Chicago occupies the ancestral homelands of the people of the Council of Three Fires, an alliance which formed based on the shared language, similar culture, and common historical background of its three historical members: the Odawa, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe nations. This land that Chicago occupies, which includes the shore and waters of Lake Michigan, was also a site of trade, travel, gathering and healing for more than a dozen other Native tribes, including the Menominee, Michigamea, Miami, Kickapoo, Peoria and Ho-Chunk nations. The history of the city of Chicago is intertwined with histories of native peoples. Chicago was also the destination, more than a century later, for coerced relocation of Native peoples under the Indian Relocation Act of 1956, which resulted in widespread disenfranchisement, poverty and isolation for the Native people relocated to Chicago and other urban centers. The history of Native Americans in Chicago and Illinois, is a history of displacement, conquest, and dehumanization. The name Chicago is adopted from the Algonquin language, and the Chicagoland area is still home to the largest number of Native Americans in the Midwest, over 65,000.
Leadership needs a similar skill set to being an excellent physician:

- Asks significant questions
- Good listener
- Uses a systemic approach
- Demonstrates life-long learning
- Observant & able to integrate information
- Comfort with complexity & ambiguity
- Communicates well by simplifying complex issues
- Knows limits and when to ask for help
- Confidence tempered with humility
- Passionate
- Learns from other people
“Historically, pandemics have forced humans to break with the past and imagine their world anew. This one is no different. It is a portal, a gateway between one world and the next. We can choose to walk through it, dragging the carcasses of our prejudice and hatred, our avarice, our data banks and dead ideas, our dead rivers and smoky skies behind us. Or we can walk through lightly, with little luggage, ready to imagine another world. And ready to fight for it.”

Arundhati Roy : 4/3/2020 in Financial Times
Operation Occupy The Capitol
Taking back our country from corrupt politicians

Jan 6th, 2021
All 50 States
12:00pm

“We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution”
- Abraham Lincoln.
“Whites, it must frankly be said, are not putting in a similar mass effort to reeducate themselves out of their racial ignorance. It is an aspect of their sense of superiority that the white people of America believe they have so little to learn… Loose and easy language about equality, resonant resolutions about brotherhood fall pleasantly on the ear, but for the Negro there is a credibility gap he cannot overlook.

He remembers that with each modest advance the white population promptly raises the argument that the Negro has come far enough. Each step forward accents an ever-present tendency to backlash.”

— *Where Do We Go From Here: 1967*, Martin Luther King Jr,
MEMPHIS MASSACRE, 1866

By the end of May 3, Memphis’s black community had been devastated. Forty-six blacks had been killed. Two whites died in the conflict, one as the result of an accident and another, a policeman, because of a self-inflicted gunshot. There were five rapes and 285 people were injured. Over one hundred houses and buildings burned down as a result of the riot and the neglect of the firemen. No arrests were made.
Colfax Massacre: Easter Sunday 1873

More than 300 armed white men, including members of white supremacist organizations such as the Knights of White Camellia and the Ku Klux Klan, attacked the Courthouse building. When the militia maneuvered a cannon to fire on the Courthouse, some of the sixty Black defenders fled while others surrendered. When the leader of the attackers, James Hadnot, was accidentally shot by one of his own men, the white militia responded by shooting the Black prisoners. Those who were wounded in the earlier battle, particularly Black militia members, were singled out for execution. The indiscriminate killing spread to African Americans who had not been at the courthouse and continued into the night.

Although federal charges were brought against several white insurgents, the Supreme Court later ruled in United States v. Cruikshank that the 14th Amendment only applied to state actions and offered no protections against acts by individual citizens.
WILMINGTON COUP 1898:
Replacement of elected officials with non-elected white supremacists
Revisioning History
GENOCIDE of First Nations

- Indian Removal Act 1830
- Continual breaking of treaties
- U.S. Army responsible for providing health care
- Indian Health Service established 1955
Basic References

Black Reconstruction in America
W. E. B. Du Bois
Introduction by David Levering Lewis

The History of White People
Nell Irvin Painter

Slavery by Another Name
The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II
Douglas A. Blackmon
Historical Overview of African-Americans

Vast MAJORITY of African-Americans do NOT live in USA & speak SPANISH & PORTUGUESE

