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Rumble - The Indians Who Rocked the World

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On maps it's labeled Thacker Pass; to Paiutes however, it's Peehee mu'huh, or rotten moon

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Mexican Red: The Perfect Color that Changed the World

Words of wisdom from Wilma Mankiller in honor of Earth Month



Darryn King

@DarrynKing

I think that I shall never see / A poem as lovely as a WHAT THE HELL IS THAT



iFunny.co



RUMBLE: The Indians Who Rocked the World

This revelatory documentary film brings to light the profound and overlooked influence of Indigenous people on popular music in North America. Focusing on music icons like Link Wray, Jimi Hendrix, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Taboo (The Black Eyed Peas), Charley Patton, Mildred Bailey, Jesse Ed Davis, Robbie Robertson, and Randy Castillo, RUMBLE: The Indians Who Rocked the World shows how these pioneering Native American musicians helped shape the soundtracks of our lives. Run time: 102 minutes.

Light reception to follow.

Film July 14, 2022 6 – 8 pm

FREE General

[Register](#)

A Shipwreck, a Robot and an Archival Treasure Hunt Reveal the Diverse History of the Whaling Industry

Free Black Americans and Native Americans once worked on the *Industry*, a whaling ship whose wreck was recently identified in the Gulf of Mexico



Don't Go Into the Library

Alberto Ríos, 1952

The library is dangerous—
Don't go in. If you do

You know what will happen.
It's like a pet store or a bakery—

Every single time you'll come out of there
Holding something in your arms.

Those novels with their big eyes.
And those no-nonsense, all muscle

Greyhounds and Dobermans,
All non-fiction and business,

Cuddly when they're young,
But then the first page is turned.

The doughnut scent of it all, *knowledge*,
The aroma of coffee being made

In all those books, something for everyone,
The deli offerings of civilization itself.

The library is the book of books,
Its concrete and wood and glass covers

Keeping within them the very big,
Very long story of everything.

The library is dangerous, full
Of answers. If you go inside,

You may not come out
The same person who went in.

[Jennifer Eisele Duck Valley Sho-Pai Tribes - Public Information](#)

[Jennifer Eisele](#) · Apr 19 2017 1:11 PM ·

"NORTHERN NEVADA – On maps it's labeled Thacker Pass, an area nestled between the Montana and Double H mountains in a sagebrush desert near the Oregon-Nevada border.

To the Paiute people, however, it's *Peehee mu'huh*, or rotten moon, for its crescent shape and ugly history. It's one of the few remaining places where tribal citizens can still gather traditional foods such as chokecherries and wild potatoes, and medicines such as *toza* root, or honor their ancestors at the site where 31 Paiute people were massacred by government soldiers in 1865.

The area is also home to the largest known lithium deposit in the United States and one of the largest in the world — a cache of naturally occurring metal that could hold the future to development of green energy in the U.S.

Lithium Americas, the parent company of the Lithium Nevada Corp., says lithium from the area's clay deposits is needed to make the batteries for electric cars, to cut America's reliance on the fossil fuel industry. Lithium is particularly prized because it is lightweight, can store lots of energy and has a long lifespan before recharging.

The company has proposed an open-pit lithium mine at Thacker Pass, which would be only the second lithium mine in the U.S. The other, the Silver Peak Mine, is much smaller and has been operating since the 1960s.

The 18,000-acre Thacker Pass mine would reach into ancestral lands of the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes, the Burns Paiute Tribe, Reno Sparks Indian Colony and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

Several of the tribes, along with environmental groups and others, say the mine would wreck their land, resources and culture, depleting or poisoning water supplies, destroying sacred sites, degrading wildlife habitat and leaving behind hazardous waste.

The mine proposal is now tangled up in court, pitting some tribal citizens against others, green energy advocates against other environmentalists, and communities against their neighbors.

It's perhaps a sign of things to come. With the pressure to transition away from fossil fuels, more projects like the Thacker Pass proposal are expected to emerge across the U.S. along with the environmental concerns they bring.

