THEHIGHWIRE

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10 SPEAKERS
Del Bigtree
Jenn Sherry Parry, Executive Producer
Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report
Female News Correspondent
Male News Correspondent
Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response
Male Speaker
Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe
Chanda Callao, People of the Red Mountain
Female Speaker

START OF TRANSCRIPT

**[00:00:05] Del Bigtree**
Have you noticed that this show doesn't have any commercials? I'm not selling you diapers or vitamins or smoothies or gasoline. That's because I don't want any corporate sponsors telling me what I can investigate or what I can say. Instead, you are our sponsors. This is a production by our nonprofit, the Informed Consent Action Network. So if you want more investigations, if you want landmark legal wins, if you want hard hitting news, if you want the truth. Go ahead, Icandecide.Org and donate now. Alright, everyone, we're ready.

**[00:00:44] Jenn Sherry Parry, Executive Producer**
Yeah! Let's do this.

**[00:00:46] Del Bigtree**
Action!

**[00:01:00] Del Bigtree**
Good morning, good afternoon, good evening. Wherever you are out there in the world, it's time to say Happy New Year, everybody. What an amazing year this is going to be. And looking back at what we did in 2025, one last reflective look on one of the most amazing years that has ever been when it comes to medical freedom. Of course, we saw Robert Kennedy Jr take the chair at HHS as HHS secretary. The most powerful position in health immediately started changing so many things everyone had talked about for decades, whether it was taking chemical dyes out of the food supply of children or lead and arsenic out of baby food and, you know, baby formulas. And finally, removing the hepatitis B vaccine, the world's stupidest vaccine for anybody that doesn't have hepatitis B, the list goes on and on and on. The HighWire was here. We also put out an Inconvenient Study, the biggest movie of the year that has swept the world over 100 million views worldwide, and claiming you can still share that with everyone you're partying with. If the party is still going on at your house. Go to An Inconvenient study. Com and share that film. But there's so much that has to get done. Last year we won the religious exemption for West Virginia, but it's still in courts because they've got 20 different lawyers lined up trying to figure every angle to stop kids from being able to go back to school based on their religious beliefs. Well, we are fighting for those beliefs, and that is only possible because of your support. So I hope this year you'll recognize how important it is this work. If we're going to continue this work to win back and free the five for real, we got five states, West Virginia still hanging in the balance until we fully win this.

**[00:02:53] Del Bigtree**
So our goal this year is to free to five to get back. Exemptions for Maine, New York, Connecticut, West Virginia and California so that every American is free to make their own medical choices. That's just the beginning of what we believe is possible. We've got a case going to the Supreme Court fighting for medical freedom there, based on a case of Amish children in New York. We think that could change. You know, Jacobson versus Massachusetts, a law since 1905 has just been like this dark cloud over our heads and taking away our rights. It's what they use when they forcibly injected people with vaccines during the Covid pandemic. So all of this hang in the balance as we move into 2026. We've got an election coming up this year. So much to talk about. But at the heart of it is another conversation. Is it all just vaccines or is there a bigger play? Where's the WEF now? Where is the World Health organization. What are they all up to? Well, one of the games that they keep playing and talking about is this sort of green energy push and global warming, and now they're starting to tie that to disease and future pandemics and what's going on. Well, Jefferey Jaxen has done a deep dive into that. And he joins me now. Uh, Jeffrey, uh, today we're releasing and you're going to show usually it's hidden behind, uh, the wall at High Wire plus. But we are going to show the first part of the rush to green energy. Um, why this investigation? What is it about green energy, uh, that you thought this is worth? The amount of time you put in these documentaries is just incredible. And the work and the detail. But why this story?

**[00:04:46] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Well, thank you, and happy New Year one for the history books we just went through in 25 here. Um, the green energy conversation, like you said, it's being tied into a lot of other narratives and it's being tied into the pandemic response public health, medicine, science. And so we thought, it's time to knock this peg out and tell the true story, and let the scientists and the researchers who really didn't have a seat at the table for decades, tell the science that wasn't allowed, but is just as true as just as accurate. So we tell a story in this, in this rush to green energy, it's really the net zero story. Why are societies reducing the way people live? They're forcing reductions upon them. You have to drive electric car. We're doing this massive switch over to all net zero. In Germany, for example, they're shutting down coal fired power plants. And why is this happening? Shutting down farming in the Netherlands. It makes no common sense. And it's for, well, net zero to save the environment. So we tell a story of the actual science underpinning the climate change narrative, this rush net zero. And then we talk at alongside this story, we tell a story in Nevada of a lithium mine in Thacker Pass that is is going through development right now. It's actually broken ground.

**[00:06:01] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
It's moving forward. It's a bipartisan because it was going on during Biden's administration. And Trump's going forward in both administrations. So this isn't a political situation here. It's just moving forward. So we're dealing with these these conversations in our country here. And one of the issues with that lithium mine is, well, some of it appears to be on native land, the Shoshone, the Paiute, um, Indian tribes, the Native American tribes, the indigenous tribes, they have a claim to that land as well, because that's ancestral land for them. And it doesn't seem to really move the needle for the government too much. So I was actually really fortunate, as a documentary filmmaker to be invited in to speak to the elders, some of the elders there to speak about not only their story, but the story of what these lands mean, how this, this lithium mine came about on their land. It was actually during Covid and the process really, as you can see by the documentary, it really wasn't a process that was grounded in the community. They actually didn't give the community much of a voice. We're also trying to do that here and tell this big story about why we're moving forward with these conversations. And on land here in America, uh, that it's supposed to be somewhat protected.