1619 - 1863
SLAVERY

1864 - 1965
TERROR & JIM CROW

1966 - 2021
RISE OF NEOLIBERALISM

The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Uprooted Millions
Number of enslaved Africans arriving on the American continent and in Europe (1501-1866)

- United States: 389,000
- Cuba: 779,000
- Hispaniola*: 926,000
- Jamaica: 1,020,000
- Other Caribbean: 2,007,000
- Brazil: 4,722,000
- Argentina/Uruguay: 67,000

Present-day nation states indicated
* Dominican Republic/Haiti
Source: Slavevoyages.org
Lynching of Mexicans

- During the same historical period as lynchings in the Southern States against Blacks.
- RATE of lynchings of Mexicans (and Mexican Americans) estimated to be similar to Blacks.
- This history is generally not known.
- Others (e.g. Chinese, Native Americans, poor whites) were frequently lynched.

Stephen F. Austin once described Mexicans as “a mongrel Spanish-Indian Negro race who [waged war] against civilization and the Anglo race.”
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

• Prohibited immigration of Chinese
• Special treatment of
  – Immigrants of color
U.S. Concentration Camps
World War II Japanese Citizens

Unconstitutional placement of U.S. citizens in concentration camps.
(Using census information)

Property and wealth stolen

120,000 incarcerated on West Coast

NOT in Hawaii: <2,000 jailed (while 1/3 of population of Japanese ancestry)

$1.6 billion in reparations to 82,219 Japanese Americans who had been interned and their heirs.
The share of Americans with an unfavorable view of China reached a 14-year high.
RACISM

• The development of racism & capitalism are linked
  – Hence “Structural racism” must be addressed
• Racism – a hierarchical system that
  – Unfairly disadvantages some peoples
  – Unfairly advantages some peoples
  – Saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources
• Anti-Black racism plays a special role in the world as Blacks occupy the lowest rank
• RACISM IS NOT BINARY (not simply Black & white)
  – Rankings of “people of color” (not white) change by time & place
  – Who is “white” change by time & place
Racial Capitalism

• The history of racism and capitalism cannot be separated.
  • “Black labor became the foundation stone not only of the Southern social structure, but of Northern manufacture and commerce, of the English factory system, of European commerce, of buying and selling on a worldwide scale; new cities were built on the results of black labor, and a new labor problem, involving all white labor, arose in both Europe and America.”*

• Medical science – especially American medicine served as foundational for the ideology of racism.

* Black Reconstruction by W.E.B. DuBois

Racial Capitalism: A Fundamental Cause of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Inequities in the United States

Whitney N. Laster Pirtle, PhD
Figure 1. Total observed deaths, partitioned into estimated deaths assuming White mortality rates and excess deaths, for Africans Americans aged 0-79, by half-decade 1900-1999.

Source: Jackman; DuBois Review 16(2) p291-340
Basic References:
Landmark Books: BY

W. Michael Byrd M.D. MPH & Linda A. Clayton M.D. MPH

**VOLUME I**: An American Health Dilemma: A Medical History of African Americans and the Problem of Race: Beginnings to 1900

**VOLUME II**: An American Health Dilemma: Race, Medicine, and Health Care in the United States, 1900-2000
ROLE OF CLASS
Median Weekly Earnings and Gender Earnings for Full-Time Workers, 16 years and older by Race/Ethnic Background; 2018
Median Net Worth
BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

White households with no bachelor's degree have a higher median net worth than both Black and Hispanic households that have degrees.

2016 Dollars

$0 $100K $200K $300K $400K

$98.1K $11.6K $17.5K $34.3K $397.1K $68.2K $77.9K $210.2K

White Black Hispanic Other White Black Hispanic Other

Maternal Mortality Is Rising in the U.S. As It Declines Elsewhere

Deaths per 100,000 live births

U.S.A. (26.4)

U.K. (9.2)
Portugal (9)
Germany (9)
France (7.8)
Canada (7.3)
Netherlands (6.7)
Spain (5.6)
Australia (5.5)
Ireland (4.7)
Sweden (4.4)
Italy (4.2)
Denmark (4.2)
Finland (3.8)

Notes

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 for Selected Diseases by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Heart Disease</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>167.3</td>
<td>157.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>204.2</td>
<td>178.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>108.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>95.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIAN</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>149.4</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ Indicates statistically significant difference from Whites at the p<0.05 level.

