# Journal #5223 from sdc 6.16.22

Let's talk about cursive again

Texas loses U.S. Supreme Court case against Native American tribes over bingo (msn.com) Welcome to one of the wealthiest locations in the world, Oglala Lakota Territory UNR offering free week-long summer camp for Indigenous students across Nevada Looking for something fun to do? Look no further than the Reno Rodeo Kids' Day New data reveals extraordinary global heating in the arctic

The Cantalloc Aquaducts, built by the Nazca people in the Peruvian desert 1,500 years ago Water officials say Colorado River's reservoirs have fallen so low; major water cutbacks An ATT connected learning solution

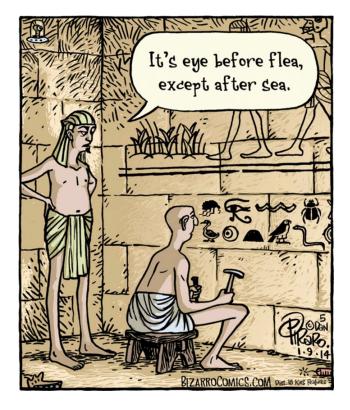
Radioactivity in fish and shellfish samples from the west coast of Canada after Fukushima (Yellowstone Mountain Renamed To 'Honor Victims' Of 1870 Montana Massacre Mexico City was once called Venice of the New World

EPA has launched the Let's Talk About Heat Challenge

**HUD** Update

Scholarships (S-W) with July 15-31 Deadlines

Scientists have discovered a method to produce biocement from waste



My question is: "If younger generations cannot read cursive, who is going to the research, assert and protect tribal knowledge, integrity and rights as any pertinent documents and manuscripts are from the handwritten era and have not been transcribed.

# I Told You I'd Write About Cursive (Reprinted from my column in The American Indian Reporter Published 4.15.22)

No longer is it "To Be or Not to Be". It is "to write or not to write."

It is well known that crawling is an important, no, critical step in child development. Research has found that children who do not spend time crawling can typically have more difficulty with reading and writing later.

Crawling develops binocular vision, training a baby's eyes to look into the distance and then to return their vision back to their hands. Stimulating tactility of the palm of the hand acquires the necessary sensitivity to be able to control the line of writing in the future. The palm of the hand is massaged as the baby crawls and this sends information to the brain about textures and sensations.

General information from child development circles has also elucidated the importance of writing. Handwriting refers to a less complex strand of development, which involves developing fine motor skills necessary to create print forms such as alphabet letters

Handwriting builds motor skills. Using scissors, building with blocks, and handwriting ways to develop fine motor skills. Gripping of a pencil strengthens the hand and finger muscles; forming the letters improves control over small muscles and creates a stronger bond between the brain and the hands. Strengthening wrists improves dexterity.

Preschoolers are being set up for success as they grow by learning to write when they are young,. Studies have shown that writing by hand improves information retention, from college students taking notes for a class to older adults writing down personal notes to keep their minds sharp.

Writing enhances problem-solving and critical thinking skills because words need to be written down in a particular order and structure.

In-class assignments are often completed by hand; to be able to do so quickly and legible is important to getting work done and positive grading. This ability seems to allow students to express themselves more effectively than students who are slower and less neat in their presentation.

Writing, a multi-sensory activity, helps children learn to read

As children write, areas of the brain controlling communication between the brain and the hand are also the areas of the brain that process language. Visually tracking what it being written, the brain is even more engaged. Children who spend more time working with a pen and paper over typing have stronger reading and spelling skills because writing activates the parts of the brain that also controls reading.

With more and more young people utilizing electronic media to communicate; with the pandemic accelerating conversion of classroom to computer-at-home time, many school systems have completely dropped instruction for cursive. Because electronic signatures are now recognized as

legal, many young people have not developed their own signature. At best they block print their name.

While the long-term effects of this trend on development will take several decades to sort out, there is an immediate conundrum presenting itself in the archive world.

Many institution hire part-time or summer help to digitize records. Students are not asked to analyze, summarize or perform any academic assessment of these documents. They merely perform a mundane, but essential function in the preservation of, or at least the compression of, volumes of paper collections.

There is a "hitch" however. To perform this task properly, one must know if the document they putting in the scanner is right side up and that the last line on one page must lead properly to the first line on the next page. Those that cannot read cursive cannot perform this function.

What does this mean for tribal communities?