**[00:07:16] Del Bigtree**
You know, and it really brings up a big question I have. And I'm going to say it before we get into this. I grew up in Boulder, Colorado. I still consider myself an environmentalist based on the original definition of that. I'm not into authoritarian governments. I'm not into trading carbon credit scores where I watch billionaires fly around in, you know, learjets while we're all stuck in a 15 minute city, you know, walking everywhere we go. That is obviously not, I think, a fair future or an equal future for anybody. I would love to see third world nations have the same opportunity. We have to use resources like oil and coal to start building their infrastructure, their roads, their high rises, their elevators, their cars, something that is being crushed by this, which also seems incredibly unfair. But the point you're making a lithium mine, digging into the ground for lithium to stop the harm of mining for coal. We're mining for lithium. I mean, this trade off is just, you know, I don't think it's lost on as many people as it used to be. And it's so important to this conversation. Right? There's no perfect fix, I get it. There's no perfect fix. But also, you know, there's no perfect problem either. There's ways we have to look at this, you know, really quickly. Jefferey I had a I think I've told you this story, but I had a really life changing moment when I was traveling, you know, right after VAXXED and going from state capital to state capital, trying to get them to work on a religious exemption law like we're about to change in West Virginia with our lawsuit there.

**[00:08:57] Del Bigtree**
But I was in West Virginia, where the coal mining is the heart of that issue there. And I went, I remember I was sitting in office, I was waiting for a senator to arrive, and they put me in his office early. And I'm looking around and it's all pictures of coal mining, you know, shot from inside of coals and in coal mines. And it became clear to me that whoever this senator is, he's he must have been a coal miner. And I'll never forget this great guy. Just strong, you know, rounded shoulders, hard worker came in and sat down in his suit and I and I said to him, you know, it looks like you must you were once a coal miner. And he says, oh, no, I still am a coal miner. In fact, I was just in the mines this morning. Um, and, and I remember saying, really, you know, and I asked him questions about coal mining. I was like, it's such a dirty job. You must hate it, you know? I mean, these poor people have to, you know, be stuck down. You don't get to see the sun. He's like, on the contrary, del, uh, we are a brotherhood. There's nowhere on earth any of us would rather be than down in that mine. We love what we do. Not the story I heard growing up in Boulder, Colorado, and he talked about all the initiatives that they were doing to try and make, you know, the coal mining cleaner in West Virginia.

**[00:10:09] Del Bigtree**
As he said, we do this cleaner than anywhere in the world. And I even asked him, because at that moment, you know, with Donald Trump had just got into office the first time, you know, is it are things changing? And he said, the confidence is changing. My boys are back to work in West Virginia, is up and running. And I remember when he said that I just thought to myself, you know, having grown up in Boulder where we were like anti coal mining and anti and I remember we would say things like, well, you know, we should just teach them to make solar panels, right? I mean a great idea. But we never sent in people to teach West Virginia how to make solar panels. We just took away their jobs, crushed their families. Drug abuse is running rampant. You know, people have no, you know, nothing else they can do. They haven't been retrained. We just destroyed that state that actually has a beautiful capital. You can tell how, you know, affluent that state was when coal mining was really happening in its heyday. But then I thought, but all we did was shut down this mine, because we're worried about the jobs and lives that might be lost in the future should the ocean get a foot deeper, should the Earth heat, you know? So let's preemptively destroy lives to potentially save the hypothetical problem of lives being hurt in the future, which made no sense. And then I looked at how much energy we're now buying from China that's ramping up more coal mines and ramping up more nuclear.

**[00:11:37] Del Bigtree**
It's producing all the energy it wants, and it's definitely not doing it as clean as we are. So then I just realized, Jefferey we didn't end coal mining. As you pointed out, we're turning into lithium mining. We're offshoring our coal mining to other countries where they're making the money, they're getting the jobs, and we're just destroying our own people. And I just thought, something's got to change, man. This isn't this is not the way forward is a huge wake up moment for me. I believe in America. I believe in our lives here. Just as every other country should be strong and believe in their nation, too. But here we should be protecting our jobs, not sending them, you know, off somewhere else. We should be making our own energy. We should be on top of that. I'm not against green energy, but don't tell me it's cleaner if you're digging holes in the ground and polluting rivers. All right. And so I think that that's, you know, a big part of why I'm happy that you did this investigation into a space that many would say, what does that have to do with, you know, ICAN and our mission statement dedicated to eradicating man made disease. Well, all of these things have side effects. All of these things can lead to disease. And certainly if we are a poor nation, we're not affluent. That brings in a whole host of other issues that deal with our health. And then exactly, you know. Yeah.

**[00:12:57] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Yeah. And you made you made a great point there too, because in making this film and then making this documentary as a journalist, I tried to step back and just and just set the table. I didn't want this to be about me. I wanted them to tell the story. All the guests I had on to tell the story and the facts and the data. So there are two competing conversations here, because as you'll see in this documentary, there is a business aspect to this. China owns a lot of these earth minerals, and we need them to expand, you know, net zero climate change, but also electronics and things like that. So there's an economic position there for America to try to figure out a way to not have this monopolized by China. But at the same time, you have you have companies extracting minerals from sacred land to fulfill a narrative of settled science that was only settled because it kicked out the researchers and the doctors that said things inconvenient against that narrative. So there's a lot going on here to talk about and who knows what's right. But I hope this adds to a conversation, a public conversation that we really need to have more of.

**[00:14:00] Del Bigtree**
I agree, I'm looking forward to it. Of course, we're offering this part one of your documentary, The Rush to Green Energy, as a way to inspire people to recognize what's happening at The HighWire. Plus, this is our way of giving back to our recurring donors. So as you're watching this documentary, if you are not right now a recurring donor to ICAN The HighWire, then we would ask that you consider doing so. Just think about what this documentary was worth to you, what this show is worth to you. Then think about all the lawsuits we're fighting for you and just think your $1, $2, $5, $10, $26 for 2026 is our new number. If you, you know, want to give that donation or more if you've done very well in life. We are fighting for the future of our species. We're fighting for reality, for truth, for reason. And we're standing up against a global system that is agendas, I think, outside of what their narrative is telling us, which is the heart of this brilliant documentary. So without further ado, this is the rush to green energy. Part one.

