Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – As of Wednesday, November 25, 2020, the Hopi Tutuveni staff requests the public’s attention to this announcement in response to the Hopi Tribe’s Carpet Removal Project scheduled to be completed at the Hopi Tribal Complex, the Hopi Tribe’s one and only newspaper office will be closed until further notice.

The remaining publications for 2020 will still be published and distributed however due to the limitations being placed on the office, beyond our control, advertisements will be a priority for placement.

The Hopi Tutuveni staff was informed in October 2020 that the Risk Management Building, where the Tutuveni office is housed, would not be impacted by the project. Staff was also informed by the Facilities and Risk Management Department staff that the carpet in the building would not be removed until January 2021.

With no further updates or notices since then, Hopi Tutuveni staff went to report to work at the office on November 25th and found both offices emptied of all furniture, archive files and newspapers, office equipment, cameras, keys and deposits.

Computer equipment was left on the front porch of the building unattended while facilities staff were going back and forth from the building to building on Wednesday, November 25th, 2020 afternoon. No further information about where computer equipment and files were being stored was provided to the Managing Editor.

Hopi Tutuveni staff sincerely apologizes for any inconvenience this may cause readers and the Hopi public who look to the newspaper as a source of information and updates about what is occurring on Hopi and in particular with the Hopi Tribal government itself.

The public is also being notified that an announcement about the closure would have come much sooner, if the Hopi Tutuveni staff and Editorial Board had been informed and had a place in the decision-making arena resulting in such an impactful outcome.

Unfortunately, like a number of programs, departments and organizations, the powers that be are challenged with keeping open communications with Hopi Tutuveni, with reasons left unknown. At times, Hopi Tutuveni staff have been excluded from decision-making meetings and discussions. Hopi Tutuveni staff have made numerous requests for both staff to be listed as Essential Employees to only be denied time and time again and which impacts the amount of information being shared with the public. We will strive to continue asking the questions that need to be asked in keeping our public informed and updated.

Upon meeting with Facilities Department staff on Monday, November 30, 2020 an estimated date of when Tutuveni staff might be able to return to the office was slated for Monday, December 7, 2020 but that was still not guaranteed.

Until the Hopi Tutuveni office is ready for occupancy by staff, patrons and the public can leave voice messages for Romalita Laban, Managing Editor at (928) 734-3281 and emails can be sent to rlaban@hopi.nsn.us. Voice messages can be left for Carl Onsae, Assistant Editor at (928) 734-3283 and emails can be sent to consae@hopi.nsn.us. Once normal office hours are resumed Hopi Tutuveni staff will be available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Payments for ads can still be taken at the Treasurer’s Office by credit or debit card by calling (928) 734-3124. Check or money order payments can still be sent to: Attention – Hopi Tutuveni – Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039.

We ask for Hopi Tutuveni Supporters’ and the public’s patience and prayers, as we transition through these challenging pandemic times. We are still here; we are Hopi and we are strong. Askwali/Kwa kwa for your continued patronage and support. Pasningwu.
'Life and death decisions': Native American leaders prepare for hurdles in vaccine distribution

When Timothy Nuvangyaoma, chairman of the Hopi Tribe, heard there were two coronavirus vaccines that both showed promising data of more than 90 percent efficacy, he felt initial relief that soon transitioned to cautious skepticism.

That’s because the logistic and cultural challenges of delivering a Covid-19 vaccine with precise temperature requirements and two-dose administration to members of the Hopi Tribe are vast: Hopi often live in remote locations and only one-third of the population has reliable means of transportation, according to officials with knowledge of vaccine distribution planning.

Power supply is always a concern, brownouts are common, and generators are a luxury. The Hopi Health Care Center has to outsource much of its care.

Meanwhile, the Pfizer vaccine requires transportation at minus 94 degrees Fahrenheit and must be ordered in units with a minimum of 1,000 doses. And while this week’s preliminary results from biotech company Moderna Inc. showed encouraging data that its candidate was 94.5 percent effective, that vaccine still requires long-term storage at sub-zero freezer temperatures, short-term storage in a refrigerator and a two-dose administration separated by multiple weeks.

