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American Indian Reporter

Things to do while sheltering in place

'Water is Life' movement scores big win v. DXL Construction Forges Ahead During Coronavirus

One Man's Trash Is A Bacteria's Lunch

One Park & #39's Horrific Past

Resources for Indian Tribes and Native Communities in the CARES Act

Indian Country Responds to Coronavirus

How grandchildren perceive their grandparents

Time to lighten up



One of my favorite views - thanks to sista Tracy Hicks Williams



April 2020 Edition:
<http://www.americanindianreporter.com/downloads/2020/AIR-Apr-2020.pdf>

NOTICE:
As of April 1, 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic crisis and the loss of revenue as a result, The American Indian Reporter will not be distributed in a printed format.

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More things to do at home:

[P.E. With Joe](#)

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[NASA offers tons of at-home activities for children home from school](#) koa.com

Become a citizen scientist. Is spring in the air earlier than it used to be? That's valuable information for scientists tracking climate change. You can help them out by registering observations from your own neighborhood with [Nature's Notebook](#), which allows everyday citizens to contribute data to dozens of research projects. If you have younger ones around, try browsing the options on [Project Noah](#), a citizen science platform with kid-friendly projects. Options include spotting and identifying urban wildlife ([even squirrels!](#)) and monitoring plants in your own backyard or local park.

Submit a public comment to the EPA. The month-long comment period for the Trump EPA's proposed "secret science" rule began on March 18 in the thick of coronavirus chaos. You can [leave a comment for the government](#) until April 17 expressing your thoughts on the reinterpretation, which the agency claims improves transparency but environmental advocates say would [force EPA scientists](#) to ignore oodles of crucial health and environmental data. And you can encourage others to do the same by sharing the link on social media or in a good old-fashioned email.

Here's another one for your quarantine to-do list: "America's Got Talent" is [taking online auditions](#) for its upcoming season.

(Seems like a full regalia, sign language [singing if you can - I can'] rendition of the Flag Song would be an appropriate addition.....let's flood their in-box...sdc)

Get In Shape At Home Native American Style – Native Fit with Freida

Now is a great time to start a new workout program! And with the gyms closed, why not do it at home with household items!

Elfreida Barton is a fitness instructor within the Navajo community and has recently starred in 16 half-hour episodes featuring ways to incorporate fitness and movement without needing a gym membership or expensive equipment. Her videos are called *NATIVE FIT with Freida* and they are unique, balanced, and encouraging.

Currently, you can purchase NATIVE FIT with Freida through Hamilton's site, [Holt Hamilton Films](#) or [Amazon](#), and you can watch [Episode Two](#) for free on YouTube!

The 'water is life' movement just scored a big win against an oil pipeline

Now they hope a Democratic president will deliver the final blow

versus

Keystone XL Pipeline Construction to Forge Ahead During Coronavirus Pandemic

<https://www.ecowatch.com/keystone-xl-pipeline-construction-2645607020.html>

Nevada:

Nevada's response rate is 34.5%, compared to the U.S. response rate, which currently sits at 34.7%. Statewide response rates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau reflect data as of Monday, March 30:

- Caliente: 1.9%
- Carlin: 3.3%
- Boulder City: 43.2%
- Carson City: 39.6%
- Elko: 28.7%
- Fallon: 42%
- Fernley: 38.9%
- Henderson: 41.5%
- Las Vegas: 36.4%
- Lovelock: 12.2%
- Mesquite: 42%
- North Las Vegas: 34.8%
- Reno: 36.2%
- Sparks: 37.7%
- Wells: 1.7%
- West Wendover: 17.8%
- Winnemucca: 34.7%
- Yerington: 42.4%

Response rates per congressional district, as of Monday, March 30:

- CD1: 29.4%

One Man's Trash Is A Bacteria's Lunch

Scientists have found [a bacterium that feeds on polyurethane](#), not only breaking it down, but using it as food to power the process. The toxic plastic is widely used but seldom recycled. Millions of tons of the plastic is produced every year to use in items such as sports shoes, diapers, kitchen sponges and as foam insulation, but as it is tough to recycle, it primarily goes to landfills. When broken down polyurethane can release toxic and carcinogenic chemicals which would kill most bacteria. The newly discovered strain, found at a waste site where plastic had been dumped, is able to survive. A scientist on the research team said it might be 10 years before the bacterium could be used on a large scale.

