Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe receives CARES Act funding

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe receives approximately $14 million in federal funding from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. In the latter days of March, President Donald Trump’s administration awarded a total of $8 billion to tribes around the U.S. Using the Indian Housing Block Grant distribution formula, each Tribal Nation received various amounts of federal funding to be used for COVID-19 related expenses and must be spent by Dec. 30, 2020.

Among some of the requirements, any funds not spent will be returned back to the federal government, and the CARES Act also requires payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020.

Each individual tribe will determine how to spend their portion of the federal funding get most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. According to the U.S. Dept. of Interior, Indian Affairs Website document dated April 22, 2020, it lists eligible expenditures in clude, but are not limited to payment for: Medical expenses such as: COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities. Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs. Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including logistical testing. Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19. Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment. Public health expenses such as: Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19. Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety expenses in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency. Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, e.g., nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety. Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19. Expenses for quarantine and isolation. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as: Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions. Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including costs associated with COVID-19-related public health or safety measures. Expenses of providing paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses of providing paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions. Expenses for care of homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes’ Per Capita Office is accepting applications by mail only. If you can mail them back to the Department of Enrollment, PO Box 134, Concho, OK 73022 or to the Per Capita Office, PO Box 146, Concho, OK 73022. Step 2: Complete the Adult Payment Application Form from Providence Trust. If you have already updated your address and received your diploma, the last step is to fill out the Adult Payment Application form from Providence Trust. Please send us your completed notarized application, along with a copy of your ID, high school diploma, and a copy of a voided check or direct deposit form from your bank, if you wish to receive your trust funds via direct deposit. If you need any extra forms or applications sent to you, please contact our office by email at percapita@cheyenneandarapaho-nsn.gov or by mail at PO Box 134, Concho, OK 73022. If you have any other questions concerning your status please email us at percapita@cheyenneandarapaho-nsn.gov.
Coronavirus. COVID-19. Death. Those words are what we hear daily on television, radio, even in everyday conversation between friends and family over coffee or a soda.

With over 1.6 million people in the U.S. positive with the coronavirus COVID-19, almost 100,000 deaths, and both numbers steadily increasing, our daily lives continue to change and individual decisions become a daily struggle.

Wear a mask. Don’t wear a mask. Wear gloves. Don’t wear gloves. Attend a public event. Don’t attend a public event. Social distance or don’t social distance.

Every individual will have to make those choices … and then hope for the best. The economic devastation resulting from the coronavirus has been deep and has impacted 75 percent of workers. Employers we use to call grocery store clerks, now call essential workers and hospital nurses and doctors have now become our new heroes.

Yes, it is a new world we live in today. And will continue to live in for many tomorrows … learning to navigate through a “new normal.”

With businesses and companies reopen, calling back employees, we will see news stories of different people testing positive. For instance, the story of the employee with Great Clips Hair Salon testing positive. A preacher in an Oklahoma church testing positive. An employee with Lucky Star Casino testing positive. An employee and citizen of Cherokee Nation testing positive. An employee of Hobby Lobby testing positive … you get my meaning. This is the new world we live in.

And when you live in a small, tight community where families and friends not only live close together, but also work together, shop together and their children attend the same schools … news travels faster through the community grapevine, however, is the actual story becomes lost. Each time the story is repeated, it seems to grow and becomes bigger or worse until, finally, you are left having to figure out fact from fiction.

This is the world we live in now … having to sift fact from fiction when it comes to COVID-19 and testing.

In Oklahoma, home of 39 different Tribal Nations, who employ thousands of people, both tribal and non-tribal, learning to reopen the doors, in the middle of a health pandemic, to their multi-million dollar gaming venues will be a “learn as you go,” process. Meaning, it’s never been done before and what may look good in theory may have to be revised in implementation.

Unlike other employers, Tribal Nations have gone to great lengths to protect not only their tribal employees and citizens, but also their non-tribal employees from being affected by the coronavirus. Tribes voluntarily shuttered their businesses, and government offices in early March to help stop the spread of the coronavirus causing COVID-19, but unlike other businesses, Tribal Nations continued to pay employees and keep each of them fully covered under their health insurance plans. And as the days turned into weeks, weeks turned into months, losing millions of dollars in revenue, tribes continued to pay employees and provide essential services to their citizens. When the financial burden did become so great, that some tribes were forced to temporarily furlough a small number of employees, that employers ensured none of the employees lost health coverage during their temporary furloughs. This isn’t something you see in big business … taking care of employees above and beyond. Millions of workers across the country were not so fortunate. And reopening multi-million dollar

Guymon’s second biggest hotspot for COVID-19

(GUYMON, OK) Oklahoma Air and Army National Guardsmen from across the state, alongside the Oklahoma Air and Army National Guardsmen from across the state, are helping to control the spread of COVID-19 in some of the state’s most affected areas, which now includes Guymon.

