

Volume 30
Number 15



83° / 45°
Sunny



Hopi Tutuveni

~Est. 1987 • OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE HOPI TRIBE • NEWS SOURCE FOR THE HOPI PEOPLE~

WEDNESDAY
August
3, 2022

2022 Monsoon devastates Lower Polacca and Hopi lands



More on Page 2 and 3

Flood waters reach many homes like this on the Hopi reservation on July 28, 2022 Photo by Romalita Laban/HT

Papal visit: Pope takes first step toward apology



-More on pg. 21

Hopi Day School
book club July
2022

WE
ARE PG 5

US to plant more
trees as climate
changes kills off
forests

PG 23

COLUMN

Page 17

LARRY'S CORNER

Native Rain Dance Read
more about it

COMMUNITY

Page 8

Former Police Sergeant
named lead animal....



Free Hopi Tutuveni

HOPI TUTUVENI
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ 86039
1110-01600-7460

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



Hopi Tutuveni reporting on July 28, 2022 flooding occurring in Lower Polacca residential area and Polacca Wash.

Homeowner Emmaline Naha re-living flooding of her home for a second year in a row. Her home was flooded in July 2021 when the Polacca Wash overflowed due to rains and a broken dam in Pinon, Arizona.

Repairs were completed and a move in was scheduled to occur two days ago on Tuesday, July 26, 2022. However due

to continuous rains and yet another dam breaking in Pinon, Arizona, once again the home has been flooded from the overflow coming out of the Polacca Wash into her home.

Naha has been encouraged by family and friends to create a GoFund me page for aid in this unfortunate outcome



A dam located in Pinon, Arizona has broken resulting in more water flow coming downstream through Polacca Wash. All photos by Romalita Laban/HT



Emergency Declaration Issued from the Village of Walpi Office

Press Release

Submitted by: Alan Chavez, Village of Walpi Administrator

Polacca, Ariz. - July 29, 2022, an Emergency Declaration was issued from the Village of Walpi on July 28, 2022, for the Polacca Region. We are experiencing flood waters rising in the Polacca Wash that has affected multiple homes in the area and displaced families that were in the process of rebuilding. The fact of the matter is that our wash is in need of repair via the Army Corp of Engineers, and due to buildup of silt and clay there is little to no room for the water to empty, from the rush of the higher elevations. Last year a Dam broke up stream in Navajo County that has not been remedied. With global warming at our door, we are experiencing heavy rains that come and leave quickly, and in the rain's stead leave large amounts of water with nowhere to go but to flood the area. The culvert located at the 87 has issues also, with the heavy amount of water traveling through, it is not large

enough to handle the flood waters of the Polacca Wash.

As the village administrations of Sicho-movi, Tewa/Hano, and Walpi work diligently to amass sandbags and create sand berms, we are limited to the resources the villages have and have requested aid from the Hopi Tribe departments. Since 2021 this has been an ongoing issue that needs remedy. The First Mesa Consolidated Villages Representatives Wallace Youvella, and Dale Siquah have made themselves available and are working to acquire Hesco Barriers for the use near homes, schools, and sewer lagoons. The monsoon season is upon us and we urge safety be on everyone's minds while traveling, please stay clear of flooded areas, as just inches of water can sweep away vehicles, or take a person away with the swift traveling water. The National Weather Service has issued a Flood Advisory for this monsoon season, and we will continue to work diligently to help aid our communities.

Executive Order #2022-001

Declaration of Emergency Situation and Natural Disaster for Polacca

This Declaration is for the request for aid due to a severe flooding event that is affecting the Polacca Region. Due to a warning from the United States National Weather Service, flash flood warning is in effect for this monsoonal season.

Where As, The monsoonal rains are currently affecting homes near the Polacca Wash and have potential hazard for affecting Village Infrastructure, roads, schools and businesses.

Where As, Accumulation of Silt and Clay have affected the Polacca Bridge and limited its emptying capacity. It will further affect homes, schools, and sewer lagoons in its path.

Where As, The flash flooding event will affect roads leading to homes, and schools that are around and near the Polacca Wash.

Where As, The Village of Walpi is in need of aid to protect home sites, roads, and schools with Heavy equipment and manpower to prepare berms, and sandbags for protection of life and assets.

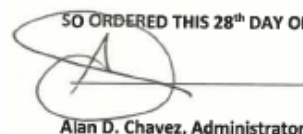
Where As, The Village of Walpi is one of three villages in the Polacca region we are requesting the Hopi Tribe to assist with approving funds from an account for emergency situations, as permitted to the Incident command.

Where As, The Village of Walpi is reaching out to the local resources such as, Hopi Department of Transportation, Hopi Department of Public Safety, Indian Health Services, Land Information Systems, and the Hopi Department of Natural Resources, for assistance to mitigate the continuation of water flow cause by the monsoonal event. Further aid may be needed by that of Navajo County, Arizona State and or Federal Resources.

Where As, The protection of Village Infrastructure is tantamount to the lives of those in the Polacca region. The area of impact has been assessed and determination made the current conditions for providing quality sanitary service, warrants a need to declare an emergency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, The Declaration of Emergency for the Polacca Region requests aid from the Hopi Tribal Government Programs, Hopi Tribe, The State of Arizona, Navajo County, and or Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SO ORDERED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY 2022



Alan D. Chavez, Administrator

The Village of Walpi



Mildred Talashoma, Chairperson

The Village of Walpi

The Hopi Tribe, Water Resources Program Announces Public Meetings Triennial Review

Kykotsmovi, ARIZ. - July 28, 2022

Held at the following locations:

1.Moenkopi Senior Center 10:00AM September 14, 2022"

2.Kykotsmovi – Hopi Veterans Center 10:00 AM September 15, 2022"

3.Polacca -FMCV 10:00 AM September 16, 2022

In accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) §303©(1), EPA's implementation guidance at 40 CFR 131.20, and §1.104 of the Water Quality Standards (WQS) of the Hopi Tribe, the WRP will be conducting its Hopi WQS; and is seeking input from individuals, Hopi Villages. Tribal program staff, and federal agencies involved in the use of, and protection or preservation of the Hopi water resources and quality.

The Hopi Tribe established water quality standards (WQS) in 2011. Federal regulations require the Tribe to review them every three years. If appropriate, the Tribe may be retaining the standards or modify them based on EPA review and approval. The Triennial Review is a process leading to these potential outcomes. Information from the meetings will

enable an understanding of the WQS program and WRP's role and responsibility in the implementation of the standards. A slide presentation, picture boards, and handouts will allow you to understand water quality programs. Questions regarding the Hopi WQS, the monitoring of surface water and groundwater, the protection of and mitigation of springs and other water quality problems. Also, the role and responsibility of the WRP about Tribal water resources will be reviewed at the meetings."

You are invited to attend any one of the meetings proposed above. You are also invited to comment, ask questions, and express any of your concerns relating to the quality of the water in your village. Your input will be considered and the drafting of the Triennial Review Report and its submission to the U.S.

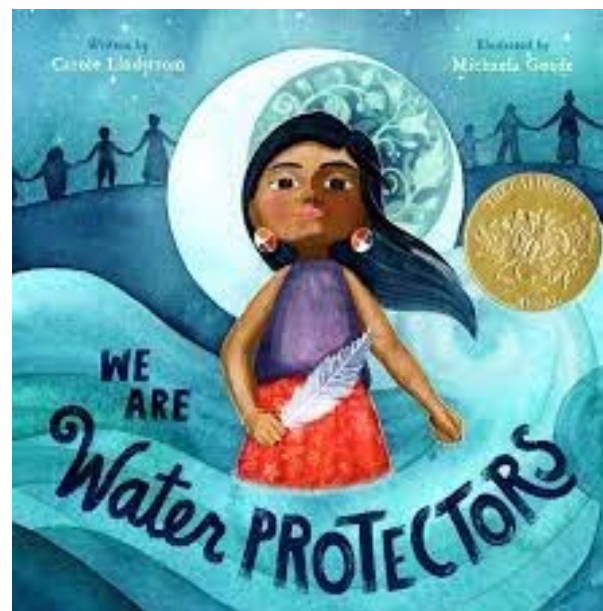
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, in compliance with the Water Quality Standards review."

For more information about this announcement, please contact: The Hopi Tribe, Water Resources

Program, P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039, (928) 734-3712 or (928) 734-3713."



Hopi Day School Book Club - July 2022



Dinah Pongyesva, Hopi Tribe Public Library Technician was the Special Guest Reader and shared the book, "We Are Water Protectors" by Carole Lindstrom. Photo by original sender

Special to Hopi Tutuveni
By: Deborah Secakuku Baker

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – July 18, 2022 July Fourth was a great day to celebrate our country's independence. It was also the day for the July Hopi Day School Book Club. Dinah Pongyesva, Hopi Tribe Public Library Technician was the Special Guest Reader and shared the book, "We Are Water Protectors" by Carole Lindstrom.

The book was written in response to the Dakota Access Pipeline protests, the book tells the story of an Ojibwe girl who fights against an oil pipeline in an effort to protect the water supply of her people. It also documents the urgent rallying cry to safeguard the Earth's water from harm and corruption.

The book, "We are Water Protectors" is a picture book vibrantly illustrated by a Native American artist, Michaela Goade. It incorporates designs from the woodland native tribes and does a wonderful job of turning the pipeline into the likeness of a snake. The book helps remind us that all creatures and living things depend on water for

life. It is the winner of the 2021 Caldecott Medal, a prestigious award given to the artist of the most distinguished American picture book for children.

Pongyesva selected the book to correspond with the summer theme of the Hopi Library "Oceans of Possibilities." This theme is hosted by libraries across the country and highlights books about the ocean and/or water. She also stated this issue of protecting our water is an important issue to her and corresponds with our Hopi views of being stewards of the land. She felt it was an important story to introduce to our children.

Pongyesva also shared summer activities planned at the Hopi Library for all youth including a special week-long science camp presented by the AZ Science Center. She also explained that Hopi library cards allow access to all libraries in Navajo county and many on-line libraries. I personally signed up for a library two years ago and was able to access many of those on-line libraries. It was an eye opener to be able to access many books through this process. It was my first experience reading an ebook, a sign of the times - but so exciting. Other programs the

Hopi Library offers include the Dolly Parton Imagination Library; a monthly book club for preschool children that provides a free book to children up to age 5.

Pongyesva's huge announcement was that she is planning to bring back the Mobile Library by this fall. The Mobile Library travels to the various Hopi villages and enables many in the community the opportunity to check out books and have access to the library.

Our Hopi Library is packed with so many more programs and invites the community to come to The Hopi Library located at the Peace Academic Center in Kykotsmovi, AZ. Hopi Day School thanks Ms. Dinah Pongyesva for taking time to spend with us as a reader for the HDS Book club and for her work to promote literacy in our Hopi community.

August 1, 2022 will feature Hopi Vice-Chairman, Craig Andrews as the Special Guest Reader. Join us on KUYI Hopi Radio 88.1 FM, 89.1 LPFM or kuyi.net to listen to the Hopi Day School Book Club at 6:05 pm on the first Monday of the each month.

Apology Not Accepted

Hopi Religion, a Religion That Was Never Conquered



The Menonite church at Orayvi established in the late 1800's AD, once stood as a way to convert Hopis to another religion. Photo by: Carl Onsae

By: Stewart B. Koyiyumtewa
Guest Editorial

On June 13, 2000, Bishop Donald E. Pelotte, Bishop of the Diocese of Gallup, NM of the Catholic Church delivered an apology from the Pope to Hopi religious leaders and cultural advisors in the chambers of the Hopi Tribal Council in Kykotsmovi. The Pope's apology sought forgiveness for the abuses Franciscan missionaries had inflicted on Hopi people during the mission period (1629-1680)---abuses documented in Moquis and Kastilam: Hopis, Spaniards, and the Trauma of History, a collaborative project between The Hopi Tribe and the University of Arizona. Those abuses included the forced labor of Hopi men, the suppression of Hopi religion, and, worst of all, the rape of Hopi women.