**[00:14:59] Female News Correspondent**
Climate change.

**[00:15:00] Female News Correspondent**
Climate change.

**[00:15:01] Male News Correspondent**
Climate change.

**[00:15:02] Male News Correspondent**
Climate change, climate change and a media war over that crisis.

**[00:15:06] Male News Correspondent**
We're going to take a deep dive tonight into the science surrounding climate change.

**[00:15:10] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
What we're talking about here is really the climate conversation that's dominated science and the conversation in society for decades.

**[00:15:17] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
Well, the climate has varied over billions of years, sometimes huge.

**[00:15:23] Male Speaker**
We have done this project right, and not everybody agrees that we've done it right.

**[00:15:27] Male Speaker**
You can file a claim on public land anywhere, and you have the right under the mining law to work that claim.

**[00:15:33] Male Speaker**
Regardless of whatever people say, there are sacred sites that are out there.

**[00:16:01] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
We've been told that our ever changing climate is the greatest threat facing our planet, and we've been told it's our fault. What has ensued is a rapid shift to alter society in ways many didn't agree upon. To follow science that a select few have told us is settled. Doctor Judith Curry is an American climatologist. She's authored several books on climate science, has been part of multiple US federal climate agencies, and is a published researcher. Really? In 1992? This is when this conversation really starts. You have the UN convention treaty on climate change. And they put forth kind of a doctrine or a treaty on climate change. Could you tell me a little bit about that and what they focused on?

**[00:16:47] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
This goes back to the 1980s, and there was interest primarily from the UN environmental program on globalized approach to dealing with environmental issues. And they keyed on climate change as the vehicle that would encompass all of this. And the UN formed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and they prepared the UN Framework Treaty of 1992. 196 countries signed on, including the US. And what this treaty was aimed at was eliminating dangerous, human caused climate change. Now for some perspective on this. Why did they think that human caused climate change would be dangerous. Well, there was no particular reason to think that back in 1992, global temperatures had been cooling from the 1940s through the 1970s, and it started to warm in the 1980s.

**[00:17:49] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
So it wasn't like there was this abundance of science pointing to climate change.

**[00:17:53] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
It's worse than that because the IPCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, they formed in 1988, and their first assessment report came out in 1990. And they found that, yes, we've seen a little bit of warming, but it's well within the bounds of natural variability. And that was the conclusion of the first IPCC assessment report. Nevertheless, they used the precautionary principle to justify this treaty. There was very little basis for this back then, and there was no reason to think that warming was dangerous or caused by humans.

**[00:18:28] Male Speaker**
There couldn't be a better day to address the issue that I believe is the the single most serious manifestation of the environmental crisis, which now characterizes the radical change in the relationship between human civilization and the Earth's environment.

**[00:18:50] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
It's been here for billions of years. How has the climate changed before humans started industry? Was it pretty stable? Was it cyclical?

**[00:18:57] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
Ice ages come and go, massive volcanic eruptions. Since the last ice age, we've seen a lot of variation in the climate. In fact, the warmest period was around 7000 years ago. We call this the Mid-holocene optimum, when sea level was higher and things were generally warmer, and then we've overall cooled since then with some ups and downs. There were massive volcanic eruptions in the early 1800s, and one of them was Tambora, and they called this the Year Without a Summer in the 1870s. There was massive monsoon failures and big weather disruptions all over the world, and this was associated with changes in the Pacific Ocean circulation. Mass famines. It was a terrible time. In the 1930s, we saw the worst weather in US history. We saw the worst heat waves, the worst droughts, the worst fires, even the worst US landfalling hurricanes. This was the 1930s. So there's plenty of climate variability and plenty of bad weather before human emissions became any kind of a factor in the climate. If you cherry pick and start your timeline in 1970, which is when we have good satellite data, and that's the excuse for starting in 1970. Yeah, the trend has been upwards. But if you look back further, the story is much more complex.

**[00:20:28] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
We do know that there's other things that cause natural variation on the planet. What are some of the internal mechanisms that cause that on the planet of this fluctuation outside of people?

**[00:20:39] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
There's volcanic eruptions. Other big one is the sun. The sun has very complex interactions with the climate, many different timescales and cycles. And there's indirect effects related to cosmic rays and magnetic field, not just the heat from the sun. The ocean and ice sheets have some long timescales. Internal variability. When we have an El Nino or a La Nina year. Big changes in our weather, but changes in large scale ocean circulation patterns and ice sheets also have their own timescales and their own internal processes. So the ice sheets can be doing something that isn't directly related to the surface climate because there's lots of time lag. So the ice sheets and oceans act as flywheels on the climate.

**[00:21:30] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Prime movers like large scale ocean circulations, ice sheet patterns and unpredictable solar activity combine to make climate predictions nearly impossible, especially when science has put their effects as secondary to human activity in key climate models affecting policy. Dangerous human caused climate change. So that's what the UN is focusing on. Is there an objective point to which this human caused climate change becomes dangerous over the natural variability outside the natural cycles is do we know?

**[00:22:05] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
Dangerous is a human value judgment. And you have to ask dangerous for who, when and where? If you live in Canada or Siberia or northern China, warmer temperatures would be great. Your land would become productive agriculturally and things like that. The dangers that they talk about relate to sea level rise, which is really a slow creep and extreme weather events. But there's very little evidence that warming makes extreme weather events worse. And so we're left with not very much in terms of actual dangers.

**[00:22:41] Male News Correspondent**
There was this epic snowstorm last winter, really deadly and destructive blizzard of 22. But that's not an indication that those are going to get worse. We had the Blizzard of 77, the Blizzard of 8581. Blizzard of 36. I'm not saying that our severe weather is going to disappear. It's still there. In fact, snow amounts have remained steady in all of this doesn't seem to be getting worse.

**[00:23:02] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Despite robust evidence that human caused climate change actually causes extreme weather events. The media has seized upon the opportunity to force this point despite the lack of evidence.

