Groundbreaking Ceremony for New El Reno Indian Health Center Aug. 27

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, reestablished limited medical services to the El Reno Indian Health Center at 11 a.m. Social distancing measures and masks will be required for all who attend this event. The 16,000 square-foot facility will provide much needed space to expand health care services to include dental, optometry, podiatry, audiology, general radiology, and physical therapy. The new facility will allow for existing services of primary care, pediatrics, pharmacy, laboratory, wound care, health information management, benefit coordination, integrated behavioral health, public health nursing, purchased/referral care, nutrition, and administration to be expanded. Construction is expected to be completed in October of 2021. The new facility will be located directly to the east of the current facility at 1801 Parkview Drive.

"The groundbreaking marks the start of bringing a new Indian Health facility to El Reno. The Tribes are proud, and excited, to be a big part of this transformation. We will build and house new services as well. This will eliminate the travel to Clinton and surrounding clinics for dental services and other new services provided by Indian Health Services," Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Gov. Reggie Wassana said.

El Reno Indian Health Center was closed for approximately one year after the facility located on Route 66 suffered damage beyond repair from a 2.6-mile wide tornado in May 2013. Prior to the clinic’s closure, the facility had over 18,000 visits a year.

On Thursday, Aug. 6 Darlington Public School teachers welcome back their students and parents, much like every year prior, except for two obvious exceptions. The students wore masks and were pre-screened with temperature checks.

A new “normal” many parents and students are facing as they return to in-person classrooms throughout the state. Darlington was one of a handful of schools in El Reno, Okla., and by day four their ‘Return to Learn’ plan was still moving forward smoothly and better than expected.

Darlington’s enrollment for the 2020-2021 school year landed about 235 students. Approximately 50 of those students chose to do virtual learning versus in-person classes.

“We didn’t promote the online learning, we just put it out there to reach out to us if there was a need because that’s the way we wanted to handle that, not just automatically jump into it, but let’s talk about it first,” Gina Musae, Darlington School principal said.

Musae said they knew some families would be calling because of true medical issues within their homes, putting them into a high risk for severe COVID-19. Also students who have asthma or their pediatricians told them it would be best not to attend because of the difficulty of wearing a mask all day and also bring at high risk.

"It is frustrating for a parent that has to return to work and trying to make a decision about virtual learning … this whole situation is horrible, but if you are going to weigh a parent or grandparent dying to a student being in the classroom, I would have to choose my kid staying home. It's an individual decision and it's just hard on the parents and grandparents as well as our students," Musae said.

Some of the protective measures Darlington has put into place include dividing the majority of their classrooms into two classes, with an assistant on one side, the teacher on the other side, with a camera that projects the teacher to a smart TV to the side where the assistant is, so the students can still see and hear their teacher.

“We are doing the majority of our daily classwork on line so they are practicing...”
Indian Elder honorees today,
informing Erma she had
reach made the phone call
rector of Community Out-
honorees.

Erma Jean Brown, an Elder citizen of
Arapaho Elder Erma Jean Brown chosen as
way to fight the good fight. The song has a deeper meaning of
music," he said. "Bringing our sound and our culture was the
heritage. We were always fighting for recognition through our
Yaqui, Shoshone and Mexican heritage. The group's core mu-
learned, to create the visuals.

The book is an intriguing telling of the high-flying career of
Pat and Lolly Vagianis, illuminating key pieces of American
history and the powerful story of the Native American civil
rights movement.

Pat Vagan says: "We wanted to show that our people were about
this film. Our people were about the future. We want to
remind us that the sky isn't the limit; it's only the view. It's
something to help the young understand the old, one is silver
the other gold, both are valuable. To everyone, I'd like to say,
'Choke Up, Utechi," which is 'Thank you' in Yuchi language.
The creators of the video asked for my blessing on this film.
They have my blessing."
Tribal governing body is defined as the Tribal Resource Allocation Plan (GRAP) of the Tribe as a recognized body of an Indian tribe recognized by the Secretary. The Tribal governing body is defined as the “tribal body” as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (25 C.F.R. §290.2). It should be noted that a Tribal governing body is not defined in the Tribal government by Tribes to which provisions of the Federal/Tribal Law are applicable to. The key word is “Legisla- tion” that protects the rights and interests of the Quechan and Arapaho Constitu- tion, the Legislative Will, the Executive Branch, and the Federal/Tribal Law. The 2006 Constitution is the process for amending the Tribal Constitution (Art. VI, § 7). Convention of the Tribe shall approve any further rights of said property. As such, our GRAP process for amending the 2006 Constitution is the process for amending the Tribal Constitution as it is the only way to create and make changes to the Tribal Constitution. According to the 2006 Constitution, the Tribal Council shall approve a resolution to create a GRAP for the Tribe. This GRAP was subsequently approved by the Tribal Council in May 2006. In 2005, the Tribal Council passed a resolution to create a GRAP for the Tribe. This GRAP was ultimately approved by the Tribal Council. The 2006 Constitu- tion changed this process.