Other options progressing through the pipeline aren’t as finicky; one of the Johnson & Johnson candidates, for example, has a one-dose regimen and is expected to remain stable at basic refrigerator temperatures for longer periods of time.

Added to the logistical challenges is the broader, long-simmering cultural mistrust of vaccines and clinical trials felt by tribal communities as a result of historical trauma, making their skepticism about the safety of vaccines more pronounced.

“There’s always that reluctance as a Native American,” Nuvangyaoma said. “I have to make sure that it’s going to be able to help. And I don’t want to get people’s hopes up.”

For Nuvangyaoma and leaders across other tribal nations, Covid-19 has been an extraordinary crisis.

The pandemic has highlighted long-standing structural inequities and health disparities for American Indians and Alaska Natives, many of which are rooted in the federal government’s chronic underfunding of tribal and urban health care systems, despite legal and treaty obligations to do so. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Covid-19 infection rate is 3.5 times higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives, who are also more likely to suffer hospitalization or mortality than non-Hispanic whites.

The collapse of tribal economies due to the virus, as well as problems and regulations around the distribution of emergency federal funds, stalled any potential recovery even more.

Amid America’s mismanaged response to the pandemic, few communities have borne the brunt quite like smaller tribal nations. For the Hopi, a people who have maintained a connectivity to their traditional ways of life and identity, the loss of even one member is amplified.

The virus “has taken elders who should have been able to pass this down to the younger generation,” Nuvangyaoma said of the tribe’s cultures and traditions. “It’s taken the younger generation who should be the ones that are picking up where we’re leaving off, to continue with our story.”

“It’s a gamble at this point”

Throughout the pandemic, tribal leaders have faced rushed processes and deadlines to make consequential decisions involving vaccine readiness, such as whether to receive vaccine allocations through the state or the Indian Health Service. Some Urban Indian health clinics were told one day before the presidential election that they needed to make the choice by the end of that week.

Tribal leaders are making “life and death decisions within their tribal communities on the reservations and villages right now . . . so they may not always have the time to respond in a week,” said Abigail Echo-Hawk, a citizen of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, director of the Urban Indian Health Institute and chief research officer for the Seattle Indian Health Board.

Meredith Raimondi, the director of communications at the National Council of Urban Indian Health, said the consequences could be dire: “A big concern is that you make the wrong decision, and you choose the state, or you choose IHS and then one of those doesn’t go according to plan and you have no vaccines. I mean, it’s a gamble at this point.”

The Hopi Tribe opted to receive allocations through the Indian Health Service, the federally funded health care system responsible for providing services to approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. According to officials involved in the logistics planning, the Hopi Tribe is preparing for a direct-shipment scenario from the manufacturer or a “hub and spoke” strategy using ultracold storage in a central location like Phoenix as a distribution hub.

Supply chain experts like Julie Swann, a professor at North Carolina State University who previously advised the CDC during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, are greatly worried about the logistics involved in cold-chain management of the vaccine for these communities.

“Pfizer kind of acts like that’s going to solve the problem and to some extent, the federal government acts like that, as well,” Swann said of the company’s direct delivery approach that ships vaccines in specialized containers packed with dry ice.

While Pfizer’s strategy would work for a mass vaccination clinic, she explained, it would not be as effective for a health care provider trying to allocate small amounts of vaccine to multiple people over time.

“I think the changes in the Moderna vaccine make it much easier to give that one in rural or sparsely populated areas,” Swann said.
Moderna’s vaccine can remain stable at standard refrigerator temperatures of 36 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit for up to 30 days once thawed. The Hopi Tribe anticipates hiring additional staff who will work extended hours to facilitate higher volume administration within the tight time frames. Getting patients to an administration site will also be a challenge for tribes in more remote areas.

“We live on the reservations where people do not have street addresses, so finding the people who are going to be classified as Phase 1 is going to be very troubling,” said a CDC official who has worked with Western tribes, but who did not have authorization to speak publicly.

“We have to really double and triple down on our logistics to make sure that we are able to hit very tight time windows,” the official said. “That’s where the difficulty lies.”