"We're really at the beginning of a massive transformation," said Max Wilbert, a non-Native environmental activist with a group known as Protect Thacker Pass.

Lithium Americas, however, said that it "respects the rights, culture, aspirations, and interests of Indigenous Peoples affected by the development of Thacker Pass," but that so far its archaeological excavation work has revealed no major cultural finds.

“Lithium Nevada is committed to building an environmentally responsible project and spent more than 10 years conducting exploration as well as the environmental and cultural studies necessary for the state and federal permitting processes,” according to Maria Anderson, Lithium Nevada’s community relations manager.

“In addition to providing widespread benefits in the fight against climate change,” Anderson said, “the local benefits to the community are exciting.”

Pushing for green energy

The mine proposal comes amid a push from the federal government to produce more lithium in the U.S. as part of its overall goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

President Joe Biden has said the country is too reliant on foreign sources for minerals such as cobalt and lithium that are crucial to powering electric vehicles. Last year, the Biden administration called for an increase in domestic mining and production of materials to bolster the electric car and renewable energy supply chain.

Although discussions about the area’s rich store of lithium date back to the 1970s, Lithium Americas did not propose the mine project until 2019.

The mine, which would sit on land overseen by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, received the final green light from that agency in January 2021, though the decision is being challenged in court. The approval came despite a conclusion by the agency that the mine would threaten nearly 60 culturally or historically significant sites, mostly Indigenous obsidian tool-making or habitation sites.

Earlier this year, in February, the company said Nevada authorities had approved all of the required state-level permits.

A sign opposing the proposed Thacker Pass lithium mine is displayed on Elwood Hinkey’s property on the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation in Nevada on March 11, 2022. Hinkey made the sign for his granddaughter to take to a protest camp. (Photo by Alex Milan Tracy for Underscore)

Lithium Americas says the Thacker Pass mine will help fulfill the U.S. mission to produce lithium at home, and would be an economic boon to Nevada, generating an expected \$650 million in spending, increased tax revenue and hundreds of jobs over the more than 40 years that the mine is expected to operate.

Benefits are already being dangled before the local communities. On the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, a 35,000-acre expanse that stretches across Nevada and into Oregon, a new community and daycare center would be funded, along with road improvements, “green” homes and access to jobs at vastly higher wages than most tribal citizens now earn.

But those developments depend on tribal leaders coming to an agreement with the mining company to allow the mine to proceed, and many tribal citizens have resisted the proposal.

The debate over the mine has divided the community for more than a year at Fort McDermitt, where nearly 40 percent of residents live in poverty. The latest offer from the mining company is an economic benefits package similar to one that the tribal council canceled last year amid pushback from citizens.

Lawsuits and protest camps

Opposition to the mine comes from a diverse collection of environmental groups, tribal governments, ranchers and Indigenous people, generating two federal lawsuits that have been consolidated into one.

A broad coalition sued to stop the project in U.S. District Court in Nevada, saying it would have negative consequences for water supplies, that it would threaten wildlife such as golden eagles and sage grouse, that the federal government's review process was improperly rushed and that the government failed to properly consult with affected tribes.

The Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, which joined the Burns Paiute Tribe in the federal lawsuit to stop the mine, said survey and archaeological work has been done without their consultation or participation.

"These sites hold the history, culture and ancestors of the Great Basin Tribes," Reno-Sparks Chairman Arlan Melendez said in a statement. "This lithium mine stands in the way of our roots and it's violating the religious freedoms of our elders, our people."

U.S. District Judge Miranda Du, who is presiding over the case, recently rejected an attempt from the Winnemucca Indian Colony to join the lawsuit.

