

journal #4796 from sdc 10.27.20

*This is my message to the western world – your civilisation is killing life on Earth
Other Climate News*

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"They say to dance like nobody is watching. I think that implies that we are afraid or ashamed to dance in front of the people. I say dance like everybody is watching. Dance like your children are watching, your ancestors, your family. Dance for those who are hurting, those who can't dance, those who lost loved ones and those who suffer injustices throughout the world. Let every step be a prayer for humanity! Most of all dance for the Creator, who breathed into your soul so you may celebrate this gift of life!"

-Supaman



This is my message to the western world – your civilisation is killing life on Earth

We Indigenous people are fighting to save the Amazon, but the whole planet is in trouble because you do not respect it, says Indigenous campaigner Nemonte Nenquimo

Read in The Guardian: https://apple.news/AIHQIP7wcRkWm-GdAn_wlQA

For this family, keeping Alaska wild and pristine is a decades-long mission

"We cannot afford to lose any more wilderness, to any cause." In a place of abundance, what it means to preserve and protect wilderness comes into focus.

Read in National Geographic: <https://apple.news/A09TcV549Sk-DsiAncXP4Uw>

Countries Pledge to Reverse Destruction of Nature After Missing Biodiversity

Targets

<https://www.ecowatch.com/un-biodiversity-summit-2647844454.html>

World's Richest One Percent Are Producing More Than Double the Carbon Emissions as the Bottom 50 Percent

<https://www.ecowatch.com/carbon-emissions-one-percent-2647729537.html>

Countries Pledge to Reverse Destruction of Nature After Missing Biodiversity

Targets <https://www.ecowatch.com/un-biodiversity-summit-2647844454.html>

The great thaw: global heating upends life on Arctic permafrost – photo essay

Arctic permafrost is melting at an increasing rate, impacting lives and jeopardizing the planet's future. Photographer Katie Orlinsky has documented this drastic shift in Siberia and Alaska

Read in The Guardian: <https://apple.news/A4hOdorNpS6ub2hEcsJuZ5g>

The Atlantic Ocean Hasn't Been This Hot in at Least 2,900 Years

More than 20 years after intoning, "The water's getting warm, so you might as well swim," Smash Mouth's "All Star" continues to be prophetic. Case in point: A new study finds that the Atlantic Ocean just had its hottest decade in at least 2,900 years. Someone award Smash Mouth a PhD and calculate the h-index of their discography immediately.

Read in Gizmodo: https://apple.news/ASyZd3_g5ToKLXUhN3a7EtA

From a reader:

If you don't watch anything else, please watch Kiss the Ground movie narrated by Woody Harrelson. It's on Netflix right now. I think everyone on the planet should watch it. It is life altering. I basically knew the premise but not to this degree, and help it could be done. I think it's something you may want to include in your Journal.

He has also narrated a film called Ethos. Equally highly recommended. I had no idea Woody Harrelson was such an activist. What a guy. E.N.

Tesla's Nevada lithium plan faces stark obstacles on path to production

By **Ernest Scheyder**

(Reuters) - Tesla Inc's [TSLA.O](#) plan to produce lithium for electric vehicle batteries close to its Nevada Gigafactory faces stark challenges from the outset, including an onerous permitting process, uncertain access to water and questions about unproven methodologies.

Chief Executive Officer Elon Musk told shareholders on Tuesday Tesla has secured rights to 10,000 acres in Nevada where it aims to produce lithium from clay deposits using a process developed internally.

The move would make Tesla the first company in the world to commercially produce the white metal from clay. Lithium is produced either from brine, commonly found in South America, or spodumene hard rock, usually in Australia.

In Nevada, Tesla plans to mix clay with table salt and then add water, which it says causes a reaction where the salt would leach out with lithium, which can then be extracted. The leftover clay would be put back in the earth to mitigate environmental damage.

“It’s a very sustainable way of obtaining lithium,” said Musk, who did not say where in Nevada the company had obtained the lithium rights or whether development has started.

The plan drew backlash almost immediately, with critics describing Musk’s plan as too simplistic and light on details. Returning rock to the earth after minerals are extracted, for instance, is already common industry practice through the use of tailings dams.

“This plan from Tesla brings up a lot more questions than it answers,” said Chris Berry, an independent lithium industry consultant. “Are we just supposed to take Elon Musk’s word for it that the cost will be lower than existing lithium projects?”

Palo Alto, Calif.-based Tesla did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Nevada already has several lithium clay projects under development, including one from Lithium Americas Corp [LAC.TO](#) that has been seeking federal permit approval for more than a decade and another from ioneer Ltd [INR.AX](#).