Note: AIAN refers to American Indians and Alaska Natives. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic for this analysis; other groups are non-Hispanic. Includes individuals of all ages. Data for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were not separated from Asians. Data for some groups should be interpreted with caution; see http://wonder.cdc.gov/wonder/help/ucd.html#Racial.

WHO IS AT HIGH RISK?

INDIVIDUAL “ATTRIBUTES” THAT CREATE RISK

- Hypertension & other cardiovascular conditions
- Diabetes
- Cancer & others who are immunosuppressed
- Asthma & other respiratory diseases
- Older than 65 years
- Dialysis
- Chronic liver or kidney disease
- Morbid Obesity BMI > 40

Fried chicken & tortillas are NOT risk factors.

STRUCTURAL FACTORS THAT CAUSE HIGHER RATES OF DISEASE & DEATH

- STRUCTURAL RACISM
  - Oppression based on race/ethnicity
- Living in poor & oppressed communities
- Confined in a congregate setting
  - Jails & prisons
  - ICE detention centers
  - Nursing homes
  - Military barracks, ships
- Forced to work as low paid essential worker
- Unhoused or without documents
- Without adequate medical insurance
- Living where the government refuses to protect people
YOU WILL WORK IN UNSAFE CONDITIONS. YOU WILL RISK YOUR LIFE TO FEED ME.

IF YOU REFUSE TO WORK YOU WILL BE DENIED JOBLESS PAY. YOU WILL STARVE.

THE ESSENTIAL WORKER
Meat packing and COVID-19

The map shows large meat packing factories in U.S. counties with an infection rate greater than 104 per 100,000 residents – a higher COVID-19 infection rate than 75 percent of US counties.

SOURCE: USDA; Johns Hopkins University; WHO; CDC; USA TODAY Analysis

CARLIE PROCCELL/USA TODAY
Who are essential workers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE: * indicates a statistically significant difference between columns</th>
<th>Working now: ESSENTIAL WORKERS</th>
<th>Working now: NON-ESSENTIAL WORKERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACE/ETHNICITY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>72*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 40 K</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-90 K</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 90 K</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or less</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>35*</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College +</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>61*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As coronavirus spreads widely, millions of older Americans live in counties with no ICU beds.
EXAMINE OUR AMERICAN VALUES*

- Narrow focus on the individual
- A-historical stance
- White supremacist ideology
- Myth of American exceptionalism
- Myth of meritocracy
- Myth of a zero-sum game
- Limited future orientation

*From Camara Jones M.D. PhD

WHAT DO THESE VALUES MEAN TO YOU?
A doctor stands and raises her fist as hundreds of doctors, nurses and medical staff gather outside Northwestern’s Prentice Women’s Hospital in Chicago on June 5, 2020, for a “White Coats for Black Lives” demonstration and eight minutes of silence. (Antonio Perez / Chicago Tribune)
OPPRESSION & POWER

• OPPRESSION is malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority or cultural opprobrium. Oppression may be overt or covert, depending on how it is practiced.

• POWER is defined as the ability to act or have influence over others.
When we revolt, it is not for a particular culture. We revolt simply because, for many reasons, we can no longer breathe.

Frantz Fanon

July 28, 1917 Silent March of 8,000 - 15,000 Blacks in New York City in protest to whites killing Blacks in East St. Louis, Illinois
Constitutional Amendments & Major Civil Rights Legislation

- **1865** 13th Amendment
- Civil Rights Act of **1866**
- **1868** 14th Amendment
- **1870** 15th Amendment
- 1st KKK act Civil Rights Act of **1870**
- 2nd KKK act Civil Rights Act of **1871**
- 2rd KKK act Civil Rights Act of **1871**
- Civil Rights Act of **1875**
- Civil Rights Act of **1957**
- Civil Rights Act of **1960**
- Civil Rights Act of **1964**
- Voting Rights Act of **1965**
- Civil Rights Act of **1968** (Housing)
- Voting Rights Amendments **1970**
- Voting Rights Amendments **1982**
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of **1987**
- Fair Housing Amendments of **1988**
- Civil Rights Act of **1991**
- Voting Rights Act of **2006**
ECOSOCIAL THEORY: 
LEVELS, PATHWAYS, AND POWER