Meanwhile, it is vital to reduce the use of plastic that is hard to recycle and to cut the amount of plastic in the environment. The research is published in the journal [Frontiers in Microbiology](#). (Guardian) [Read More...](#)

Mono Paiute named August (Dee Numa)



Search Yosemite books on <http://www.yosemite.ca> • “How the Yosemite Valley was Discovered and Named,” *Hutchings’ Illustrated California Magazine* (May 1859) by Lafayette H. Bunnell

• *Sam Ward in the Gold Rush* (1861, 1949) by Samuel Ward. Only the chapter relating to events after the Mariposa Indian War are reproduced online. Includes a [map of San Joaquin River area Indian Reservations, 1852](#), by Indian Agent Johnson.

• “[Notes on Hetch-Hetchy Valley](#)” (1868) by Charles F. Hoffmann. Includes notes on Miwok and Paiute people, and early European settlers.

• “[The California Indians: No. VII—The Meewocs.](#)” *Overland Monthly* 10(4):322-333 (April 1873) by Stephen Powers.

- [Tribes of California, “Miwok,” “Yosemite,” and “Pai-u’-ti” \[Paiute\] chapters](#) by Stephen Powers (1877)
- [Life Among the Piutes](#) (1883) by Sarah Winnemucca. Written by a Northern Paiute princess about her people, who lived east of the Sierra Nevada.
- [Granite Crags](#) (1884) by Lady Constance F. Gordon-Cumming. Includes commentary on Yosemite Indians in chapters [7](#), [8](#), [10](#), & [12](#).
- [Discovery of the Yosemite and the Indian War of 1851, Which Led to That Event](#), by Lafayette H. Bunnell (1892)
- [“Basket Makers”](#) (1901) by George Wharton James
- [Census of Non-reservation California Indians, 1905-1906](#) (1971) by Charles E. Kelsey. Robert F. Heizer, ed. Only Yosemite-area counties are on this web edition
- [The Dawn of the World; Myths and Weird Tales Told by the Mewan \[Miwok\] Indians of California](#) by C. Hart Merriam (1910)
- [In the Heart of the Sierras; the Yosemite Valley, both historical and descriptive: and Scenes by the Way. Big Tree Groves. The High Sierra. . . .](#), by James Mason Hutchings (1888)
- [Yosemite Indian Petition to the United States](#) (circa 1891) by Anonymous.
- [Indians of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity](#), by Galen Clark (1904)
- “[The Geography and Dialects of the Miwok Indians.](#)” *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(2):333-368 (February 1908) [PDF] by S. A. Barrett Includes a [map](#).
- “[On the Evidences of the Occupation of Certain Regions by the Miwok Indians.](#)” *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(3): 369-380 (February 1908) [PDF] by A. L. Kroeber (Rebuttal to [Dr. Merriam’s 1907 article.](#))
- “[Distribution and Classification of the Mewan \[Miwok\] Stock of California.](#)” *American Anthropologist* 9(2):338-357 (April/June 1907) [PDF] by C. Hart Merriam. Includes a [map](#).

