund: Green Horizons <u>projectgrants@SovereignEquityFund.org</u> Geographic Scope: USA

Areas of Interest: Air/Water Quality, Global Warming/Climate Change, Organic Farming/Local Food, Agriculture/Horticulture, Target Populations, Native Americans/First Nations/Indigenous Groups

Types of Support: Collaborations/Coalitions

Project/Program Support: Grants of \$40,000 will be provided

Eligible Applicants: State and federally recognized tribal governments

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Adams Bank & Trust Community Involvement Program Application Deadlines: None Geographic Scope: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska Communities where the Bank operates Areas of Interest: Community Development, Economic Developmen, Financial Literacy/ Financial Services, Housing, Neighborhood Revitalization/Beautification, Health/Wellness Agriculture/Horticulture. Social Services

Target Populations: Children/Youth **Types of Support:** Events/Sponsorships/Project/Program **SupportApplication Procedures:** Application guidelines are available on the Bank's website.

Requirements: Nonprofit organizationsContact Information: giving@abtbank.com

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The <u>Human Genome Project</u> was an international collaboration to map all the genetic information found in humans and several organisms of importance in biological research.

From 1990 to 2003, over 2,000 scientists from universities and research facilities worldwide sequenced over 3 billion **base pairs** of a genetic tapestry built from 20 individuals.

The \$2.7B project produced a reference human genome that could be used to identify gene variants responsible for diseases, opening the door to personalized **gene therapy**.

History

The HGP was proposed in the mid-1980s as a joint initiative by the National Institutes of Health and the US Department of Energy (see timeline).

The NIH was interested in finding the genetic mechanisms behind illnesses—a connection first established by scientists when they **identified** alkaptonuria as a genetic disorder in 1902.

The DOE saw the HGP as a step toward developing methods to determine the genetic risks of radiation and chemicals related to energy production (read the initial project goals here).

With funding allocated by Congress for genome sequencing—determining the order of nucleotide bases in a DNA molecule—of humans and several <u>model organisms</u>, including E. coli, the fruit fly, and the mouse, the HGP began Oct. 1, 1990.

Throughout the project, data would be added in real-time to <u>GenBank</u> as the genomes were processed in 20 universities and research centers across the US, the UK, China, France, Germany, and Japan.

Methodology

To obtain human DNA samples, HGP scientists recruited 20 volunteers from Buffalo, New York, to donate blood to the Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center, which had experience in preparing DNA for sequencing.

Although the original plan had been to take no more than 10% of the genome from any one individual (from which a composite human genome would be created), 70% of the eventual reference sequence was made from one donor, codenamed RP11 (listen to the ethics of this decision here).

The patchwork genome then underwent <u>hierarchical shotgun sequencing</u>. This process used restriction enzymes—molecular scissors—to cut the genome into overlapping fragments 150,000 base pairs long, which were then inserted into bacteria for replication.

Different bacteria were shipped to different sequencing centers, where the fragments were cut into smaller pieces before Sanger sequencing was used to determine the order of nucleotides in each piece (watch explainer). The sequencing data from each piece was then combined to reassemble the entire genome.

This approach was also followed for model organism genomes, with all pieces being sequenced multiple times to catch errors and identify discrepancies.

Results and Impacts

A working draft of the human genome was announced June 26, 2000, and its subsequent initial analysis revealed humans to have about 35,000 genes (later revised to 20,000).

A final version was published three years later, marking the 50th anniversary of the discovery of DNA's double helix structure. Although this version only covered 92% of the human genome sequence, additional coverage was not possible <u>until 2022</u>, when new sequencing technologies were developed.

Beyond creating the foundation for future gene discoveries, the HGP is credited with accelerating bioinformatics by forcing the development of genome browsers and databases and promoting faster, less expensive sequencing methods.

It also spun off <u>several genomic projects</u> aimed at improving cancer diagnosis, finding alternative energy sources, exploring the effects of microbial cells, and more.

A student researcher working on the HGP shares their perspective

Ewan Birney is the current director of the European Bioinformatics Institute, but in the late-1990s, he was a PhD student working on the HGP in the lead-up to the draft announcement. In this conversation, he discusses what it was like to work on the project and its impact on his career and the field of genetics. Listen to it here.

See the history of DNA sequencing

DNA sequencing has evolved over the past century from manual methods to automated, high-throughput technologies. The Human Genome Project was possible in the first generation of gene sequencing technology with the "chain termination method," which won a Nobel Prize. Explore other major sequencing milestones and how they work here.

How a private competitor accelerated the Human Genome Project

Despite a 15-year target when it began in 1990, the Human Genome Project faced competition from Celera Genomics, which claimed in 1998 that it could complete the task in three years. Watch a comparison of the sequencing methods of both groups and how Celera pressured HGP scientists to complete their task several years ahead of schedule here.

Were the outcomes of the Human Genome Project overpromised?



While the Human Genome Project aimed to sequence as much of the human genome as technology of the time allowed—a goal that was achieved—politicians and other public figures suggested it would bring the cures to every disease. Watch an exploration of why these suggestions were made and how the project facilitated the work toward those goals here.

How the lack of diversity in DNA databases limits their applications



European ancestry dominates genetic research, hindering the usage of genetic databases for precision medicine for other groups, including African Americans, who face higher health risks due to genetic variants. Read about what efforts are needed to enhance these databases and how past exploitation may hinder this work in many communities here.

Gene therapy, a hope of the Human Genome Project, saves a baby's life



In 2025, a baby with a rare genetic disorder received a bespoke gene-editing treatment using CRISPR technology, a medical first. Read about the case, which highlights the potential of personalized medicine for rare diseases and builds on the foundation set by the Human Genome Project, and the ethical and safety hurdles it faced here.

DNA sequencing has evolved over the past century from manual methods to automated, high-throughput technologies. The Human Genome Project was possible in the first generation of gene sequencing technology with the "chain termination method," which won a Nobel Prize. Explore other major sequencing milestones and how they work here.