Hopi religious leaders and cultural advisors sat silently as the bishop addressed them. There was awkward si-

lence that fell upon the gathering when the bishop concluded his apology. Then one of the Hopi men stood up and addressed the bishop. "Apology not accepted. I don't accept your apology," he stated. Several men rose and expressed similar statements, adding that the historical trauma inflicted by the Spanish on the Hopi people during the mission period still haunted Hopi lives today. One by one, Hopi religious and political leaders added reasons why they could not accept the apology. Besides, if there was ever going to be a full reconciliation, then the Pope himself should deliver the apology. Hopi also stated that if the men of the Church were serious about correcting past wrongs, then it should look into Hopi treaty rights, specifically land and water rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which are now at the heart of the concerns facing the Hopi people. The bishop agreed to take their messages to the Pope and look into the request for help. The Hopi Tribe has not heard anything from the bishop or the Church since then.

Having witnessed this event, I asked myself, "What if the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 was not successful? What if the Hopi people weren't able to drive the Spaniards out of their villages and their homelands? What if the Hopi practiced Catholicism instead of the Hopi way of life?" By asking myself these questions, I slowly realized the significance of the Pueblo Revolt in the history of the Hopi people. Unlike other Pueblo people, we don't have Catholic churches in our communities or Hispanic last names. We have been free to practice our religion and our customs since 1680. We were never reconquered.

Another question that I asked myself is about the behavior of my own people. Have the Hopi people taken for granted what our ancestors fought and died for, the abuses they endured, the sacrifices they have made and losses they suffered? In my time with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, I have witnessed changes in the behaviors of the Hopi people, including my own. We act like we are entitled. We behave differently at our own Katsina ceremonies. We fight amongst ourselves instead of being unified as a people. Moreover, the most offensive part of all of this is that we put it on YouTube and other social media outlets for the world to see. We need to protect and safeguard what we have so that our way of life will endure in our hearts, mind, and spirit.

In 1629, the Spaniards transformed the Hopi way of life by inaugurating the Mission system in the three major Hopi villages of Awat'ovi, Songöopavi, and Orayvi. Everything about the mission system was an assault on the Hopi people. Hopi men were forced to carry beams to build mission churches from Nuvatukyaovi. Some mis-

sionaries sent husbands away to gather water from distant springs so they could rape their wives or take advantage of their daughters. No wonder the Hopi term for missionaries is Tota'tsim, a tyrant, dictator, or demanding person interested only in personal gain. The Hopis also viewed the Spaniards as Na'na'önt or Na'öna, lazy.

The key to survival is accomplished through hard work, yet both missionaries and encomenderos (those who held grants of encomiendas, the labor system) had the right to extract tribute---2.6 bushels of corn and one cotton manta each year---from Hopi households, even during drought years when Hopis barely produced enough food to feed themselves. They also had to work for up to three days a week tending to mission fields and mission herds of sheep and cattle. Do you know how much water is needed to successfully cultivate cotton? Hopis were punished severely if they failed to meet those demands.

As the drought worsened because Hopis could not perform their ceremonies, Hopi men would sneak away from the villages to rehearse songs, ceremonies, and religious practices so they would not be lost and forgotten. And after one Hopi man from Orayvi named Sitkoyma sponsored a Niman ceremony in the Katsina Buttes, the missionary discovered his "idolatry," whipped him in the plaza, and poured scalding turpentine on his wounds. After Sitkoyma's brutal murder, Hopis began to discuss whether they needed to take stronger action. They met with other Pueblo people and finally decided that the only way to preserve the Hopi way of life was to kill the missionaries and other Spaniards.

Every Hopi person knows that it takes hard work to survive, incorporating the teachings of life and reciprocity we were given long ago. Survival requires a lifelong commitment that involves faith, prayer, humility and hard work. Our ancestors endured a lot for us to be where we are today, to carry on our way of life as we have been taught by them through the generations, and the right to be called Hopisinom.

Tomorrow when you wake, pray and greet the Sun, ask Taawa to deliver a message to our ancestors, a message of Askwali/Kwakwhá to those who had the courage to stand up to the Tota'tsim, who fought for and protected our unique way of life for each of us as Hopisinom today. Let us not take our Hopi way of life for granted. Continue to live in faith, prayer, humility and hard work the best we can each day so that our children and future generations will learn and receive it just as we received it from our ancestors. Kwakwhá.

Stewart B. Koyiyumtewa, Interim Manager
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Hopi Tutuveni Re-publishes the Ever Relevant Guest Editorial - *"Apology Not Accepted - Hopi Religion, a Religion That Was Never Conquered"*

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor
- Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – July 28, 2022 and the realization that the Hopi Tribe will soon be observing Pueblo Revolt Day on August 10, 2022 is set in while seeing recent articles and posts on social media regarding the Pope taking steps to apologize to Native peoples in Canada is also occurring.

I am reminded, yet again, about the published Guest Editorial - "Apology Not Accepted - Hopi Religion, a Religion That Was Never Conquered" by Stewart B. Koyiyumtewa published in Hopi Tutuveni Volume 26 Number 12 published Tuesday, August 7, 2018 and re-published in August 2021 and how very relevant the Guest Editorial, remains in 2022.

The Editorial speaks of the Diocese of Gallup, NM of the Catholic Church attempting to deliver an apology to Hopi religious leaders in 2000 and here in 2022, the Catholic Church is making attempts in another country, to another group of Native peoples for past transgressions against them by representatives of the Catholic Church.

Hopi Tutuveni is sharing Indian Country Today's "Papal Visit: Pope takes first step toward apology" article in this current August 3rd publication and it only seemed fit that we share Koyiyumtewa's Guest Editorial, as well.

The term "Tota'tsim - a tyrant, dictator, or demanding person interested only in personal gain" was referenced by Koyiyumtewa in the 2018 Editorial. In 2020-2021 Tribal Councilmen used the term during 2020-2021 Council Sessions in comparing and describing behaviors

they had been observing of some administrators during the Hopi Tribal Government Shutdown. The Shutdown has been a response and result of the current world wide pandemic which is still in effect this day in 2022, while humanity continues "fighting a foreign enemy of sorts" - the Corona virus.

Interesting times and comparisons which remind me to be grateful for all I am blessed with, including still being able to practice the Hopi culture and religion the best way I can with my children and grandchildren. I am also grateful to be able to work for the Hopi people during a time in which the Hopi Tribe is facing dire economic limitations. I continue working for the people at the Tribe's one and only newspaper into this third year of the worldwide pandemic because it is my way of giving back to those who came before me.

I am grateful too for the ability to read, contemplate and be reminded of the closing remarks by Stewart noting, "Tomorrow when you wake, pray and greet the Sun, ask Taawa to deliver a message to our ancestors, a message of Askwali/Kwakwhá to those who had the courage to stand up to the Tota'tsim, who fought for and protected our unique way of life for each of us as Hopisinom today. Let us not take our Hopi way of life for granted. Continue to live in faith, prayer, humility and hard work the best we can each day so that our children and future generations will learn and receive it just as we received it from our ancestors. Kwakwhá." ~ Stewart B. Koyiyumtewa, Interim Manager Hopi Cultural Preservation Office.

FIRST MESA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PO Box 750, Polacca, AZ 86042
(928) 737-2581

NOW HIRING!
SY 2022-2023

Certified Positions

CSA Assistant
SPED Teacher
School Counselor

Classified Positions

Custodian/Grounds Keeper
Quarters Manager

CLOSING on August 15, 2022

For inquires or employment application:
Contact Mrs. Nillarita Tso
Email: n.tso@fmeschool.com
Website: <https://fmes.bie.edu>

07/28/2022

**Would you like to put your
legals into the Newspaper?**
**For a single price you can put your legals
into the Hopi
Tutuveni**
Call 928-734-3283 to find out how

Former Police Sergeant Named Lead Animal Control Officer

Charles Mahkewa brings nearly two decades of service to new role



(Photo 1) Charles Mahkewa, new Lead Animal Control Officer (Photo 2) Caption: Charles Mahkewa, new Lead Animal Control Officer meets with members of the community to discuss the Small Animal Control Program during wellness event. Pictures by original sender

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Submitted by: Armando Saldivar,
Communication Specialist - Hopi Tribe/
CDC Foundation

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – July 18, 2022 the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services announced today that former police sergeant Charles Mahkewa is now the Lead Animal Control Officer for the Small Animal Control Program.

Mahkewa is a Hopi Tribal member from the Village of Paqaavi and brings with him, an extensive knowledge of our homeland, and its surroundings and its people.

“I have dealt with our Tribe's dog and cat issues throughout my Law Enforcement career and know what it's going to take to make some effective changes for our animal friends,” Mahkewa said. “I'm excited to be a part of this program and I look forward to working with all the agencies and programs involved.”

Mahkewa was able to meet with members of the community and present important information regarding the Small Animal Program during the Hopi Health and Wellness Fair last week. Mahkewa can be reached at (928) 497-1532 or by email to ChMahkewa@hopi.nsn.us.



August is National “Immunization Awareness Month”

PRESS RELEASE

Submitted by: Bernadean Kachinhongva, HSAPC Mentor

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. - July 27, 2022, August is National “Immunization Awareness Month.” The Hopi Substance Abuse Prevention Center (HSAPC) would like to inform the community about the importance of immunizations.

It is also important to recognize that we as Hopi do have medicinal healing practices that are beneficial to us. Although having these teachings, some may not completely protect us from evolving diseases. Vaccines are important to have the best defense against illness and will help to keep you and your future generations healthy.

Our lifestyles can tend to keep us busy and forget about our health. When we are active in our addictions, we seldom think of our health. Once we start to work on bettering ourselves, that's when we also get our mind and body healthy. Let's work

towards keeping our generations alive for years. In the efforts to support National Immunization Awareness month, HSAPC would like to suggest we all make time to get ourselves and help our loved one's vaccines up to date.

As a grant recipient of the Arizona Governor's Office of Youth, Faith, and Family - Trauma Informed Substance Abuse Prevention Program (funds provided through SAMHSA), the HSAPC staff receive trauma informed care training and utilize strategies in our services. HSAPC mentors help individuals work through their physical, mental, emotional and spiritual healing journey. “We believe in honoring ourselves by living an honest, sober, balanced life.” Healing begins with you! Be patient with yourself as you begin to heal.

We encourage all to take the steps towards keeping healthy. To schedule an appointment, call your local health facility. You can also call Hopi Health Care Center at 928-737-6000. If you would like HSAPC services call 928-734-0300.

Want to Advertise with the Hopi Tutuveni?

YOUR BUSINESS NAME HERE

Are you confused on how to advertise in the local newspaper? The Hopi Tutuveni can help you. With our friendly staff to help you with your advertisement, advertising is now made Easy!

Call 928-734-3281

Downtown Phoenix Businesses, Entrepreneurs and Creatives Collaborate to Bring Indigenous Peoples’ Day Celebration in October

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Submitted by: Candace Hamana – Hello Badger PR

Phoenix, Ariz. - July 12, 2022 Cahokia SocialTech + ArtSpace, named the Best Place to Discover Emerging Artists by Phoenix magazine, announced Indigenous Peoples’ Day Phoenix Fest on Monday, October 10, 2022. Cahokia co-founders Eunique Yazzie and Melody Lewis have partnered with the Roosevelt Row Community Development Corporation (RRCDC), The Churchill, NDN Collective, Native Guitar Tours, Seven Layer Army skateboards, and many others to create a celebration honoring this nation’s First Peoples.