There are still so many documents generated prior to the advent of the typewriter that hold information regarding legal rights and other related to be discovered and brought into tribal histories. But who is going to do this research and work? Do your kiddos read/write cursive?

Much like those that spend years going to school and studying old texts such as those written in hieroglyphics or Sanskrit, we may be approaching a time where persons interested in the past have to get a PhD in cursive to decode information about their community.

Just as it is important retrieve and retain language for the wisdom and hidden knowledge contained within, it important to be able to "decode" the papers that were written about communities in the day when most tribes did not utilize written English or any other language that compiled paper to be used against them. One must go laboriously through these documents to enlarge the understanding of places and times. But if that cannot be done, what then?

Oral histories were one generated generation to generation and the telling of stories was very accurate. Some of my favorite archival moments have been finding "proof" of an oral tradition somewhere in hard copy, but if I had not been able to read cursive, it would have never happened.

To write or not?

# Texas loses U.S. Supreme Court case against Native American tribes over bingo (msn.com)

 $\frac{https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/texas-loses-u-s-supreme-court-case-against-native-american-tribes-over-bingo/ar-AAYv09r?}{ocid=msedgdhp&pc=U531&cvid=06ac65729f9146bda3dc1de3c8b8272a}$ 



## Lakota People's Law Project

Welcome to one of the wealthiest locations in the world, Oglala Lakota Territory. Perhaps you have heard the opposite. It is often reported that places like the Pine Ridge Reservation and Rosebud Reservation are the poorest counties in the United States.

While this statistic might be accurate through the lens of capitalism, it is far from the truth. As Lakota people, we don't define our wealth by how much we store up but by how much we give away.

Our culture, lifeways, kinships, and connection to Uŋčí Makȟá can not be measured in dollars and cents. The life of a Lakota is a hard life but a good life!

The University of Nevada, Reno is offering a free week-long summer camp on campus for Indigenous students across Nevada. The program is specifically for indigenous students in middle school and high school "who are interested in the histories of their communities and in telling general stories of their past, present, and future." According to the article, the camp is free to attend and the students will be provided housing and meals. Apply here! (FoxReno.com)

Are you looking for something fun to do with the whole family? Look no further than the Reno Rodeo Kids' Day! This year, the free event will take place at the Reno Livestock Event Center Large Indoor Arena. Aspiring cowboys and cowgirls can learn all about the tradition of the classic western lifestyle. There will be interactive displays, horseback rides, and more. Make sure to come down and have some fun! (KOLO)

# New data reveals extraordinary global heating in the arctic

https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jun/15/new-data-reveals-extraordinary-global-heating-in-the-arctic



William Buchholtz Allison

The Cantalloc Aqueucts, built by the Nazca people in the Peruvian desert 1,500 years ago, are still in use today.

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During a Senate hearing Tuesday, water officials said the Colorado River's reservoirs have fallen so low that major water cutbacks will be necessary next year. John Entsminger, a Nevada water official who said he was "not a person who's prone to hyperbole," noted that the surface of Lake Mead is now 1,045 feet above sea level. Below roughly 895 feet, water would no longer pass through Hoover Dam. "We are 150 feet from 25 million Americans losing access to the Colorado River," he said. L.A. Times I Desert Sun

"We have to get it into our heads once and for all that we cannot settle disputes by eliminating human beings."

- Jeannette Rankin

## An AT&T Connected Learning solution

Created by AT&T in collaboration with Warner Bros. Discovery, The Achievery<sup>SM</sup> helps connect students to a new world of digital learning through stories that spark curiosity and content that entertains as well as teaches. The platform features clips from some of the most popular, well-loved movies, TV shows, and cartoons from Warner Bros. and Cartoon Network, paired with lessons and learning activities that students can engage with everywhere they are – at home, in the community, and the classroom.

https://www.theachievery.com/?dclid=CMjo5ojvrvgCFRH7wAod0CAN-w

Radioactivity in fish and shellfish samples from the west coast of Canada after Fukushima (2011-18https://www.dailykos.com/story/2022/6/13/2100768/-Radioactivity-in-fish-and-shellfish-samples-from-the-west-coast-of-Canada-after-Fukushima-2011-18