Historical traumas fuel distrust

Logistical hurdles are only intensified by past research abuse and negligence, such as when blood samples from members of the Havasupai Tribe that were given to researchers for studies on diabetes were stored and later distributed for unrelated studies. In addition, racial inequalities have caused misclassification and gross underreporting of data for Native Americans.

“These memories, including the Havasupai case, and others of historical research harms are ones that are storied that are told in Native communities,” said Echo-Hawk, who also served on the committee that advised federal agencies on Covid-19 vaccine allocation.

“IT has made our communities very hesitant to participate in any kind of clinical trials or research,” she said.

On the nearby Navajo Nation, where the coronavirus is currently considered to be in uncontrolled spread in 34 communities, President Jonathan Nez warned vaccine hesitancy in the U.S. is spreading and has contributed to some of his most vulnerable citizens choosing not to get the flu vaccine.

“We all know that the flu and Covid-19, if caught together, is deadly,” Nez said in an interview. “A lot of our elders have received the flu vaccine every year, but because of this hysteria that is happening off the nation that is coming onto the nation . . . our elders are beginning to question, ‘Hey, what’s going on here?’”

There is also a lack of culturally appropriate communications from drug manufacturers that have struggled to maintain widespread Indigenous representation in trials.

In October, the Lummi Nation in Washington state announced its withdrawal from the AstraZeneca trial after Lummi doctors cited “ongoing communications challenges with AstraZeneca representatives as a primary factor.”

Lawrence Solomon, chairman of the Lummi Nation, said in a statement that the AstraZeneca trial “was not a good fit” for the tribe, which later submitted an application to participate in biotechnology company Novavax’s trials.

The Hopi Nation, which is landlocked by the Navajo Nation, notably decided not to join the Pfizer trials taking place on the latter. According to a breakdown of participant diversity on Pfizer’s website, 1 percent of the participants enrolled in U.S. trials are Native American. There are currently about 125 volunteers enrolled in Pfizer’s trials on the Navajo Nation, 75 percent of whom are Native Americans, according to Dr. Laura Hammitt, director of infectious disease prevention with Johns Hopkins University’s Center for American Indian Health, who oversees the trials.

In slides released by Moderna, the company detailed interim data of enrolled trial participants, categorizing them as white, Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, Asian and Other.

“I respect everybody’s freedom to make their own choices,” Nuvangyao said of the Navajo Nation’s decision to participate. “We already have the coronavirus here and I’m not going to subject my community members to be used as test models for something unless it’s safe.”

Despite his concerns, he is still hopeful.

“We’ve been dealing with this all our lives. We’ve had issues with sicknesses, pandemics, plagues come across our lands. We’re fighters and we’re resilient people, and it’s no different for us out here on Hopi,” Nuvangyao said. “We come together in times like this. And we’ll come out of this, also.”

Reporting for this story was supported by the Pulitzer Center.

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Hopi Law Enforcement Services Update:
Livestock inspections

Chief Virgil Pinto
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Hopi Tribe executed Order No. 006-2020 on November 9, 2020, which states the Hopi Tribe has returned to phase zero, Stay at Home Order. In compliance with this order and to remain consistent with previous procedures, Hopi Law Enforcement Services will abide to the original plan of conducting no inspections to protect the Hopi and Navajo citizens.

This order will remain effect until there is lift in the Stay-at-Home executive order.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Hopi Law Enforcement Services
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ. 86039
(928)734- 7340

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Hopi Tribal Council First Quarter Session December 1, 2020
Proposed Agenda

UNFINISHED BUSINESS
1. Action Item #026-2020 – To approve the Charter of Incorporation for the Tawa’ovi Community Development Corporation to establish a federally chartered corporation – Author/Andrew Gashwazra, Director, Office of Community Planning & Economic Development – TABLED
2. Action Item #061-2020 – To approve the settlement agreement in the Hopi Tribe v. United States of America, No. 06-0941 (Fed. Ct of Claims) – Author/Fred Lomayesva, General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel - TABLED

NEW BUSINESS
1. Action Item #091-2020 – To approve Clause Law LLC as the Hopi Tribe’s Lobbyist for one (1) year – Author/Timothy L. Nuvangyao, Chairman, The Hopi Tribe
2. Action Item #092-2020 - To approve HUC Wells for Moenkopi using CARES Act Funds – Author/Amy Mignella, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel
3. Action Item #093-2020 – Approval to release and write off Seawall hotel property in Galveston, Texas – Author/Wilfred Gaseoma, Treasurer, The Hopi Tribe
Simple Reminders from the CDC to Keep Safe

