Linguists and civil authorities have long been wary, dismissive or actively opposed to the creation of scripts by members of indigenous and minority cultures. Such scripts have been described as "secondary," "artificial" and "unnecessary." In addition, the skill and effort required to devise a workable writing system for one's people and, even more, to get it adopted, is extremely daunting: at least four script authors have been murdered for their pains. So why have at least 130 scripts been invented, more than 75 of them within the last half-century? This talk examines the multiple reasons indigenously-created scripts have value for their user community and for researchers into writing systems at large, and proposes a Script Incubator Program.