

## ***Journal #4066      from sdc      1.9.18***

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***I will write peace on your wings  
and you will fly all over the  
world.      - Sadako Sasaki***

### **Standing Rock Water Protector Found Guilty of Felony**

Published January 5, 2018 “I was there to support my indigenous sisters” MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA – The first of the trials from the November 15, 2106 action in commemoration of missing and murde... [nativenewsonline.net](http://nativenewsonline.net)

### **A Talk by the Head of Daimler Benz**

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/interesting-talk-md-daimler-benz-jonathan-brathwaite>

For your reading pleasure....a brave new world...

An interesting talk by the Head of Daimler Benz -- a bit mind blowing to say the least!

He predicted an interesting concept of what could lay ahead.

Software will disrupt most traditional industries in the next 5-10 years..

In a interview, the Head of (Mercedes Benz) Gerd Leonhard said their competitors are no longer other car companies, but Tesla (obviously), and now, Google, Apple, Amazon 'et al' are.....

Uber is just a software tool, they don't own any cars, and are now the biggest taxi company in the world.

Airbnb is now the biggest hotel company in the world, although they don't own any properties.

Artificial Intelligence: Computers become exponentially better in understanding the world. This year, a computer beat the best Go player in the world, 10 years earlier than expected.

In the U.S., young lawyers already can't get jobs. Because of IBM Watson, you can get legal advice (so far for more or less basic stuff) within seconds, with 90% accuracy compared with 70% accuracy when done by humans. So, if you study law, stop immediately. There will be 90% less lawyers in the future, only specialists will remain.

Watson already helps nurses diagnosing cancer, 4 times more accurate than human nurses. Facebook now has a pattern recognition software that can recognize faces better than humans. In 2030, computers will become more intelligent than humans.

Autonomous cars: In 2018 the first self-driving cars will appear for the public. Around 2020, the complete industry will start to be disrupted. You don't want to own a car anymore.. You will call a car with your phone, it will show up at your location and drive you to your destination. You will not need to park it, you only pay for the driven distance and you can be productive while driving. Our kids will never get a driver's license and will never own a car.

It will change the cities, because we will need 90-95% less cars for that. We can transform former parking spaces into parks

1.2 million people die each year in car accidents worldwide.. We now have one accident every 60,000 miles (100,000 km), with autonomous driving that will drop to one accident in 6 million miles (10 million km). That will save a million lives each year.

Most car companies will probably go bankrupt. Traditional car companies will try the traditional approach and try to build a better car, while tech companies (Tesla, Apple, Google) will take the revolutionary approach and build a computer on wheels.

Many engineers from Volkswagen and Audi are completely terrified of Tesla.

Auto Insurance companies will have massive trouble because without accidents, car insurance will become much cheaper. Their car insurance business model will slowly disappear.

Real estate will change. Because if you can work while you commute, people will move further away to live in a more beautiful neighborhood.

Electric cars will become mainstream about 2020. Cities will be less noisy because all new cars will run on electricity. Electricity will become incredibly cheap and clean: Solar production has been on an exponential curve for 30 years, and now you can now see the burgeoning impact.

Last year, more solar energy was installed worldwide than fossil. Energy companies are desperately trying to limit access to the grid to prevent competition from home solar installations, but that can't last. Technology will take care of that strategy

With cheap electricity comes cheap and abundant water. Desalination of salt water now only needs 2kwh per cubic meter (@ 0.25 cents). We don't have scarce water in most places, we only have scarce drinking water.. Imagine what will be possible if anyone can have as much clean water as he wants, for nearly no cost.

Health innovations: The Tricorder X price will be announced this year. There are companies who will build a medical device (called the "Tricorder" from Star Trek) that works with your phone, which takes your retina scan, your blood sample, and you can breath into it.

It then analyses 54 biomarkers that will identify nearly any disease. It will be cheap, so in a few years everyone on this planet will have access to world class medical analysis, nearly for free. Goodbye, medical establishment.

3D printing: The price of the cheapest 3D printer came down from \$18,000 to \$400 within 10 years. In the same time, it became 100 times faster. All major shoe companies have already started 3D printing shoes.

Some common spare airplane parts are already 3D printed in remote airports. The space station now has a printer that eliminates the need for the large amount of spare parts they used to keep in the past.