Please if you are sick, stay home, except to get medical care. Even if you are not sick please remember to:

- Keep at least six feet between you and other people and don’t go to— or host—parties or other group events.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when you are around others or when you go out in public.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if you can’t use soap and water.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms or combinations of symptoms may have COVID-19:
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Or at least two of these symptoms:
  - Fever
  - Chills
  - Repeated shaking with chills
  - Muscle pain
  - Headache
  - Sore throat
  - Congestion or runny nose
  - Nausea or vomiting
  - Diarrhea
  - New loss of taste or smell

Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.
Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services

**Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases**

**November 30, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number Tested Today</th>
<th>Cumulative Number Positive</th>
<th>Cumulative Number Negative</th>
<th>Total Number in Process</th>
<th>Total Tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>5,167</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: These data include newly added testing results from the Abbott ID NOW machine since April 20, 2020.*

**Number of Cases per Village as of November 30, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Reported by HHCC</th>
<th>Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiqotsmovi</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orayvi</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>182+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musannguvi</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supawalavi</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songoopavi</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td>122+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwelu-paki</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paaqivi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotvela</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keams Canyon</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munqapi</td>
<td></td>
<td>63*</td>
<td>63*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winslow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescott</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>417</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td><strong>507</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This graph demonstrates that cases per day stratified by village with a total case line and rolling seven-day incidence graph over the top. This graph gives the total of positive cases for the day in yellow, while the bar graph is color coded with each village. The bar graph shoes each village’s daily total and together they equal the yellow line chart.

**14 day active cases**

This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village. Currently there are 68 active cases are defined as, persons that have had a positive test result or symptom onset in the last 14 days. In this graph, the Total cases bar is all villages combined and should be excluded from the remainder of the graph. This graph demonstrates that majority of the active cases reside inside of Munqapi and Polacca. This graph is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.
Letter to the Editor

Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CFR") Business Program established to benefit tribally owned entities and villages only. This letter goes out to all Hopi business owners, Hopi Tribe Cares Act Committee (CAC) and Hopi Tribal Council. On Tuesday, November 24, 2020, I was fortunate enough to listen to the Hopi Tribal Council morning session. In this session the Cares Act Committee gave an update to the Hopi Tribal council. Representing the CAC were, Carroll Onsae, Chair, Jamie Navenma, V. Chair, Will Gaseoma, CAC Member, and a few others. Will G. gave a update report on the amounts spent to date, during this report it was very obvious and disappointing to know that the majority of the funds went to tribal entities and to village projects and the next large amount went to the General Welfare Emergency Assistance Program (GWEAP). Small businesses were mentioned but no amount was given as to the total amount that was given. After this most of the discussion was about village projects and individual awards (GWEAP). Discussions focused on deadlines for the GWEAP and application/disbursement issues.

As an owner of a small business, located in Moenkopi, I was elated to know that the Hopi Tribe was providing funding for small businesses that had been impacted to the pandemic. My business along with others cannot conduct regular business online like most business that are situated here on Hopi, businesses that can sell their crafts, jewelry, T-shirts or other items can be sold and shipped from home. But even these businesses also have been impacted due this virus. My business requires me to be at the facility to perform repairs and maintenance that would be needed to keep equipment in working condition.

Applications for the Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFR) Business Program were available on August 11, 2020, I applied on August 14, 2020. I finally received a letter dated October 14, 2020, 2 months later, from the CAC and was denied funding. Here is the first paragraph from that letter:

"The CARES Act Committee for the Hopi Tribe has reviewed your application for assistance and regrets to inform you that your application is denied. You applied for assistance with lost revenue, which is not eligible under the CFR Business Program."

Revenue for any type of business and currently most small businesses cannot be generated because "normal business activities" have been interrupted due to this pandemic. Along with the letter was an application for the GWEAP. This program cannot fulfill my full request. I have also been informed that other small businesses were "brushed off" to this program.