Lithium Americas has said it is confident it can successfully extract lithium from clay through a process that involves acid leaching. Tesla said its process won’t involve acid, fueling further questions.

“If producing lithium in commercial amounts at battery quality grades from clay was feasible, why isn’t it already being done?” said Berry.

Any lithium project from Tesla would require an intensive application process for necessary permits that could stretch on for years.

"Mining lithium is very challenging," said Pedro Palandrani of the Global X Lithium & Battery Technology ETF [LIT.P](#), which holds shares in Tesla and lithium producers. "If Tesla really wants to fly solo, we're talking about four to five years to really see any kind of lithium production."

Tesla's plan also would likely require substantial amounts of water, forcing the company to battle with cattle ranchers for access to underground reservoirs in the arid state.

Albemarle Corp [ALB.N](#) operated the only existing U.S. lithium mine at a site roughly 200 miles (322 km) north of Las Vegas until it shut it down last month.

Operational since the late 1960s, the site produced less than 5,000 tonnes of lithium per year, a relatively small amount and far less than Tesla would need.

Reporting by Ernest Scheyder; Editing by David Gregorio

Related Coverage [Tesla could struggle to implement some of its battery advances, experts say](#)



Only in a country this twisted could the original inhabitants of this land be rendered unable to vote because they are perceived to not have proper residency in their own homelands.

[Native American Athlete Takes on the Tour de France](https://www.powwows.com/native-american-athlete-takes-on-the-tour-de-france/?utm_source=convertkit&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=All+about+Ribbon+Dresses+and+more+on+PowWows.com%20-%204674185) https://www.powwows.com/native-american-athlete-takes-on-the-tour-de-france/?utm_source=convertkit&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=All+about+Ribbon+Dresses+and+more+on+PowWows.com%20-%204674185

Sci Westwood

· Best thing I've read in ages ... "Get a rat and put it in a cage and give it two water bottles. One is just water, and one is water laced with either heroin or cocaine. If you do that, the rat will almost always prefer the drugged water and almost always kill itself very quickly, right, within a couple of weeks. So there you go. It's our theory of addiction.

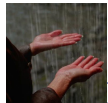
Bruce comes along in the '70s and said, "Well, hang on a minute. We're putting the rat in an empty cage. It's got nothing to do. Let's try this a little bit differently." So Bruce built Rat Park, and Rat Park is like heaven for rats. Everything your rat about town could want, it's got in Rat Park. It's got lovely food. It's got sex. It's got loads of other rats to be friends with. It's got loads of colored balls. Everything your rat could want. And they've got both the water bottles. They've got the drugged water and the normal water. But here's the fascinating thing. In Rat Park, they don't like the drugged water. They hardly use any of it. None of them ever overdose. None of them ever use in a way that looks like compulsion or addiction. There's a really interesting human example I'll tell you about in a minute, but what Bruce says shows that both the right-wing and left-wing theories of addiction are wrong. So the right-wing theory is it's a moral failing, you're a hedonist, you party too hard. The left-wing theory is it takes you over, your brain is hijacked. Bruce says it's not your morality, it's not your brain; it's your cage. Addiction is largely an adaptation to your environment.

We've created a society where significant numbers of our fellow citizens cannot bear to be present in their lives without being drugged, right? We've created a hyperconsumerist, hyperindividualist, isolated world that is, for a lot of people, much more like that first cage than it is like the bonded, connected cages that we need.

The opposite of addiction is not sobriety. The opposite of addiction is connection. And our whole society, the engine of our society, is geared towards making us connect with things not people. If you are not a good consumer capitalist citizen, if you're spending your time bonding with the people around you and not buying stuff—in fact, we are trained from a very young age to focus our hopes and our dreams and our ambitions on things we can buy and consume. And drug addiction is really a subset of that."

