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Southern DAILY

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Harvard sets up \$100 million endowment fund for slavery reparations

April 26 (Reuters) - Harvard University is setting aside \$100 million for an endowment fund and other measures to close the educational, social and economic gaps that are legacies of slavery and racism, according to an email the university's president sent to all students, faculty and staff on Tuesday.

The email from Harvard President Lawrence Bacow included a link to a 100-page report by his university's 14-member Committee on Harvard and the Legacy of Slavery. The panel was chaired by Tomiko Brown-Nagin, a legal historian and constitutional law expert who is dean of Harvard's interdisciplinary Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. The email and the report were released to Reuters.

The move by the university in Massachusetts comes amid a wider conversation about the impacts of centuries of slavery, discrimination and racism. Some people have called for financial or other reparations.

The report laid out a history of slaves toiling on the campus and of the university benefiting from the slave trade and industries linked to slavery after it was outlawed in Massachusetts in 1783 - 147 years after Harvard's founding. The report also documents Harvard excluding Black students and its scholars advocating racism.

While Harvard had notable figures among abolitionists and in the civil rights movement, the report said, "The nation's oldest institution of higher education ... helped to perpetuate the era's racial oppression and exploitation."

The report's authors recommended offering descendants of people enslaved at Harvard educational and other support so they "can recover their histories, tell their stories, and pursue empowering knowledge."

Other recommendations included that the Ivy League school fund summer programs to bring students and faculty from long-underfunded historically Black colleges and universities to Harvard, and to send Harvard students and faculty to the institutions known as HBCUs, such as Howard University.

"It's a step in the right direction," said Dennis Lloyd, 74, a real estate developer from Roxbury, Massachusetts, who traces his lineage to Cuba Vassall, a woman enslaved by the Royall family. Harvard Law School was established in 1817 with a bequest from Isaac Royall Jr., whose family made much of its fortune in the slave trade and on a sugar plantation in Antigua.



Students and pedestrians walk through the Yard at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S., March 10, 2020. REUTERS/Brian Snyder/File Photo

"I'm happy to see that Harvard has acknowledged their connection to slavery, happy to see they're expanding the financial and educational resources to students who would normally not have access to Ivy League schools, and certainly the HBCU connection," added Lloyd, who attended Howard.

In his email, Harvard President Bacow said a committee would explore transforming the recommendations into action and that a university governing board had authorized \$100 million for implementation, with some of the funds held in an endowment.

"Slavery and its legacy have been a part of American life for more than 400 years," Bacow wrote. "The work of further redressing its persistent effects will require our sustained and ambitious efforts for years to come."

Other U.S. institutions of higher learning have created funds in recent years to address legacies of slavery. A law enacted in Virginia last year requires five public state universities to create scholarships for descendants of people enslaved by the institutions.

U.S., allies promise heavy arms for Ukraine, shrug off Russian nuclear warning

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, Germany/ KYIV, April 26 (Reuters) - The United States and its allies pledged new packages of ever heavier weapons for Ukraine during a meeting on Tuesday at a German air base, brushing off a threat from Moscow that their support for Kyiv could lead to nuclear war.

U.S. officials have switched emphasis this week from speaking mainly about helping Ukraine defend itself to bolder talk of a Ukrainian victory that would weaken Russia's ability to threaten its neighbours.

One of President Vladimir Putin's closest allies, Nikolai Patrushev, said Ukraine was spiralling towards a collapse into "several states" due to what he cast as a U.S. attempt to use Kyiv to undermine Russia. The comments seemed to be an effort to blame Washington for any break-up of Ukraine that emerges from the war, now in its third month. [read more](#)

U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin, welcoming officials from more than 40

countries to Ramstein Air Base in Germany, headquarters of U.S. air power in Europe, said: "Nations from around the world stand united in our resolve to support Ukraine in its fight against Russia's imperial aggression."

"Ukraine clearly believes that it can win, and so does everyone here."

The United States has ruled out sending its own or NATO forces to Ukraine but Washington and its European allies have supplied Kyiv with arms including howitzer heavy artillery, drones and anti-aircraft Stinger and anti-tank Javelin missiles.

In a notable shift, Germany, which had come under pressure after refusing Ukrainian pleas for heavy weapons, announced it would now send Gepard light tanks with anti-aircraft guns. Washington welcomed the move.