Now here is the paragraph that is on the CFR application:

"The Hopi Tribe COVID-19 SMALL BUSINESS CRF APPLICATION This Application is provided by the Hopi Tribe ("Tribe") to businesses seeking federal financial assistance through the Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CFR") Business Program. The program is being offered to assist businesses owned by members of the Tribe or wholly owned by the Tribe that have suffered business interruption costs incurred due to COVID-19 required closures."

Many small businesses, like mine, suffered business interruption costs (revenue/income) and were denied because they fulfilled all the requirements on the application as a "business owned by members of the tribe ... ".

After listening to the "report" from the CAC it was very obvious that this funding under the "COVID-19 Small Business CFR Application" was solely intended for tribal businesses and villages and a few choice non-profit businesses as seen from the one and only report of who was funded, H.U.C and Hopitutuquaiki. Now another discrepancy is, how can a tribal entity, H.U.C., be awarded $14.1 million within 3 days, when it has not been in operation prior to this pandemic? This really confounds me when we have Hopi member owned businesses that have been in operation longer and have been greatly impacted due to this pandemic but are being brushed aside to be given less than what there normal business activities generate. In regard to the morning session there was a discussion on the CAC members signing a "non-disclosure agreement". The committee members in attendance mentioned that this prevented them from making any statements about award amounts. If this committee were knowledgeable enough, they would know that they could mention who was awarded but do not have to disclose individual amounts, but a total amount. Because of this I believe that the CAC is favoring tribal entities and is not being transparent and why I see that only two awards have been given, as mentioned by one of the council members "this is federal funds." Separate funding and business application for Hopi member owned businesses should have been created.

I have appealed to the CAC decision to my application but to this date I still have not received any response. Once again being swept under the rug in the hopes that I will forget and stop pursuing. Again, my business and others that did fulfill the requirements should not have been denied or brushed off to the GWEAP.

I appreciate your time in and hope this finds everyone in good health.

Thank you, Samuel R. Shingoitewa Jr.
Owner, Sunbear Fitness and Repair Services Moenkopi Village.
Coping with Stress During Infectious Outbreak

YOUR BEHAVIOR:

- An increase or decrease in your energy and activity levels
- An increase in your alcohol, tobacco use, or use of illegal drugs
- An increase in irritability, with outbursts of anger and frequent arguing
- Having trouble relaxing or sleeping
- Crying frequently
- Wanting to be alone most of the time
- Blaming other people for everything
- Having difficulty communicating or listening
- Having difficulty giving or accepting help
- Inability to feel pleasure or have fun

KEEP YOURSELF HEALTHY:

- Eat healthy foods, and drink water.
- Avoid excessive amounts of caffeine and alcohol.
- Do not use tobacco or illegal drugs.
- Get enough sleep and rest.
- Get physical exercise

USE PRACTICAL WAYS TO RELAX:

- Relax your body often by doing things that work for you—take deep breaths, stretch, meditate, wash your face and hands, or engage in pleasurable hobbies.
- Pace yourself between stressful activities, and do a fun thing after a hard task.
- Use time off to relax—eat a good meal, read, listen to music, take a bath, or talk to family.
- Talk about your feelings to loved ones and friends often

Got a DUI ??? ...call Porturica!!

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Serving the Legal Needs of Hopi People for 25 Years!
D. Jeffrey Porturica
PH: (928) 289 0974   indlaw@justice.com

Hopi Tutuveni wants to know how we are doing.
Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback
928-734-3283

HOPI TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITY JOB VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION: Development Director

DEPARTMENT: Development

POSITION OPEN: 12-02-2020

CLOSING DATE: 12-16-2020

CONTACT:
Sherry Lomayestewa, HR Generalist
928.737.2800

Visit our website at www.htha.org for more detailed information regarding this vacancy announcement.

LEGALS

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BIRTHDAY/CONGRATS!

HAPPY_________DAY...

