

February 2010

Subject: Guide to *Hooyahmi – Stories and Poems for Children Ages 5 to 10*

Greetings, Parents, Teachers and Librarians—

Most of the material in this little book can aloud to children. Reading the “Hooyahmi” story to children and then asking them to talk about it can be fun and can stimulate learning. This story is suitable to be read to children in grades one through three and possibly grade four. The attachments to this letter have information helpful to those reading the *Hooyahmi* book’s title story to children.

In addition to the title story, the book also has three poems and a second lengthier story.

*The Good Friends* is a long poem requiring a longer attention span. Reading it aloud to older children—for example, third and fourth grades—may prove to be easier and more fruitful than reading it to younger ones. Also, older children might be quicker to figure out what happened on the “Mighty Frizzeree” and may be more able to discuss the teaching points in the poem.

*The Wiggerkrantz* is just whimsy and fun, even though it has teaching points. And *Rascal*, well, it’s only a poem about a lovelorn pooch.

The last story in the book, *Deer-Crossing-Meadow*, was written for children ages nine and ten to read by themselves, although there are logical break points in the story and it may be read aloud over several sittings. You will no doubt spot some interesting teaching point in this story.

Thank you for your interest in the *Hooyahmi* book. I hope and trust its stories and poems will bring some smiles and promote positive leaning experiences.

J. J. Anderson  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

### **Synopsis of *Hooyahmi***

Hooyahmi is a young, impatient and very special teddy bear created by the master toymaker, Sedu\*, who animates the teddy with a life-giving hug. This bear is made with extra long arms which, along with hard work, contribute to success in the adventures of racing cars, flying airplanes and playing guitar and singing on TV. Satisfaction with the rewards of success fade quickly, however, because they are not the fruits of the teddy bear's true calling. But the master toymaker gave Hooyahmi important words of wisdom which the teddy finally heeds to find its special purpose in life.

### **How *Hooyahmi* is unique**

*Hooyahmi* is a gentle consciousness raising story that teaches young children (ages 3½ to 8 or 9) to trust their inner wisdom. In one simple statement, Hooyahmi's creator, Sedu, gives the teddy all that is needed to find its inner truth. The story reminds us externals such as awards and appearances are unimportant in the end. The teddy's name Hooyahmi (pronounced *hoo-yah-mee*) suggests the question "Who am I?" since our central character is really discovering its true mission in life. The story, which makes no reference to the gender of its main character, has been read to Elementary School age children to encourage them—regardless of gender—to follow their hearts and their dreams. To stimulate discussion, children are asked, "Is Hooyahmi a boy or a girl?" Ready examples of famous female race car drivers, aviators and musicians make sure girls are not left out of the discussion. (See the attached references below.)

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\*Sedu is an anagram of *deus*, the Latin word for God.

*Attachment: References for the Parents, Teachers and Librarians  
Guide to the Hooyahmi Story*

***Some Women Race Car Drivers***

<http://www.joandsam.com/>

Jo and Sam Grace

[http://www.indycar.com/drivers/driver.php?driver\\_id=336](http://www.indycar.com/drivers/driver.php?driver_id=336)

Milka Duno [Latina]

[http://www.indycar.com/drivers/driver.php?driver\\_id=259](http://www.indycar.com/drivers/driver.php?driver_id=259)

Danika Patrick

[http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/21/sports/othersports/21patrick.html?\\_r=1&oref=slogin](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/21/sports/othersports/21patrick.html?_r=1&oref=slogin)

“. . . Sunday [April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2008] in Motegi, Japan, where Patrick, now 26, became the first woman to win an Indy car race. She defeated the two-time Indy 500 winner [Hélio Castroneves](#) by nearly six seconds in the Indy Japan 300.”

<http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/spt/stories/110407dnsponascarwomen.3afdcab.html>

The Women of NASCAR

<http://www.jennifertumminelli.com/>

Jennifer Tumminelli

<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-16645347.html>

Lyn St. James [Article]

***Some Women Aviators***

[http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/women\\_aviators/amelia\\_earhart.htm](http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/women_aviators/amelia_earhart.htm)

Amelia Earhart

<http://womenaviators.org/>

Women Fly Resource Center

<http://www.womenmilitaryaviators.org/>

Woman Military Aviators [Article]

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/flygirls/peopleevents/index.html>

Early Women Aviators

[http://womenshistory.about.com/od/aviationpilots/a/av\\_timeline.htm](http://womenshistory.about.com/od/aviationpilots/a/av_timeline.htm)

**Women in Aviation – Timeline – A Chronology of Women Pilots and Women's Flight History By Jone Johnson Lewis, About.com**

**1784** - Elisabeth Thible becomes the first woman to fly - in a hot air balloon

**1798** - Jeanne Labrosse is the first woman to solo in a balloon

**1809** - Marie Madeleine Sophie Blanchard becomes the first woman to lose her life while flying - she was watching fireworks in her hydrogen balloon