At the end of this year, new smart phones will have 3D scanning possibilities. You can then 3D scan your feet and print your perfect shoes at home

In China, they already 3D printed and built a complete 6-story office building. By 2027, 10% of everything that's being produced will be 3D printed.

Business opportunities: If you think of a niche you want to go in, ask yourself: "In the future, do you think we will have that?", and if the answer is yes, how can you make that happen sooner?

If it doesn't work with your phone, forget the idea. And any idea designed for success in the 20th century is doomed to failure in the 21st century.

Work: 70-80% of jobs will disappear in the next 20 years. There will be a lot of new jobs, but it is not clear if there will be enough new jobs in such a small time.

Agriculture: There will be a \$100 agricultural robot in the future. Farmers in 3rd world countries can then become managers of their field instead of working all day on their fields.

Geoponics will need much less water. The first Petri dish that produced veal is now available and will be cheaper than cow produced veal in 2018. Right now, 30% of all agricultural surfaces is used for cows. Imagine if we don't need that space anymore.

There are several startups who will bring insect protein to the market shortly.. It contains more protein than meat. It will be labeled as "alternative protein source" (because most people still reject the idea of eating insects).

There is an app called "moodies" which can already tell in which mood you're in. By 2020 there will be apps that can tell by your facial expressions, if you are lying. Imagine a political debate where it's being displayed when they're telling the truth and when they're not.

Bitcoin may even become the default reserve currency ... Of the world!

Longevity: Right now, the average life span increases by 3 months per year. Four years ago, the life span used to be 79 years, now it's 80 years. The increase itself is increasing and by 2036, there will be more than one year increase per year. So, we all might live for a long time, probably way more than 100.

Education: The cheapest smart phones are already at \$10 in Africa and Asia. By 2020, 70% of all humans will own a smart phone. That means, everyone has the same access to world class education.

Every child can use Khan academy for everything a child needs to learn at school in First World countries. There have already been releases of software in Indonesia and soon there will be releases in Arabic, Swahili, and Chinese this summer. I can see enormous potential if we give the English app for free, so that children in Africa and everywhere else can become fluent in English. And that could happen within half a year.

Are you ready for all this?!?!?

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## **Pop-up water treatment plant aims to keep chemical out of the Lake Mead**

You've heard of pop-up stores and pop-up restaurants, but what about a pop-up water treatment plant?

**Who Will Save Our Oceans?:** Good news: According to a study published last month in the Scientific Reports journal, [children who eat fish once a week or more sleep better and have higher average IQ test scores](#) than children who never eat fish or do so less than once a week, thanks to omega-3s, the essential fatty acids found in many types of fish, including salmon, sardines, and tuna. **Bad news:** “Major extinction events in Earth’s history have been associated with warm climates and oxygen-deficient oceans.”

The world's oceans feed more than 500 million people, and provide jobs for 350 million. But [large-scale de-oxygenation, caused by fossil fuel burning, is suffocating the oceans](#). The number of very low oxygen sites in coastal regions due to fertilizer, manure, and sewage run off has multiplied tenfold. The consequences for marine life and humanity cannot be overstated. As one scientist points out: “This is a problem we can solve. Halting climate change requires a global effort, but even local actions can help with nutrient-driven oxygen decline.” Sadly, the counterpoint is that ["the increasing expansion of coastal dead zones and decline in open ocean oxygen are not priority problems](#) for governments around the world.”

As part of a five-year leasing plan, the U.S. Interior Department is opening up the largest area on record to offshore oil and gas drilling. The plan allows for drilling in previously protected parts of the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans. [Reuters](#)

Engineers at Iowa State University have created wearable plant sensors, which allow for the measurement of water use in crops. The graphene-based sensors could also have other applications, such as monitoring the environment and testing crops for pesticides. [Science Daily](#)

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**Today's selection -- from *Divided Highways* by Tom Lewis.** The United States Interstate Highway System was the greatest public works project in history:

"This is the story of the creation and consequences of the greatest and the longest engineered structure ever built, the Interstate Highway System. Imagine the state of Connecticut knee deep in earth; that's how much was moved for the Interstates, Or a wide sidewalk extending from the earth to a point in space five times beyond the distance to the moon; that's how much concrete was poured for the Interstates. Or a land mass the size of the state of Delaware; that's how much

property highway authorities acquired in order to site the Interstates. Or enough drainage culverts to handle all the needs of a city six times the size of Chicago; that's how much was laid beneath the Interstates. The Great Wall of China and the Interstate Highway System are among the few human creations that can be seen by astronauts from an orbiting spacecraft.