- [“The Miwok” chapter from *Handbook of Indians of California*](#) by A. L. Kroeber (1919)
- [Miwok Myths](#), by Edward Winslow Gifford (1917)
- [“Indian Village and Camp Sites in Yosemite Valley”](#) by C. Hart Merriam (1917)
- [“Indian Myths of South Central California” \(Pohonichi Miwok Myths\)](#) by A. L. Kroeber (1907)
- [“Myths of the Southern Sierra Miwok”](#) by S. A. Barrett (1919)
- [Guide to Yosemite: a handbook of the trails and roads of Yosemite valley and the adjacent region](#) (1920) by Ansel F. Hall. Includes several Indian place names and locates them relative to modern features and place names.
- [“Indians of Yosemite” chapter in *Handbook of Yosemite National Park*](#) by A. L. Kroeber (1922)
- [The North American Indian v. 14](#), “The Miwok” chapter by Edward S. Curtis (1924)
- [The Last of the California Rangers](#) (1928) by Jill L. Cossley-Batt. Biography of William Howard, including information on the California State Rangers, Mariposa Battalion, discovery of Yosemite, and Joaquin Murieta.
- [Yosemite Valley: An Intimate Guide](#) (1929) by Ansel F. Hall
- [The Last Survivor](#) by Mrs. H. J. (Rose Schuster) Taylor (1932). Biographical sketch of Maria Lebrado “To-tu-ya” (ca. 1840-1931), granddaughter of Tenaya, chief of the Yosemite Indians.
- [Miwok Material Culture: Indian Life of the Yosemite Region](#) by S. A. Barrett and E. W. Gifford (1933)
- [“The Yosemite Indians,” *Yosemite Indians and Other Sketches*](#) by Mrs. H. J. (Rose Schuster) Taylor. Biographical sketches of early pioneers and artists and Yosemite Indians. (1936)
- [Yosemite Indians: Yesterday and Today](#) by Elizabeth H. Godfrey [1941]
- [“The Geography of the Mariposa Indian War,” *Yosemite Nature Notes* 30 \(1951\)](#) (PDF, 4 parts) by Carl P. Russell
- [“Yosemite and Tamalpais,” *Names*](#) by Madison S. Beeler. This article discusses the origin of the word Yosemite. (1955)
- [“Yosemite Indians are Outlaw Piutes,” *The Pony Express*](#) (March 1956)
- [Central Sierra Miwok Dictionary with Texts](#) by L. S. Freeland and Sylvia M. Broadbent (1960)
- [“Yosemite Indians” chapter, *Guardians of the Yosemite*](#) by John W. Bingham (1961)
- [Southern Sierra Miwok Language](#) (1964) by Sylvia M. Broadbent
- [The Ahwahneechees: A Story of the Yosemite Indians](#) by John W. Bingham (1966)
- [“Indians,” *Wawona’s Yesterdays*](#) by Shirley Sargent (1961)
- [“Names and Meanings for Yosemite Valley,” *YNN* 47\(3\):42-44 \(1978\)](#) by Craig Bates. Discussion about the origin of the Ahwahneechee words *Yosemite* and *Ahwahnee*.
- Recommended books in print (and not online)
 - [Northern Paiute Bibliography](#) and [Sierra Miwok Bibliography](#) ([California Indian Library Collections](#), 1994) Comprehensive bibliographies; most are out-of-print and not online—use a library!
 - [Legends of the Yosemite Miwok](#) (Yosemite Association, 1993) by Frank La Pena, Craig D. Bates, & Steven P. Medley. Authentic Miwok legends, with color illustrations. For children or adults.
 - [The Miwok In Yosemite](#) (Yosemite Association, 1996) by Craig D. Bates. Brief description of the Miwok in the words of Miwok people. Photos, and English and Miwok text.

- The Yosemite Museum building, located next door to the Visitor Center in Yosemite Village, Yosemite Valley, houses the *Indian Cultural Exhibit*. Additionally, a [reconstructed Indian village, Ahwahnee](#), with interpretive signs, is located behind (east of) the museum
- The Southern Sierra Miwuk are represented by the [American Indian Council of Mariposa County \(AICMC\)](#)
- [Sierra Mono Museum](#) in North Fork, California has information about Mono Paiutes
- [Yosemite Indian Captains](#) has photographs and short biographies of some Yosemite Indian leaders, mostly Paiute.
- [Hetch Hetchy Valley Indian history](#), Mono Lake Paiute.



Thanks again to “Dee Numa” for always sharing the results of research.