The event is free, open to the public, and will be from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. It will feature a vendor market, food trucks, skateboard demos and competition, a community zone, Indigenous film screenings with Indie Film Fest, and musical guests on the Main Stage. The Churchill will be the host site for a paid VIP experience that includes an Indigenous fashion show and select musical artists on the NDN Collective Premiere Stage. More information about the VIP experience including ticket prices and performances to be announced in August.

“Indigenous Peoples’ Day is about celebrating the indigenity of people all over the world. This includes Indigenous people belonging to non-federally recognized tribes, First People of other countries, and the 574 federally-recognized tribes in the United States; 22 of those tribes are here in Arizona,” said Lewis. “The festival will provide an opportunity to see and hear accurate representation of the wide diversity of Indigenous cultures, languages, and expressions of art.”

Yazzie, who is a board member with RRCDC, initiated a collaboration between Indigenous creatives and social entrepreneurs to pivot the artistic and cultural direction during COVID. “As the downtown landscape was changing, the RRCDC recognized there were opportunities to align with communities who shared the same goals. We decided to partner with Cahokia SocialTech and Artspace to fully visualize the mission of advancing arts-focused initiatives for artists, entrepreneurs and residents, cultivating creative space within the Roosevelt Row Arts District,” said Yazzie.

The planning committee of this year’s event is 90 percent Indigenous and includes collaborative efforts from over 40 ambassadors and 15 members of Cahokia representing Indigenous-owned businesses and organizations. Other out-of-state organizations like NDN Collective and New Mexico Community Capital are providing additional resources and opportunities to amplify civic engagement efforts during the event.

“We are proud supporters of Indigenous excellence, especially in art, entertainment, entrepreneurship, and sports and we believe that by gathering and celebrating who we are today, we can continue building Indigenous power, one community at a time. We are even more proud to continue supporting Cahokia SocialTech + ArtSpace as they strive to create space for free and liberated thought and expression. We look forward to the opportunity to meet and learn more about the Phoenix area Indigenous community,” said Lycia Maddocks, Political Director and Head of Policy Advocacy at NDN Collective.

For more information please visit the event website at www.ipdphx.com.

Event Details

- What: Indigenous Peoples’ Day Phoenix Fest
- Where: First and Garfield Streets
- When: Monday, October 10, 2022
- Time: 3:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
- Cost: General Admission: FREE, VIP Tickets: to be announced.

About Cahokia, Roosevelt Row Community Development Corporation, and NDN Collective

Cahokia is a female-owned, Indigenous-led Social Tech + Art Space in downtown Phoenix. On the ancestral lands of the O’odham and Piipaash, Cahokia is an established enterprise between social entrepreneurs and community-based organizations whose mission is to support and revitalize underrepresented communities through capacity building, place-making, place-keeping, workforce training and collaboration.

Roosevelt Row Community Development Corporation (CDC) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization, whose mission is to advance arts-focused initiatives for artists, entrepreneurs and residents, cultivating creative space within a sustainable Roosevelt Row Arts District. For more information, please follow Roosevelt Row on Facebook and Instagram.

NDN Collective is an Indigenous-led organization dedicated to building Indigenous power. Through organizing, activism, philanthropy, grantmaking, capacity-building, and narrative change, we are creating sustainable solutions on Indigenous terms.

Want to subscribe to the Hopi Tutuveni?
Subscription is easy, call or cut this form out and mail back to our office

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Send check or money order with this form to:
The Hopi Tutuveni
PO BOX 123
Kykotsmobi, AZ 86039

or Call with credit card
928-734-3282
to subscribe



LEGALS

IN THE HOPI TRIBAL COURT
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA

In The Matter of the Change of Name:

NO: 2022-CV-0044

Lauryn Rae Honwynewa

TO

Lauryn Kuwanhoynöm Joshweseoma

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
OF CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that Lauryn Rae Honwynewa has petitioned the Court for the change of name, from:

Lauryn Rae Honwynewa to Lauryn Kuwanhoynöm Joshweseoma

Any party seeking to intervene in said proceeding must file an appropriate pleading with the Hopi Trial Court no later than twenty (20) days after the publication of this notice.

DATED THIS 21ST DAY OF JULY, 2022.

Belena Harvey
Belena Harvey, Clerk of the Court

Hopi Tutuveni wants your AD's
Call or email us to get a quote TODAY!

928-734-3283 or
rlaban@hopi.nsn.us

H OPI CREDIT
ASSOCIATION
FOR HOPI. BY HOPI.

WE ARE HIRING

Job Position:

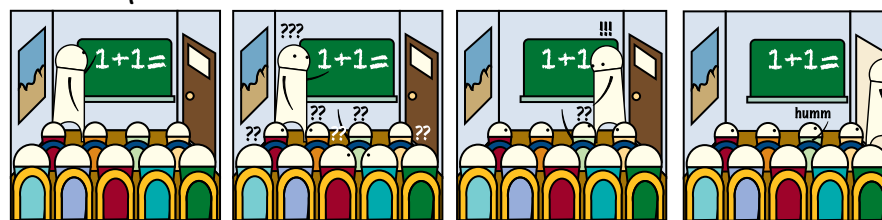
✓ **Loan Processor/Collector/
Financial Educator**

- Starting Wage: \$36,670.00/year
- Full time: 40 hours/week
- Benefits:
 - Retirement, Vision, Dental, Medical, Life
- Open until filled

For information contact:
Alissa Charley, Executive Director
Email: lisa@hopicredit.us
Phone: (928) 738-2205
Website: <https://hopicredit.us>

Are you into drawing COMICS?

New Perspective - Education



by: Carl Onsae

Submit your comics to
consae@hopi.nsn.us
Or

Call 928-734-3283
To find out more information.

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.



HEALTH

What You Need to Know About Life-Saving COVID-19 Treatments

(StatePoint) While stopping the spread of COVID-19 is the goal, the reality is that every day, more people contract the disease. For this reason, it's important to be aware of available treatment options.

The Treating COVID-19 Campaign, which was developed independently by the American Lung Association, with grant support from Regeneron and GSK, is sharing some important insights into outpatient treatment options:

- Know your risk. It's important to know if you're at high risk for severe illness from COVID-19, as this can determine what treatments are available to you. There are many factors that may put you in the "high risk" category, including if you're 65 and older, you smoke cigarettes, you have a chronic lung disease, are immunocompromised, or are living with certain medical conditions, including chronic lung disease, heart disease, diabetes and chronic kidney disease. Individuals who are overweight or pregnant also fall in the high-risk category. You can see a full list at [Lung.org/covid-19](https://lung.org/covid-19).
- Test, and then treat, at onset of symptoms. Experiencing symptoms that may be COVID-19? Get tested right away. If you test positive and are high risk, speak with your healthcare provider promptly about treatment options that may help prevent severe illness and reduce the risk of hospitalization. Currently available treatments include antivirals or monoclonal antibody treatments (mAbs). Your healthcare provider can help you determine the best course of treatment for you, which needs to start as soon as possible to help prevent possible progression of severe illness.
- Get informed. The Food and Drug Administration has authorized certain antiviral medications and monoclonal antibodies.

Antivirals and monoclonal antibodies can help your immune system fight off the coronavirus infection, with a goal of preventing you from becoming seriously ill. Antivirals target certain parts of the virus to stop it from replicating, while monoclonal antibodies help the immune system better recognize and stop the infection. In both cases, medications need to be prescribed by a healthcare provider and started as soon as possible after diagnosis to be effective.

• Be your own advocate. Many patients have discovered firsthand that persistence can be necessary when it comes to getting treatment for COVID-19. When Jill Hein's 83-year-old father tested positive, his primary care provider told him he wasn't very sick and to go home and call if he got any sicker.

"When this information was relayed back to me, I objected and asked that Dad follow up with his pulmonologist immediately. He didn't want to, insisting that his primary care provider said he was doing okay. It wasn't until I told Mom, 'This can kill him,' that I got through to them and she called his pulmonologist for a second opinion. Within four hours of having the infusion, Dad felt himself getting better. Over the next couple days, he continued to improve at home. Thankfully, he fully recovered," says Hein.

For more information about treatment options, as well as COVID-19 care tips, visit lung.org/treating-covid.

With people taking fewer precautions as COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, the virus is spreading at a high rate. The good news is that there are treatments available for the most vulnerable among us to help avoid severe illness and hospitalization.



HEALTH

6 Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines for Children Under 5

(StatePoint) COVID-19 vaccines are now available for children under 5 years old, and the American Medical Association (AMA) is urging parents to get their children vaccinated.

"The wait for this moment has been excruciating for parents who were ready on day one for their children to receive a vaccination to prevent severe COVID," says Jack Resneck, Jr., M.D., president of the AMA. "While there is overwhelming scientific evidence showing the COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective, we know many parents and families still have questions."

Here are six things to know about pediatric COVID-19 vaccines for kids under 5:

1. The vaccines are safe: The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reviewed all trial safety data before authorizing and recommending vaccines for children under 5. The vast majority of side effects were mild, including irritability and crying, sleepiness, fatigue and loss of appetite.
2. The vaccines are effective: Both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines are effective at preventing severe disease. Based on 230 pages of data, regulators said the vaccines show a strong immune response in children, and are somewhat effective at preventing symptomatic disease.
3. They're widely available: Vaccines will be available at pediatricians' offices, as well as from primary care physicians. Information on locations near you is available at vaccines.gov.

4. COVID-19 poses a danger to children: According to the CDC, COVID-19 is a leading cause of death among children ages 0-19 years. Among children in the United States aged 6 months to 4 years, there have been more than 2 million cases of COVID-19, more than 20,000 hospitalizations, and more than 200 deaths since the beginning of the pandemic.

5. There is more than one dose: Like most vaccines, the COVID-19 vaccines involve more than one dose. Pfizer's vaccine is a three-dose primary series at one-tenth the dosage of the adult formulation. The Moderna vaccine primary series is a two-dose regimen, spaced four to eight weeks apart, at one-fourth the dosage of the adult formulation. Booster shots will likely be part of the regimen, too, just as they are for other age groups.

6. Getting up to date is important: Make sure your child is up to date on all vaccines when they get the COVID-19 vaccine. Adolescents and adult immunizations declined during the pandemic and an estimated 26 million recommended vaccinations were missed in 2020 as compared to 2019.

If you have additional questions, speak with your physician and review trusted resources, including getvaccineanswers.org.

"COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective, they're backed by science and data; they work. More than 1 million people in the United States have died from COVID, and I urge you to keep yourself and your loved ones safe by getting vaccinated," says Dr. Resneck.

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 Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response JULY 20, 2022 Report

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – July20, 2022

This data is updated on the Hopi Tribe's website "COVID-19 Response and Resources" page. Hopi Health Care Center – Community COVID-19 Testing & Vaccination Information

COVID-19 vaccines are available in the afternoons on Mondays and Wednesdays for the month of July for those 6 months and older. To schedule an appointment call (928) 737-6148 or 737-6081.

Appointments are required. For questions about COVID-19 vaccines please call (928) 737-6198 or 737-6197.

COVID-19 Testing Drive-up Testing schedule: Mondays and Thursdays from 8:30 AM – 9:00 AM. Enter at the west entrance & drive around back. Mask must be worn by everyone in your vehicle. Please stay in your vehicle at all times. To schedule for testing or for more information please call (928) 737- 6187 or 6233.

A COVID-19 Hotline has been created by the Hopi Health Care Center to assist with all COVID-19 related questions and service requests. The hotline is open Monday–Friday from 8 AM – 5 PM. To contact the COVID-19 hotline please call (928) 737-6187.