"But statistics are the least interesting chapter in the story. The high-ways became a stage on which we have played out a great drama of contradictions that accounts for so much of the history of this century. On this stage we see all our fantasies and fears, our social ideals and racial divisions, our middle-class aspirations and underclass realities. The system connects American cities and people in a vast web of roads that carry the life of the nation; yet to build it, tens of thousands of Americans were dispossessed of their land and saw their homes and neighborhoods destroyed. It gave Americans almost complete mobility and yet endless congestion.

"It ranks as the greatest public works project in the history of the nation, though its plan was set in motion by a Republican president who disliked the excessive authority of big government. It was first conceived of by highway planners in the thirties when Americans considered the automobile one of the blessings of the modern age; in the eighties, when it was nearly complete, many considered the automobile a blight. It made many people wealthy, dispossessed others and left them in poverty. In 1956, when the U.S. Congress enacted the legislation to create it, politicians and writers celebrated the goal of 'man's triumph over nature'; by 1991, when the last section of Interstate 90 was opened, connecting Boston to Seattle with a three-thousand-mile strip of concrete, some regarded that 'triumph' as a tragedy. It enabled us to speed across the land into vast stretches of wilderness; yet it distanced us from the very land we sought. It added new words to our vocabulary, like 'beltway' and 'drive time,' and it lent new meaning to old ones like 'smog' and 'pollution,' 'ecology' and 'environment,' 'traffic jam' and 'pileup.'

"While the Interstate Highway System was envisioned and designed by white men, its impact has been felt by everyone. Most people in the 1950s and early 1960s regarded the highways as a technological and social triumph. The roads afforded those who once had to live in a city and walk to work at a factory the chance to have a home in the relative safety, privacy, quiet, and cleanliness of the suburban countryside. Beginning in the mid-sixties, however, many people began to blame the highways for a new spate of problems in American society. Often, city neighborhoods were chopped up and destroyed, downtown centers abandoned for the easy-access malls that sprang up at exit ramps. The Interstate made long-distance commuting possible, thereby contributing to the 'white flight' that separated races and classes from each other. More often than not, urban planners laid down the roadways in the neighborhoods of African-Americans, Hispanics, and other minorities, people who did not possess the political power to challenge them. In the ensuing years, planners and residents alike found that new highways had the power to divide rather than unite us, and that they could transform a once vibrant neighborhood into a cold, alien landscape.

"The small towns not on the main thoroughfares have dwindled, some have disappeared completely. The highway engineers chose time and again to put the roadways hard upon the banks of the country's rivers, severing city dwellers from the waterways that had once been the most significant natural features in their landscape."

**Divided Highways** Pages: 5-9

Author: Tom Lewis Publisher: [Cornell University Press](#) Copyright 2013 by Tom Lewis

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*Like several articles that appear in this Journal, the editor does not always agree with content or statements therein. The highway system might be the biggest public works system FOR ITS TIME, but one musn't lose sight of the post roads, the Railroads, Homestead Act and other land settlement schemes, and creation of the Bureau of Reclamation within their times.*

*The statements "It made many people wealthy, dispossessed others and left them in poverty" and "politicians and writers celebrated the goal of 'man's triumph over nature'" can be applied to all. sdc*



**[It's so cold in Florida, freezing iguanas falling from trees](#)**

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## **Clark County commissioners vote to fight open records ruling**

By Arthur Kane Las Vegas Review-Journal

The Clark County Commission voted Tuesday to appeal a [District Court ruling that autopsy records are public](#).

Commission Chairman Steve Sisolak and Commissioner Jim Gibson cast the two dissenting votes against Clark County Coroner John Fudenberg's request to appeal the ruling, which said the Las Vegas Review-Journal was entitled to the records.

"I just felt they made their case to the judge, and the judge ruled it was open," Sisolak said. "When it's a close call, I'd rather be on the side of transparency."