**Molly Dressler and Children
Dresserville 1900-1910**

Resources for Indian Tribes and Native Communities in the CARES Act

Prepared by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Office of Vice Chairman Udall

(PLEASE NOTE THAT SOME OF THE FOOTNOTE NUMBERING GOT SKEWED IN TRANSFER TO JOURNAL SO PLEASE SEE YOUR HOUSING AUTHORITY FOR ORIGINAL MEMO OR ASK ME TO SEND IT TO YOU. sdc

Legislative Authorizations.

The CARES Act bipartisan compromise agreement ensures Indian Tribes, Tribally-owned businesses, and Native owned business have equal access to federal COVID-19 economic recovery resources. It will give Tribes and their government-owned enterprises access to \$8 billion in flexible funding to support COVID-19 response. And it will make sure Tribes and Tribally-owned businesses have the resources they need to cover the costs of employee payroll and unemployment insurance costs.

Coronavirus Relief Fund – Establishes an \$8 billion relief fund at the Department of Treasury for Tribal governments and Tribally-owned entities of those governments to use for expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency in the face of revenue declines. The Treasury Secretary is required to

develop a funding distribution model for this fund based on identified need¹ and in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Tribes.

Tribal Business Concerns – Makes Tribes eligible for the Small Business Act Section 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program² and the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act program.³

Unemployment Insurance – Allows Indian tribes to be reimbursed for half their incurred unemployment benefit costs through December 31, 2020.⁴

Federal Education Waivers – Authorizes the Department of Education to waive provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, except civil rights laws, that are necessary and appropriate due to the COVID-19 declaration of disaster for all BIE schools, including Tribal 638 contract schools and Tribal 297 grant schools.

Special Diabetes Program for Indians & Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – Extends the authorization for SDPI and TANF through November 30, 2020.

Funding. The CARES Act bipartisan compromise agreement contains over \$2 billion in emergency supplemental funding for federal programs that serve Indian Tribes, urban Indian health centers, and Native families. This funding will ensure important Indian health, public safety, child welfare, and safety-net programs can continue operation despite increased strain caused by the COVID-19 public health crisis.

Indian Health Service (IHS) – Provides \$1.032 billion in critically needed resources to support the tribal health system during the pandemic, including expanded support for medical services, equipment, supplies and public health education for IHS direct service, tribally operated and urban Indian healthcare facilities; expanded funding for purchased/referred care; and new investments for telehealth services, electronic health records improvement, and expanded disease surveillance by tribal epidemiology centers.

¹ The bill establishes that identified need is determined by calculating the additional funds expended by Tribes or their entities in 2020 as compared to the same period in 2019. The bill does not specify if lost revenue is a reimbursable expense.

² The Paycheck Protection Program will provide 100% federal loan guarantees up to \$10 million to cover costs like employee salaries, paid sick leave/medical leave, mortgages/rents, and employee health insurance premiums.

³ The Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act program will provide \$454 million in loans, loan guarantees, and investments through the Federal Reserve's lending facilities to Indian Tribes, States, eligible businesses, etc.

⁴ Indian Tribes would be eligible to apply for reimbursement for the remaining fifty percent of unemployment benefit costs incurred due to COVID-19 through the flexible Coronavirus Relief Fund.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – Includes \$453 million to provide aid to tribal governments; support welfare assistance and social service programs, including assistance to tribal members affected by the coronavirus crisis; expand public safety and emergency response capabilities; increase BIA capacity for teleworking so the agency is better prepared to assist tribes; and meet increased staffing and overtime costs.

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) – Provides \$200+ million for response needs at BIE-funded schools, including staffing, transportation, telework, and cleaning activities and assistance for tribal colleges and universities across the country to help respond to the crisis.

HUD Office of Native American Programs – Provides \$200 million for the Native American House Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHADSA) Block Grant program with a formula designed to assist Tribally Designated Housing Entities most in need of funding related to COVID-19 response. And \$100 million to the Indian Community Development Block Grant to respond to COVID-19 in tribal communities.

Food Distribution Program for Indian Reservations – Provides \$100 million to the program that provides USDA commodity foods to low-income households, including the elderly, living on Indian reservations.

Older Americans Act Tribal Nutrition. Provides \$20 million for the delivery of nutrition services to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian elders.