~ Johann Hari

For more ... https://www.ted.com/.../johann_hari_everything_you_think... - cosmologies, and the avant-garde tradition of landscape cinema as inflected by specifically Native ecological traditions. via [BAMPFA](#)



małni—towards the ocean, towards the shore

November 4th, All day

Stream the film Małni (pronounced moth-nee) by Sky Hopinka, which explores the contemporary lives of First Peoples in the US, the survivance of Native spiritualities and

Secretary Lonnie Bunch on the New Memorial to Native American Veterans

Located in front of the National Museum of the American Indian, the sculpture reminds us of the true burden of freedom



The National Native American Veterans Memorial, designed by Cheyenne and Arapaho artist Harvey Pratt, features a steel circle balanced on a carved drum. (Alan Karchmer / National Museum of the American Indian)

By [Lonnie G. Bunch III Smithsonian Magazine | Subscribe November 2020](#)

In my family, Veterans Day was one of the most important days of the year. My father served in Germany at the end of World War II; every year, he took me into town to see the local parade. I was always captivated—not just by the tanks and the spectacle of the event (although I certainly enjoyed those), but by the people. As a kid growing up in the wake of the war, I was always moved by the sight of older men marching with a limp. I sensed that these people had sacrificed something for the country. Honoring them was not only about valor and victory; it meant recognizing that they carried a burden for my freedom.

To me, Veterans Day has always brought the unimaginable scope of war to a human scale. The day invites us to remember our history, to honor both those who served recently and those who served long ago. And it asks us to consider what service means in our own lives.

As a national museum complex, the Smithsonian has a unique responsibility to honor our veterans. Through exhibitions like “[We Return Fighting](#)” at the National Museum of African American History and Culture, we are telling lesser-known stories of those who fought for democracy abroad. And this November, the Smithsonian celebrates Veterans Day by marking the completion of the [National Native American Veterans Memorial](#) at the National Museum of the American Indian. Native peoples have served in the United States military since the American Revolution and continue to serve at one of the highest rates per capita of any population group. As commissioned by Congress, the memorial will recognize—for the first time on a national

scale—the extraordinary service of these men and women and our shared obligation to honor this legacy.

I have always thought that you can tell an enormous amount about a nation by what it chooses to remember. This memorial and others to veterans, both on the National Mall and around the United States, are vital corners of our national memory. And although the parades of my childhood recede further into the past, we still find ways to honor those who join the ranks. This month, I reflect on the service and the sacrifice of generations of Americans: our family members, our friends, and those who bear us no relation but the common bond of country.

Sacrificed Llamas Found in Peru Were Likely a Gift From the Inca

The elaborately decorated animals were probably buried alive alongside similarly adorned



guinea pigs. The llamas were preserved through natural mummification, leaving their colorful decorations intact. (University of Calgary)

By [Livia Gershon](#) [smithsonianmag.com](#) [October 22, 2020 12:21PM](#)

Four well-preserved llamas killed in South America more than 500 years ago hold clues to the religious and political practices of the Inca Empire, [new research](#) suggests.

As Alexandra Topping reports for the [Guardian](#), archaeologists who studied the naturally mummified llamas and their surroundings think the animals were sacrificed as part of a display of generosity to another group of people who had just joined the empire. The findings are newly published in the journal [Antiquity](#).

Per the paper, Inca people adorned the llamas with valuable materials before burying them alive alongside similarly decorated guinea pigs. Other artifacts found at the site, including large ovens, indicate that the sacrifice was part of a big celebration.

“The offerings likely were part of much larger feasts and gatherings, sponsored by the state,” says lead author [Lidio Valdez](#), an archaeologist at the University of Calgary, in a [statement](#). “The state befriended the local people with food and drink, cementing political alliances, whilst placing offerings allowed the Inca to claim the land as theirs.”

Archaeologists began excavating the site, an Inca administrative center in Tambo Viejo, Peru, in 2018. They learned that an important road from the Nazca Valley on Peru's southern coast stopped at Tambo Viejo, in addition to discovering architectural features including a large plaza and a religious structure.

Per [Science magazine](#)'s Michael Price, radiocarbon dating of the llamas, which were naturally mummified by the dry air, suggests they were killed between 1432 and 1459—a time of expansion for the empire. Before about 1430, the Inca were concentrated in the area around the capital city of Cusco in the Peruvian Andes. After that, the civilization expanded, both peacefully and sometimes through violence, into a larger territory. Spanish colonial accounts report that the Inca peacefully annexed the Acari Valley, where Tambo Viejo is located, around the time the sacrifice took place.



The llamas' sacrifice was probably part of a large celebration. (University of Calgary)

This isn't the first recorded instance of Inca llama sacrifice, writes Garry Shaw for the [Art Newspaper](#). Previously, however, researchers had only found the sacrificed creatures' bones.

The valuable animals were second only to humans as gifts to the deities. Spanish accounts describe rituals in which Inca sacrificed 100 or more llamas at a time.

“Gifts could not be just anything, but something valuable to the Incas themselves,” Valdez tells the *Art Newspaper*. “So, llamas were one of the valuable items they had.”