Some members of the Tribal Council still believe that the Tribal Council has the sole power to amend the Tribal Constitution. However, as amended above in Legislative Will, our 2006 Constitution changed the process for passing laws/resolutions and adopting the Tribal Constitution. As such, this amendment was approved by the Tribal Council. As of May 2006, the Tribal Council has the sole power to amend the Tribal Constitution as described above which is the process for amending the Tribal Constitution.

TRIBAL LAW 101 1pg 6

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given for all officers of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

Several horses have been reported to be on tribal properties and should be re- moved without delay.

If you do not remove your property by Oct. 1, 2020, the Tribe will assume that you have voluntarily abandoned your property. Any property from tribal lands will result in their removal/disparsal or auction off in such manner as the Tribal Council shall see fit.

Every year around gaming in per capita, the issue of how the Tribal Resource Allocation Plan is determined is a hot topic of discussion. What is a GRAP or Tribal Resource Allocation Plan?

In short, if an Indian tribe wishes to pay a per capita payment from gaming net revenues, it must submit a plan to the Department of Interior (DOI) that describes how it will allocate net revenues. The requirements can be found in 19 C.F. Pari. 290. What is a GRAP or Tribal Resource Allocation Plan?

An Indian tribe must include the following with its submission to the DOI for the tribal revenue allocation plan: (a) A written request for approval of the tribal revenue allocation plan; and (b) A tribal resolution or the equivalent for the date and place of adoption and the result of any vote taken, that certifies the tribe adopted the tribal resolution or the equivalent in accordance with applicable state laws. A resolution is defined as “the formal document in which the tribe expresses its legislative will in accordance with the Tribal Constitution.” As demonstrated above, this resolution was approved by the DOI on May 9, 2006. It should be noted that a Tribal governing body is defined as the Tribal Council that shall approve a resolution to create a GRAP for the Tribe. This GRAP was ultimately approved by the Tribal Council.

Accordingly, the “resolution” that the regulations require cannot be solely from the Tribal Constitution as it will rest on evaluating how the Tribal Constitution, the Executive Branch, and the Tribal Council shall approve a resolution to create a GRAP for the Tribe. This GRAP was ultimately approved by the Tribal Council. As of May 2006, the Tribal Council has the sole power to amend the Tribal Constitution as described above which is the process for amending the Tribal Constitution. As such, this amendment was approved by the Tribal Council.
Darlington School Reopens

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Tetilastis & Hinonoei

Darlington has set up a four-case scenario to follow in the event there is a positive case that arises during the school year. Scenario one is if a student/staff member has tested positive for COVID-19 that student/staff must quarantine and go distance learning for 14 days from last exposure and then there are action steps to take after that. Musae said, “Despite a positive in one class we are going to quarantine that entire class. We are going to communicate with our parents that we had a positive case, say in third grade, then everybody in third grade is going home for two weeks and then there are action steps to take after that.”

Musae said they have tried to cover everything, but they are going to do everything they can to keep students safe.

There will be no assemblies, students will not eat in the cafeteria, and each student will use their own supplies.

Darlington has also gone one step further, like a majority of schools, and has postponed their sports activities including football, track and basketball.

“The sports are on hold. And as a matter of fact, I know some of the schools around us are planning on holding some basketball tournaments. I know that there are at least four of us that have already told our coaches, as of right now, all the way through September, it’s a total no. In September we will look at October and November because things change that quickly, but when other schools we are playing against aren’t doing what we are doing for mitigating safe and healthy practices, that’s what is going to put pressure into our teams.” Musae said.

Darlington’s student population is primarily Indigenous, and as such, the faculty are well aware of historical trauma issues already affecting some of their students … and now the trauma of this global health pandemic has been thrown into their lives.