As of May 22, Guymon had 709 confirmed cases of COVID-19, making it second in the total number of cases in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City, which has the highest number of COVID-19 cases, has the largest population of any city in Oklahoma. Guymon is 40th.

The testing site was the first in the hotspot city to be open to all residents and not just those with doctor referrals.

“We have what they term a ‘hotspot’ or an ‘outbreak’ of COVID-19 in Guymon,” said Terri Salisbury, Oklahoma State Department of Health regional director.

“We are utilizing the National Guard to assist us, because we have more than 600 cases. Not only do we have to test even more of the population in order to identify the positives, but we also have to notify those cases and the contacts in order for isolation to occur.”

A “hotspot” is defined by the number of cases per capita compared to that of the state or nation, the Oklahoma National Guard says.

Also as of May 19, Guymon exceeded Oklahoma’s rate of 14 cases per 1,000 residents with 75.7 cases per 1,000 residents. However, the nature of the city makes it very unique, because as most of the cases have traced back to the Steakhouse Foods pork processing plant, which is classified as an essential business and produces roughly 4.2 million pounds of pork products per day while employing about 2,700 employees from the county and surrounding states.

On May 15, leadership from the Oklahoma Nation-
COVID-19 Ravages the Navajo Nation: My Personal Experience

When I visited my grandparents at Navajo Mountain, Arizona on March 15, 2020, I did not know that my visit would be my last to see them alive.

My grandparents were the younger sisters of my paternal grandmother, Estelle Nez, who passed in 2006. My husband, Edgar, and my two daughters, and I made a springtime pilgrimage to visit our Navajo/Dine family, check on the sheep, cows, and pigs, and enjoy their idyllic landscape replete with red sandstone, deer, cactus trees, desert daisies, caymowa, blue skin, and the occasional animal or bird interrupting their silence.

As Indian people, we all interrelate to our relationships to the land, ancestor, and each other in different ways, so I am grateful that Navajo Mountain (known as Nashtlam which means ‘head of mother earth’) is always there for my return visit. I have always looked forward to seeing my family members, hearing the Dine language, and sharing coffee or tea with the ladies as we catch up on news and gossip.

The stories that my deceased grandparents, MaryAnn and William Welch, who was in her early 80s, but not a hospital patient (and who has no birth certificate), was recently described in her obituary as a leading war heroine and a very long time four for her flock of sheep and other livestock. She was the head of her family, different, perhaps, in a more personal way, as we often did with our ancestors.

The governor and the legislature held a hearing on COVID-19 in March. Many of our people have been complaining that we are not getting our fair share of the CARES Act Tribal Tribune for keeping us informed of current events, here and in the Navajo Nation's COVID-19 virus. There is an article in Indian Country Today that the Country is the virus that is still around and we must be cautious. We must follow the warnings of the experts. Please do not run around secondhand smoke, from this virus, so let’s be ready for it.

Many of our people have been complaining that we are not receiving the CARES Act funding as a per cap payment. Any monies we receive from the federal government are always with strings attached to the spending of federal money. I’m sure by now we understand that the term “strings attached” is an oxymoron.

The tribal leadership is doing what we can to help our people by making it possible for them to buy $500 to the house of the family and an additional $300 to each child of the family and receive this money.

Food boxes have been distributed to families and tribal offices. Many of these distributions include an oxymoronic mix of essential office supplies or move without notifying the Election Commission, or new address. Please notify the Election Commission the Per Capita Office, the Elder Care Program with your new address. If you have not missed out on any money sent to you by the Navajo Nation.

I understand that any tribal member has the right to be tried in the Navajo courts for any issue with the tribe. All I ask is that you don’t lie, purple or false promises keep yourself accountable for tribal members. Just remember that you can be held accountable for your false remarks made on Facebook or any other social media sites.