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WEA LEE'S GLOBAL NOTES

04/26/2022

Highest-Level U.S. Officials Visit Ukraine



would still not be involved directly in the war.

Secretary of Defense Austin said, "...we want to see Russia weakened to the degree that it can't do the kinds of things that it has done by invading Ukraine."

Today we saw many sad stories coming out of Ukraine. Many

countries around the world are still suffering from the Covid-19 pandemic and inflation is causing many prices to rise which makes the lives of many people more difficult.

We all hope that the war will be over soon. We are expecting that the United Nations could come to a solution to bring peace to all the world.

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin traveled to Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, and met with President Zelensky.

The Biden Administration will provide \$713 million in additional military financing to Ukraine.

Zelensky's office issued a statement emphasizing the importance of the U.S. officials' visit and stressed that the country "counts on the support of our partners."

In the meantime, Blinken and Defense officials made clear that the U.S. military



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Southern DAILY Make Today Different

Editor's Choice



Workers in protective suits take a break on a street after nucleic acid testing during the COVID lockdown in Shanghai, China. REUTERS/Aly Song



A bird is seen next to a missile from a previous Russian military attack as the damaged Kharkiv Regional State Administration building seen in the background, amid Russia's attack on Ukraine, in Kharkiv, Ukraine. REUTERS/Alkis Konstantinidis



Muslims eat their Iftar (breaking of fast) meal at a water pump workshop during the fasting month of Ramadan in the old quarters of Delhi, India. REUTERS/Adnan Abidi



A woman says goodbye to her relative aboard a train travelling to Przemysl, Poland, amid Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in Odesa, Ukraine. REUTERS/Igor Tkachenko



North Korea put Hwasong-17 intercontinental ballistic missiles on display in a night-time military parade in Pyongyang to mark the 90th founding anniversary of its armed forces. KCNA via REUTERS



A woman reads a book as residents find shelter from shelling in a metro station, amid Russia's attack on Ukraine, in Kharkiv, Ukraine. REUTERS/Alkis Konstantinidis

Avian Flu Has Spread To 30 States, Sharply Driving Up Egg Prices

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



A newly arrived bird flu is sweeping through wild bird populations in the United States, and that may mean trouble for poultry farmers who have been doing their best to control this flu outbreak in their flocks.

Approximately 24 million poultry birds including chickens and turkeys have already been lost, either because they died from the virus or were killed to prevent its spread. But unlike a similar bird flu outbreak seven years ago, this one is unlikely to just burn itself out.

This is because this particular flu virus seems capable of hanging around in populations of wild birds, which can pass the virus on to poultry farms. While chickens and turkeys with the virus quickly sicken and die, some waterfowl can remain healthy with the virus and carry it long distances. Scientists believe that wild migratory birds brought this virus to North America a few months ago. Since then, more than 40 wild bird species in more than 30 states have tested positive. This strain of bird flu virus has turned up in everything from crows to pelicans to bald eagles.

"It's somewhat surprising how widespread it is already in North America," says Jonathan Runstadler, an influenza researcher at Tufts University. "It's clearly able to persist and transmit from year to year in parts of Asia, Europe, Africa, and I don't think we should be surprised if that's going to be the case here."

H5N1 Bird Flu Detections Across The United States (Backyard And Commercial)
Updated April 15, 2022
Summary
Birds Affected
27,016,123
Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5)

viruses have been detected in U.S. wild aquatic birds, commercial poultry and backyard or hobbyist flocks beginning in January 2022. These are the first detections of HPAI A(H5) viruses in the U.S. since 2016. Preliminary genetic sequencing and RT-PCR testing on some virus specimens shows these viruses are HPAI A(H5N1) viruses from clade 2.3.4.4.

As the virus moves across the country, and potentially settles in for the long haul, it will encounter new animal species that could get infected. This pathogen will also get a chance to genetically mingle with the flu viruses that are already circulating in the U.S.

"What that means for the virus in terms of how it evolves, how it changes, we just don't really know," says Richard Webby, a flu researcher at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

There has been only one known human case

So far, the risk to humans seems low. But since related bird flu viruses have repeatedly jumped into people in the past, public health experts are watching for any signs of genetic changes that could make the virus able to move into humans.

"We're concerned with any avian influenza virus that's circulating in domestic poultry or wild birds," says Todd Davis, an expert on animal-to-human diseases at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "Because humans have no prior immunity to these viruses typically, if they were to be infected and spread the virus to other humans, then we could have another pandemic virus on our hands."