- Embodiment
  - Pathways of embodiment
  - Cumulative interplay of exposure, susceptibility, and resistance
  - Accountability and agency

- Life course:
  - In utero
  - Infancy
  - Childhood
  - Adulthood

- Levels: societal and ecosystem
  - Global
  - National
  - Regional
  - Area
  - Household
  - Individual

- Processes:
  - Production
  - Exchange
  - Consumption
  - Reproduction

Overarching Principles

• Improve daily living conditions
  – The circumstances in which people are born, grow, live, work and age

• Tackle Inequitable Distribution of Power, Money and Resources
  – The structural drivers of those conditions of daily life – globally, nationally, and locally

• Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action
  – Expand knowledge base, develop a workforce trained in social determinants of health, raise public awareness about the social determinants of health
SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

- **EARLY LIFE** – income supports, progressive family policy, availability of childcare, support services, invest in quality education
- **EDUCATION** – support for literacy, public spending, tuition policy, provide basic skills for unskilled
- **EMPLOYMENT & WORKING CONDITIONS** – active labour policy, support for collective bargaining, increasing worker control, improve working conditions to reduce injuries & job stress
- **UNEMPLOYMENT** – active labour policy, replacement benefits, labour legislation, increase employment opportunities
SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

- **HOUSING** – income and housing policy, rent controls and supplements, provision of social housing
  - Improve housing quality and the safety of neighborhood environments
- **INCOME & INCOME DISTRIBUTION** – taxation policy, minimum wages, social assistance, social assistance levels, family supports
- **RACISM & DISCRIMINATION** – anti-discrimination laws and enforcement, ESL and job training, approving foreign credentials, support of a variety of other health determinants
- **SOCIAL SAFETY NET** – spending on a wide range of welfare state areas
SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

• **FOOD SECURITY** – income and poverty policy, food policy, housing policy

• **HEALTH SERVICES** – public spending, access issues, integration of services
  – Improve access to care
  – Improve quality of care
  – Emphasize prevention of illness
  – Develop incentives to reduce inequalities in the quality of care.

• **COMMUNITIES** – enrich the quality of neighborhood environments and increase economic development in poor areas.
Failure to provide universal medical coverage is a source of SHAME.

Health care is a basic human right and must be provided regardless of “legal” status.

- American Indian or Alaska Native (39)
- Black or African American (1,540)
- Multiple Race/Ethnicity (2,045)
- Non-U.S. Citizen or Nonpermanent Resident (280)
- Unknown Race/Ethnicity (394)
- Asian (4,787)
- Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin (1,350)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (23)
- Other (381)
- White (10,783)
Percentage of all active physicians by race/ethnicity, 2018.

- American Indian or Alaska Native: 2,570
- Black or African American: 45,534
- Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic: 8,932
- Hispanic: 53,526
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 941
- Other: 7,571
- White: 516,304
- Unknown: 126,144
“If America does not address what’s happening with visionary social and economic policy, the health and well-being of the nation is at stake....What we need is long-term economic policy that establishes justice, promotes the general welfare, rejects decades of austerity and builds strong social programs that lift society from below.”

Rev. Dr. William J. Barber II, Rev. Dr. Liz Theoharis, Shailly Gupta Barnes and Josh Bivens, “Moral Policy = Good Economics”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Enact comprehensive, free and just COVID-19 relief:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guarantee quality health care for all, regardless of any pre-existing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Raise the minimum wage to $15/hour immediately:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Update the poverty measure:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Guarantee quality housing for all:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Enact a federal jobs program to build up investments, infrastructure, public institutions, climate resilience, energy efficiency and socially beneficial industries and jobs in poor and low-income communities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Protect and expand voting rights and civil rights:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Guarantee safe, quality and equitable public education, with supports for protection against re-segregation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Comprehensive and just immigration reform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ensure all of the rights of indigenous peoples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Enact fair taxes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Use the power of executive orders:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Redirect the bloated Pentagon budget towards these priorities as matters of national security:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Work with the Poor People’s Campaign to establish a permanent Presidential Council to advocate for this bold agenda:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Rarely do we find men who are willing to engage in hard, solid thinking. There is an almost universal quest for easy answers and half-baked solutions. Nothing pains some people more than having to think. “

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.