In the same lawsuit, tribes also raised the connection to the 1865 massacre, saying the mine would operate at the site of the massacre of the Paiute people. They have cited the history of the area, including the massacre and events that led to it, in pushing for Thacker Pass to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The federal judge, citing insufficient evidence that the massacre occurred at the mine site or that the remains of those massacred were buried in the proposed mining area, has rejected the claims and allowed the company to proceed with archaeological excavation to determine what cultural artifacts may be at the site. The company says it expects a ruling in the case this fall that would allow it to move ahead with construction.

In a motion filed April 4, however, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony said the BLM had improperly withheld about 40,000 pages of documents related to approval of the project despite a court order requiring it to release the information.

The tribe contends the documents show the agency conducted inadequate consultation with tribal nations — sending a single letter to three tribes — and obscured the BLM’s concerns that important cultural sites “would pretty much be destroyed by the project.”

“The BLM has broken the law,” said Will Falk, attorney for the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony and co-founder of Protect Thacker Pass. “They have lied to the tribes, lied to the public, and lied to the court.”

A grassroots opposition group called the People of Red Mountain, formed by Fort McDermitt citizens, says Thacker Pass is important to Paiute and Shoshone people historically and today.

In a [November video describing People of Red Mountain’s mission](#), one of its organizers, Daranda Hinkey, said the group was formed after hearing about the project and an anticipated surge of lithium mining in the U.S."

Read More~



[youtube.com](#)

[Daranda Hinkey - Thacker, Lithium & People of Red Mountain](#)

[Land & Culture Protection Series: Episode 1- Lithium mines, Thacker Pass, CampDaranda Hinkey // @peopleofredmountainExplains the Thacker Pass mine that great...](#)

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**NxLevel 2022 for Micro-Entrepreneurs**

NxLevel is a 14-topic course running over 15 weeks on Wednesdays from May 11th through August 17th designed for entrepreneurs who want to expand an existing business and for those seriously considering starting a new business. Participants develop a comprehensive business plan during the course to act as the road map for future growth. **[LEARN MORE](#)**



Not sure where this “parents-should-control-what-is-taught-in-schools-because-they-are-our-kids” is originating, but parents **do** have the option to choose to send their kids to a hand-selected private school at their own expense if this is what they desire.

The purpose of a public education in a public school is not to teach kids only what parents want them to be taught. **It is to teach them what society needs them to know.** The client of the public school is not the parent, but the entire community, the public

**State initiative to train and certify Nevadans in cloud computing.** In collaboration with Amazon Web Services, education institutions across the state will deliver a cloud computing curriculum focused on in-demand tech jobs. The collaboration will provide access to cloud computing education courses and certifications through higher education and high schools. “As thousands of cloud computing jobs go unfulfilled in Nevada and across the globe, AWS is providing curriculum, resources, and tools to help learners gain new or improved tech skills,” said Kim Majerus, VP at AWS.

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Join us for this virtual event on April 20th at 11am to unjudge someone!



<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/303083790777> eventbrite.com


[CSN Virtual Human Library 2022](#)

[Don't judge a book by its cover.](#)

The search for the [2022 Gerber Baby](#)

Goldman Environmental Prize

The Goldman Environmental Prize is the world's foremost award honoring grassroots environmental activists. These leaders from each of the six continental regions prove that we can

re/shape the future. 



See how at the [#GoldmanPrize](#) virtual ceremony, streaming on May 25 at 5:00 pm PDT / 8:00 pm EDT — register at rsvp.goldmanprize.org/2022
[#reGenerationNow](#)

Microplastics -- tiny particles of plastic -- have been found in human blood.

A new study has found for the first time that the plastic particles can travel through the body and may lodge in organs. The researchers found microplastics in the blood of 80% of the people that were tested.¹

Nothing we use for a few minutes should be able to threaten our health and environment. That's why Environment America is advocating for policies and practices that reduce our plastic production and consumption. Will you support our work, Shayne?