The tribal leadership is doing what we can to help the tribe and keep us safe. Please don’t divide and destroy the tribe. This is one time in our history to come together and take care of each other. Please pray for all.

Darrell Flyingman
Proud Cheyenne Warrior

The U.S. Treasury Department used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having better access to better figures, says a Harvard study

The U.S. Treasury Department relied on “grossly inaccurate” data to distribute $4.8 billion in COVID-19 funding to tribes, a new Harvard study showed.

The agency ignored more up-to-date figures it received from tribes and instead used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having easy access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having better access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department relied on “grossly inaccurate” data to distribute $4.8 billion in COVID-19 funding to tribes, a new Harvard study showed.

The agency ignored more up-to-date figures it received from tribes and instead used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having easy access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having better access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department relied on “grossly inaccurate” data to distribute $4.8 billion in COVID-19 funding to tribes, a new Harvard study showed.

The agency ignored more up-to-date figures it received from tribes and instead used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having easy access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having better access to better figures, says a Harvard study.

The U.S. Treasury Department relied on “grossly inaccurate” data to distribute $4.8 billion in COVID-19 funding to tribes, a new Harvard study showed.

The agency ignored more up-to-date figures it received from tribes and instead used outdated population numbers to determine how much money to give to tribes, despite having easy access to better figures, says a Harvard study.
expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:

- Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to mitigate the costs business interruption caused by required closures.
- Expenditures related to a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government that satisfy the necessary to the function of the CARES Act funding include:
  - Partial funding for the construction of an Emergency medical services and hospital emergency services to provide COVID-19 assistance and other pandemic viruses.
  - Direct emergency financial assistance to Tribal members impacted by COVID-19 for the use of food purchases due to the continuous rise in food costs, for purchasing PPE (personal protective equipment), paying past due utilities, rent, and mortgages, and other emergency financial assistance caused by COVID-19.
  - Funding necessary measures to address on- or off-campus coronavirus outbreaks if public schools remain closed due to COVID-19.
  - Purchasing personal protective equipment to include masks, gloves, sanitizing supplies, and other equipment needed to protect tribal members from COVID-19 and other pandemic viruses.
  - Funding necessary measures to address on- or off-campus coronavirus outbreaks if public schools remain closed due to COVID-19.

"This list is a summary of what is planned and many of the projects outlined are for the prevention, preparedness and response to COVID-19 as we continue to look for ways to address this virus, we welcome any input and suggestions from our tribal members," Wasana stated. "Please be assured that we are working daily to address this pandemic with our tribal member's health and well-being being our number one priority."
Ashley Big Eagle  
Bachelor of Science  
University of Oklahoma

Sonya Birdshead  
Bachelor of Science  
East Central University

Samantha Blackowl  
Associate of Arts  
Redlands Community College

Hannah Lin Franklin  
Associate of Arts  
Redlands Community College

Sidney Jackson  
Bachelor of Science  
Bachelor of Arts  
University of Oklahoma

Laura Jones  
Associate of Arts  
Oklahoma City Community College

Johnnyray Quanah Miller  
Indian Capital Technology Center

Justina Prairie Chief  
Master of Human Relations  
University of Oklahoma

Cheyenne Robinson  
Bachelor of Science  
University of Nebraska-Omaha

Ali Rsheidat  
E.A.A.  
Western Technology Center

Cheyenne Von Moss  
Associate of Science  
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College

Cristina Yellowman  
Associate of Arts  
Redlands Community College
Mason S. Guzman
El Reno High School

Madyson Haag
Calumet High School

Dezmon Hadley
Norman North High School

KayCee June Ann Hatten
El Reno High School

Bryce Hawk
Kingfisher High School

Rose Sleeper-Hernandez
Putnam City West High School

Landon Holt
Geary High School

Makayla K.J. Fox Howell
Ignacio High School

Austin Johnson
Broadneck High School

Kayla Jones
El Reno High School

Cameron Koshiway
Del City High School

Jayden M. Perdomo-Lena
El Reno High School

James Michael Levi
El Reno High School

Christa Danielle Limpy
Selling High School

Arianna Long
El Reno High School

Louis Longan
Yukon High School

Elijah J. Macon
Epic High School

Morgan McLaughlin
Bixby High School

Braiden Myers
Westmoore High School

Ty Newcomb
Clinton High School
Congratulations Class of 2020
In order to implement precautions to protect the players, staff, employees, and patrons, the Diabe-

ts and patrons, the Diabetes Wellness Services, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Health Center, and the Indian Health Services (IHS) for both tribal are working closely with the casinos to ensure the safety of all. The casinos have implemented a variety of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including:

- Requiring all individuals to wear masks while on the premises.
- Implementing temperature checks at the entrances for all patrons and employees.
- Monitoring any one who appears to be exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19.
- Conducting regular testing for all employees and patrons.
- Providing hand sanitizer and cleaning stations throughout the building.
- Implementing a appointment by phone that must be made for services at the hospital.
George Clay Akem Jr.