“We’ve all been through a traumatic experience with this pandemic, and this is a place where our kids need to come and see their school family, see their friends, their teachers and help heal some of that trauma. Our kids have historical trauma from years and years of generational trauma that I don’t even need to mention because everyone here knows, and our kids don’t need any more of it. That’s why we felt it was important to be face to face with our kids, with masks, so we can encourage them and help them feel some sense of normalcy, or what the new normalcy is going to be right now,” Musae said.

As part of the state of Oklahoma, Kingston Public Schools, also slated to open on Aug. 6, had to mandatorily provide COVID-19 exposure, to Distant Learning as of Aug. 10. Many other schools have pushed back their reopening dates and are constantly evaluating and formulating options for the school year. Oklahoma City Public Schools have opted to go completely online for the first semif of the new school year and in Broken Arrow, Okla., over 4400 students have currently enrolled for online learning in their school district.

“I just feel like if anybody is going to make it this school year, we will. If we start looking bad, we are going to have to turn back and say we’re going to do it virtually, but everyone here agrees by what we have put into place and our parents and our students think that we are doing the right thing.” Musae added.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes To Receive Two Bulls From Yellowstone Buffalo Transfer

The InterTribal Buffalo Council (ITBC) today, with the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, launched a transfer program to help develop and sustain Tribally managed buffalo herds while preserving the unique genetics and lineage of the largest and continuously free-ranging buffalo herd (also known as American or plains bison). These transfers are a victory of Native American Tribes and represent the culmination of nearly 30 years of advocacy by ITBC (formerly the InterTribal Buffalo Cooperative) on behalf of its member Tribes to prevent the needless slaughter of Yellowstone buffalo.

Through the implementation of a quarantine program, buffalo are captured at the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park during the winter months. Those that test negative for the disease brucellosis may enter a quarantine protocol which varies by age and sex, and which ends with their transfer to the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes in Montana to complete post-assurance testing. After a final negative test result, they are declared brucellosis-free by the state of Montana and the US Department of Agriculture and are cleared for travel.

Yellowstone buffalo represent an important population of the National Mammal. Buffalo once numbered in the hundreds of thousands, but a series of devastating events reduced the population to near extinction. The Yellowstone population, currently at around 4,000, is the largest and most significant remnant of a species that once roamed across the United States. The ITBC’s transfer program aims to help restore bison populations while preserving the unique genetics and lineage of the Yellowstone herd.

Ms. Terry Davis has been teaching at Darlington Public School for 42 years. This photo was taken in 2017.

Terry Davis in 1979, her second year teaching at Darlington Public School in El Reno, Okla.
ing their growing population escalated between the National
Native Americans who disagree with management strategies,
the long-term health of many populations across Tribal lands.
The fight for Yellowstone buffalo is a political and military
achievement testing. Since then, quarantine operations have saved
over 200 buffalo from slaughter.

Ervin Carlson, ITBC’s President for the past 17 years stat-
ted, “ITBC appreciates the efforts of the state of Montana in
supporting quarantine operations and is deeply grateful to the
US Department of Agriculture, Yellowstone National Park
Service, the state of Montana, and the US Department of
Agriculture. In 1994, ITBC presented the first quarantine pro-
posal to Yellowstone National Park, with both the Chocktaw
Nation and Fort Belknap Tribes offering land and resources
to support the development of quarantine facilities. Quaran-
tine has been well-supported by the public throughout the last
25 years, but did not come to fruition until 2018, when the
quarantine facility built by the Fort Peck Tribes (and funded
in part by ITBC) was approved for use in post-quarantine as-
urance testing. Since then, quarantine operations have saved
over 200 buffalo from slaughter.

ITBC has advocated to stop the slaughter of Yellowstone
buffalo since its formation in 1992, when conflicts surround-
ning their growing populations escalated between the Nation-
al Park, the animal, and the spirit of Indian people.

The following is a brief biography of Ms. Davis.

Ms. Davis was born on May 15, 1948 in Del City, Oklahoma.
She was the youngest of four children and was raised by her
mother, Velma Davis, and her father, Johnny Davis, a
Railroad Worker. Ms. Davis grew up in the Del City area of
Del City, Oklahoma, and attended Del City public schools.

After graduating from Del City High School in 1966, Ms.
Davis attended Oklahoma City Community College, where she
majored in English and minored in Elementary Education.
She graduated with an Associate of Arts degree in 1968.