[Donate today to help us in our work to reduce plastic pollution.](#)

Huge amounts of plastic waste enter our environment every year, and microplastics have been found on nearly every corner of the planet, including at the top of Mount Everest and in the deepest oceans.²

And now, they have been found in human blood. While the extent of the health impacts are not yet known, microplastics have been shown to cause damage to human cells in a lab setting.³

Neither our bodies nor our planet should be contaminated with plastic. We're championing a safer, cleaner, greener future. Our work lobbying in the halls of Congress, rallying grassroots support, and raising awareness depends on the support of people like you.

[Donate today to help protect our health and our environment from plastic.](#)

Thank you for all you do,

Wendy Wendlandt
President

1. Damian Carrington, "[Microplastics found in human blood for first time](#)," The Guardian, March 24, 2022.

US indigenous communities to receive \$46m to address global heating

Alaska Natives are especially at risk, as sea ice and permafrost melt and villages are lost to flooding and erosion

Read in The Guardian: <https://apple.news/AZM9ZCMZrSOiNvwQhvai1Uw>



Lakota Law Project
@lakotalaw

#DearIndigenousStudent Do not be afraid to question a colonized curriculum. Your voice may quiver, but your truth will echo.

11:26 a.m. · 27 Mar. 17 · [Twitter Web Client](#)

301 Retweets 596 Likes

301 Retweets 596 Likes

11:26 a.m. · 27 Mar. 17 · [Twitter Web Client](#)

SPIRIT OF NEVADA SCHOLARSHIP

The 2022 scholarship contest theme is “Nevada – A World Apart”. Students are encouraged to use their creative talents to show what Nevada means to them by sharing stories of the exceptional people, places, charities, and social causes that make Nevada a better place.

[LEARN MORE](#)



DAIBI/SHOSHONE LANGUAGE DAY

April 30, 2022 | EIC Gymnasium
10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

INVITED GUESTS: ALANNA
CHARLES AND LAURIE CASKEY
OWYHEE SHOSHONE PAIUTE
LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Light Refreshments

Free Virtual Public Lecture

[Mexican Red: The Perfect Color that Changed the World](#)

Wednesday, April 20, 6:00–7:00 pm ET

Cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*) is a small insect that produces a brilliant red pigment. Found in textiles, paintings, cosmetics, and many other objects that span the globe, cochineal is an integral part of world history. Cochineal pigment was used by Mesoamerican peoples long before the Spanish arrived in the sixteenth century. In this lecture, Gabriela Soto Laveaga will trace the fascinating history of cochineal production and the many efforts to control its trade.

Visit the related bilingual online exhibit launching April 20: **[Cochineal: How Mexico Made the World See Red](#)**



Words of wisdom from Wilma Mankiller in honor of Earth Month: "In Iroquois society, leaders are encouraged to remember seven generations in the past and consider seven generations in the future when making decisions that affect the people." -- Wilma Mankiller, the first woman elected to serve as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation

To introduce children to this role model, we highly recommend the inspiring picture book biography "Wilma's Way Home" (<https://www.amightygirl.com/wilma-s-way-home>) and the upcoming chapter book "She Persisted: Wilma Mankiller" (<https://www.amightygirl.com/she-persisted-wilma-mankiller>), both for ages 6 to 9

For adults who would like to learn more about the trailblazing Wilma Mankiller, we recommend her memoir, "Mankiller: A Chief and Her People" (<http://amzn.to/1yPI3Uc>). Her conversations with 20 indigenous women leaders are also captured in the engaging book "Every Day is a Good Day: Reflections by Contemporary Indigenous Women" (<http://amzn.to/1Ggu2nS>)

For children's books that celebrate pioneering female environmentalists, visit our blog post "25 Kids' Books About Female Environmentalists" at <https://www.amightygirl.com/blog?p=14831>

To learn about our favorite Mighty Girl books starring Native American and Aboriginal girls and women, check out our blog post "50 Children's Books Celebrating Native American and Indigenous Mighty Girls" at <https://www.amightygirl.com/blog?p=10365>

And, for Mighty Girl stories that teach about the importance of protecting the Earth for future generations, visit our special collection of the "Top Children's Books about the Environment" at