**[00:23:14] Female News Correspondent**
While hurricanes and rainstorms have always been around, climate change is making them worse.

**[00:23:20] Female News Correspondent**
Hurricanes are getting stronger, and scientists say climate change is to blame.

**[00:23:24] Female News Correspondent**
2024 was the hottest year on record. Now, not even two weeks into the new year, we're watching strong winds and extremely dry conditions fuel historic wildfires that are destroying large swaths of Los Angeles.

**[00:23:38] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
In terms of dangers, the bigger issue is land use. Getting rid of natural floodplains and wetlands and things like that that increase our vulnerability, population increase development and building in vulnerable coastal regions. Deforestation. This is what increases our vulnerability to extreme weather, not any worsening of the extreme weather itself.

**[00:24:05] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
We've been told that warming is dangerous, right? So is there a measurement to how much warming is dangerous from humans?

**[00:24:11] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
In spite of the wording in the 1992. Treating dangerous human caused climate change, the UN struggled to define what dangerous even is. And it wasn't until 2010 that they came up with two degrees centigrade of warming post pre-industrial. And that was an arbitrary thing that they came up with. And then the models then were used to relate how much emissions do we have left until we reach two degrees, and then the emissions target net zero then became the goal. The goal was displaced away from actual danger to a temperature increase, and then to an emissions amount, because it's harder and harder to relate warming to actual dangers.

**[00:24:58] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
When they say two degrees, that's an average because it fluctuates two degrees just outside this door throughout the year. Every place has different temperatures.

**[00:25:06] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
The difference between day and night is way more than two degrees, not to mention winter and spring and Texas versus South Dakota.

**[00:25:14] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
It seems more like regional resilience would be the answer, as opposed to some kind of arbitrary number for the entire world to adapt to.

**[00:25:22] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
That's exactly the case in the rush to control world energy supply and emissions. Adaptation has really been ignored. Adaptation was regarded as the enemy of climate change because if we adapt, then we let the evil fossil fuel producers off the hook. But now people realize that we have to adapt. We've always had bad weather. We're having it right now and we will in the future. So we need to figure out how to make ourselves less vulnerable.

**[00:25:55] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Known as the hockey Stick, the popular graph and accompanying paper was published in the journal nature in 1998. Kicking off a media blitz, the media seized upon the science to confirm humans are bad for the Earth.

**[00:26:10] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
The hockey stick was an icon. In 2001, the third assessment report, right behind John Houghton, who was giving the press release for the IPCC report. And this became the icon for global warming. And it was based on very, very flimsy science. And even what I have called image fraud in terms of splicing on the historical record, onto the paleo record, and hiding the fact that the paleo record actually showed a decrease in temperatures in recent decades. And so I was calling that out.

**[00:26:43] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
I thought climate change wasn't political.

**[00:26:46] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
In your dreams, it's been political right from the start, from the 1980s. The policy cart has been way out in front of the scientific course on this from the very beginning.

**[00:26:57] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Is the hockey stick graph still widely accepted as a factual point in the climate change conversation?

**[00:27:05] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
I think we'd all agree that tree rings are lousy thermometers. This is a very complex situation. You really need expert statisticians to deal with, and we don't have broad enough sampling of the proxies To really do a global temperature, we need to do research into better proxies, better statistical methods, and we need wider sampling. This is widely accepted. However, the paleoclimate community has been stuck in confirmation bias mode with endless studies to confirm the hockey stick. They use the same data, they use essentially the same or even worse statistical methods, and they come up with essentially the same thing. So this whole field has gone nowhere in the past two decades because they're all trying to confirm the hockey stick, when instead they should be using better proxies and focusing on regional climates, not trying to do a hemispheric or global temperature average.

**[00:28:07] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
With the science settled, detractors silenced and ignored, it was now time for the rapid societal change by mandating an electrified world.

**[00:28:16] Male News Correspondent**
Unprecedented pollution limits on cars. At least 54% of new vehicles sold in America would basically need to be electric or hybrid by 2030.

**[00:28:26] Female News Correspondent**
The push towards a green, battery powered future comes with a major trade off.

**[00:28:33] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Where does the electric car fall into this? Because in the United States at least, there was a goal set to have at least half the cars be electric by 2032. This seems like a very aggressive and also just a manufacturing point, almost not having to do with the climate at all.

**[00:28:47] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
This mandating of one particular technology I think is a bad idea. Toyota is going hydrogen. That's pretty exciting. Toyota people are not stupid. I want to see what they come up with. Synthetic fuels, whether that's going to scale up, I don't know. But that's another alternative that seems very viable to me. They're just banking on electric cars. Seems to be a mistake. We have to experiment and try a number of different technologies.

**[00:29:14] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
The change would be accomplished from both sides. Regulate the current industry out of existence as government hyper incentivized electric. Tim Crowley is vice president of government and external affairs at Lithium Americas, a mining corporation currently developing the Thacker Pass lithium mine in northern Nevada. John Hatter is the director of Great Basin Resource Watch, a 501 nonprofit organization founded in 1994 by a coalition of environmental, Native American and scientific community representatives. Looking at headlines. I'm seeing the word the white gold rush. This is lithium. And this is a bigger part, an integral part of this green energy push. We have this really aggressive push and not the materials to back that up. What are your thoughts on that?

**[00:30:04] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
Lithium is one that's rising up quite a bit. But there's also copper. There's interest in molybdenum. What we've always kind of heard is that we need the minerals and we need them now. That's always been the message. Our mining law, which goes back to 1872, basically states that mining is really important. In fact, it essentially says that mining is almost the most important thing we do on public lands, if not the most important thing we do. We haven't changed that in all these years. Despite movements to protect wilderness, to protect Water Systems and Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, all this stuff, mining law stays the same. It has no protections for community, no protections for the environment. In fact, under the mining law, you can file a claim on public land anywhere, and you have the right under the mining law to work that claim.