WHEN USING AN AT-HOME TEST IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU REPORT YOUR RESULTS TO THE

COVID-19 HOTLINE AT HOPI HEALTH CARE CENTER OR TUBA CITY REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CORPORATION SO THAT ACCURATE DATA IS PROVIDED TO THE COMMUNITY.

VACCINE UPDATE:

On June 17, 2022, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized emergency use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine and the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19 to include use in children down to 6 months of age. For more detailed information please visit www.cdc.gov

TUBA CITY REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CORPORATION (TCRHCC) COVID-19 TESTING & VACCINATION INFORMATION:

Testing, and now vaccinations, at TCRHCC are being held at the outdoor tent Monday – Friday from 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Daylight Savings Time. Rapid and CEPHEID tests can take approximately 3 hours. Send out tests can take 2-3 days. The address for Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation is 167 N. Main Street, Tuba City, AZ. For more information regarding Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation's COVID-19 vaccination clinic and testing, please call 1-866-976-5941. TCRHCC has at-home COVID-19 test kits available for the community. To request a test kit please go through the drive up tent from 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Daylight Savings Time or go to the pharmacy drive up window after hours.

FREE AT-HOME COVID-19 TESTS:

You can now order free at-home COVID-19 tests from the U.S. government at covidtests.gov by calling 1-800-232- 0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489). Only 4 tests come in an order and only two orders per household. Orders will usually ship in 7-12 days. Please do not wait to order your tests when you have been exposed or become symptomatic as the tests will not arrive in enough time for you to be tested. So please order them now so that you and your loved ones can be prepared. Households that did not place their first two orders of test kits, can now place their first, second, AND third order. They must complete the ordering process above three (3) times to place both a first, second, and third order (for a total of 16 test kits; 4 kits for first order, 4 kits for second order, 8 kits for third order).

FREE N-95 MASKS:

The CDC now has a resource on their website where you can see a list of local pharmacies that have free N-95 masks by using your zip code. Click here or call 1-800-232-0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489).

QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION CALCULATOR:

The CDC now has a Quarantine and Isolation calculator that helps determine how long you need to isolate or quarantine.

SYMPTOMS, QUARANTINE, AND ISOLATION:

Watch for Symptoms - people with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus and can range from mild to severe. The following are COVID-19 symptoms that people may experience:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. CDC will continue to update this list as we learn more about COVID-19. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness."

Currently, the local health department and HHCC are implement the previously recommended CDC guidelines which is a 10 day isolation for those who test positive and a 14 day quarantine for those exposed to an infected individual.

(GLOSSARY ON PG. 5)

Be aware that when someone tests positive they became contagious 2 days before they developed symptoms, or if they are not experiencing symptoms 2 days before they tested positive not the day they received their results. If someone was less than 6 feet away from a potential positive case for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24 hour period they would be considered a close contact regardless of whether or not both parties were wearing masks. For example, Molly was within 6 feet of Craig on Thursday night for 10 minutes and on Friday morning for 5 minutes. Craig developed symptoms Saturday evening, was tested for COVID on Monday, and received their results on Wednesday. Because Molly was within 6 feet of Craig for a total of 15 minutes over a 24 hour period within the 2 day timeframe she is now considered to be a close contact. If you have been identified as a close contact you may or may not need to quarantine depending on your vaccination status.

If an unvaccinated individual that is not positive is having to take care of someone that is infected, they will need to quarantine for 14 days beginning on the infected person's 10th day of isolation, with that day being Day 0 and the following day being Day 1. That means the caregiver could potentially be out of work for 24 days. If a vaccinated person that is not positive is having to take care of someone that is infected, they will not have to quarantine but will need to get tested 5 days from the 10th day of the infected person's isolation. If a vaccinated person develops symptoms while caring for an infected person they will need to get tested as soon as possible and remain at home until they receive their results.

Re-testing of COVID-19 Positive Employees. Per guidance and alignment with HHCC, CDC, state and local health departments, and OSHA workplace guidance for COVID-19 re-testing of positive or suspected COVID-19 employees before they return to work, nor providing letters to go back to work is not recommended.

The recommended reason for not re-testing is an individual may continue to test positive on a viral test long after they are recovered from COVID-19. These dead viral particles will turn viral tests positive even though they cannot cause disease in others. The Hopi Health Care Center strongly encourages employers to use the CDC's symptom and criteria below even if they continue to test positive. Once they meet the three criteria, they are no longer considered infectious to others. However, if the employee was severely ill (hospitalized) or in immunocompromised, plead advise them to visit their primary care provide before returning to work.

The "checklist" below has been updated as of the most recent COVID-19 guidelines from the CDC and will be used by employers to determine when an employee with confirmed COVID-19 may return to work safely. For additional questions, please call the Hopi Health Care Center COVID-19 hotline (928) 737-6188.

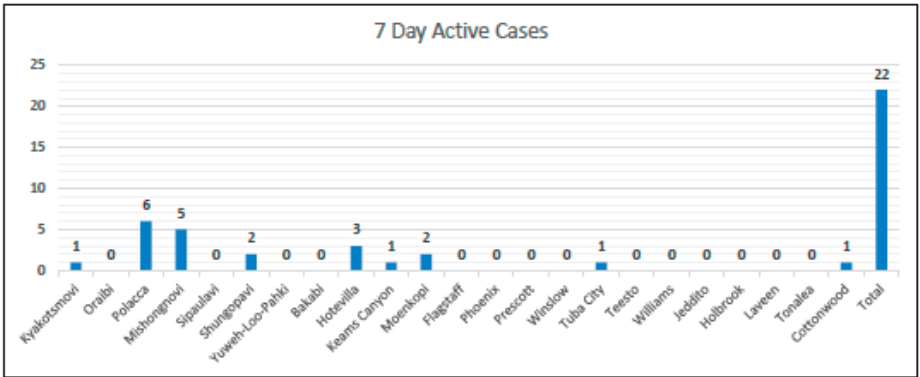
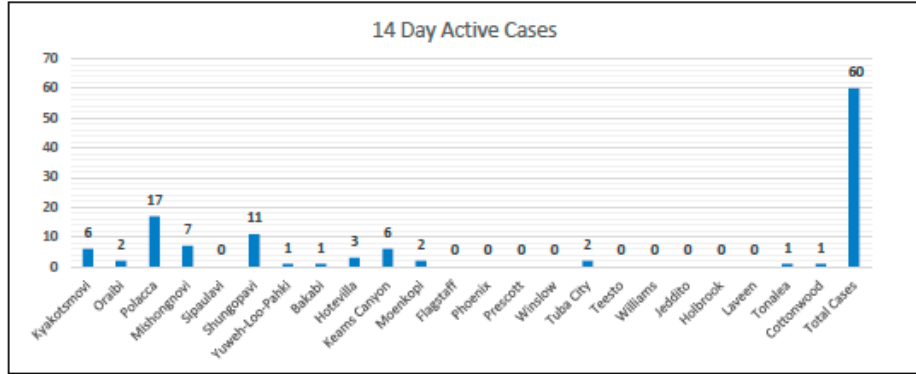
- ☐ It's been at least ten days since I first had symptoms or received my positive diagnosis if I've not had symptoms (please note date of first symptoms: _____)
 - ☐ Overall my symptoms have improved and I am feeling better.
 - ☐ It's been at least 72 hours since I last had a fever without using fever-reducing medicine.
- If you checked all three boxes, you are no longer a considered at risk to infect others and can go back to work!

Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response JULY 20, 2022 Report, Cont.

AS OF JULY 20, 2022 (Arizona and County Data Updates on Wednesdays)				
	U.S.	Arizona	Navajo	Coconino County
Cases	89,668,974	2,161,045	41,686	47,790
Deaths	1,020,355	30,632	917	484
Vaccination (Total Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)	78.5%	73.1%	53.7%	66.4%
Vaccination (Eligible Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)	83.3%	73.5%	54.0%	66.8%

	COVID-19 Positives Last 14-Days	COVID-19 Positives Cumulative Total	Most Recent Case
Kyakotsmovi	6	332	July 18, 2022
Oraibi	2	41	July 10, 2022
Polacca (Walpi-Shitichumovi-Tewa)	17	698	July 15, 2022
Mishongnovi	7	216	July 19, 2022
Sipaulavi	0	120	June 21, 2022
Shungopavi	11	438	July 19, 2022
Yuweh-Loo-Pahki	1	15	July 12, 2022
Bakabi	1	112	July 10, 2022
Hotevilla	3	362	July 19, 2022
Keams Canyon	6	235	July 16, 2022
Moenkopi	2	355	July 17, 2022
Flagstaff	0	7	July 4, 2022
Phoenix	0	7	May 25, 2022
Prescott	0	1	July 20, 2020
Winslow	0	14	June 21, 2022
Tuba City	2	15	July 14, 2022
Teesto	0	2	October 7, 2021
Williams	0	1	May 21, 2022
Jeddito	0	2	June 13, 2022
Holbrook	0	1	May 27, 2022
Laveen	0	1	June 26, 2022
Tonalea	1	1	July 11, 2022
Cottonwood	1	1	July 15, 2022
TOTAL	60	2977	

EDUCATION:



VILLAGE	POPULATION ESTIMATE	NUMBER VACCINATED *	PERCENT OF POPULATION VACCINATED	VACCINE RANKING (HIGHEST = 1)
Bakabi	359	263	73.26%	5
Hotevilla	826	716	86.68%	2
Kyakotsmovi	547	685	125.23%	1
Mishongnovi	734	408	55.59%	9
Moenkopi	1,180	869	73.64%	4
Oraibi	239	172	71.97%	6
Shungopavi	1,269	851	67.06%	8
Sipaulavi	404	274	67.82%	7
Polacca	1,983	1,551	78.21%	3
Total	7,541**	5,789	76.77%	

GLOSSARY	
Close Contact	Someone who was less than 6 feet away from an infected person (laboratory-confirmed or a clinical diagnosis) for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period (for example, three individual 5-minute exposures for a total of 15 minutes). An infected person can spread COVID starting 2 days before they have any symptoms (or, for asymptomatic people, 2 days before the date the positive test was taken).
Contact Tracing	The process of identifying individuals that are considered close contacts to an infected person.
Isolation	The procedure that individuals follow when they have received positive results. Isolation guidelines are if an individual test positive and is experiencing symptoms their 10 day isolation period will start the first day they developed symptoms. If an individual is not experiencing symptoms then their 10 day isolation starts the day they got tested, not the day they received their results. The day they were tested will be Day 0 and the following day will be Day 1. The first day an individual develops symptoms is considered Day 0. The following day will start Day 1.
Quarantine	The procedure that individuals follow when they have come in contact with someone who tested positive. Unvaccinated individuals, regardless of whether they are experiencing symptoms or not, need to quarantine for 14 days from the last day they were in contact with the infected person. As a reminder, the day an individual was in contact with an infected person is Day 0 and the day after will start Day 1. If an individual not experiencing symptoms that received negative results begins to experience symptoms after they received their results, they will need to get tested again. Vaccinated individuals do not need to quarantine if they are identified as a close contact UNLESS you are experiencing symptoms. Regardless if you end up having to quarantine vaccinated individuals need to get tested. For individuals that are experiencing symptoms and are vaccinated, they need to get tested as soon as possible and remain at home until they receive their results. For individuals that are NOT experiencing symptoms and are vaccinated, it is suggested that you wait 5 days from the last contact with the infected person to get tested.

Biden Administration launches heat.gov with tools for communities facing extreme heat

News Release
The White House

Today, the Biden Administration through the interagency National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) launched Heat.gov, a new website to provide the public and decision-makers with clear, timely and science-based information to understand and reduce the health risks of extreme heat. Heat.gov will provide a one-stop hub on heat and health for the nation and is a priority of President Biden's National Climate Task Force and its Interagency Working Group on Extreme Heat.