This virus doesn't have genetic features previously associated with related bird flus that have infected humans. And the only person known to have contracted this particular bird flu virus was an elderly

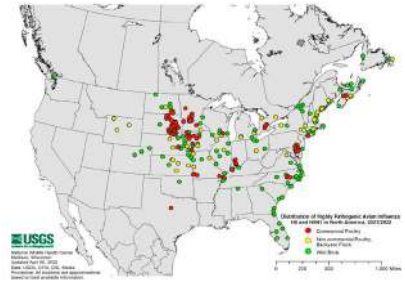
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person in the United Kingdom who lived in close quarters with ducks; while some of the ducks got sick and died, their owner never had any symptoms. The CDC has been monitoring the health of more than 500 people in 25 states who were exposed to infected birds, says Davis. Although a few dozen people did develop flu-like symptoms, all were tested and none were positive for this virus.

Raptors could be especially hard hit

Wildlife experts have long known that highly pathogenic bird flus like this one were circulating in Europe and Asia. And they have worried about the possible threat these viruses might pose to American birds.

Then, in December of 2021, chickens and other fowl got sick and started dying on a farm on the island of Newfoundland, Canada. Tests showed this deadly bird flu virus had made it across the Atlantic.



"The very first moment it got to North America, it was a heads up to us," says Bryan Richards, the emerging diseases coordinator at the U.S. Geological Survey's National Wildlife Health Center.

In January, government officials announced its arrival in the U.S. after a wigeon duck in South Carolina tested positive. The last time a dangerous bird flu entered the country, Richards says, "the number of instances where we picked that particular virus up in wild birds was very, very limited."

In contrast, this latest bird flu virus is being detected in sick and dying birds all over.

"This outbreak in the wild bird population is a lot more extensive than we saw in 2014 and 2015," says David Stallknecht, an avian influenza researcher with the University of Georgia. "Just a lot more birds appear to be affected."

Waterfowl, and raptors that eat their dead bodies, are bearing the brunt of it.

In Florida, for example, more than 1,000 lesser scaup ducks have succumbed to the virus. In New Hampshire, about 50 Canada geese died in a single event. In the Great Plains states, wildlife experts have seen mass die-offs in snow geese.

"In addition, there's a host of other species, including black vultures and bald eagles and some of the other scavenging species, that were likely infected by consuming the carcasses of those waterfowl," says Richards.

It remains to be seen how much of a toll this virus will take on American bird species.

In Israel, when this virus hit an area where about 40,000 common cranes had gathered for the winter, "they lost a reported 8,000 of these birds over the course of a couple weeks," says Richards.

"So when you start thinking about losing 20% of a specific population of wild birds, that's a pretty substantial impact."

Poultry farmers cull their flocks

Chickens and turkeys raised by the poultry industry have suffered the most deaths, and farmers are bracing themselves for even more.

The bird flu that struck in 2014 and 2015 resulted in the deaths of more than 50 million birds and cost the industry billions of dollars. Back then, the greatest number of cases occurred in the month of April.



"So I think I am kind of holding my breath this month," says Denise Heard, director of research programs for the U.S. Poultry & Egg Association. The virus has a number of ways to get from wild birds into poultry, says Heard. Since the last outbreak, the industry has worked to educate farmers about how to protect their flocks.

"Wild migratory waterfowl are always flying over the top and when they poop, that poop gets on the ground," she says, explaining that the virus can then get tracked into bird houses on boots or inadvertently moved from farm to farm on vehicles. Heard says there currently seems to be less spread of the virus from farm to farm than was seen during the last major outbreak. Instead, there are more isolated cases popping up, perhaps because wild birds are bringing the viruses to farms and backyard flocks.

If this virus sticks around in wild bird populations — which some scientists think is likely — poultry farmers may need to just learn to live with this problem.

"I hope that this is not the case. I hope that in the U.S. this infection will die off soon, and the virus will go away again like it did in 2014," says Ron Fouchier, a virologist at Erasmus Medical Center in the Netherlands.

"But there's no guarantee for that, as we've seen in Europe now that this virus has remained present for several years in a row."

Since December, farmers in Europe have had to cull more than 17 million birds. "So that's very similar to the situation in the U.S.," says Fouchier. "And we are seeing massive die-offs in wild birds."