Sisolak said staff did not provide estimates for the cost of the appeal, but county documents say taxpayers will pick up the bill for "court fees, possibly attorney fees, and other related expenses."



“Tuesday’s commission vote ensures more tax dollars will be wasted on yet another doomed effort to keep important government records secret,” Review-Journal Managing Editor Glenn Cook said. “Autopsy reports are public records across the country to ensure accountability in investigations.”

The county had argued that the coroner could withhold or redact the records based on a 1982 attorney general’s opinion. The county also said state law prohibits the release of records reviewed by oversight committees.

But District Judge Jim Crockett rejected the county’s arguments in September, saying nothing in state law exempts autopsies from public review

Commissioners  
Susan Brager,  
Chris  
Giunchigliani,  
Marilyn  
Kirkpatrick and  
Lawrence  
Weekly voted to  
appeal.

Contact Arthur  
Kane at [akane@  
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**2018 SEMINOLE TRIBAL FAIR AND POW WOW**  
47th Annual Celebration of Native Arts and Culture  
February 9-11, 2018

**FREE EVENT**

Over **\$150K+** in prize money

**CDIB REQUIRED**

**Primitive Camping Participants Only**  
First Come - First Served

**2018 POW WOW SCHEDULE:**

**POW-WOW STARTS:**  
Feb. 9, 2018:  
Friday afternoon Grand Entry @ 2:00pm - 5:00pm  
Friday night at 7:00pm - 10:00pm Good Night  
Feb. 10, 2018:  
Saturday afternoon @ 12:00 noon - 5:00pm  
Saturday night @ 7:00pm - ?  
Payout  
Feb. 11, 2018:  
Entertainment

**REGISTRATION**  
**REGISTRATION CLOSING 30 MINUTES PRIOR TO GRAND ENTRY:**  
• \$10 at registration.  
• Thursday: 12 - 8 pm  
• Friday: 9 am - 1:30 pm / Reopen: 2:30 pm - 6:30 pm  
\*Pre-registration also available online.

For further information regarding the Pow Wow, you may contact:

Pow Wow information call: 1-800-683-7800 ext 11468 Wanda Bowers - 954.444.9827 Eugenia Osceola - 786.537.1905 Trudy Osceola - 954.347.6347	Vendors contact: Virginia Osceola - 954.292.2597 Camping information call: Alice Tucker - 954.732.8353
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For hotel and travel info contact:  
Native American Travel  
Direct line: 954-967-3614  
Email: [NativeAmericanTravel@seminoletribe.com](mailto:NativeAmericanTravel@seminoletribe.com)

Deadline for space reservation is  
January 26, 2018.  
No drugs allowed to Tribal event.

Hard Rock Hard Rock

## 1846 House Resolves to Stop Sharing Oregon

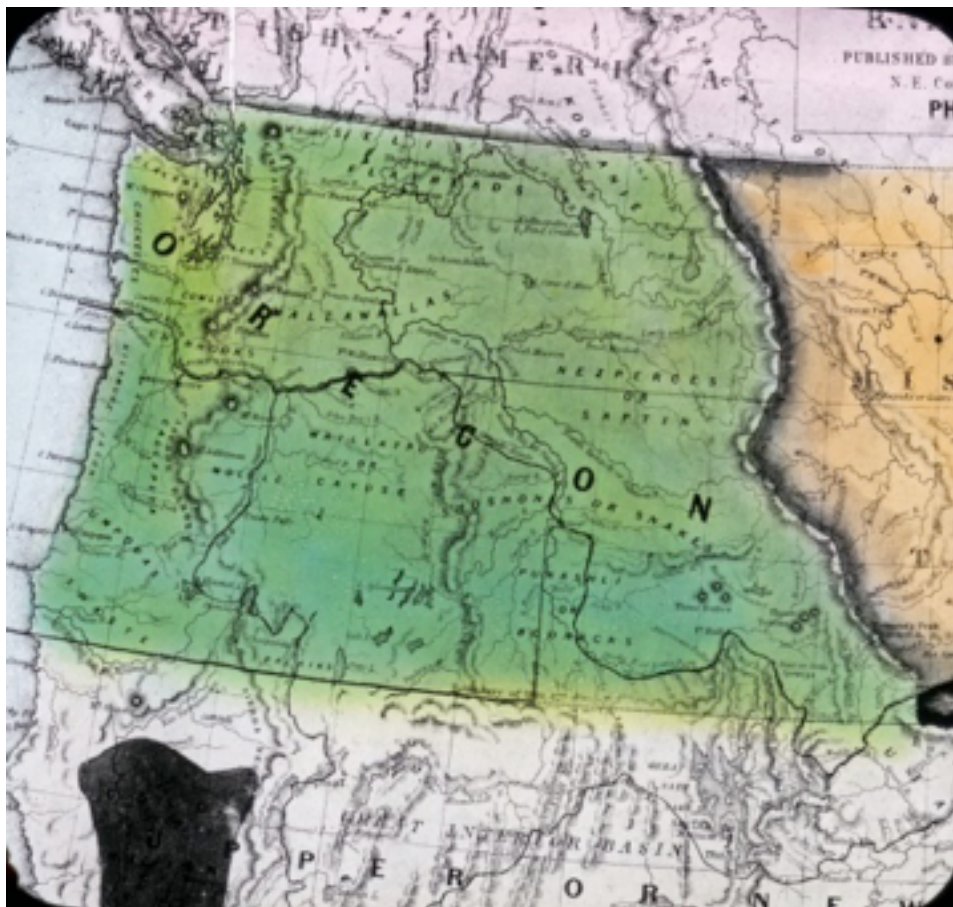
by [Steven Field](#)