George Clay Akem Jr. died May 24, 2020, at St. Anthony Hospital in Oklahoma City. He was born on Feb. 17, 1949, in Clinton, Okla. He attended school in Clinton and lived in Greasewood, Okla., before moving to El Reno.

A Cheyenne Chief, he was a member of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and was an Arapaho Chief. He was one of the few people who were successful in bridging all people together with the love of God welcomed all into his family. Through the powwow he lifted up the great dignity and spirit of the Cheyenne Arapaho peoples.

He went all over the world in support of the Peace Project Work of Father and Mother Moon and he and Eleanor’s marriage was blessed.

He performed a great blessing at the powwow with thousands present.

He went to the Middle East and brought grace to President Arabi and the Mayor of Israel Uri Lapid. In 1996, he joined Gene Murdock on a historic visit to the Palestinians.

He was survived by his wife Lillian Madbull and daughters, Michelle and Crystal, and grandchildren.

Her great-grandchildren

Johny "Red" Akem Sr., and daughter Pa- tricia Akem. He was predeceased by his mother, Reign Ayak. He was a kind and gentle spirit who loved all his family and friends.

Belva Jean Naranjo Gould Hicks was born on Jan. 6, 1962 in Okmulgee, Okla., to Victor and Aline (Johnson) Naranjo. She passed away on Sunday, May 24, 2020 in Weatherford, Okla., at the age of 58 years, 8 months, 28 days.

She was an active member of the Cheyenne Arapaho Tribes, in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lori was survived by her husband, the three children, Lesley Marie Frank, and grandchildren.

Lesley Marie Frank

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Home, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe and Cheyenne and Arapaho Elder Care Program.

A special Tah-ah to the Concho Indian Cemetery.

Agoes Marie Segahchee

Agoes Marie Segahchee was born on Jan. 1, 1962 in Okmulgee, Okla., to Victor and Aline (Johnson) Naranjo. She passed away on Sunday, May 24, 2020 in Weatherford, Okla., at the age of 58 years, 8 months, 28 days.

Belva’s children are

A special Tah-ah to the Concho Indian Cemetery.

Agoes Marie Segahchee was born on Jan. 1, 1962 in Okmulgee, Okla., to Victor and Aline (Johnson) Naranjo. She passed away on Sunday, May 24, 2020 in Weatherford, Okla., at the age of 58 years, 8 months, 28 days.

She was an active member of the Cheyenne Arapaho Tribes, in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Agoes Marie Segahchee was born on Jan. 1, 1962 in Okmulgee, Okla., to Victor and Aline (Johnson) Naranjo. She passed away on Sunday, May 24, 2020 in Weatherford, Okla., at the age of 58 years, 8 months, 28 days.

She was an active member of the Cheyenne Arapaho Tribes, in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.

Lesley Marie Frank was born on Dec. 9, 2019 in Tahlequah, Okla., to Roy and Aline Lefthand, and was preceded in death by her father Roy Lefthand, in death.
Health & Science. So happy you stayed with it as James Daukei Sr., and Pauline Whitetail We are so proud of you as you graduate from the El Reno High School, Soccer 2 years. Grandson of Marsha & Dean Lena Enid High School.

Congratulations to Jacklyn Frances Gone graduating from Bellflower Middle High School with Highest Honor, GPA 4.17, Ranked 5th in a graduating class of 452 students. Jacklyn has committed to U.C. Davis with a major in computer science. We are very, very proud of you Jacklyn. Love all your family and friends.