**1880** - July 4 - Mary Myers is the first American woman to solo in a balloon

**1903** - Aida de Acosta is the first woman to solo in a dirigible

**1906** - E. Lillian Todd is the first woman to design and build an airplane, though it never flew

**1908** - Madame Therese Peltier is the first woman to fly an airplane solo

**1910** - Baroness Raymonde de Laroche obtains a license from the Aero Club of France, the first woman licensed in the world

**1910** - September 2 - Blanche Stuart Scott, without permission or knowledge of Glenn Curtiss, the airplane's owner and builder, removes a small wood wedge and is able to get the airplane airborne -- without any flying lessons -- thus becoming the first American woman to pilot an airplane

**1910** - October 13 - Bessica Raiche's flight qualifies her, for some, as the first woman pilot in America -- because some discount the flight of Scott as accidental and therefore deny her this credit

**1910** - Baroness Raymonde de la Roche becomes the first woman in the world to earn her pilot's license

**1911** - August 11 - Harriet Quimby becomes the first American woman licensed pilot

**1911** - September 4 - Harriet Quimby becomes the first woman to fly at night

**1912** - April 16 - Harriet Quimby becomes the first woman to pilot her own aircraft across the English Channel

**1913** - Alys McKey Bryant is the first woman pilot in Canada

**1916** - Ruth Law sets two American records flying from Chicago to New York

**1918** - The US postmaster general approves the appointment of Marjorie Stinson as the first female airmail pilot

**1919** - Ruth Law becomes the first person to fly air mail in the Philippines

**1921** - Adrienne Bolland is the first woman to fly over the Andes

**1921** - Bessie Coleman becomes the first African American, male or female, to earn a pilot's license

**1922** - Lillian Gatlin is the first woman to fly across America as a passenger

**1928** - June 17 – Amelia Earhart ([http://womenshistory.about.com/od/earhartamelia/Amelia\\_Earhart.htm](http://womenshistory.about.com/od/earhartamelia/Amelia_Earhart.htm)) is the first woman to fly across the Atlantic -- Lou Gordon and Wilmer Stultz did most of the flying

**1929** - August - first Women's Air Derby is held, and Louise Thaden wins, Gladys O'Donnell takes second place and Amelia Earhart takes third

**1929** - Florence Lowe Barnes - Pancho Barnes - becomes the first woman stunt pilot in motion pictures (in "Hell's Angels")

**1929** - Amelia Earhart becomes the first president of the Ninety-Nines (<http://www.ninety-nines.org/>), an organization of women pilots.

**1930** - May 5-24 – Amy Johnson ([http://www.ninety-nines.org/index.cfm/amy\\_johnson.htm](http://www.ninety-nines.org/index.cfm/amy_johnson.htm)) becomes the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia

**1930** - Anne Lindberg ([http://womenshistory.about.com/od/annelindbergh/Anne\\_Morrow\\_Lindbergh.htm](http://womenshistory.about.com/od/annelindbergh/Anne_Morrow_Lindbergh.htm)) becomes the first woman to earn a glider pilot license

**1931** - Ruth Nichols fails in her attempt to fly solo across the Atlantic, but she breaks the world distance record flying from California to Kentucky

**1931** - Katherine Cheung becomes the first woman of Chinese ancestry to earn a pilot's license

**1932** - May 20-21 - Amelia Earhart is the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic

**1932** - Ruthy Tu becomes first woman pilot in the Chinese Army

**1934** - Helen Richey becomes the first woman pilot hired by a regularly schedule airline, Central Airlines

**1934** - Jean Batten is the first woman to fly round trip England to Australia

**1935** - January 11-23 - Amelia Earhart is the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to the American mainland

**1936** - Beryl Markham becomes the first woman to fly across the Atlantic east to west

**1936** - Louise Thaden and Blance Noyes beat male pilots also entered in the Bendix Trophy Race, the first victory of women over men in a race in which both men and women could enter

**1937** - July 2 - Amelia Earhart lost over Pacific

**1938** - Hanna Reitsch becomes the first woman to fly a helicopter and the first woman to be licensed as a helicopter pilot

**1939** - Willa Brown, first African American commercial pilot and first African American woman officer in the Civil Air Patrol, helps form the National Airmen's Association of America to help open up the U.S. Armed Forces to African American men

**1939** - January 5 - Amelia Earhart declared legally dead

**1939** - September 15 - Jacqueline Cochran sets an international speed record; the same year, she is the first woman to make a blind landing

**1941** - July 1 - Jacqueline Cochran is the first woman to ferry a bomber across the Atlantic

**1941** - Marina Raskova appointed by Soviet Union high command to organize regiments of women pilots

**1942** - Nancy Harkness Love and Jackie Cochran organize women flying units and training detachment

**1943** - Women make up more than 30% of the work force in the aviation industry

**1943** - Love's and Cochran's units are merged into the Women Air Force Service Pilots and Jackie Cochran becomes the Director of Women Pilots -- WASPs flew more than 60 million miles before the program ended in December 1944, with only 38 lives lost of 1830 volunteers and 1074 graduates -- these pilots were seen as civilians and were only recognized as military personnel in 1977