Extreme heat has been the greatest weather-related cause of death in the U.S. for the past 30 years — more than hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding or extreme cold — killing over 700 people per year. In addition, the heat crisis does not affect people equally. Extreme heat mortality disproportionately affects Native American and Black communities, as well as those living in the urban core or very rural neighborhoods, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The launch of Heat.gov is just the latest measure to address extreme heat. With funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Biden Administration has invested in programs to build resilient infrastructure that helps communities withstand extreme heat, drought, wildfires and other heat-related hazards. Additionally, the Administration has made record investments to help families with their household energy costs, including summer cooling.

“President Biden has directed us to respond to the extreme heat gripping the nation. Extreme heat is a silent killer, yet it affects more Americans than any other weather emergency — particularly our nation's most vulnerable,” said Gina McCarthy, White House National Climate Advisor. “Heat.gov is an exciting new and accessible website designed to help everyone become engaged with their community, their state-level government, and federal partners, to take actions that can reduce the deadly health impacts of extreme heat.”

To serve the American people, Heat.gov offers maps, data and information from across disciplines, from inside and outside of government, that will enable informed decisions by communities on a daily basis and allow planning weeks and months ahead. The site features heat information from across federal agencies, including heat forecasts from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service, the new national Climate and Health Outlook developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Heat and

Health Tracker, as well as heat planning and preparedness guides. Heat.gov also includes information on National Integrated Heat Health Information System programs; events and news articles; heat and health program funding opportunities; and information to help at-risk communities.

“Addressing the climate crisis, including extreme heat, has been a top priority for the Biden-Harris Administration, and at the Department of Commerce, we have been working to use every tool at our disposal,” said U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo. “Heat.gov leverages innovation and data to help deliver timely and accurate information to the public. As extreme heat conditions impact millions of Americans, this site will help ensure that all our communities, including our most vulnerable, have access to the data, tools and resources they need to mitigate heat impacts.”

July 2021 was the hottest month ever recorded on Earth, and summers are getting hotter and deadlier. The annual average temperature of the contiguous United States has already warmed over the past few decades and is projected to rise by 5°F – 8.7°F by the end of this century. Heat-related illnesses and death are largely preventable with proper planning, monitoring and education. City officials, the growing number of heat resilience officers, as well as doctors, nurses, first responders, researchers and the general public, are increasingly requesting federal support to understand the complex and dangerous impacts of extreme heat. Heat.gov helps to meet this growing demand for authoritative heat and health tools and information.

“For far too long, our most vulnerable populations are the ones who bear the brunt of extreme heat,” said Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra, who established the Office of Climate Change and Health Equity at HHS as directed by President Biden's first executive order on tackling the climate crisis. “Heat.gov provides real tools and resources that can help people who are suffering. This is one more important step the Administration is taking to address climate change's impact on our health and our lives.”

“Extreme heat is a global health threat, and due to human-caused climate change, it's getting worse,” said National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Administrator Rick Spinrad, Ph.D. “Reducing the risks of extreme heat in our country requires a whole-of-government effort, which is why NOAA has led a large federal coalition to create, launch and manage Heat.gov. This website will improve public health and help us build a Climate-Ready Nation.”

“Currently, few health systems have heat action plans

and heat exposure is rarely integrated into real-time clinical health decision-making for patients,” said Cecilia Sorensen, M.D., associate professor and director of the Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education off-site link at Columbia University. “With more frequent, intense and longer lasting heat waves, there is an urgent need for increased health system preparedness to meet the growing burden of heat-related illness. These new tools will allow health systems easy access to the information they need to promote climate-readiness and heat-resilience, ultimately improving patient and community health outcomes while reducing system-wide impacts and improving the efficiency of health systems.”

Heat.gov is a collaboration of National Integrated Heat Health Information System's federal government partners, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Program Office and National Weather Service, in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, founded National Integrated Heat Health Information System to bring together all federal agencies and programs focused on societal heat resilience to jointly improve federal, state and local capacity to reduce the health, economic and infrastructural impacts of extreme heat.

Heat.gov was created in collaboration with Esri, a geographic information system company. The website is hosted on Esri's cloud-based geospatial platform, which allows easy access to a range of features, such as localized heat information, links to heat tools across the federal government, and an interactive map of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Integrated Heat Health Information System urban heat island mapping campaigns. The site supports open data access, enabling communities and planners to integrate federal heat information into their own decision-making.

To keep up with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Integrated Heat Health Information System's latest extreme heat health resilience efforts, subscribe to the Heat Beat Newsletter.

Court fights raise caution flags on green energy push

In addition to concerns about toxic waste, the lithium mine sits on federal land local tribes say is a sacred site where dozens of their ancestors were massacred by the US Cavalry

Scott Sonner
Associated Press

RENO, Nev. — Opposition from friends, not foes, is creating potential roadblocks to President Joe Biden's green energy agenda on federal lands in the blue-leaning, Western swing state of Nevada.

Two lithium mines and a geothermal power plant in the works in the biggest U.S. gold-mining state are under attack from conservationists, tribes and others who otherwise generally support Biden's efforts to expedite the transition from fossil fuels to renewables.

The conflicts put a spotlight on an emerging reality as the Biden administration tries to meet its goal of having the U.S. power grid run on clean energy by 2035.

Renewable or not, the actual mining of the resources faces many of the same regulatory and environmental hurdles the government has encountered for decades when digging for coal or drilling for oil.

Whether it's tapping hot underground water to generate electricity with steam-powered turbines or extracting lithium to make electric car batteries, the operations still must comply with laws designed to protect wildlife habitat, cultural and historical values, and guard against pollution or other degradation of federal lands.

During a recent failed attempt to overturn a Nevada water permit for a mine near the Oregon line above the biggest known lithium deposit in the nation, opponents raised some of the same concerns leveled four decades ago about some of the largest gold mines in the world.

Specifically, the Great Basin Resource Watch and others say the lithium mine will produce toxic waste. More generally, they still accuse regulators of rubber-stamping industry plans without a thorough review of the potential harms.

"Everything seems to be in the hands of the mining company," Sarah Wochele, a mining justice organizer for the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, said at last month's appeal hearing. "And we just ignorantly praise new technology, new technology."

Ramped up domestic production of lithium is key to Biden's blueprint for a greener future, a critical element for electric vehicle batteries. Worldwide demand for the lightest metal on Earth is projected to increase six-fold by 2030 compared to 2020.

The big deposit bordering Oregon where Lithium Nevada plans to begin construction in December is "vital to our national security and nation's need for lithium to support green energy development and achieve climate

change objectives," the company said in recent court filings.

But in addition to concerns about toxic waste, the mine sits on federal land local tribes say is a sacred site where dozens of their ancestors were massacred by the U.S. Cavalry in 1865.

Another big lithium mine still on the drawing board, halfway between Reno and Las Vegas, is home to a rare desert wildflower the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Meanwhile, the geothermal power plant faces both cultural and environmental challenges in a case pending before the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The San Francisco-based appellate court could rule any day on a lawsuit seeking to halt the development in a high-desert oasis 100 miles (161 kilometers) east of Reno where a rare toad currently protected under the Endangered Species Act lives in the same hot springs where Native Americans have worshipped for thousands of years.

The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management approved Ormat Nevada's geothermal project last November over the objections of another Interior agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Since then, USFWS has taken the rare step of declaring the Dixie Valley toad endangered on a temporary emergency basis — something it's done only one other time in 20 years.

This month, the Center for Biological Diversity and the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe amended their lawsuit against the Reno-based Ormat and the Bureau of Land Management in U.S. District Court in Reno to include the April listing.

The updated version alleges both are in violation of the Endangered Species Act because they've failed to halt construction "despite USFWS's unambiguous finding that the project poses an imminent and existential risk to the Dixie Valley toad."

The government hasn't responded yet, but the case continues in district court on a parallel track with the appellate court. And the ongoing legal battles underscore the difficulty of turning Biden's vision of a cleaner energy future into reality.

Administration officials insist they've known all along that implementing their plans to slow the warming of the Earth wouldn't be easy.

"Catalyzing the clean energy economy and seeing renewable energy projects through to completion is no small task," said Tyler Cherry, press secretary for Interior Secretary Deb Haaland.

"Indeed, these are complex, large-scale projects that require a robust public process," he wrote in an email July 12 to the AP in response to a request for comment.

The three-judge panel at the 9th Circuit that heard oral arguments on the geothermal case in June said they couldn't consider the April listing of the toad because it came after the appeal was filed in January.

But the judges acknowledged USFWS had raised similar objections in earlier opinions, warning about the likelihood the geothermal plant's operations could push the toad to the brink of extinction.

The Justice Department lawyer representing the bureau, Michelle Melton, said federal law required the bureau to consider USFWS's criticisms but it wasn't bound by them.

The emergency listing of the toad doesn't change the bureau's position that the project will have no significant impact on the tribe or the toad, she said.

"Fish and Wildlife has a different opinion," Melton said. "It was not a surprise to BLM that Fish and Wildlife felt that way."

Ormat Vice President Paul Thomsen said the emergency listing overstates the potential impact of the project on the toad partly because it makes false assumptions about underground faults in the geothermal reservoir it intends to tap.

"There are sufficient safeguards in place to avoid endangering the toad," he wrote June 6 in comments to USFWS.

The 9th Circuit judges appeared sympathetic last month to some of the opponents' arguments. But they noted that the lower court judge had weighed the pros and cons and determined the public was best served by allowing the temporary injunction blocking construction to expire 90 days after it was issued in February.

They pointed to Judge Robert C. Jones' conclusion that the electricity produced at the geothermal plant would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to other energy production facilities and that "depriving the public of a source of carbon-free" electricity is not in the public's best interest.

Scott Lake, a lawyer for the Center for Biological Diversity, said the benefits of renewable energy resources are "something the tribe and the center actually agree with."

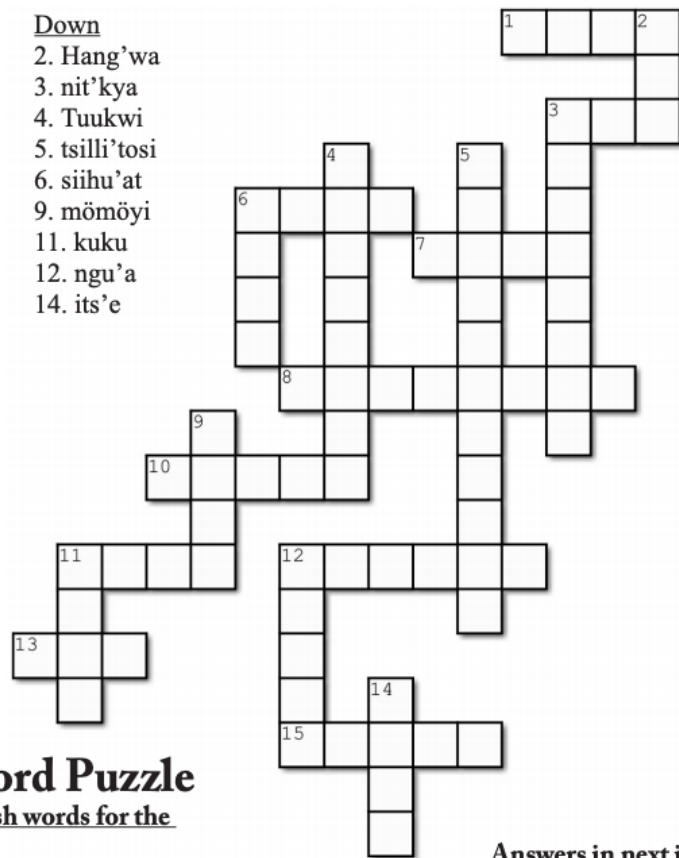
"But nothing in the record establishes a public interest in, or a compelling need, for this particular project ... on a tribal sacred site and in such a way that threatens the entire existence of the Dixie Valley toad," he said.