To my brothers in the struggle: Don’t give up on yourself cause we are not going to give up on you. I know this cage grows small and these walls close in. Sometimes it sounds like its hand on your throat and your mind is feeling dead. You had your mind set on but whatever you do. Little brother don’t count yourself out. Use these days to find yourself and give yourself some direction out of it all. I grew up in the system, but I didn’t let that stop me. Education yourself in the law, teach yourself how to fight back. From educating my mind and strengthening my body. I grew up in the system, but I didn’t let that stop me. Education yourself in the law, teach yourself how to fight back. From educating my mind and strengthening my body. I grew up in the system, but I didn’t let that stop me. Education yourself in the law, teach yourself how to fight back. From educating my mind and strengthening my body. I grew up in the system, but I didn’t let that stop me. Education yourself in the law, teach yourself how to fight back. From educating my mind and strengthening my body.

There was a man who walked in circles. He walked by this pond and children were laughing and playing next to the water. The man continued his daily walk and talked to individuals along the way. He always said hello ma’am or hello sir, it depended upon who he passed. He continued his rounds and finally spoke up. Hey kids don’t fall in that water. I don’t want you to swim and pull you out.

So the man thought and spoke up. He knew that he had an important meeting and made it. As he finished the meeting he walked around the park one more time. He spotted the same kids in the same place as he was to speak again he heard one of them say, we heard you the first time.

The man continued his daily walk and talked to individuals along the way. He always said hello ma’am or hello sir, it depended upon who he passed. He continued his rounds and finally spoke up. Hey kids don’t fall in that water. I don’t want you to swim and pull you out.

So the man thought and spoke up. He knew that he had an important meeting and made it. As he finished the meeting he walked around the park one more time. He spotted the same kids in the same place as he was to speak again he heard one of them say, we heard you the first time.

The man continued his daily walk and talked to individuals along the way. He always said hello ma’am or hello sir, it depended upon who he passed. He continued his rounds and finally spoke up. Hey kids don’t fall in that water. I don’t want you to swim and pull you out.

So the man thought and spoke up. He knew that he had an important meeting and made it. As he finished the meeting he walked around the park one more time. He spotted the same kids in the same place as he was to speak again he heard one of them say, we heard you the first time.

The man continued his daily walk and talked to individuals along the way. He always said hello ma’am or hello sir, it depended upon who he passed. He continued his rounds and finally spoke up. Hey kids don’t fall in that water. I don’t want you to swim and pull you out.

So the man thought and spoke up. He knew that he had an important meeting and made it. As he finished the meeting he walked around the park one more time. He spotted the same kids in the same place as he was to speak again he heard one of them say, we heard you the first time.
CLINTON SERVICE UNIT
COVID-19 TESTING

Based on the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s most recent guidance for COVID-19 testing, Clinton Service Unit’s testing services will be expanded to include anyone who is eligible for services through Indian Health Service and would like to be tested.

CLINTON INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
DRIVE-THRU SCREENING
Monday — Friday from Noon to 2 pm
— OR —
Call 580.331.3300 to schedule an appointment

EL RENO INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
Call 405.234.8400 to schedule an appointment

WATONGA INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
Call 580.623.4991 to schedule an appointment

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ACCESSING THE COURT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

• Please wear a face mask, scarf, or other instrument covering your nose and mouth when entering the Tribal Justice Center.

• Please wear latex gloves if you plan on filing documents, delivering documents, or presenting evidence during court proceedings.

• After signing in, parties scheduled to appear in court may wait outside in or their vehicle. The court bailiff will call each case in the lobby and outside.

• Court users should not congregate closer than 6 feet to others while in the lobby or the courtroom.

• Attendance will be limited to the parties and their counsel, witnesses, and court staff. Do not bring children into the Tribal Justice Center during this public health crisis.

• Tribal justice programs such as the Court Clerk’s Office, Indian Child Welfare, and Tribal Child Support should select one representative for court hearings to limit the number of people in a space at the same time.

• Parties scheduled to appear in court may request a telephonic or zoom video hearing. This request should be made in writing before the court hearing via email or fax.

• Any party or attorney who has symptoms of COVID-19 or exposed to a contagious illness should request a continuance. This request should be made in writing before the court hearing via email or fax.

• Anyone who is showing symptoms of COVID-19 will be directed to leave by court staff.

• These measures are subject to extension or modification as necessitated by this pandemic.
Venezuelan and other countries that are international conflict zones in the midst of medical crises. This is the first time the organization has ever dispatched a team to the US. The team sent to Navajo Country includes two physicians, a nurse, a water sanitation specialist, two logisticians and a health promotion specialist who works in community health education.