**[00:30:48] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
As humanity, we sit here, we're at a historically significant point because of the ease of that mining law kind of just greasing the skids and not really having changed much since its inception.

**[00:30:58] Dr. Judith Curry, American Climatologist, Author, Climate Uncertainty and Risk: Rethinking Our Response**
And now mining companies are now asserting that we're also part of the solution to climate change. We are the green saviors because we're going to provide minerals for new technologies which are better than the old technologies. The problem is, is that any kind of extraction is enormously damaging to the environment and often is very divisive for communities as well. So there is a damage that's done. There are lots of legacies of the damages that have been done by extraction, oil and gas and mineral. There's some odd 154 Superfund sites out there that are mining sites. It's going to cost billions of dollars to clean them up if they ever will get cleaned up. So there's a significant legacy that's out there.

**[00:31:40] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
The new gold rush underpinning the electric switchover comes with a massive need for earth minerals like cobalt and lithium, which China currently holds major portions of.

**[00:31:50] Male News Correspondent**
Lithium is one of the most coveted materials in the world right now.

**[00:31:53] Female News Correspondent**
Thacker pass is home to possibly the largest lithium deposit in the world, Thacker Pass lithium mine development in Humboldt County. Today, General Motors announced it wants to invest $650 million in it.

**[00:32:08] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Lithium Americas you're looking to be the largest lithium producer in America.

**[00:32:11] Male Speaker**
We're in the middle of building a very large processing facility out in Thacker Pass, Nevada. Thacker pass is in northeastern Nevada, and it's a very special place. There was a super volcano eruption about 16 million years ago. And with that eruption, mineralization came into the atmosphere and it settled over many, many years into this caldera, this volcanic lake. And at the bottom of this lake you had sediments, including lithium. Mostly it's clay, there's ash and a combination of minerals. And the topography has changed since then. This was 16 million years ago. The lake is gone. A couple mountains have pushed up since then. But the thing that's really special is that that lithium has stayed intact.

**[00:32:58] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Had Lithium Americas become involved in Thacker Pass.

**[00:33:01] Male Speaker**
Yeah. So it's taken us a long time to get to where we are today. And it's a long process because it requires a lot of exploration. You have to find it in a place that has high concentrations, that you can process it easily, that you can mine it economically, and that it has low impacts to the environment, to the surrounding areas. And so all of that assessment takes years and years, which we've gone through. And we're really proud to have gone through that entire process. We have done this project right. There have been lawsuits, and we've survived that process too.

**[00:33:34] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
And that's obviously some of the controversy here. Walk me through what this takes.

**[00:33:38] Male Speaker**
The claim is the first step. If there's a notion that there's some mineralization that you can benefit from, somebody is going to stake a claim. So it was Chevron in the 70s and they started looking and they did find lithium. We spent years and years taking what Chevron had started and really developing it and making sure we understand what we're working with, no guesswork on the front end. We spent about $100 million just on drilling and environmental work to make sure this is the right place. And once you get a plan of operations together, you say, okay, this is the boundary, this is how we want to do that. And then there's a lot of engineering work that goes into designing your plants. A lot of process test work like we do here. And then there's permitting. And permitting is extensive in that you work with all types of regulatory agencies to make sure that you're managing the error rate, the water rate, the biology rate, the topography right, the communities right. And that's what the National Environmental Protection Act is all about, is to be as comprehensive as possible. Let people have a good voice. So it takes a long time. And so once we got the green light from the circuit court, we went right into construction.

**[00:34:54] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
The Inflation Reduction Act. How does the compliance work on that? Because this is the big incentive, because the car companies are obviously manufacturing a lot more electric vehicles. So there's a tax incentive in order to get buyers to shift this market from gasoline to electric. How does that incentive work and how does Lithium Americas work with that incentive?

**[00:35:12] Male Speaker**
It's a really, really smart move that the Biden administration has put in place to really kick start this industry and help with that transition away from combustion engine vehicles. The reason that's so important is that there is no greater source of carbon in our society than from combustion engine sources. The United States produces five 6000 tons of lithium carbonate a year. And when we get started, we're going to start at 40,000 tons a year, and then we're going to scale up to 80,000. And that's enough for around 2 million electric vehicles per year.

**[00:35:49] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Legacy mining operations in Nevada have a sordid history of environmental concerns. It was little surprise when the new lithium operations faced immediate scrutiny. There's the environmental concern, obviously. So there's the sulfuric acid, and then Chevron found uranium there. How are those things not negatively impacting the environment in that space?

**[00:36:12] Male Speaker**
We're building a zero discharge facility, so no water that comes onto our property can leave our property. It will either collect in ponds that we will build and use it in our process, or we'll prevent it from coming on our site. There is no uranium in our ore body. Chevron did find some in that area, but it's much lower. So we're never going to get into that depth to find uranium. Every little bit of our operation has been scrutinized the engineering, the design. And so we're really pleased that it's not only going to protect the environment and the things that are of huge value to society, like water and air and wildlife. We're really putting our best foot forward and doing it right and making sure that we reuse the things that we need over and over and over. 86% of the water we use will be recycled over and over and over again.

**[00:37:01] Male Speaker**
When we look at the draft environmental impact statement, and this was one of the worst environmental impact statements I've seen since I've been doing this work.

**[00:37:10] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Water is life. And in Nevada, this saying takes on a deeper meaning. Human and environmental water usage is running headlong into mining needs. One of the pieces of contention for this project, as far as the environmental impact, is the water usage and the water rights. So is Lithium America borrowing these water rights, or are you owning these water rights.

**[00:37:31] Male Speaker**
To acquire water rights? As we bought a ranch in a nearby community called Orovada, that ranch and farm has been growing alfalfa for years and years and years. So we're going to stop growing alfalfa and use the water that was growing that plant to generate 40,000 and ultimately 80,000 tons of lithium carbonate. And then that's not all the water we needed. We also bought some from a rancher nearby who's getting out of the farming business.