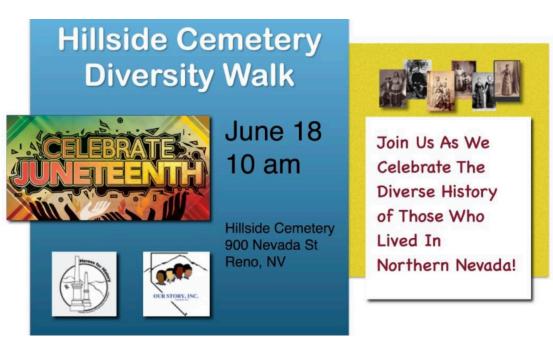
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For more information: 775 395-9188 Remember this is where Jonathan Sides rests. osi.ourstoryinc@gmail.com

## Yellowstone Mountain Renamed To 'Honor Victims' Of 1870 Montana Massacre

"The name change is long overdue," said Piikani Nation Chief Stan Grier in a statement. https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/13/us/yellowstone-mountain-renamed.html



In 1519 Mexico City was once called Venice of the New World. A city built in the middle of a lake. This photo was taken in 1870. (*Think they meant 1970*)

The city was built on a island in the middle of a lake. European historians say that the Aztecs rivaled Rome in its sophistication in design and engineering. European explorers called the Aztec capital the Venice of the New World. Scholars believe Tenochtitlan to have been among the largest cities in the world at that time. Compared to Europe, only Paris, Venice and Constantinople might have rivaled it. In 1519 It was five times the size of the London of Henry VIII.

In a letter to the Spanish king, Cortés wrote that Tenochtitlan was as large as Seville or Córdoba. Cortes' men were in awe at the sight of the splendid city and many wondered if they were dreaming.

When Hernan Cortez came across the Aztec Empire in 1519, he found 200,000 people living on an island in the middle of a lake. Tenochtitlan, now Mexico City, was one of the biggest and best-fed cities in the world. The city was completely surrounded by water.

To feed their enormous population, the Aztecs built chinampas, or floating gardens, to convert the marshy wetlands of Lake Texcoco into arable farmland. Each garden was 300 feet by 30 feet. To make a garden, workers weaved sticks together to form a giant raft, and then piled mud from the bottom of the lake on top of the raft to create a layer of soil three feet thick.

# Happy the elephant is not a person, a court rules

https://www.npr.org/2022/06/14/1105031075/bronx-zoo-elephant-not-person-court-rules

**EPA has launched the Let's Talk About Heat Challenge** to protect public health by raising awareness of health risks from extreme heat. The challenge asks applicants to share innovative and effective messages about the health risks of extreme heat for our most at-risk communities. The Let's Talk About Heat Challenge was developed in support of the National Climate Task Force's Extreme Heat Interagency Working Group, which is being led by EPA, NOAA, and HHS with support from the White House.

"Extreme heat is a major threat to public health," **said EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan**. "As we kick off the season and as we face even more record-breaking heat, we must ensure we are giving our community members the information and tools they need to stay safe and enjoy summer."

The Let's Talk About Heat Challenge seeks innovative solutions that show how communities of different sizes and in different parts of the country create effective communication strategies to inform and warn people of the risks of extreme heat and offer ways to keep safe during the hottest days. The challenge is open now through **July 22**, **2022**. Eligible participants include state, regional, Tribal, and local governments; nonprofits and community-based organizations such as faith-based, environmental, public health, or environmental justice organizations that have developed effective communication strategies; and individuals and groups. This challenge will award a total of \$120,000 in prizes for up to 10 of the most innovative communication strategies.

Register for an informational webinar on the challenge on **June 22**, **2022 at 2:00 p.m. ET**: <a href="https://lets-talk-about-heat-challenge.eventbrite.com/">https://lets-talk-about-heat-challenge.eventbrite.com/</a>

To learn more about the challenge and to apply, visit the <u>Let's Talk About Heat Challenge</u> <u>webpage</u>.

#### **Background**

Extreme heat, when temperatures are much hotter than average, is an increasing problem for all parts of the United States. Over the last 30 years, heat has been the leading cause of weather-related deaths in the United States, and our changing climate means more parts of the country are likely to see extreme heat days in the future. The hotter temperatures are especially hard on children, older adults, outdoor workers and athletes, overburdened groups, and those already suffering from chronic illnesses. Extreme heat can compromise the body's ability to regulate its temperature which can lead to heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and hyperthermia. Temperature extremes can also worsen chronic conditions, including cardiovascular, respiratory, and cerebrovascular disease and diabetes-related conditions.

In addition to EPA, co-sponsors at NOAA, HHS, FEMA, and from external partner organizations, including the Atlantic Council, Georgetown Climate Center, Groundwork USA, and National Association of County and City Health Officials, have helped EPA design the challenge, will help select or serve on the judging panel, and will spread the word about the challenge to stakeholders and community groups.