**1945** - Melitta Schiller is awarded the Iron Cross and Military Flight Badge in Germany

**1953** - Jacqueline (Jackie) Cochran becomes first woman to break the sound barrier

**1964** - March 19 - Geraldine (Jerrie) Mock is the first woman to pilot a plane around the world

**1973** - January 29 - Emily Howell Warner is the first woman working as a pilot for a commercial airline (Frontier Airlines)

**1973** - U.S. Navy announces pilot training for women

**1974** - Mary Barr becomes the first woman pilot with the Forest Service

**1974** - June 4 - Sally Murphy is the first woman to qualify as an aviator with the U.S. Army

**1977** - November - Congress passes a bill recognizing WASP pilots of World War II as military personnel, and President Jimmy Carter signs the bill into law

**1978** - International Society of Women Airline pilots formed

**1994** - Vicki Van Meter is the youngest pilot (to that date) to fly across the Atlantic in a Cessna 210 - she is 12 years old at the time of the flight

**1994** - April 21 - Jackie Parker becomes the first woman to qualify to fly an F-16 combat plane

**1995** - In the same month, Beverly Burns becomes the first woman to captain a 747 cross country, and Lynn Rippelmeyer becomes the first woman to captain a 747 across the Atlantic

**2001** - Polly Vacher becomes the first woman to fly around the world in a small plane - she flies from England to England on a route that includes Australia

### *Women in space*

See <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4770249> and [http://www.aerospaceguide.net/women\\_in\\_space/index.html](http://www.aerospaceguide.net/women_in_space/index.html)

**1959:** Geraldine (Jerrie) Cobb was the first woman in the U.S. to undergo astronaut testing, however, NASA cancelled the women's program in July 1961.

**June 1963:** Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova was the First Woman in Space. She flew on the Vostok 5 mission which was launched on June 16, 1963. It orbited the Earth 48 times and the flight lasted 2.95 days.

**August 1982:** Soviet cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya was the second woman in space. She flew aboard Soyuz T-7 which was launched August 19, 1982.

**June 1983:** Sally Ride was the First American Woman in Space and third woman in space. She flew on the shuttle Challenger STS-7 mission from June 18-June 24, 1983.

**July 1984:** Soviet cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya was the First Woman to Walk in Space on July 17, 1984 aboard the Soyuz T-12. Her spacewalk lasted 3.58 hours. She was also the first woman to go to space twice (in 1982 and 1984).

**August 1984:** Judith Resnick was the Second American Woman in Space. She flew on the shuttle Discovery STS-41D mission in August 30-September 5, 1984.

**October 1984:** Kathryn Sullivan was First American Female Spacewalker. She flew on Challenger STS-41G on October 5, 1984.

**January 1986:** Christa McAuliffe was chosen to be first teacher in space. She died in the Space Shuttle Challenger disaster on January 28, 1986.

**October 1984:** Helen Sharman was the first British astronaut in space when she flew aboard the Russian space craft Soyuz TM-12 on May 18, 1991.

**January 1992:** Roberta Bondar was the First Canadian Woman in Space. She flew on the shuttle Discovery STS-42 Mission, January 22-30, 1992.

**September 1992:** Mae Jemison was the First Black Woman in Space during shuttle Endeavor STS-47 Mission, September 12-20, 1992. She was a Mission Specialist.



**April 1993:** Ellen Ochoa was the First Hispanic American Woman in Space. She flew as a mission specialist aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery STS-56 mission.

**July 1994:** Chiaki Mukai was the First Japanese Woman in Space. She flew on Shuttle Columbia STS-56 mission, 8-23 July, 1994.

**February 1995:** Eileen Collins was the First Woman Pilot of a Space Shuttle.

**September 1996:** Shannon Lucid returns from six months aboard the Mir Space Station, setting space endurance record for women and U.S. space endurance record.

**May 1999:** Susan Helms was the First Woman Crew Member of the International Space Station.

**July 1999:** Eileen Collins was the First Woman to fly as a Space Shuttle Commander.

**October 2001:** Claudie Haigneré was the First European Woman to visit the International Space Station.

**February 2003:** Dr. Kalpana Chawla and Dr. Laurel Clark died in the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster on February 1, 2003.

*Some Women Singers (who play the guitar)*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonnie\\_Guitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonnie_Guitar) Bonnie Guitar

<http://www.foxdream.com/foxdream/shopexd.asp?id=920> Laura Chavez, Carmen Getit, Patricia Wider

*See also:* Joni Mitchell, Kate Wolf, Joan Baez, Phoebe Snow, Melissa Etheridge, Tracy Chapman

Adults: See the August 22, 2004 *Washington Post* article, “**No Girls Allowed?** In the World of Guitar Boasts, Few Women Let Their Fingers Do the Talking”

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A19175-2004Aug20?language=printer>

*Also of interest:* **See Women inventors at**

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/SciRefGuides/womeninventors.html>