**[00:37:59] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Securing water rights was a major action item for Lithium Americas because, according to their own environmental impact statement, they didn't have access to enough water.

**[00:38:10] Male Speaker**
The Bureau of Land Management signed a record of decision, without the company having clear access to the amount of water they said they need. We don't have much surface water. It's almost all groundwater. Nevada has been divided up into a little over 200, what they call hydrographic water basins, and this is how we manage it. And a certain amount of water available for use in each one of those basins. You go above that water use, and it's presumed that the water table will start to drop. Unsustainable. Thacker pass is what they call fully allocated, which means that there's no water available. It's at its limit. So that means that the company has to acquire somebody else's water rights. Obviously, they have gotten some water rights and they're working on options. But as of the time of signing of the environmental impact statement, they did not have access to all of it.

**[00:38:59] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Access to water is one barrier. Another issue from mining comes from the used water discharged after processing. Explain what the tailings are and what you saw as maybe a concern with their environmental impact statement on those tailings in the groundwater.

**[00:39:13] Male Speaker**
The term tailings means tail end. Once you take the ore and you process it, there's some kind of chemical processing. And then what's left over are the unused portion of the rock material, the ore. That's tailings. It's a waste product. It's a problematic waste product. Tailings facilities can be enormous. And there have been a number of issues around the world with these facilities, which are often built into drainages where they've ruptured and then caused an enormous amount of pollution downgradient from it. The fluid, the liquids in these tailings is often toxic, and you have to treat it in Thacker Pass. They will have, of course, these tailings as well.

**[00:39:48] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
The mining wastewater, called tailings, are traditionally stored in large pools. Lithium Americas is using a common process called filter tailings. However, they've added an additional step of creating clay tailings. But is it really environmentally safe?

**[00:40:04] Male Speaker**
The moisture content in these tailings is not small. There's a fair bit of water in there. The question that we asked was you're doing an acid treatment of these tailings facilities, so isn't there going to be residual acid in the tales themselves. Is there going to be some leftovers? What's the residual chemical signatures left over. So we looked at the data and basically the data said yeah, once these tailings get wet, once the precipitation comes and is drainage coming off of it, it's going to be acidic and it's going to be a cocktail of toxins. That's their own data that came out. And so we're like, whoa, okay. All right. Well that's bad. So our question was what's going to be the profile of drainage over time. What's going to be its toxicity over time. And how are you going to manage it. We weren't getting a good answer from that. We weren't getting it from the company. We weren't getting it from the state of Nevada.

**[00:40:57] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
The process of lithium mining creates dust and other airborne contaminants. Many had concerns about how those were being addressed. How is the air situation when it comes to the environment? How does that plant affect the air and what is being done to keep it a neutral situation?

**[00:41:12] Male Speaker**
The biggest concern is dust, and that's where water comes in, is that we need that water on the front end for dust suppression. That's the biggest piece. And then in our sulfuric acid plant, we've gone with the best available technology. And the emissions coming out of our sulfuric acid plant will be akin to about a Ford Super Duty diesel truck. Very, very low emissions. We will abide and exceed the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

**[00:41:41] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
So there is some atmospheric release from this plant. And in this environmental impact statement, they quoted numbers of what they expected the release of sulfur dioxide to be. And this was something that put up a red flag for you as well, because it seemed that it was lower than you thought it would be for such a plant of this size.

**[00:42:00] Male Speaker**
In the Thacker Pass mine plan. They're using an acid leaching process, so they're going to actually make sulfuric acid on site. They're importing molten sulfur, and then they're going to effectively burn it and then combine that with the water. So that's a lot of where the consumptive water use comes from is making the acid itself. It's not uncommon for mining operations to do this.

**[00:42:19] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
It's a double edged sword because when I asked Tim Crawley about that at Lithium Americas, he said, well, it's going to be less transportation if we do this on site, but then you're doing it on site and that poses a whole nother challenge.

**[00:42:29] Male Speaker**
He's right about the transportation issue. Transporting sulfuric acid is not an easy thing, but it is going to be a chemical plant, which makes it a more complex mining operation. They're going to be burning sulfur and making sulfuric acid a byproduct is going to be sulfur dioxide. Now they want to capture as much of that sulfur dioxide as they can to make the acid. So it's in their best interest to not let it go into the atmosphere. Their mine plan called for in a very Clean acid plant, one of the cleanest in the world. Probably. So. Immediately I thought, okay, you're talking about state of the art now.

**[00:43:04] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Funding is needed to create the research to counter and create an environmental impact statement. This becomes cost prohibitive for local communities and grassroots organizations. The research that goes into this environmental impact statement by this company is paid for by the company. Where is the independent research?

**[00:43:24] Male Speaker**
This is important question. What are the consequences of this mine plan? What are the full consequences? How do we know that the information that we're getting is correct? A lot of the technical analysis is coming essentially from contractors paid for by the mining company. And in our view, there really isn't an independent assessment. We're very concerned about the analysis not fully laying out what are the consequences of the mine plan. There isn't an independent assessment unless someone ponies up the money to get it done in the case of Thacker Pass. Edward Bartle, a rancher out there, he paid for his own hydrologist because. Very concerned about water. Because that's part of his business, very important part. So he paid for his own hydrologist to get an independent look. And the results are interesting because his hydrologist basically said, well, they didn't do a very good baseline, their analysis. They had a lot of holes in their path. The communities need to have access to independent analysis that they can trust. It is a problem with permitting because are we getting the full story here? Do we know all the consequences that are going to happen in this mine project? And when a company comes and talks to a community, well, they're kind of making a pitch statement. They want to get community acceptance. So the mining companies don't reveal everything. And once the communities find out that there was something as not revealed, that's it. They lost the trust. Relationships gone. That happened at Thacker Pass.

**[00:45:05] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
What is your relationship to this land? What does this mean to you?