Ms. Davis began her teaching career in the Del City Public
Schools in 1968, teaching fifth grade at Del City Elementary
School. She remained at Del City Elementary School for five
years, during which time she taught fifth grade.

In 1973, Ms. Davis moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where she
continued her teaching career at a private Christian School.
She taught fifth grade for two years before moving to
Chicago, Illinois, where she taught first grade at a school in
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

Ms. Davis returned to Oklahoma in 1978 and began teaching
at Darlington School, a private school in Del City, Oklahoma.
She taught first grade at Darlington for 17 years, during which
time she became a full-time employee of the school.

Ms. Davis was known for her strong work ethic and her dedi-
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Darlington community, and her influence on the lives of her
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count alleged he mercilessly sliced it in the victim's dwelling at Hammon.

Beginning on Nov. 12, 2019, a jury heard evidence that Bullcoming beat the victim, 26-year-old Rachel Hammon, as she lay dying on her bed. He was charged with first-degree murder with a deadly weapon and assault with a deadly weapon. Evidence at trial showed that he drove her vehicle to her home, where he set fire to her body. She was found dead in the vehicle a few days later. It was determined that she had been killed in her home in Hammon, Oklahoma, on Nov. 1, 2019. Bullcoming had been staying in the area while he searched for a job. He was arrested in El Reno, Oklahoma, near Oklahoma City, on Nov. 16, 2019, and charged with murder. He was found guilty of first-degree murder on July 10, 2020, and was sentenced to life in prison. He is currently incarcerated at the Western Regional Correctional Center in Altus, Oklahoma.

Justice's Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative.

Ms. Brown with her daughter Sonja Fry. 

ERMA RETURNED TO GEORGIA, SOLD HER HOME, AND SAID, "I HAD TO MAKE A CHANGE." SELLING HER HOME MEANT SHE WOULD HAVE TO FIND A NEW PLACE TO LIVE. ERMA DECIDED TO TAKE A CHANCE AND GO TO COLORADO SPRINGS TO HELP HER SON, ROBERT.

"WHERE I AM TELLING YOU THIS, IT IS JUST ANOTHER STORY FROM A MAN WHO FOUGHT IN VIETNAM." ERMA SPOKE ABOUT HER EXPERIENCE AT CONCHO SCHOOL, SAYING, "I HAD A FAMILY, I HAD A HOME, I HAD A LIFE." SHE SAID SHE WANTED TO REMEMBER THAT SHE HAD A LIFE, NOT JUST A LIFE IN THE MILITARY.

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LEGAL NOTICES

PO Box 147
Coochee, OK 73022
(405) 422-7608
Fax: (405) 422-8222

Personnel

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Updated

Position: Coordinator, Office of Tribal Council
Location: Building, P.O. Box 147, Coochee Campus

Reports to: Tribal Council

Issue Date: August 7, 2020

Closing Date: September 10, 2020

Pay Range: DOS - Based on the budget approved by Tribal Council, at the Annual Tribal Council Meeting

Job Status: Full-Time/Exempt

General Description: The Coordinator will be employed directly by the Tribal Council. According to the Constitution, anyone who is interested in applying for the job of Coordinator Office Tribal Council must submit an application. All applications for the Coordinator will be submitted in 20 days prior to the Annual Tribal Council meeting, where the Coordinator will be elected. The Tribal Council will make the final selection of the Coordinator.

Description of DUTIES: Constitutional Requirements:

Constitutional Requirements:

a. Provide notice for all Regular Meetings and Special Meetings of the Tribal Council, at least fifteen days before meeting.

b. Receive a copy of minutes and a statement of each Tribal Council meeting from the Secretary.

c. Accept all proposed resolutions at least thirty days before each Annual Meeting or Special Meeting of the Tribal Council.

d. Publish all proposed resolutions which are submitted at least thirty days prior to the meeting.

e. Accept Petitions to request an amended law or Regulation at any time.

f. Prepare agenda for Annual or Special Meetings of the Tribal Council.

g. Compile all approved laws and Regulations within ten days of passage.

h. Copy all laws and resolutions within ten days of passage to be published.