Boldly reversing its long-standing policy of “free and open” occupation in the disputed Oregon Territory, the U.S. House of Representatives passes a resolution calling for an end to British-American sharing of the region. The United States, one congressman asserted, had “the right of our manifest destiny to spread over our whole continent.” In different circumstances, such aggressive posturing might have led to war. The British,

through their Hudson Bay Company at the mouth of the Columbia River, had a reasonable claim to the disputed territory of modern-day Washington. In contrast, the only part of the Oregon Territory the U.S. could legitimately claim by settlement was the area below the Columbia River. Above the river, there were only eight recently arrived Americans in 1845. Nonetheless, the aggressively expansionistic President James Polk coveted Oregon Territory up to the 49th parallel (the modern-day border with Canada). Yet Polk was also on the verge of war with Mexico in his drive to take that nation’s northern provinces, and he had no desire to fight the British and Mexicans at the same time.

Consequently, Polk had to move cautiously. Some of his fellow Democrats in the Congress pushed him to be even more aggressive, demanding that Americans control the territory all the way up to the 54th parallel, approximately where Edmonton, Alberta, is today. For five months, debate raged in Congress over the “Oregon controversy,” but the House resolution in January made it clear that the U.S. was determined to end the joint occupation with Great Britain.

Luckily, the British agreed to abandon their claim to the area north of the Columbia and accept the 49th parallel as a border. The Hudson Bay Company already had decided to relocate its principal trading post from the Columbia River area to Vancouver Island, leaving the British with





little interest in maintaining their claim to area. Despite the cries of betrayal from the advocates of the 54th parallel, Polk wisely accepted the British offer to place the border on the 49th parallel. The new boundary not only gave the U.S. more territory than it had any legitimate claim to, but it also left Polk free to pursue his next objective: a war with Mexico for control of the Southwest.

Courtesy: [History.com Staff, A+E Networks](#)

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**Sources: EPA moving quickly to write new climate rule in 2018**  
**POLITICO**

The tight timeline would mean that the agency would have to repeal and replace the Obama power-sector climate rule simultaneously but in separate processes. [Read the full story](#)

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**The store outside your door: Nome woman uses traditional plants and foods to heal**

By KTVA Alaska 8:17 PM June 12, 2015

We met MaryJane Litchard at a booth at the Rural Providers' Conference in Nome last week. She was selling salves made from plants she gathers in the wild.

The conference is part of a grassroots sobriety movement that travels to a new community every two years.

At the gathering this year, there was a lot of interest in using traditional foods and plants to bring balance back into the lives of those trying to sober up.

MaryJane, an Inupiat, is quick to point out her people relied upon the healing powers of plants, long before there were doctors and village health clinics.

"This one is stinkweed and fireweed," Litchard said as she pulled one of the jars out the stack, which she says helps to cure aches and pains. She also recommends another mixture of fireweed and wild celery for sore muscles.