Across

- 1. Mavokta
- 3. Tukpu
- 6. Lolma
- 7. Nii'na
- 8. likwiini
- 10. Wuuti
- 11. Poosi
- 12. Puhikni
- 13. Leetayo
- 15. Putuh

Down

- 2. Hang'wa
- 3. nit'kya
- 4. Tuukwi
- 5. tsilli'tosi
- 6. siihu'at
- 9. mömöyi
- 11. kuku
- 12. ngu'a
- 14. its'e



Cross Word Puzzle

Find the English words for the Hopi words.

Answers in next issue

Answers for Across

4. Cow, 6. Bangs, 8. Jack Rabbit, 10. Amazed, 11. Dance, 12. Long, 13. Chair, 15. Morning Star, 16. Flower, 18. Fat

Down

1. Plaza, 2. Husband, 3. Ice, 5. Want, 7. Cash Register, 9. Bathe, 10. Asian, 12. Lay, 14. Frog, 17. Left

Call 928-734-3283 for hints or answers

Are you into drawing COMICS?

Submit your comics to
consae@hopi.nsn.us
Or

Call 928-734-3283
To find out more

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.



HOPILAVIT - CONVERSATION WORDS

K W I S T O V A A Q T Z A T S A G N
B T M G H R W Q N B D T A W U T F E
C P A Y P I U A A W K S T U T S I N
P A S H I M U T H A A L A Y I A J W
K T A A Y U N N W T P A A T I V M A
Y W A Y A U I I K T U M A L A Y P Y
A A N T V S T H A U K Q L O R A A G
K Y U A A V H I N T I S R N O Q T N
T T W N L X A V Y U M I H A M U Y O
A A T U N A T Y A W T A E M A T A S
Y N S T I I A Q Y N Y T N A N A Q O
T U C B T Z N I M A A U A Q D Y U N
I T S I V U M T X P M W N A F A U K
I K O Y O O Y E Q U A I A H C T T Y
D I N A A N A Q Z Y K Y T P T I W A
Q A A N T I P U R O M T A E X O A Z
B X F H I I S A N W A A A N G Q W N

HOPI WORDS

Kwisto - Get

Yup'a - Go ahead

Nima - Go home

Nakwhana - Grant per-
mission

Tutskwa - Ground

Naasami - Half-dollar

Hiñti - Happen (what)

Hāalay - Happy

Kyaktayti'i - Hurry

Wuuni - Idea (thought)

Pashimu - Important

Sonkya - Improbable

Songyawnen - In effect

Tutuwna - Instruct

Tunatya - Intention

Itsivu - Intolerant

Tuwat - In turn

Qanaani - Jealous (feel)

Tumala - Job

Henanata - Jog

Suumi - Join

Hintaqa - Kind (what)

Tuwi'yta - Know

Ngasta - Lacking

Lavayi - Language

Qa iits - Late

Tayati - Laugh

Ya'makma - Leave (exit)

Awtuqayta - Listen

Tunatyawta - Look after

Hiisa - Many

Paati - Melt

Qa'antipu - Mistake

Qaavo - Next day

Aa'awna - Notify

Ephaqam - Now & then

Himu'yva - Obtain

Paypi - Oh Well!

Namora - Option (choice)

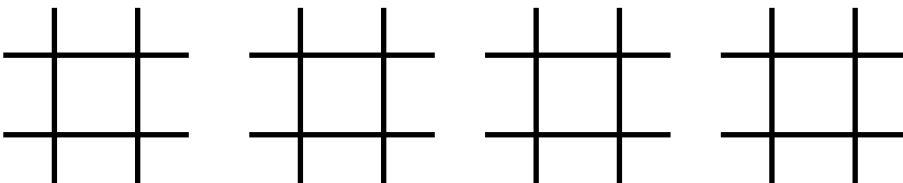
Angqw - Out of origin

Tuqayvasta - Pay Atten-
tion

Qe'ti - Quit

Yōoyoki - Rain

TICK-TACK-TOE



Larry's Corner

Native Rain Dance



Hopis say we are prepared for anything and that nothing could hurt us because we are so isolated, but that's not true. I believe we are the least prepared people in the world...well, I can't say it's all true because we never had such an event before, so I can give you that one. So recently, the Hopi reservation had some outlandish flood waters rip through the Hopi mesas. It was like last year when the washes in the Hopi reservation flooded over, and people were in a panic; it was like it had never rained hard like that before.

I thank the rain gods for sending these flood rains to the Hopi mesas, and it tested our faith in both rain gods and our shovels. Did you know natural disasters take fake money to fight something so natural? I didn't know that either. But who's to say that we need money to fight anything so natural? But I guess money still takes the top to do something. Of course, money is not the only thing to make things happen sometimes, it just takes some good ol' elbow grease and a good heart to accomplish something.

I heard that other villages and washes were bringing things like chairs, refrigerators, freezers, couches, and even a cow was floating in the strong flood waters. No one told these people to help with what needed to be done, and no one paid for their services; it was just an automatic reaction and done for the satisfaction of just helping people. Hopis call this action Hita'ngwa or doing something

helpful without being told or asked to do so. Of course, many good people on the Hopi reservation help someone without asking for something in return, but sometimes it's not always like that. Sadly, many people want something in return for doing something so simple, like emptying the trash for the elderly or even taking someone to the local store to get something to eat.

Mainstream society has taught us that we must get something in return for our deeds. But that's just the younger generation. If we taught the younger generation that money is not what you need, the idea is to teach them that we, as Hopi people, don't need money to survive. Of course, we need it for our snacks at the local store, but if we teach the younger generation, we can survive without money and with the power of our culture.

We have become so detached from the Hopi world that we now follow mainstream society. It tells us that some people might harm us if we pick up a fellow person who is simply hitchhiking at the local store, or we might succumb to social hate if we help the wrong person that others don't like. We have become so distrustful and disrespectful to each other that we forget that simply helping someone, like bringing in the wood for grandpa or taking someone to the local store so they can get something for their children, is something we as a community committed to doing. We forgot that we are a community, a

village, or a family.

We want to keep to ourselves and stay safe, and I get it; the world is different nowadays. It can sometimes feel unsafe, and it can affect us feeling like we need to protect ourselves rather than our community.

I know some people had horrible experiences with people and became distrustful of others. Still, if you care for your community or yourself and whoever you like or love, then you would be able to do anything for them.

My advice to you is that it is hard to trust someone when you have fallen victim to distrust from someone you trusted. But we all do need to try to learn or relearn to trust one another again. We will be better prepared for what's to come when the storm hits again. I hope that makes sense...because I feel like I was rambling. If you can make sense of what I was talking about...here's to "more meow in your buck."

But, be kind to someone in need because we all need someone to lean on from time to time. Sometimes we all need to feel dependent on someone who we can trust. So, when I drive my "cat-mobile" around the Hopi mesas, say hi, and I might pick you up if you give me pizza money...just kidding; I might pick you up because I'm a cool cat like that.

Want to send Larry something? Send to: PO BOX 123, Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Want to send Larry email? Send to: meowatlarry@gmail.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

Announce Here...

We offer available space for any kind
of announcements, call for pricing and
availability *call or email today*

Call:
928-734-3283 or email:
ads@hopi.nsn.us

BIRTHDAY/CONGRATS!

HAPPY _____ DAY...

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

LEGALS

**Would you like to put your
legals into the Newspaper?
For a single price you can
put your legals into the
Hopi
Tutuveni
Call 928-734-3283**



The Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Ph: (928) 734-3281 • Ph: (928) 734-3283

Editorial Board of the Hopi Tutuveni

Wilma Dengavi , Gary LaRance, George Mase

Hopi Tutuveni Staff

Managing Editor - Romalita Laban
RLaban@hopi.nsn.us

Assistant Editor - Carl Onsae
Consaes@hopi.nsn.us

ARTICLES:

The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes original articles reporting on local, state and national news items on issues related to Hopi or of interest to Tutuveni readers. We are especially interested in articles reporting on issues impacting the Hopi community or on events and activities involving members of the Hopi Tribe. Articles should not exceed 750 words and should follow Associated Press (AP) style and formatting. The Managing Editor reserves the right to edit articles for style, length and clarity. If significant editing is required, the Managing Editor will communicate with the author prior to publication.

PRESS RELEASES:

Press releases must be submitted on official letterhead and include the name of the organization, contact person, telephone number and email address. Press releases should not exceed 500 words and submissions may be edited for length and clarity at the discretion of the Managing Editor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Letters should not exceed 250 words and must include the name of the author and complete contact information (address, phone number or email address)

and the headline and date of the article on which you are commenting. Anonymous letters and letters written under pseudonyms will not be published. The Tutuveni Editorial Board reviews all submissions and reserves the right not to publish letters it considers to be highly sensitive or potentially offensive to readers, or that may be libelous or slanderous in nature.

OPINION EDITORIALS:

Submissions must be exclusive to Hopi Tutuveni and should not exceed 1,000 words. Include with your submission your name and complete contact information, along with a short 2-3-sentence bio.

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

All press releases, articles, letters to the editor and Opinion Editorials electronically as a Word document or as plain text in the body of an email to the Managing Editor, Romalita Laban. Articles, press releases and editorials that include photographs must be in high resolution, 300dpi or more and must be your own. All photographs must include photo credit and a caption for each photo listing the names of all persons included in the photo and description of what the photo is about. (call 928-734-3283 for deadline schedule).

CIRCULATION

The Hopi Tutuveni is published twice a month, with a circulation of 2,500 copies throughout the entire Hopi Reservation. The paper is delivered on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month to the following locations: Moenkopi Travel Center, Moenkopi Legacy Inn, Hotevilla Store, Kykotsmovi Village Store, Tribal Government Complex, Hopi Cultural Center, Hopi Health Care Center, Polacca Circle M, Keams Canyon Store.



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

Center for Indian Law
Serving the Legal Needs of Hopi People for 25 Years!
D. Jeffrey Porturica

PH: (928) 289 0974 **porturica@gmail.com**

JOB OPENING

Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation

The Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation is seeking a dynamic Staff Accountant to join our team.

The Staff Accountant performs a broad scope of professional accounting activities requiring experienced, professional knowledge and application of accounting principles and practices. The Staff Accountant performs a wide range of detailed/complex accounting functions while providing advisory functions for the day-to-day accounting tasks for the HTEDC.

Selected applicants must have: A professional, positive attitude with management, co-workers, and general public; Ensure all communication is clear and concise; Perform other duties as assigned by the Chief Financial Officer.

- Knowledge of and experience with accounting principles, practices, and procedures.
- Skill in the use of computer hardware and software, Intacct (or equivalent), and excel with the ability to make graphs and macros.
- Ability to perform advanced accounting and mathematical functions
- Ability to meet deadlines for all reports as directed by the Chief Financial Officer
- Bachelor’s degree in accounting or a related field with accounting course work and one year of professional accounting experience; or
- Any equivalent combination of experience, training and/or education.

For more information or to submit a resume, please contact HTEDC at (928)522-8675 or email info@htedc.com

ANNOUNCEMENT

Announce Here...

We offer available space for obituaries, and they are always free.

If you plan on publishing an obituary call or email today

Call:
928-734-3283 or email:
ads@hopi.nsn.us

BIRTHDAY/CONGRATS!

HAPPY BELATED BIRTHDAY!!

Want to Advertise with the Hopi Tutuveni?