Personnel

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Updated

Position: Coordinator, Office of Tribal Council

Requirements:

- 10 years old or older

- Must be a non-nitwetne member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

How to Apply for Position:

Fill out job application and submit to the Personnel Department.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Personnel Department
PO Box 20
Coochee, OK 73022

For additional job information, please contact:
Office: (405) 422-9099
Fax: (405) 422-8222

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PAGE 8
Karen Sue Yellow Eagle Galvan was born on Oct. 28, 1947, to Allen and Faye Yellow Eagle in Weatherford, Okla. She graduated in 1965 from the Southwest Medical Center in Oklahoma City. Karen was raised and started school in Weatherford, where she lived her whole life. She was a graduate of Weatherford High School and earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of Oklahoma. She majored in English with a minor in elementary education. Karen was a member of Sigma Phi, OKC Newcomers, and the Oklahoma State University Alumni. She also volunteered as food manager for the Women’s Center at the University of Oklahoma. She was a member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Council, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Educational Assistant Program.

Karen died on July 12, 2020, at the Sanders Funeral Chapel in Oklahoma City. Funeral services were held Aug. 3, 2020, at the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, followed by an interment service at the Goldsby Cemetery in Oklahoma City. The family wishes to extend thanks to all who attended and contributed to the service. Obituaries and Obituaries.

Karen Sue Yellow Eagle Galvan

KAREN SUE YELLOW EAGLE GALEN

KAREN SUE YELLOW EAGLE GALEN was born on Oct. 28, 1947, to Allen and Faye Yellow Eagle in Weatherford, Okla. She graduated in 1965 from the Southwest Medical Center in Oklahoma City. Karen was raised and started school in Weatherford, where she lived her whole life. She was a graduate of Weatherford High School and earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of Oklahoma. She majored in English with a minor in elementary education. Karen was a member of Sigma Phi, OKC Newcomers, and the Oklahoma State University Alumni. She also volunteered as food manager for the Women’s Center at the University of Oklahoma. She was a member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Council, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Educational Assistant Program.

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Fourth of July During Coronavirus Pandemic

(WASHINGTON, D.C.) The Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian will host a virtual event Wednesday, Nov. 11, 2020, to mark the completion of the National Native American Veterans Memorial. The event will also acknowledge the service and sacrifice of Native veterans and their families.

The museum planned to host a dedication ceremony and veterans’ procession to mark the memorial’s completion but has postponed these events due to current health and safety guidelines. The museum will reschedule both events when it is safe to do so.

On Saturday Sept. 20, 2019 a groundbreaking marked an historical day for the first National Native American Veterans Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Under tranquil blue skies, a translucent canopy was erect-ed in front of the National Museum of the American Indian setting the stage for the beginning of a long awaited memorial recognizing the military service of Native Americans in the United States Armed Forces.

After the passing of the legislation authorizing the memo-rial was signed in 2013, the museum began to move forward on the project. Over a span of 18 months project leaders held 35 meetings across the country talking to more than 1,200 veterans and their families gathering information about what they wanted out of the memorial.

A call for design concepts was sent out, and out of 120 proposals submitted, the jurors chose Pratt’s design concept, “Warriors’ Circle of Honor.” Pratt, a citizen of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes and a US Marine Corps Vietnam Veteran design concept embraces the spirituality essence of Native people and the four elements, water, fire, earth and wind. “It has been all the support of the museum, our design team, the architects, everyone working together and diligent-ly to make this happen. I am so honored to be a veteran and honored to have this opportunity to be here today. But I know when we came here the first time to pick our location this was the place. We were all gathered where you all are sitting now and the Creator sent a hawk and it came down, he landed on my location, then he flew up right over here and he stayed there, for over an hour he sat there and watched us. I could not believe it. The Creator had sent spirit to bless us and he stayed there the whole time. It was so amaz-ing,” Pratt said during the groundbreaking ceremony in 2019.

About the Memorial

As commissioned by Congress, the National Museum of the American Indian will establish a National Native Amer-ican Veterans Memorial on its grounds. This will be the first national landmark in Washington, D.C., to focus on the con-tr ibutions of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians who have served in the military. The memorial design is by Harvey Pratt, citizen of the Cheyenne and Arap-aho Tribes of Oklahoma, a multimedia artist, retired forensic artist and Marine Corps Vietnam veteran.

About the Museum

In partnership with Native peoples and their allies, the Na-tional Museum of the American Indian fosters a richer shared human experience through a more informed understanding of Native peoples. The museum in Washington, D.C., is located on the National Mall at Fourth Street and Independence Ave-Sue S.W. Connect with the museum on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and AmericanIndian.si.edu.