This week alone, the strain, known as H5N1, likely killed hundreds of birds at a lake northwest of Chicago, and at least three bald eagles in Georgia. Two cases of H5N1 were also found in birds at U.S. zoos.

Since January, the USDA has detected H5N1 among tens of millions of wild birds and domestic and commercial flocks, predominantly in the South, Midwest and the East Coast. Nearly 27 million chickens and turkeys have been killed to prevent the virus's spread.

So far, no cases have been reported among people in the U.S., and the risk to public health is low, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Just one recent human infection has been documented: a person in England who raised birds got sick. That case, reported in January, was asymptomatic.

But the bird flu outbreak is affecting consumers' lives in the form of rising egg and poultry prices. The average weekly price for large eggs is up 44 percent compared with this time last year, the USDA reported Monday. Wholesale poultry prices rose 4 percent in February, and the USDA predicts they could climb between 9 and 12 percent in 2022.



'Watchful eyes around people working in poultry facilities'

Over time, it's possible that a small number of people could contract the virus. Past versions of H5N1 flu infected 864 people between 2003 and 2021, according to the World Health Organization. About half of those cases were fatal. "Sporadic human infections with current H5N1 bird flu viruses would not be surprising, especially among people with exposures who may not be taking recommended precautions," the CDC says on its website.

But Andrew Bowman, an associate professor at Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, said he'd be surprised to see this particular bird flu spill over into people on a large scale. Ancestors of this virus have been circulating in other parts of the world for a while, he said, and people have been relatively spared.

"The current lineage we're seeing is really not fit to go into mammalian hosts, so it's got to be pretty unlikely," Bowman said.

If a person does get infected, disease experts should be able to quickly test them, he added.

"We have a lot of watchful eyes around people working in poultry facilities, especially if they're involved in a flock that becomes infected," Bowman said. (Courtesy <https://www.npr.org/> and [nbcnews.com](https://www.nbcnews.com/))

(Article Continues Below)

Avian Flu Has Spread To 30 States, Sharply Driving Up Egg Prices

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



What We Know Now About The Deadliest U.S. Bird Flu Outbreak In Seven Years



The price of eggs has risen sharply since the start of a bird flu outbreak that has resulted in millions of birds being culled. (Photo/Justin Sullivan/Getty Images)

A highly pathogenic bird flu virus is tearing its way through U.S. farms and chicken yards, spreading to at least 24 states less than two months after the first outbreak was reported in a commercial flock. Nearly 23 million birds have died. It's the worst U.S. outbreak of the avian flu since 2015, when more than 50 million birds died. The outbreak is driving up consumer prices for eggs and chicken meat that, like many costs, had already been rising due to inflation.

Here's what you need to know about the outbreak. **22,851,072 birds have been wiped out**

Some birds have died from the disease itself, but the vast majority are being culled to try to stop the deadly and highly infectious virus from spreading. That includes millions of chickens and turkeys in barns and backyards that had been raised to provide eggs or meat.

One of the worst-hit states is Iowa, where more

than 5 million birds died at an egg-laying facility in Osceola on March 31, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Overall, more than 13 million birds have been culled in the state. As of around noon ET on Tuesday, 72 commercial flocks and 46 backyard flocks were reported to be infected around the country.



A bald eagle perches on a branch in Milpitas, Calif., on Mar. 12. (Photo/Liu Guanguan / China News Service via Getty Images file)

The bird flu poses only a low risk to humans, the CDC says

It's rare for a human to become infected with the avian virus. No human infections of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), which includes the H5N1 bird flu virus, have ever been reported in the U.S., according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The virus does not pose a special risk in the nation's food supply, either; the CDC states that like any poultry or eggs, proper handling and heating food to an internal temperature of 165°F kills any bacteria and viruses present — including any HPAI viruses. There have been only four human infections of

low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) viruses ever in the U.S., the CDC says, noting that those cases resulted in only mild or moderate illness.

The virus was first reported in wild birds

The first U.S. warning of the new outbreak came on Jan. 13, when the USDA announced a strain of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus had been found in wild birds for the first time since 2016. Many of those first cases were in South Carolina and North Carolina, in birds killed by hunters.



The cases then spread north as wild birds migrated and spread the virus to farms. On Feb. 9, an outbreak was confirmed at a commercial turkey flock in Dubois County, Ind.