The new findings show that the mummified llamas were heavily decorated with colorful strings; their faces were painted with red lines. The site of the sacrifice also contained the orange feathers of tropical birds and black lima beans.

“This is the first of its kind. There is nothing comparable,” Valdez tells [Gizmodo](#)'s George Dvorsky. “Now we know that Inca animal offerings were highly adorned.”

Three of the llamas were white, and one was brown. The researchers also found a fifth llama, but it was badly degraded. Prior research suggests that the Inca sacrificed brown llamas to the creator god Viracocha and white ones to the sun deity Inti, the most important god in the Inca pantheon, per the *Guardian*.

“The finding adds important information about Inca ideology, something about which we knew from the writings of some early Spaniards, but never saw,” Valdez tells the *Art Newspaper*. “Now we have the tangible evidence.”

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/sacrificed-llamas-were-likely-gift-inca-180976110/?utm_source=smithsoniandaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=20201022-daily-responsive&spMailingID=43745211&spUserID=OTYyNTc5MzkyMTQyS0&spJobID=1861876820&spReportId=MTg2MTg3NjgyMAS2

The following is an extract from:

7 Racist Slurs Which You Should Drop From Your Vocabulary

Odds are that you use these phrases every day

<https://medium.com/an-injustice/7-racist-slurs-which-you-should-drop-from-your-vocabulary-885c56ba97ae>

Eskimo

This term is a drastic oversimplification which the medieval European navigators used for huge swathes of different Native American nations living in the Arctic regions. Under this umbrella-term, the distinct identity of the people was fused together into an arbitrary collective noun. [Linguists believe](#) that the word came from the French word ‘esquimaux,’ referring to one who nets snowshoes. The Alaska natives have petitioned for the use of ‘Inuit’ over Eskimo to refer to them. Over the years, our media is fraught with a plethora of references that perpetuate this misnomer. Getting rid of this [slur](#) from our language allows for a more culturally inclusive discourse.

Spirit Animal

In common parlance, we use “spirit animal” to refer to something that we identify with. This phrase is a form of [cultural appropriation](#) that diminishes the true cultural significance of spirit animals. Some Native American tribes believe in spirit animals or totems which are sacrosanct spirits that guide and protect them. In their worldview, these signs have a religious significance. Using this phrase loosely constitutes enormous [disrespect](#) towards their sentiments. Often, online quizzes relegate the duty of assigning spirit animals, which was initially conducted by the most venerated native priests and elders. Such a diminution is extremely offensive to the indigenous tribes and we should be mindful of it.

Exxon Turns to Academia to Try to Discredit Harvard Research

Nicholas Kusnetz, Inside Climate News

Kusnetz writes: "ExxonMobil is not known for its acquiescence - tenacious litigation and well-funded advertising are the oil giant's favored methods for trying to swat away opponents."

[READ MORE](#)

Indigenous Colombians, Facing New Wave of Brutality, Demand Government Action

By Julie Turkewitz and Sofia Villamil

"If we don't stand before the world and say, 'This is happening,' we will be exterminated," a protest leader said. After a long civil war, a new type of violence is sweeping Indigenous communities.

Lest anyone forgets:

Michelle Barber October 22, 2016 Robert Novich



[Nevada History through Pictures, Collections and Personal Stories](#) .

1979 photo. Wabuska is a town in central Lyon County, Nevada on U.S. Alternate 95 about twelve miles north of Yerington, on a branch line of the SP RR from Hazen to Mina. The post office was established in 1874. The name is said to be from Washo and to mean "white grass" or "vegetation".



Watch the embedded video and LISTEN TO THE LAST LINE:

<https://www.didyounowdaily.com/story/pelorus-jac>

The Path to Zero: Key Metrics For COVID Suppression – Pandemics Explained

Here's a way to determine what's the rate of infection in your area—by Congressional District or county. You have to zoom into the area that you're interested in. It's interesting.

<https://globalepidemics.org/key-metrics-for-covid-suppression/>

I saw an announcement about **Melissa Melero-Moose winning an award**, and just heard from Ann Wolf of the Nevada Museum of Art who shared, "Did you hear about Melissa's big award? She received the Joan Mitchel Sculptor and Painters Grant. It is a very prestigious national grant, with no strings attached."

<https://www.joanmitchellfoundation.org/journal/announcing-2020-recipients-of-painters-sculptors-grants>

You probably know, Melissa is a citizen of the Fallon-Paiute Shoshone Tribal Nation and community member of Hungry Valley. She is the co-founder of the Great Basin Native Artists.
SM