We offer space for your congratulation! Call or email TODAY to learn more
Call: 928-734-3283

Hopi Tribal Council
Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman
Clark W. Tenakhongva, Vice Chairman
Dwayne Secakuku, Interim Tribal Secretary
Wilfred Gaseoma, Tribal Treasurer
Violet Sinquah, Sergeant-At-Arms

Village of Upper Moenkopi
Robert Charley
Phillot Talayumptewa, Sr.
Hubert Lewis, Sr.
Michael Elmer

Village of Bakabi
Dwayne Secakuku
Clifford Qotsaquahu
Velma Kalyesvah

Village of Kyakotsmovi
David Talayumptewa
Phillip Quochoytewa, Sr.
Danny Honanie
Herman G. Honanie

Village of Sipaulavi
Rosa Honanie
Alverna Poneoma
Dennis Koeyahongva

Village of Mishongnovi
Craig Andrews
Ronald Humeyestewa
Merwin Kooyahoema
Annette F. Talayumptewa

First Mesa Consolidated Villages
Albert T. Sinquah
Dale Sinquah
Wallace Youvella, Sr.
Wallace Youvella, Jr.
Find the English words for the Hopi words.

Across
2. Nuva
3. Sipala
5. Mansaala
6. Muki
8. Sowi’ynga
9. Poyo
11. tsaaayom
12. Ööyi
13. Kyat’ku
14. Pö’a
16. Höknì

Down
1. Tukpu
2. Kiisi
3. Pa’ng
4. Savaya
7. Pono
10. Masmì
11. Tut’ka
12. Na’am
14. Soolu

Answers in next issue

HOPILAVIT - COMMON, WILD, AND MEDICINAL PLANTS

KOPOINTERAFVUTPASATAW
MONGOULTAHUWAWAANU
AONTOKIZIWIPHQOQMUN
AXOAPAKALYSFJAAOS
SLNMAJXFANOMISTVWRI
AAABHOLIIVYTUITSIF
APPAZHOSESIVSVSTUIYB
NSAPJSIMPIAIMISIO
AOILIASBSOOTDPIGNIN
GHNXMQYFTKMSZSWGAG
NOGDFOAUIAYMIIONKKO
SSAOHZMLNJACFYIOSHW
OXFOSISDIATISSZMAOK
QBHOTOLANGANGAKOMOJ
KWAKWIASAAVUTLAPISMZ

Kwingvitu - Acorn
Sipaltuva - Almond
Mansaana - Apple
Söhöspala - Apricot
Paqavi - Bamboo
Kwaani - Banana
Morivosi - Beans
Tumi - Beeweed
Leposi - Berry (Juniper)
Suvipsi - Berry (Sumac)
Qösnga - Bitter Root
Si’yya - Blossom (Plant)
Mööngtorhavu - Bush Mint
Öös - Cactus (Cholla)
Wipho - Cattail
Komo - Dye (Red)

Kwakwi - Giant drop-seed grass
Kopona - Globe Mallow
Wuusi - Hair Grass
Tsimona - Jimson Weed
Ngömäapi - Juniper Leaves
Lakapa - Juniper Mist-letoe
Heesi - Mariposa Lily
Möha - Milk Spinach
Hot’öqlanganga - Mint Plant
Nanakopsi - Mint (Stew)
Ösvi - Mormon Tea
Maskiisi - Mushroom
Ishö - Mustard Plant

Mooho - Narrow Leaf
Yucca
Tu’itsma - Oregano
Yöngö - Prickly Pear
Aamori - Rice
Öngatoki - Salt Spinach
Na’palnga - Sandwort
Wiwa - Spinach Weed
Aqawsi - Sunflower
Hohoysi - Tea
Siita - Tea
Yowipsi - Wild Currant
Aasa - Wild Mustard
Aqawtumna - Wild Potato
Tasaptuva - Pinion

Are you into drawing COMICS?

New Perspective - Education

Drawing comics is a great way to show your drawing skills and your side of Hopi Humor. If you have the skill and the humor to draw comics for the Hopi Tutuveni

DISCLAIMER: Comics submitted will become property of Hopi Tutuveni. Name of artist will be displayed and not edited when submitted. Hopi Tutuveni has the right to publish submitted comics.

Submit your comics to consae@hopi.nsn.us
Or
Call 928-734-3283
To find out more information.

Hopi Tutuveni wants to know how we are doing.
Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback
928-734-3283 or rlaban@hopi.nsn.us