Ben Slinger, whose family raises turkeys for a meat processor, recently told Iowa Public Radio that he's taking precautions to protect his flocks from infection, after they had to cull tens of thousands of birds in 2015. In addition to using disinfectant, workers wear separate pairs of boots for each barn.

"We know what the aftermath of that is like, and it is pretty disheartening," Slinger said. Known cases now range from Maine to Texas, where the virus was found in a commercial pheasant flock in Erath County on Sunday.

Grocery prices for chicken are rising

For the current week, the average U.S. price of chicken breasts rose to \$3.93 per pound at major supermarkets — sharply higher than last week's \$3.14 price. A year ago, the price was \$2.48, the Agriculture Department says.

Egg prices have also gone up compared to 2021, and breast tenders cost a full dollar more now than they did a year ago, according to the USDA.

"Prices for white parts are on the rise" with a few exceptions, the department said. "The cost for dark meat items are also increasing; bulk pack drumsticks, thighs, and leg quarters take up most of the spotlight."



Land is prepared for the disposal of nearly 3 million chickens after avian influenza was recently discovered at a commercial egg opera-

tion near Palmyra, Wis. (Photo Scott Olson/Getty Images)

The last outbreak lasted about 6 months

The bird flu outbreak that peaked in the late spring of 2015 was "the largest poultry health disaster in U.S. history," the USDA says.

Many of those infections were reported in Iowa and neighboring states near "the intersection of the Central and Mississippi flyways used by wild birds during seasonal migration," the agency said. That's the same region that's now being hit hard by the virus.

In the 2015 outbreak, fomites — objects that can transfer disease — were seen as a key source of viral transmission. Such items include the boots and clothing of poultry industry employees and vehicles used to spread feed. Officials also pointed to the dense concentration of some production facilities as a source of case clusters.

The 2015 outbreak tapered sharply and ended in June of that year — but 3 million birds still died in that final month. Because of the lingering effect on the supply chain, it wasn't until several more months later that some poultry prices peaked and then normalized, according to the USDA.

The history and spread of H5N1

Ancestors of the current H5N1 bird flu were first detected in geese in China in 1996. The current set of H5N1 bird flu viruses was identified in Europe in 2020, then found in North and South Carolina in January.

The recent U.S. outbreak is the worst since 2015, when multiple bird flu strains, including some H5N1 viruses, spread across the country. Nearly 50 million birds were slaughtered or died. Bowman said this new outbreak appears to be even more geographically widespread.

Experts attribute the spread of H5N1 to the migration of wild birds, which pass the virus through saliva, mucus and droppings.



The Raptor Center at the University of Minnesota recently recommended in a Facebook post that people to stop using bird feeders or bird baths to stop birds from congregating. But experts said songbirds aren't the main drivers of the spread.

"There's 10,000 species of birds and (the virus) doesn't infect them all the same," Bowman said. "For the primary transmission, we're really focused on the waterfowl, especially the dabbling ducks."

Buckles said it's important to keep chickens and

turkeys away from wild birds to prevent the virus from entering our food supply. As a precaution, people should cook poultry and eggs to a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the CDC.

If you've come into contact with a bird, wash your hands, Buckles added.

"Anytime that you have animals — I don't care whether it's your pet dog or your chicken — you need to practice good hand hygiene," she said. "We all know how wash for 20 seconds with soap and water. That applies to this as well." (Courtesy [npr.org](https://www.npr.org/))

Related
The United States is seeing its largest outbreak of Avian Influenza since 2015.

Who's Most At Risk For The Latest U.S. Bird Flu Outbreak?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said the good news with this outbreak is that human transmission is low. It hasn't reported any cases of serious illness. ABC10 Health Expert Dr. Payal Kohli said previous versions had a more easily mutated virus that could spread from one host to another. Typically humans that come into close contact with livestock or poultry are the most likely to catch it.



"For the average person that doesn't handle livestock, this is not a big threat in my mind right now. If it does end up being reported in humans, that will change entirely, and then I think we have to be very careful because we know from previous experience that previous versions of the bird flu can actually cause more severe illness and can be more virulent in humans," Kohli said.

The CDC said in order to protect themselves, people should observe all wild birds from a distance. Birds can be infected even if they don't look sick. the CDC also recommends staying away from surfaces that could be contaminated with the feces of a wild or domestic bird.

For more information on Bird Flu, visit the CDC website here: (<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/index.htm>). (Courtesy [abc10.com](https://www.abc10.com/))