**[00:45:10] Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe**
I, um, pray every morning when I get up and I offer water to the ground and hope that my prayers can reach out there to the creators. I'm speaking for the generations to come. I want my relatives, my people, to learn how to take care of things.

**[00:45:30] Chanda Callao, People of the Red Mountain**
We need to protect the land, and we need to do what we can do so that the minds don't just leave devastation to the land for the next generation.

**[00:45:38] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
That mine promised to treat the environment and treat the land respectfully. But that's not what happened.

**[00:45:45] Female Speaker**
No, our water will be polluted. We won't have anything.

**[00:45:58] Del Bigtree**
Well, obviously powerful documentary. You know, it really gets the heart of the same problem we see over and over again the moneyed interests only investigating what they want to see and not investigating what they don't want to see. Part two gets even deeper into this. But all of this is being offered to you today, on New Year's Day, as a way to maybe inspire you that by if you really want to make a difference, if you watch these documentaries and you're used to seeing and saying, well, I mean, that sucks, but what can I do about it? We're actually different than anything you've ever seen. We do not just point out the problem. We go out and we do something about it. We look at lawsuits that can maybe change the conversation or get to the bottom of it, but certainly fight for people's rights to clean air, clean water, clean food, and the right to bodily autonomy, which is at the heart of any freedom that there is. No one is fighting harder. No one has won more lawsuits in this space than we have. But we can't do it without your support. Which is why we created high wire plus. High wire plus is our way of giving back to you. We also want to incentivize those of you that have just been watching to just take that next step, feel what it feels like to be part of making a difference in the world.

**[00:47:10] Del Bigtree**
We say, I don't know what I can do about it. If you're that person that's had that, why don't you do something where every time you, you know, have that question in the future, what can I do? Well, you know what? At least I'm going to The HighWire look at the lawsuit they just won this week, or look at the brilliant documentary they just put out that is really making a difference and waking up people around me so that we won't fall to the whims of the World Economic Forum and the W.H.O. when we're pushing back against Bill gates and some of his cockamamie ideas. You actually make a difference when you become a recurring donor to the high wire. And I can. And that's what High Wire Plus is here for. We're going to be putting out even more brilliant extra content for all of those that are engaged. Get engaged. Vote with your dollars. Vote for high wire. Vote for the lawsuits that were winning. Vote for Jefferey Jaxen and do more documentary series like this. This is high wire. Plus.

**[00:48:08] Del Bigtree**
Every week on The HighWire we bring you the truth the world is trying to hide. But for the most passionate health freedom warriors, sometimes you want to go further. That's why we created High Wire plus a space designed for our dedicated supporters, the ones who crave deeper dives, stronger insight, and the full story on Off the Record, I sit down with today's luminaries of health freedom and we go places we've never gone before. Raw conversations, honest questions, and unfiltered truth and Jefferey Jaxen takes you even deeper in Jefferey Jaxen investigates. He breaks apart long held assumptions about science, medicine, and the environment, exposing what the establishment refused to examine for decades.

**[00:48:50] Male Speaker**
It's essentially the founding myth of modern medicine.

**[00:48:54] Del Bigtree**
Plus, in 2026, we're curating more than 1700 videos from The HighWire into playlists. Our most powerful, most informative content organized so you can go straight to the topics that matter most to you. As a high wire plus member, you also get weekly show notes through The HighWire insider emails, our popular ICAN legal updates, and our monthly newsletter, The Informant. You'll always know more and you'll know it sooner than the mainstream ever will. 2026 promises to deliver, and we don't want you to miss a thing. High Wire Plus isn't just bonus content with high wire. Plus, we take you further. It's how you join the mission. And when you become a monthly donor to ICAN, you're not just unlocking high wire. Plus, you're powering our investigations, our legal victories, and our ability to inform and educate the entire world boldly and without compromise. If you believe in this movement, if you want more depth, more tools, and more truth, then it's time. Become a monthly recurring donor. Unlock high wire plus and step into the full high wire experience that High Wire Plus can offer to you.

**[00:50:08] Del Bigtree**
Alright, well, as we wrap up this show the first day, I'm so psyched. The HighWire got to talk to you on day one, because I think 2026 is going to go down as one of the most important years in the United States of America. We're really going to see whether we can cross this fulcrum point and get the energy moving our side. I said at the end of 2025, we are in the offensive position. We have now got Goliath on his heels, but will we get the knockout? I think we will know at the end of this year whether we got the knockout, whether we could really deliver, whether we could all stay focused and not celebrating before, you know, just because we won the battles. Have we won the war? This year is about winning the war, and we're going to be standing with you doing that. We need your support on every front that we are fighting on for you, with you, with Aaron Siri, all of the work we want to do, the dreams that we have are only made possible. That's why we would love it if you would become a recurring donor. The HighWire plus is just one of the gifts we're giving back to you. But $26 a month for 2026? Boy, how many times do we get to say that this year? Uh, looking forward to it, though. Thank you for everybody that has supported us all through the years.

**[00:51:21] Del Bigtree**
What an amazing year 2025 was. We did things that even we did not believe were possible. That's saying something. So let's do that again this year. We're going to do that with your help. Uh, if you want to watch part two of this incredible series, The rush to Green energy, which I know you do because it's going to be affecting your lives. It's literally deciding the cost of your car, whether you're going to have heating, if you're watching this anywhere else in the world, by the way, you can donate to. How about an England where some of you froze to death because they were shutting down your power in the middle of winter? What about rolling blackouts? You got an electric car. You did what everyone said, but now you can't drive. Or now you can't do anything because the grid can't handle it. What about all of those things in our future? Is that the future we want? This is what Jefferey Jaxen has been investigating. I want to bring you back on just to tell us a little bit about part two of the rush to green energy. If we become high wire plus members today and go, obviously, of the whole body of work you've done on Jefferey Jaxen investigates season one. But this is brand new. No one has seen this. What can we expect from part two of this documentary series?