YOUR BUSINESS NAME HERE

Are you confused on how to advertise in the local newspaper? The Hopi Tutuveni can help you. With our friendly staff to help you with your advertisement, advertising is now made Easy! Call or email today. Call: 928-734-3283 Email: consae@hopi.nsn.us

Advertise in this 1 column x 10” for only \$80 FULL COLOR! CALL TODAY TO RESERVE THIS BANNER AD

Call: 928 734 3283

Hopi Tribal Council

Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman

Craig Andrews Vice Chairman

Judith Youvella Tribal Secretary

Nada Talayumptewa, Tribal Treasurer

Alfonso Sakeva, Sergeant-At-Arms

Village of Upper Moenkopi

William Charley
Danny Humetewa Sr.
Leroy Sumatzkuku
Michael Elmer

Village of Bakabi

Marilyn Fredericks
Clifford Qotsaquahu
Velma Kalyesvah

Village of Kyakotsmovi

David Talayumptewa
Phillip Quochoytewa, Sr.
Danny Honanie
Herman G. Honanie

Village of Sipaulavi

Rosa Honanie
Anita Bahnimptewa
Raymond Namoki

Village of Mishongnovi

Pansy Edmo
Delores Coochyumptewa
Mervin Yoyetewa

First Mesa Consolidated Villages

Albert T. Siquah
Dale Siquah
Wallace Youvella, Jr.
Ivan L. Sidney

FBI: 177 missing Native people in New Mexico, Navajo Nation

Shaun Griswold
Source New Mexico
For Indian Country Today

Walcie Downing was last seen in 1956. Her case is the oldest on the list. Brittney Clinton, Clark Lanaya and Jimmy Owens were last seen a few days ago, on July 14. They are the latest additions.

According to the FBI, 177 Native Americans are missing from New Mexico and the Navajo Nation.

The FBI's list, released Monday, comes from a lengthy review of existing law enforcement databases tracking missing cases involving Native Americans. The FBI spent six months compiling the info.

The majority of the cases were reported within the last five years, though there are some from the 1970s through the 1990s. But a case like Downing's that goes back more than 60 years shows the scope of systemic failure when it comes to finding justice for missing or murdered Native Americans in this region, and across the country.

One-hundred and seventy-seven. That number is key in part because it's the first time law enforcement found some agreement on how many active cases exist.

After an examination of all agencies that keep files on missing Native American cases in this area, the FBI consolidated the information into a single database to determine there are 177 active cases in the state and from the Navajo Nation.

That number does not include open murder investigations or cold cases.

The FBI's list of missing Native Americans in New Mexico and across the Navajo Nation can be seen at www.fbi.gov/mmip. People with information on any case are asked to contact their local FBI office. Anyone who wants to add a person to the list is to contact local police.

Awareness of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Relatives rose through social media posts — #MMIW #MMIWR — into federal policy. And as the public pressure grew, law enforcement explained that inconsistent reporting between police agencies did not allow them to understand exactly how many people this affects. Community groups agreed, lifted the issue, and asked when and how information-sharing and paperwork problems could be resolved so more relatives could be

brought home.

In an attempt to address inconsistencies when missing persons reports are filed, the FBI said its new database will be a centralized and easier way for all law enforcement — local, state, tribal and federal — to submit the info.

"I want to make this clear that it's not a finished product. It's only a starting point," said Raul Bujanda, special agent in charge at the Albuquerque FBI Field Office.

Bujanda announced the new database flanked by federal and state officials. New Mexico Secretary of Indian Affairs Lynn Trujillo said it's a solid starting point in determining how many people are missing.

Trujillo, Sandia / Taos / Acoma, administers the New Mexico MMIWR Task Force. The group has long called for a centralized database where all law enforcement agencies file cases of people who've gone missing. In May 2022, the task force released an action plan that highlights issues caused by police agencies not communicating with one another.

"This will help us better understand the depth of the crisis here in New Mexico, which is something that the task force found in their report, in the beginning of their work," Trujillo said. "We still did not understand how many people are truly missing here in the state of New Mexico."

Families seeking answers have reported instances of cases jumping between agencies, or worse, situations where police are unable to determine who has jurisdiction on a case. This wastes valuable time in the immediate hours after a person goes missing.

Staffing in rural police departments is another issue — one that leaves local police to rely on federal resources when they are available.

Families reporting missing relatives sometimes wait days before an officer responds to file an initial report. Follow-up reports, when they happen, can take weeks, months or even years.

"That was the reason why we started, because that number was so inconsistent. And everyone was doing the right thing," Bujanda said. "They were collecting missing data on individuals to try to find these individuals, but the problem is we weren't doing it collectively. It was all patchwork."

During the review to build this new database, the FBI acknowledged multiple gaps in communication.

"The data was incomplete in many places," Bujanda said. "And some agencies were reporting different data — no fault of their own — but in different ways," Bujanda said.

The publicly available info on these cases is also limited. Not every case has a picture of the person who's missing. There is no information on tribal affiliations, or where the last person was seen and under what circumstances.

Bujanda said this is all part of the next phase in building out this tool, but first he wants to get it in the hands of law enforcement across New Mexico.

In September, the FBI will begin outreach to set up free training for local law enforcement on how to use the new database. Existing models for reporting and sharing information on missing people can still be used, but the FBI wants this one to be specified for cases involving Native Americans.

The system will be brand new for many police agencies across the state, and it could become a model nationally. The New Mexico Department of Public Safety is the first in the nation to modify its National Crime Information Center (NCIC) missing person form to require tribal affiliation status to add their cases to this federal database.

As for the 177 people listed by the FBI, the police agency says it is reviewing each case again to find possible leads. The FBI also asks anyone with a missing persons case that is not yet included to contact their local or tribal police department and ask to file a report.

How does it look when agencies responsible for investigating these cases cooperate and work to communicate together? Bujanda shared a recent example. He said someone in California contacted the City of Albuquerque's Office of Equity and Inclusion seeking to find a person's next of kin. That office contacted the FBI, which found family for the person through their Four Corners offices and contacts within the Navajo Nation.

"It provided closure to that family," Bujanda said. "And that is something that just has not happened prior to this initiative."



Papal Visit: Pope takes first step toward apology



Pope Francis is welcomed by Grand Chief George Arcand Jr. of the Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations and other government and Indigenous leaders as he arrives July 24, 2022, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, for a six-day swing that is expected to bring an apology for the Catholic Church's role in operating Indigenous residential schools. (AP Photo/Eric Gay)

WARNING: This story has disturbing details about residential and boarding schools. If you are feeling triggered, here is a resource list for trauma responses from the National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition in the US. The National Indian Residential School Crisis Hotline in Canada can be reached at 1-866-925-4419.

Indian Country Today

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada – Pope Francis stepped Sunday for the first time onto Indigenous lands of Canada, arriving in the homelands of the Métis people in a city that has one of the largest concentrations of Indigenous people in the nation.

The Pontiff was greeted at Edmonton International Airport just after 1 p.m. Eastern Sunday by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau; Grand Chief George Arcand Jr. of the Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, and Mary May Simon, Inuk, Canada's first Indigenous governor general.

Honor drumming from the Logan Alexis Singers also greeted his arrival as he began a six-day swing through Canada that he has called a "penitential pilgrimage."

The Pope greeted and exchanged gifts with a number of Indigenous leaders, including Arcand; residential school survivors Vicki Arcand and Greg Desjarlais, chief of Frog Lake First Nation; and RoseAnne Archibald, national chief of the Assembly of First Nations.

"This apology validates our experiences and creates an opportunity for the church to repair relationships with Indigenous peoples across the world," Arcand said.

But he added, "It doesn't end here – there is a lot to be done. It is a beginning."

The pilgrimage will take the Pontiff through the lands

of Canada's three Indigenous peoples – First Nations, Métis and Inuit – with an expected apology Monday for the Catholic Church's role in operating residential schools for decades that stripped Indigenous children of their families, culture and language.

In a land acknowledgement on the City of Edmonton's website, the city recognizes the lands as Treaty Six Territory, referring to one in a series of treaties in the late 1800s between the government and Indigenous peoples.

"We would like to thank the diverse Indigenous Peoples whose ancestors' footsteps have marked this territory for centuries, such as Nêhiyaw/Cree, Dené, Anishinaabe/Saulteaux, Nakota Isga/Nakota Sioux, and Niitsitapi/Blackfoot peoples," according to the statement on Edmonton's website. "We also acknowledge this as the Métis' homeland and the home of one of the largest communities of Inuit south of the 60th parallel."

The Pope will hold his first public event Monday at Maskwacis, Alberta – the home of two Cree First Nations and a center for three others. It is the former site of the Ermineskin Residential School, one of the largest schools operated in Canada by the Catholic Church.

He is expected to visit the school site, meet with First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities and deliver a formal address to the thousands of Indigenous people who have gathered at Maskwacis for the anticipated apology.

More than 150,000 Indigenous children in Canada were taken from their families and forced to attend residential schools starting in the late 1800s and continuing into the 1970s. Many died at school and were never returned to their families.

The Catholic Church operated nearly three-fourths of the 139 government-funded residential schools in Canada and more than one-fourth of the approximately 400

schools in the U.S.

Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission called the residential school system "cultural genocide," and the Indigenous people of Canada have long demanded an apology from the church. Pope Francis met privately in April with a delegation of Indigenous elders, knowledge keepers, survivors of residential schools and youth at the Vatican, where he apologized for the "deplorable" abuses children suffered in Canada's Catholic-run residential schools.

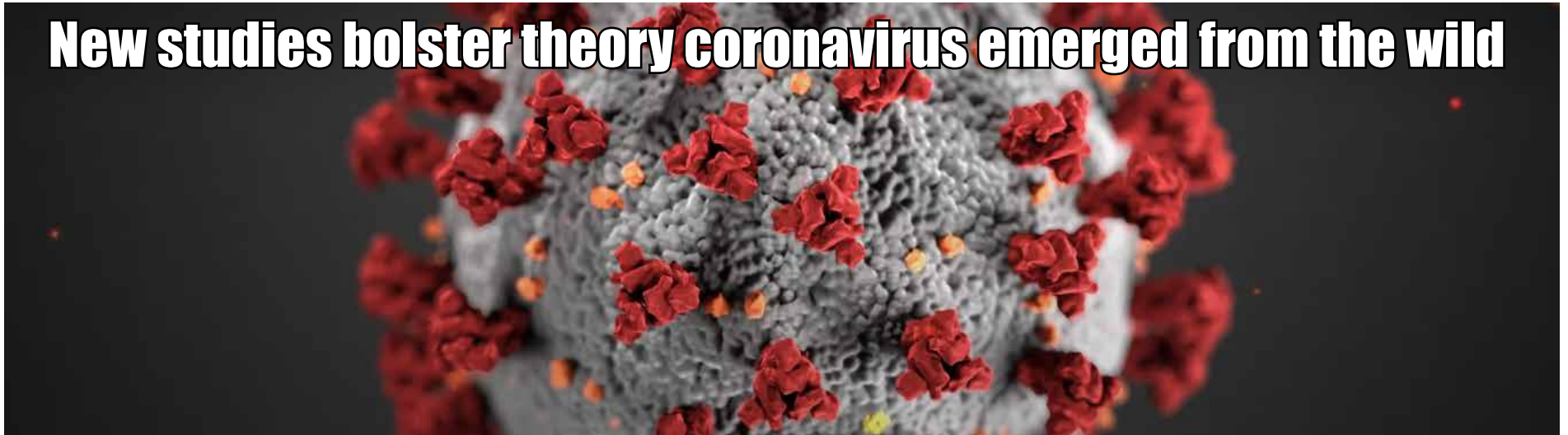
But his apology suggested the abuses were by individuals and he did not acknowledge the church's role in the destructive system, Indigenous leaders said. They have called upon the Pope to apologize as well for the Indian boarding schools in the United States, which served as a model for those in Canada.