**Greetings** from HUD's Southwest Office of Native American Programs,

Please see the important information below and share with your colleagues in Indian Country. **SF 425 Reporting Changes** - Please share with your finance departments!

Attached to this email is a notice that changes the frequency of financial reports for ONAP Programs. We are pleased to inform everyone that the SF425's will be due on an <u>annual</u> basis. Please read the notice thoroughly!

Clarification for Tribes/TDHEs that have been approved to invest IHBG funds: Each recipient that is approved to invest IHBG funds, whether actively investing or not, is required to submit one SF-425 per quarter, or four (4) reports for each 12-month program year.

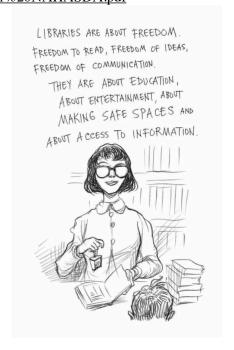
Please see page 6 of attached notice for additional details. HUD does not anticipate additional guidance regarding reporting requirements.

HUD is working on adjusting the programming in the LOCCS system. Should you receive a notice of a delinquent report beginning with the June 30, 2022 reporting period, please notify your GM Specialist. Reports prior to this date will still need to be submitted.

For investment Tribes there will be an Investment Notice forth coming with reporting requirements. If you have questions, please feel free to reach out to your GM or GE specialist (**Grantee Assignments**).

#### **New TDC Limits**

HUD's Office of Native American Programs has posted the new Total Development Cost (TDC) limits on Codetalk at the link: <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH%202022-16%20TDC%20for%20NAHASDA.pdf">https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH%202022-16%20TDC%20for%20NAHASDA.pdf</a>



# Scholarships (S-W) with July 15-31 Deadline

Saint Francis Healthcare Scholarship Program	\$4,000	07/16/2022
SCTPN Undergraduate Scholarship	Varies	07/24/2022
Secular Activist Scholarships	\$5,000	07/31/2022
Shifters Global Innovation Challenge	\$10,000	07/16/2022
The John Galt Scholarship for Future Supply Chain Leaders	\$10,000	07/31/2022
The Mike Molino RV Learning Center's Scholarship Program	\$2,500	07/07/2022
The Phyliss J. McCarthy Scholarship for Excellence in Writing	\$1,000	07/23/2022
The Traffic Club of Chicago Scholarships	Varies	07/31/2022
Thomas H. Macbride Leadership Scholarship	\$10,000	07/31/2022
Tocris Scholarship Program	\$1,500	07/20/2022
Veterans Scholarship Program - Teach, Coach, Mentor, Lead	Varies	07/17/2022
Walkin' Pets Veterinarian & Rehab/Vet Tech Scholarships	\$1,000	07/31/2022
WWF Conservation Leadership Award	\$5,000	07/31/2022

Scientists have discovered a method to produce biocement from waste, making the alternative to traditional cement greener and more sustainable. <a href="https://scitechdaily.com/scientists-create-cement.../">https://scitechdaily.com/scientists-create-cement.../</a>

## **GPMS Virtual Office Hours**

Below you will find the link to join today's session, as well as the presentation.

Even if you haven't registered yet, you can still join us for today's virtual office hours by clicking on the meeting link below at the meeting start time.

Table 1-4

This month's virtual office hours will feature Laura Aron from Social Policy Research Associates and Ben Cheriyan from the Office of Disability Employment Policy.

They will be providing an overview on the disability data question and strategies in increasing data collection.

June 16, 2022: Join:11:00 am - 12:00 pm EDT

June 16, 2022: Join: 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm EDT

Presentation

# Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF

Our headmen usually only wore one, two, or three eagle feathers. The "war" bonnet was something that the photographers came up with to help sell their post caerds back east. Below are 3 photos by a photgrapher named D. F. Barry. Notice that the headdress is the same. That is because it belonged to the photographer, not the Native in the photo. It caught on so much, that now many on ly regard you as a "Chief" if you wear one. But it was never our way. Only the elk dreamers wore them. Elk Dreamers can best be characterized as our healers on the battlefield. For those curious about who the photos are of, they are Rain In The Face, Sitting Bull, and Grass. They are not members of our family but members of our tribe. This fact in more detail but not the photos below are contained in our book: https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-







lakota... Wopila!