My grandmother Mary Ann, her son Larry Welch (who was a Gulf War Veteran) and Settled in Operation Desert Storm in the 82nd Airborne Division, had her sister Eva Demchak, and Eva’s daughter named Gloria also passed away within days of each other from COVID-19. Eva’s daughter named Gloria, sister Eva Dinehdeal, and borne Army Infantry), her community health education. promoter who specializes in water sanitation specialist, two logisticians and a health professional like doctors, nurses, personal protective equipment (PPE), including critical care nurses, staffing shortages. and nurses, personal protective equipment (PPE) and food banks to help them meet their needs. truck more supplies to Chinle.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.

The reservation’s rural geography also produces a dire situation of the Navajo Nation regarding the lack of access to clean running water for people and their animals, dependable electricity, and healthcare and telecommunications infrastructure to aid in tracing, or tracking, those people who COVID-19 patients might have infected.
By Wendy Weitzel

Rita Coosewoon, 87, was reminiscing about her childhood spent in the Ft. Sill Indian School when she stopped herself mid-sentence, grasping for a word. “You’ll have to excuse me,” she said with a smile that never reached her eyes. “My brain still thinks in Comanche, and sometimes the English translation just can’t do it justice.”

A prominent tribal judge, Coosewoon wears many hats in the Comanche Nation, but as one of the few fluent Comanche speakers, she considers herself to be, above all else, a linguist. That expertise in her first language has not been easy to maintain. Coosewoon couldn’t recall exactly which of her relatives dropped her off at the boarding school as a young child, but she remembers the moment as being the greatest threat she faced in preserving her mother tongue and culture. At Ft. Sill Indian School, Native languages were banned. Those who spoke them risked severe punishment, and Coosewoon often found herself among the disciplined students. “I don’t know if it’s my stubbornness or by the grace of God that I remember the things that I remember,” she said. “I know I shouldn’t remember, but I am so thankful that I do.”

She said she watched as her peers slowly conceded pieces of their Native cultures. Most had forgotten the Comanche language by the time they left the school, if they had even known it at all, she said.

Coosewoon’s class was not the first to be educated at the school. Many of her peers’ parents, who had been disciplined there before her, had never taught their children to speak Native languages out of fear of the repercussions.

The trauma of re-education, she explained, had been passed down for generations. Her granddaughter, Martina Minthorn, reached out to put a hand on her shoulder, and they shared an unspoken understanding. A tribal historic preservation officer, Minthorn explained that in her line of work, stories like her grandmother’s are common. “Education for extinction is not something that started with grandma Rita,” she said. “It’s been happening to our people since we were first confined to Oklahoma. It’s been happening to our people since before then.”

Even the name “Comanche” itself is a marker of European intervention, given to the tribe by the Spanish authorities in New Mexico. The word is a variation of “Kimanitsi,” a Ute Indian word, and, while its exact meaning is debated, it is commonly thought to translate to “enemy.” Today, the tribe uses the Comanche name alongside the name they have always given themselves – Nʉmʉnʉʉ, which means “people.”

Minthorn said the termination of the Comanche people’s nomadic lifestyle came with the signing of the Medicine Lodge Peace Treaty in 1867. Before then, the tribe, which divided itself into bands, spanned the majority of the Great Plains and migrated to follow buffalo herds. Having to abandon their way of life was detrimental to their culture and language. “We didn’t give it up slowly, over time,” Minthorn said. “It happened immediately. It happened because it was forced to happen. We had Ft. Sill right here in our backyard.” Ft. Sill was built in 1864 – just north of what would become Comanche Nation lands. The Army base would implement many structures that would target Native culture, including the boarding school and a prison called the Ice House. At the Ice House, Minthorn said, Comanches were incarcerated and mistreated for refusing the restraints placed on them by military supervision. The ruins are on an unmarked site within the boundaries of the Army post where field artillery soldiers are trained today.

Minthorn is working with elders in her community to have a sign placed on the site marking its significance and speaking to its present-day implications. “Many people like to think that the Comanches died with my generation,” she said. “They really like to think of us as past tense, but it is our job – the young people – to show them exactly how resilient our people are.”

Wendy Weitzel is a reporter with Gaylord News, a reporting project at the University of Oklahoma Gaylord College of Journalism and Mass Communication.