The U.S. has trailed Canada in acknowledging the devastation wreaked by the boarding school system, though U.S. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland, Laguna Pueblo, issued a federal report earlier this year on the boarding school system and has launched a nationwide "Road to Healing" tour to gather testimony from survivors and others.

After speaking at Maskwacis, the Pope will return to Edmonton to perform mass Tuesday for thousands at Commonwealth Stadium. He then will travel to Lac Ste. Anne, a sacred site for Indigenous Catholics who bathe in the waters of the lake, before moving on Wednesday and Thursday to Quebec and the National Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre in eastern Canada.

On Friday, July 29, he'll travel to Iqaluit, Nunavut, the homelands of the Inuit people, where he will meet privately with former residential school survivors before leaving to return to the Vatican.

New studies bolster theory coronavirus emerged from the wild



This illustration, created at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), reveals ultrastructural morphology exhibited by coronaviruses. A novel coronavirus, named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness first detected in Wuhan, China in 2019. (Photo courtesy of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Laura Ungar
Associated Press

Two new studies provide more evidence that the coronavirus pandemic originated in a Wuhan, China market where live animals were sold – further bolstering the theory that the virus emerged in the wild rather than escaping from a Chinese lab.

The research, published online Tuesday by the journal *Science*, shows that the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market was likely the early epicenter of the scourge that has now killed nearly 6.4 million people around the world. Scientists conclude that the virus that causes COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, likely spilled from animals into people two separate times.

"All this evidence tells us the same thing: It points right to this particular market in the middle of Wuhan," said Kristian Andersen a professor in the Department of Immunology and Microbiology at Scripps Research and coauthor of one of the studies. "I was quite convinced of the lab leak myself until we dove into this very carefully and looked at it much closer."

In one study, which incorporated data collected by Chinese scientists, University of Arizona evolutionary biologist Michael Worobey and his colleagues used mapping tools to estimate the locations of more than 150 of the earliest reported COVID-19 cases from December 2019. They also mapped cases from January and February 2020 using data from a social media app that had created a channel for people with COVID-19 to get help.

They asked, "Of all the locations that the early cases could have lived, where did they live? And it turned out when we were able to look at this, there was this extraordinary pattern where the highest density of cases was both extremely near to and very centered on this market," Worobey said at a press briefing. "Crucially, this applies both to all cases in December and also to cases with no known link to the market ... And this is an indication that the virus started spreading in people who worked at the market but then started to spread into the local community."

Andersen said they found case clusters inside the market, too, "and that clustering is very, very specifically in the parts of the market" where they now know people were selling wildlife, such as raccoon dogs, that are susceptible to infection with the coronavirus.

In the other study, scientists analyzed the genomic diversity of the virus inside and outside of China starting with the earliest sample genomes in December 2019 and extending through mid-February 2020. They found that two lineages – A and B – marked the pandemic's beginning in Wuhan. Study coauthor Joel Wertheim, a viral evolution expert at the University of California, San Diego, pointed out that lineage A is more genetically similar to bat coronaviruses, but lineage B appears to have begun spreading earlier in humans, particularly at the market.

"Now I realize it sounds like I just said that a once-in-a-generation event happened twice in short succession," Wertheim said. But certain conditions

were in place — such as people and animals in close proximity and a virus that can spread from animals to people and from person to person. So "barriers to spillover have been lowered such that multiple introductions, we believe, should actually be expected," he said.

Many scientists believe the virus jumped from bats to humans, either directly or through another animal. But in June, the World Health Organization recommended a deeper probe into whether a lab accident may be to blame. Critics had said the WHO was too quick to dismiss the lab leak theory.

"Have we disproven the lab leak theory? No, we have not," Andersen said. "But I think what's really important here is there are possible scenarios and there are plausible scenarios and it's really important to understand that possible does not mean equally likely."

The pandemic's origins remain controversial. Some scientists believe a lab leak is more likely and others remain open to both possibilities. But Matthew Aliota, a researcher in the college of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota, said in his mind the pair of studies "kind of puts to rest, hopefully, the lab leak hypothesis."

"Both of these two studies really provide compelling evidence for the natural origin hypothesis," said Aliota, who wasn't involved in either study. Since sampling an animal that was at the market is impossible, "this is maybe as close to a smoking gun as you could get."

US to plant more trees as climate change kills off forests

A firefighter lays hose around the Foothills Visitor Center while battling the KNP Complex Fire in Sequoia National Park, Calif., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 2021. The blaze is burning near the Giant Forest, home to more than 2,000 giant sequoias. (AP Photo/Noah Berger)

Matthew Brown
Associated Press

BILLINGS, Mont. — The Biden administration on Monday announced plans to replant trees on millions of acres of burned and dead woodlands as officials struggle to counter the increasing toll on the nation's forests from wildfires, insects and other manifestations of climate change.

Destructive fires in recent years that burned too hot for forests to quickly regrow have far outpaced the government's capacity to replant trees. That's created a backlog of 4.1 million acres (1.7 million hectares) in need of replanting, officials said.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said it will have to quadruple the number of tree seedlings produced by nurseries to get through the backlog and meet future needs. That comes after Congress last year passed bipartisan legislation directing the Forest Service to plant 1.2 billion trees over the next decade and after President Joe Biden in April ordered the agency to make the nation's forests more resilient as the globe gets hotter.

Much of the administration's broader agenda to tackle climate change remains stalled amid disagreement in Congress, where Democrats hold a razor-thin majority. That's left officials to pursue a more piecemeal approach with incremental measures such as Monday's announcement, while the administration considers whether to declare a climate emergency that could open the door to more aggressive executive branch actions.

To erase the backlog of decimated forest acreage, the Forest Service plans over the next couple years to scale up work from about 60,000 acres (24,000 hectares) replanted last year to about 400,000 acres (162,000 hectares) annually, officials said. Most of the work will be in western states where wildfires now occur year round.

"Our forests, rural communities, agriculture and economy are connected across a shared landscape and their existence is at stake," Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said in a statement announcing the reforestation plan. "Only through bold, climate-smart actions ... can we ensure their future."

Almost 5.6 million acres have burned so far in the U.S. this year, putting 2022 on pace to match or exceed the record-setting 2015 fire season, when 10.1 million acres (4.1 million hectares) burned. Many forests regenerate naturally after fires, but if the blazes get too intense they can leave behind barren landscapes that linger for decades before the trees come back.

The Forest Service this year is spending more than \$100 million on reforestation work. Spending is expected to further increase in coming years, to as much as \$260 million annually, under the sweeping federal infrastructure bill approved last year, agency officials said.

Some timber industry supporters were critical of last year's reforestation legislation as insufficient to turn the tide on the scale of the wildfire problem. They want more aggressive logging to thin stands that have become overgrown from years of suppressing fires.

To prevent replanted areas from becoming similarly

overgrown, practices are changing so reforested stands are less dense with trees and therefore less fire prone, said Joe Fargione, science director for North America at the Nature Conservancy.

But challenges to the Forest Service's goal remain, from finding enough seeds to hiring enough workers to plant them, Fargione said.

Many seedlings will die before reaching maturity due to drought and insects, both of which can be exacerbated by climate change.

"You've got to be smart about where you plant," Fargione said. "There are some places that the climate has already changed enough that it makes the probability of successfully reestablishing trees pretty low."

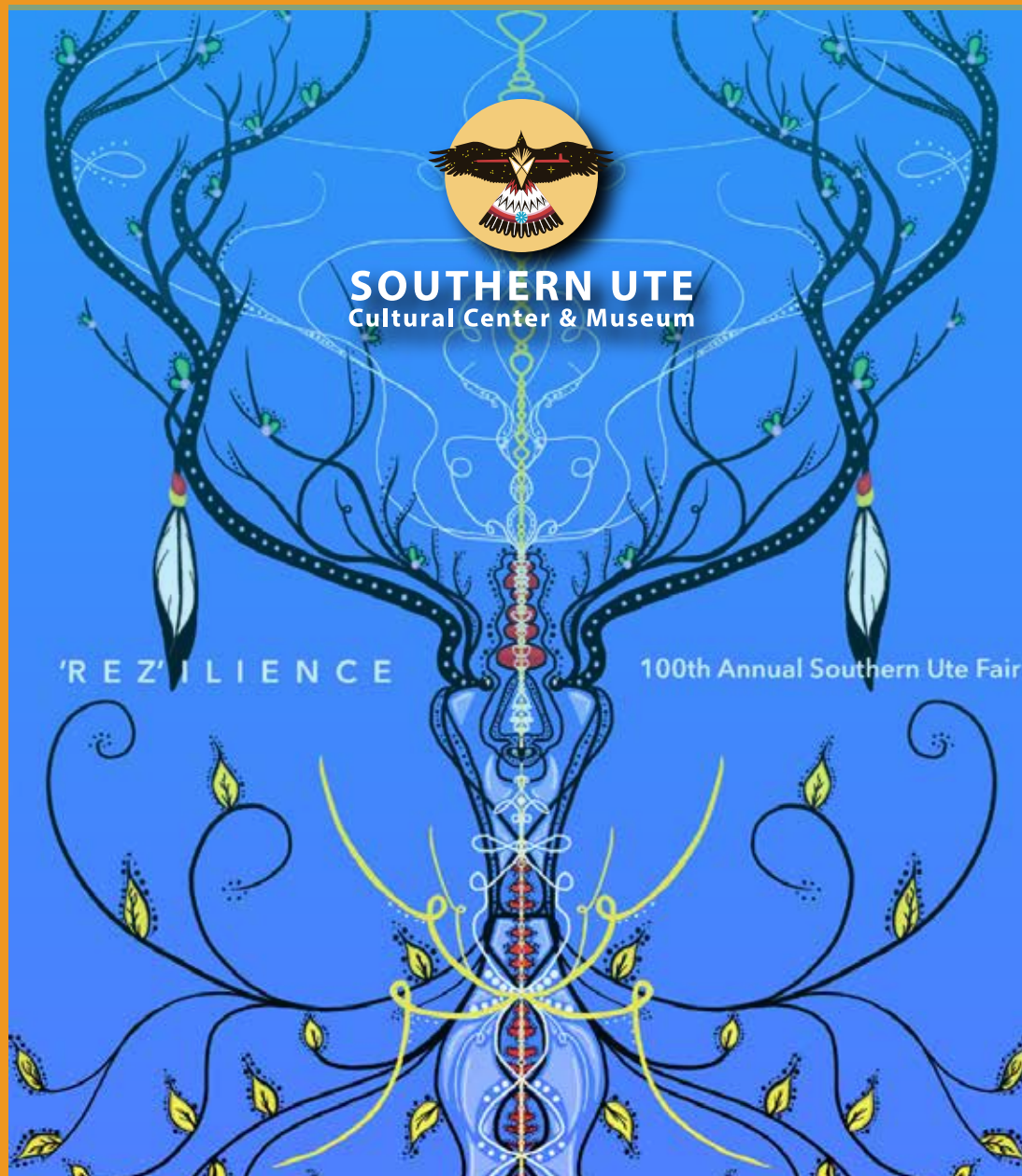
Living trees are a major "sink" for carbon dioxide that's driving climate change when it enters the atmosphere, Fargione said. That means replacing those that die is important to keep climate change from getting even worse.

Congress in 1980 created a reforestation trust that had previously capped funding — which came from tariffs on timber products — at \$30 million annually. That was enough money when the most significant need for reforestation came from logging, but has proven too little as the number of large, high intensity fires increases, officials said.

Insects, disease and timber harvests also contribute to the amount of land that needs reforestation work, but the vast majority comes from fires. In the past five years alone more than 5 million acres were severely burned.

Calling Native Artists!

Artist Market and Juried Show



Native Artist Market and Juried Show
September 9-11, 2022
Ignacio, Colorado

Get the registration form at: www.southernutemuseum.org
970.563.9583