Indian Child Care Development Block Grant – Provides between \$70-96 million for Indian child care programs that serve low-income families to help defray the costs of COVID-19 response, including for continued payments to child care providers during center closures and to provide emergency child care for health care workers, emergency responders, and other COVID-19 “front line” workers.

Appropriations by the Numbers

\$100 million for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations

- o \$50 million food purchase
- o \$50 million construction

Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

- \$300 million for Tribal, subsistence, commercial, and charter fisheries assistance

Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, EPA, and Related Agencies

\$1.03b for IHS

- o Broad use authority for clinical services, public health, and urban Indian programs.
- o No less than \$450 million for Tribally-operated ‘638’ IHS facilities and Urban Indian health facilities.
- o \$65 million for electronic health record modernization and public health data surveillance improvements.
- \$69 million for BIE schools, including \$20 million minimum for Tribal Colleges and Universities.
- \$453 million for BIA “TPA” like fund/operation of Indian Programs
- \$78,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts for COVID response

Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

2

Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

- \$15 million for Tribes and Urban Indian health facilities through HRSA for telehealth
- \$15 million for Tribes and Urban Indian health facilities through the Public Health and Social Services. 4 Emergency Fund for essential medical resources to respond to coronavirus.
- \$15 million for Tribes and Urban Indian health facilities through SAMHSA.
- \$125 million for CDC grants to Tribes and Urban Indian health organizations
- Ed Stabilization Funding
 - o \$154 million (a 0.5% set-aside) for programs operated or funded by BIE
 - o TCUs are eligible for general higher education funding formula, which is based on formula of **75% for Pell student enrollment and 25% for non-Pell students.**
- TCUs will also qualify for the Minority Serving Institutions set-aside** (7.5% of the overall higher ed set-aside).⁶ Also, TCUs and other MSIs will have flexibility through a statutory waiver to use prior HEA-MSI award money for COVID-related response efforts.
- Student Loan/Aid –AIAN students will get the same benefits as all other students with fed loans.

- ☒ \$50 million for Institute of Museum and Library Services (includes Tribal grantees) to “expand digital network access, purchase internet accessible devices, and provide technical services”
- ☒ \$900 million Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) supplement for all eligible households, including those covered by Tribal LIHEAP.
- ☒ \$20 million for Older American Act Tribal Nutrition activities for the delivery of nutrition services to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian elders.
- ☒ \$96 million for Indian Child Care Development Block Grant for COVID-19 costs and to provide child care services for health care and emergency workers.

Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

- ☒ \$300 million for Native housing and community development
 - o \$200m through NAHASDA formula (for COVID-needs), and
 - o \$100m through the Indian Country Development Block grant (ICDBG)
- ☒ \$100 million for the Re-connect program⁷
- ☒ \$25 million for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program.⁸

⁵ These include countermeasures and vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, necessary medical supplies, enhancements to the U.S. Commissioned Corps, and other preparedness and response activities.

⁶ Approximately 80% of TCU students receive Pell.

⁷ To be eligible, at least 90% of the households to be served by a project receiving a loan or grant under the pilot program must be in a rural area without sufficient access to fixed broadband at a minimum speed of 10 Mbps/1 Mbps. Wireless and satellite is not eligible. As the Program is currently administered, two Tribal specific elements apply: If service is being proposed on tribal land, a certification is required from the proper tribal official that they are in support of the project and will allow construction to take place on tribal land. If no certification is provided, then this area will be ineligible for funding.

⁸ Federally recognized Tribes are eligible to apply for DLT grants.

So tribal planners and departmental staff across Indian Country should be very busy this weekend organizing an outline of their responses to the above. For those of you who (suffered) took my proposal writing classes, I hope you have your extra/wish list proposals in the drawer ready to pull out.

Seriously, this is an opportune time for tribes to plot a course through the next three years. Despite what the POTUS and much of media state, I do not believe it will be an easy “recovery”. This is, however, the exact moment for tribal leadership to, on one hand, to withdraw and look into itself to envision where you want to be in the next decade, and on the other to be outwardly bold, stretching some boundaries and creating new paths.

