

High Court Halts Key Part Of Voting Law

BY MARK SHERMAN
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A deeply divided Supreme Court threw out the most powerful part of the landmark Voting Rights Act on Tuesday, a decision deplored by the White House but cheered by mostly Southern states now free from nearly 50 years of intense federal oversight of their elections.

Split along ideological and partisan lines, the justices voted 5-4 to strip the government of its most potent tool to stop voting bias — the requirement in the Voting Rights Act that all or parts of 15 states with a history of discrimination in voting, mainly in the South, get Washington's approval before changing the way they hold elections.

Chief Justice John Roberts, writing for a majority of conservative, Republican-appointed justices, said the law's provision that determines which states are covered is unconstitutional because it relies on 40-year-old data and does not account for racial progress and other changes in U.S. society.

The decision effectively puts an end to the advance approval requirement that has been used to open up polling places to minority voters in the nearly half century since it was first enacted in 1965, unless Congress can come up with a new formula that Roberts said meets "current conditions" in the United States. That seems unlikely to happen any time soon. President Barack Obama, the nation's



OLIVIER DOULIERY/ABACA PRESS/MCT
Demonstrators stand outside the U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday in Washington, DC, the day the court ruled on the Voting Rights Act striking down portions of the law.

first black chief executive, issued a statement saying he was "deeply disappointed" with the ruling and calling on Congress to update the law.

But in the South, Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley said that, while the requirement was necessary in the 1960s, that was no longer the case. He said, "We have long lived up to what happened then, and we have made sure it's not going to happen again."

The advance approval, or preclear-

ance, requirement shifted the legal burden and required governments that were covered to demonstrate that their proposed election changes would not discriminate.

Going forward, the outcome alters the calculus of passing election-related legislation in the affected states and local jurisdictions. The threat of an objection from Washington has hung over such proposals for nearly a half century. Unless Congress acts, that deterrent now is gone.

Obama Aims To Tackle Pollution, Climate Change

BY JOSH LEDERMAN
AND MATTHEW DALY
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Barack Obama declared the debate over climate change and its causes obsolete Tuesday as he announced a wide-ranging plan to tackle pollution and prepare communities for global warming.



Obama

In a major speech at Georgetown University, Obama warned Americans of the deep and disastrous effects of climate change, urging them to take action before it's too late. "As a president, as a father and as an American, I'm here to say we need to act," Obama said.

Obama announced he was directing his administration to launch the first-ever federal regulations on heat-trapping gases emitted by new and existing power plants — "to put an end to the limitless dumping of carbon pollution."

Other aspects of the plan

will boost renewable energy production on federal lands, increase efficiency standards and prepare communities to deal with higher temperatures.

Even before Obama unveiled his plan Tuesday, Republican critics in Congress were lambasting it as a job-killer that would threaten the economic recovery. Obama dismissed those critics, noting the same arguments have been used in the past when the U.S. has taken other steps to protect the environment.

"That's what they said every time," Obama said. "And every time, they've been wrong."

Obama touted America's strengths — research, technology and innovation — as factors that make the U.S. uniquely poised to take on the challenges of global warming. He mocked those who deny that humans are contributing to the warming of the planet, adding that he "doesn't have much patience" for anybody who refuses to acknowledge the problem.

"We don't have time for a meeting of the flat-earth society," Obama said.

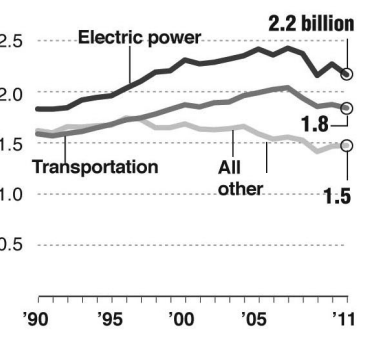
Obama also offered a rare

Power plants and emissions

President Barack Obama announced a plan to curb U.S. carbon emissions, a major cause of global warming. A look at power plant emissions, the biggest source of carbon dioxide pollution:

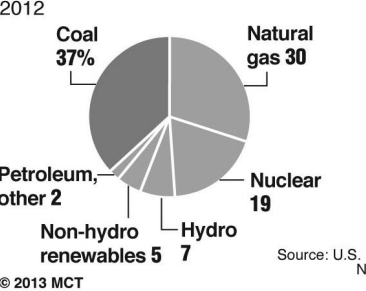
U.S. carbon emissions by sector

In billions of metric tons of carbon dioxide



Coal biggest source of electricity

Energy sources used by power plants, 2012



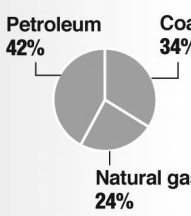
insight into his administration's deliberations on Keystone XL, an oil pipeline whose potential approval has sparked an intense fight between environmental activists and energy producers.