**[00:52:28] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Yeah, thanks Del. Part two is is is it? You ride shotgun with the indigenous elders. You go into the reservation in Thacker Pass in Nevada. We have drone footage of the mine and you can really see not I mean, it's really as all the documentaries I've shot, all the film I've shot, this is the most, I think, powerful and emotional segment I've ever done. And they tell their story and you get to hear their story. We all get to vote on this. And you know, science is telling us one thing about net zero. What about what about indigenous people? How do they feel about net zero? Climate change? Are there electric cars on the reservation? Uh, can can allow them to afford electric cars. I mean, these are questions that I asked them. You want to hear these answers? And then what was shared with me also was a very personal story that was handed down. You had Elder Myron there in the we saw him story handed down several generations throughout his family. He recounted for us on on film. And this is how we ended this entire documentary about what type of climate change is really happening and what the Earth is really doing and what we should expect the Earth to do. And again, one person's story. But this is it's valuable information to have documented. And I want to add also to we have the most potent legal team in the world when it comes to a health watchdog that's not argued after 2025. No one can say that's not true. Um, our show led people through the Covid response, the pandemic, and we brought people out. We inspired hundreds of other broadcasters and influencers to now become medical freedom activists. And now we have also people maybe may not know this until now, but we have an active professional Filmhouse that we're kicking out. Documentaries, in your case with the Inconvenient study, award winning documentaries, feature length documentaries with facts that that are impactful to society. This is the triple header here, so please consider donating 2026 here to Highwire.

**[00:54:31] Del Bigtree**
Jefferey I love that you're going to be riding shotgun with me on The HighWire every single week. I can't wait to see what we get to report, but there's so many things looming on the horizon just around this green energy. But AI now is I mean, it's really starting to, you know, move exponentially. Some of it brilliant, some of it horrifying. Um, all of it's going to affect us, our health. I mean, we could see a future where AI is determining whether you're going to get a procedure or not. Insurance companies moving that direction, legal systems moving into AI. The discussions about do we need a judge and jury if AI can be objective? I mean, some really amazing stuff happening out there. I know you're going to be reporting on all of that. I want to thank you for this incredible series. This is you know, we're just coming to the end of season one. I can't wait to see what season two does. But as we finish this up, it's all available at The HighWire. Plus, thank you for inspiring people to donate to us by making this content just for high wire. Plus it's over the top. It's extra to what you're doing here on the high wire every single week. I want to thank you for that commitment because it's really made a difference. The people that saw that and said, hey, I want that. I want to get that content to Jefferey you're a huge part of the work that we're doing here, not just in the reporting, but also inspiring people to get involved and help us as we continue to bring, as you said, some of the most important lawsuits and the most powerful team fighting for health, uh, in, in the legal world. So your contribution was just has been incredible from day one. I really look forward to this year working with you and what we're going to do in the future 2026.

**[00:56:09] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Alright. Thanks. So let's bring it home in 2026.

**[00:56:11] Del Bigtree**
Alright. We'll do, uh, for everyone that wants to know what is part two, here's a little tease for part two of the rush to green energy.

**[00:56:22] Male News Correspondent**
Thacker pass is home to possibly the largest lithium reserve in the world. The company behind it is moving full steam ahead.

**[00:56:30] Male Speaker**
This thing is moving forward. We're not just mining lithium. We're turning it into a specialty base ingredient for all of the batteries that you use.

**[00:56:38] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Where's the independent research?

**[00:56:40] Male Speaker**
This is an important question. What are the consequences of this mine plan?

**[00:56:44] Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe**
It's going to contaminate our water.

**[00:56:46] Female Speaker**
We're all for the mine, not opening, and we're against it.

**[00:56:50] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
There's evidence out there of generations and generations of ancestors who have lived on this land.

**[00:56:56] Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe**
Regardless of whatever people say, we are part of this land. We were here first.

**[00:57:00] Male Speaker**
The mining companies don't reveal everything that happened at Thacker Pass.

**[00:57:04] Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe**
When Lithium America came here to the council meeting. They insulted the whole community of the Fort McDermitt tribe.

**[00:57:12] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
This was during the Covid response.

**[00:57:14] Elder Myron, Elder of the Fort McDermitt Paute Shoshone Tribe**
They did things behind closed doors.

**[00:57:16] Chanda Callao, People of the Red Mountain**
We were paying the price for the lithium. We're losing our ancestral rights. We're having human rights violations.

**[00:57:23] Male Speaker**
The best way to prosper is to work for our company. These are really attractive jobs that provide a high standard of living.

**[00:57:31] Jefferey Jaxen, Investigative Reporter, The Jaxen Report**
Do you think America is a little behind in this race to acquire these rare earth minerals?

**[00:57:36] Male Speaker**
The push is absolutely appropriate. We are way behind.

**[00:57:39] Chanda Callao, People of the Red Mountain**
To mine lithium, you have to destroy the land. How can that be good for Mother Earth?

**[00:57:55] Del Bigtree**
Alright, well, happy New Year. I hope you are as excited about 2026 as I am. I am really looking forward to this year. I think it's going to be about victory. I think it's going to be about winning and not just the small skirmishes and little battles. I think now we take the land, we take this country. We reaffirm our commitment to freedom as the beacon of light and hope for the world. So many have fallen around us, even in Europe and England, taking away people's rights to free speech and the right to bodily body autonomy. It's not happening here. It's never going to happen here. Not The HighWire and ICAN has anything to say about it. So thank you for tuning in. Thank you for being a sponsor for this work. Definitely sign up. Become a recurring donor if you haven't already. Even if we weren't giving you high wire. Plus, how about just waking up and knowing we won another lawsuit that's going to bring freedom to your brothers, your sisters, maybe your own children? We are so looking forward to this year. I'm happy to be here and I cannot wait till next week on The HighWire. I'll see you then.

**END OF TRANSCRIPT**

END OF TRANSCRIPT