"I picked valerian and lungwort, and also angelica from the beach. And it really works if you have a chest cold," she says.

MaryJane recommends that you rub it on your feet, as well as your chest.

Aside from some plant lore, photographer Jacob Curtis and I wind up with an invitation to dinner and a chance to gather wild greens from the tundra outside of Nome.

How could we refuse?

On the menu, there was frozen sheefish from Kotzebue, to be eaten raw with seal oil.

She dug into a jar of pickled bowhead and beluga muktuk, with chunks of walrus meat. There was also a modern twist with jalapeno peppers in the pickle potpourri.

A big jar of salmon, preserved in salty brine, was also on the table — as well as a crispy, dark black jerky made from oogruk, or bearded seal meat. This was my favorite.

And last but not least, last year's blueberries for desert.

We couldn't help but look around. MaryJane's house is filled with lots of interesting stuff.

"This is black lichen. It grows on the rocks," she said, holding out a plastic freezer bag.

It's what the caribou crunch on, but MaryJane uses it to make a purple dye.

She also has big jars with cottonwood buds soaking, which will eventually be used to make massage oils. She will let them steep for about six months.

We head out at about 9:00 p.m., but the arctic sun is still blazing.

She takes us to a hillside outside Nome, which she calls the "store outside her door."

In a matter of minutes she points out spots where blueberries, blackberries and cranberries are growing. She also finds a patch of Labrador Tea.

We hike a short ways.

"Our ancestors used to hike for many, many miles," MaryJane said.

Those were the days before alcohol abuse began to erode the traditional culture.

MaryJane says she's heard stories about how entire villages were drunk on home brew, when they were first exposed to liquor.

The fallout has lasted for generations. Litchard believes she may be fetal alcohol- affected. Her mother told her that she drank during her pregnancy.

While on a binge, she abandoned MaryJane and her three brothers in a crib. She remembers being hungry and lying in filth for days.

MaryJane has her challenges, but says gathering wild foods is her therapy.

"I just love this wind. No mosquitos bothering you," she says, as she tilts her face to the sun.

It's close to 11:00 p.m., but the sun is still dazzling.

She says the plants are infused with energy from the long hours of sunlight.

"Our cells vibrate, happy that we're eating the foods of our ancestors. It helps in the process of healing," Litchard said.

She believes gathering plants for food and medicine might help a couple attempting to find sobriety.

“They would find interest in their culture, in preserving and collecting,” said Litchard.

We come across a cluster of willow bushes. MaryJane munches on the tender leaves as she drops them into a bag.

The leaves are slightly aromatic, slightly bitter. They will be mixed in with other salad greens.

For now, we share the table with a shaggy musk ox grazing nearby, dining with a view of Nome. An evening to remember.

*Editor’s note: For more on the Rural Providers’ Conference, watch Frontiers. It airs twice on Sunday on KTVA and GCI Cable Channel 1 at 8:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.*

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### **BLM resumes work on update of Southern Nevada resource plan**

Federal land managers launched a major revision of their overall management plan for Southern Nevada in 2008. A decade later, they’re still working on it.  
reviewjournal.com

#### **How to participate**

The Bureau of Land Management is seeking public input though Feb. 2 as it prepares to revise its draft update of the Southern Nevada District Resource Management Plan.

Public meetings will be held from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.:

- **Tuesday**, at the old Overton gym in Overton.
- **Wednesday** in the City Council Chambers in Mesquite.
- **Thursday** at Santa Fe Station, 4949 N. Rancho Drive, in Las Vegas.
- **Jan. 16** at the Pahrump Nugget Hotel and Casino in Pahrump.
- **Jan. 17** at the Heritage Park Senior Facility, 300 S. Racetrack Road, in Henderson.
- **Jan. 18** at the community center in Searchlight.

Comments can be made at any of the meetings or sent by email to [sndo\\_rmp\\_revision@blm.gov](mailto:sndo_rmp_revision@blm.gov); by fax to 702-515-5023; or by mail to: BLM Southern Nevada District Office, Southern Nevada District RMP Revision, 4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89130

Updated information on the [revised draft Resource Management Plan](https://go.usa.gov/xnBqm) is available online at <https://go.usa.gov/xnBqm>