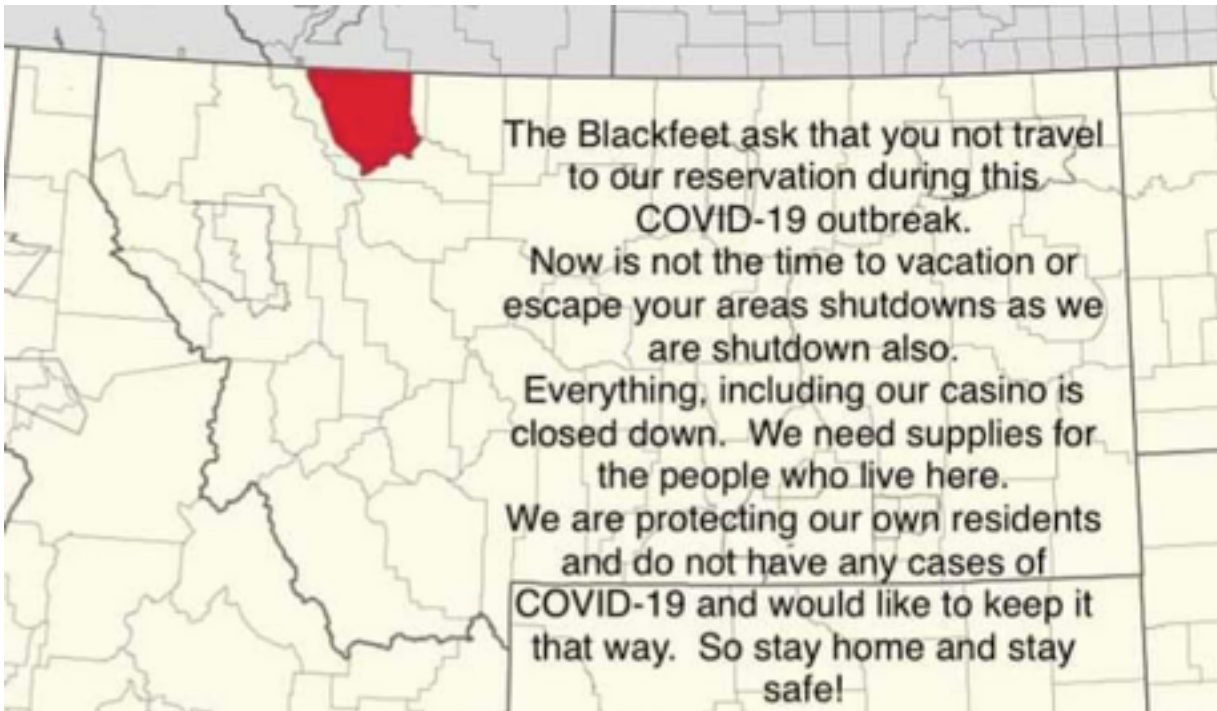
Start with a grid chart and fill in everyone’s responsibility and deadline to respond. Get the Diet Coke and M&’Ms (no longer acceptable) ready.

This is also an expedient moment for Inter-Tribal Councils, Indian Commissions and regional/national organizations to powwow, organize the human resources, divide the response responsibilities and provide a united front. Someones already did a hella job of lobby; while it may seem crumbs, do not fight over the spoils. Organize the future. sdc



Indian Country Responds to Coronavirus

While some Tribal Councils have issued a variety of proclamations or long instruction memos, others have been more directly to the point. Pictured above is the Winnemucca Colony in Nevada, below, the Blackfeet Nation.