The White House has in-

sisted the State Department is making the decision independently, but Obama said Tuesday he's instructing the department to approve it only if the project won't increase overall, net emissions of greenhouse gases.

Carbon emissions by major fuel

Total: 5,480.6 million metric tons, 2011



What causes global warming?

- Carbon dioxide and other air pollution traps heat from the sun; heat causes the Earth to warm
- Some impacts: weather extremes, warmer oceans, disruption of animal habitats and extinctions, rising sea levels

CAMP KID SCOOP

Smart Fun in the Summertime!

Lots of insects and animals dig tunnels or live in burrows. Meet a few of these ...

EARTH MOVERS

Do the math to fill in this crossword puzzle featuring burrowing critters.

DOWN

19 - 16 = RIVER OTTER
18 - 9 = MOLE
24 - 16 = PLATYPUS
10 - 9 = SHREW
13 - 8 = ANT
33 - 29 = FOX
21 - 14 = CHIPMUNK
19 - 17 = RABBIT

ACROSS

28 - 17 = MEERKAT
16 - 11 = ARMADILLO
37 - 27 = PRAIRIE DOG
12 - 6 = FERRET

Chow Line

When an ant finds a large piece of food, it returns to the nest and enlists other worker ants to help carry the food. On the way back to the nest, the ant leaves a trail of odors as landmarks, so that it can find its way back to the food.

Find your way to the food storage room.

Ants can dig tunnels as deep as feet.

REST AREA

An ant can lift times its own body weight.

QUEEN

Giant Australian Bull Ants can grow to be about inch (cm) long.

NURSERY

FOOD STORAGE

Most ants build their nests underground.

Moles live underground, they have tiny ears and eyes and powerful front paws for digging.

Prairie dogs are cute to look at, but they can cause problems for farmers.

Number these pictures in order.

Standards Link: Life Science: Students know that all organisms cause changes in their environments and these changes can be beneficial.

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognized identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

Extra! Extra!

Jobs We Share

Workers in ant colonies have a variety of different jobs. Many of these are similar to jobs people have. Look through the newspaper to find people that do the following ant colony jobs:

- childcare
- security
- communications
- armed forces
- earth movers
- engineers
- flood control

Standards Link: Life Skills: Students study different life choices and the skills required.

Kid Scoop Puzzler

Dig into Reading at Your Local Library!

How can Andy be inventive and imaginative in an essay contest on conservation? He comes up with the idea of people eating insects as a way of conserving their food budgets. Before long he's making toasted beetles and more!

Unscramble the title of this book. Then, check it out at your local library this summer! — Bert Bookworm

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Read age-appropriate texts in a variety of genres.

Double Double Word Search

Find the words in the puzzle. Then look for each word in this week's Kid Scoop stories and activities.

ARMADILLO	M O W E R H S V A I
PLATYPUS	S P R O U T R S N
FARMERS	G R S E L O M T R S
TUNNELS	M O O C U A E E A R
MOVERS	G N U D D V T N T E
MONKEY	A T I I O T L A E M
SPROUT	E N L M O N K E Y R
EARTH	S L S L E N N U T A
MOLES	O S U P Y T A L P F
ODORS	
SHREW	
OTTER	
DUNG	
CUTE	
MEAL	

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognized identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

FROM THE KID SCOOP LESSON LIBRARY

www.kidscoop.com

Exclamation Points!

Count all the exclamation points you can find in each section of the newspaper. Graph your results. Which section has the most? Why do you think this is?

Standards Link: Data Analysis: Students summarize and display data results in a clear and organized way.

Write On!

Life With Claws

What would your life be like if you had lobster claws instead of hands?

Send your story to:
Press & Dakotan
C/o Noelle Schlechter
319 Walnut Street
Yankton, SD 57078
605-665-7811, ext 112

Deadline: July 21 Published: Week of August 18
Please include your school and grade.

Weekly Writing Corner

Underground Living

Would you like to live underground? Describe your underground home and what you like about it.

If I could live underground, I would make sure it stayed clean. It would have 10 rooms—a kitchen, a dining room, a living room, five bedrooms and two guest rooms. For a dining room I would have a long table with 10 chairs and a clock on the wall. My living room would have two couches, two rocking chairs, a coffee table, a lamp and a big screen TV.
Koral, 3rd grade

I would like to live underground. My burrow would be named The Adventure Burrow! I would have a bed made of leaves and sticks. I would have my Adventure Burrow go all the way to Antarctica. I would have a bunk bed. I would have lots and lots of books. I would be rich. It would be super hot so I would have a fan. It would be so cool!
Jillian, 5th grade

Would you like to live underground? No, because there might be worms underground. A tree might grow on top of your house.
Rashad, 1st grade

I love my underground home because I have a storage for my food and an indoor pool. Also because when I want to hear the waves, I have a secret way to go to the beach. I love my underground home, do you?
Andrea, 4th grade