How grandchildren perceive their grandparents

1. I was in the bathroom, putting on my makeup, under the watchful eyes of my young granddaughter, as I'd done many times before. After I applied my lipstick and started to leave, the little one said, "But Grandma, you forgot to kiss the toilet paper good-bye!" I will probably never put lipstick on again without thinking about kissing the toilet paper good-bye....
2. My young grandson called the other day to wish me Happy Birthday. He asked me how old I was, and I told him, 72. My grandson was quiet for a moment, and then he asked, "Did you start at 1?"
3. After putting her grandchildren to bed, a grandmother changed into old slacks and a droopy blouse and proceeded to wash her hair. As she heard the children getting more and more rambunctious, her patience grew thin. Finally, she threw a towel around her head and stormed into their room, putting them back to bed with stern warnings. As she left the room, she heard the three-year-old say with a trembling voice, "Who was THAT?"
4. A grandmother was telling her little granddaughter what her own childhood was like. "We used to skate outside on a pond. I had a swing made from a tire; it hung from a tree in our front yard. We rode our pony. We picked wild raspberries in the woods." The little girl was wide-eyed, taking this all in. At last she said, "I sure wish I'd gotten to know you sooner!"
5. My grandson was visiting one day when he asked, "Grandma, do you know how you and God are alike?" I mentally polished my halo and I said, "No, how are we alike?" "You're both old," he replied.
6. A little girl was diligently pounding away on her grandfather's word processor. She told him she was writing a story.
"What's it about?" he asked.
"I don't know," she replied. "I can't read."
7. I didn't know if my granddaughter had learned her colors yet, so I decided to test her. I would point out something and ask what color it was. She would tell me and was always correct. It was fun for me, so I continued. At last, she headed for the door, saying, "Grandma, I really think you should try to figure out some of these colors yourself!"
8. When my grandson Billy and I entered our vacation cabin, we kept the lights off until we were inside to keep from attracting pesky insects. Still, a few fireflies followed us in. Noticing them before I did, Billy whispered, "It's no use Grandpa. Now the mosquitoes are coming after us with flashlights."
9. When my grandson asked me how old I was, I teasingly replied, "I'm not sure." "Look in your underwear, Grandpa," he advised "Mine says I'm 4 to 6." (WOW! I really like this one -- it says I'm only '38!)
10. A second grader came home from school and said to her grandmother, "Grandma, guess what? We learned how to make babies today." The grandmother, more than a little surprised, tried to keep her cool. "That's interesting," she said. "How do you make babies?" "It's simple," replied the girl. "You just change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'."

11. Children's Logic: "Give me a sentence about a public servant," said a teacher. The small boy wrote: "The fireman came down the ladder pregnant." The teacher took the lad aside to correct him. "Don't you know what pregnant means?" she asked. "Sure," said the young boy confidently. "It means carrying a child."

12. A grandfather was delivering his grandchildren to their home one day when a fire truck zoomed past. Sitting in the front seat of the fire truck was a Dalmatian dog. The children started discussing the dog's duties.

"They use him to keep crowds back," said one child.

"No," said another. "He's just for good luck."

A third child brought the argument to a close. "They use the dogs," she said firmly, "to find the fire hydrants."

13. A 6-year-old was asked where his grandma lived. "Oh," he said, "she lives at the airport, and whenever we want her, we just go get her. Then, when we're done having her visit, we take her back to the airport."

14. Grandpa is the smartest man on earth! He teaches me good things, but I don't get to see him enough to get as smart as him!

15. My Grandparents are funny, when they bend over, you hear gas leaks and they blame their dog.

Lighten up, it's time for a few laughs!

As everyone hunkers down at home and practices good social distancing, **Garrison and the Prairie Home** staff are serving up some virtual comfort food and helping to keep us all entertained and sane! Below are some features and activities to keep the mind occupied:

The Joke Show:

Today on April Fool's Day, we bring back a Joke Show from 2014! Almost yearly since the mid '90s, the *A Prairie Home Companion* staff scoured the internet in search of new jokes and fun bits to fill 2 hours of radio, and these shows became some of the most popular shows each season. Starting today for the next 7 days, you can watch the most recent joke show as it was broadcast from the Pantages Theatre in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2014. It's a laugh a minute--though we warn you that a few jokes may not be suitable for all tastes.

After watching the show, you many want to tell a few jokes of your own! If you need some fresh ones, our little joke book compiles all the jokes from the Joke Shows, plus a few bonus jokes that didn't make it to air, into one little "pretty good" volume.

Watch the Joke Show >>>

Get the Joke Book >>>