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Official Publication of the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

Gaduwa Cherokee News

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April 2012

Published Monthly

Issue #4

UKB Helps City of Tahlequah Purchase Traffic Light

The United Keetoowah Band stepped in to help the city of Tahlequah solve a traffic problem on Highway 62 at the entrance to the Southridge neighborhood.

Currently, the Southridge area is experiencing additional traffic because of the construction on West Willis Road. Once the construction is complete, this temporary influx of traffic will cease to be a problem.

However, another source of additional traffic to the area, and a matter of concern for the entire community, is the opening of Heritage Elementary School in August. The construction on the school is scheduled to be completed this summer with children from across Tahlequah attending the school when it opens.

“A traffic signal at the intersection of Southridge Road and Highway 62 is essential to the smooth flow of traffic in the area and crucial to the safety of the people who drive through the area every day,” said Jason Nichols, Tahlequah mayor. “We want school buses to be able to reach the school safely and have the fire coverage provided by the new station be as effective as possible. The signal will help with both of these issues.”

With an estimated price tag of \$97,000 for the light, the city could not afford to foot the bill on its own.

In a statement concerning possible partners to fund the purchase of the light, Nichols said the UKB, along with others, might be willing to



A \$10,000 donation from the United Keetoowah Band was presented to Tahlequah City Mayor Jason Nichols from General Manager of the Keetoowah Cherokee Casino Rod Fourkiller to help defray the cost of a traffic signal at the intersection of Southridge Road and Highway 62. Photo by Sammy Still

help the city with this project.

When the tribal administration heard the statement, they told Nichols the UKB would be glad to help and the Keetoowah Cherokee Casino donated \$10,000 to the project.

Along with the UKB, Tahlequah Public Schools and several individuals, also, donated money to pay for the traffic light.

Nichols said the new traffic light should be installed and operational by this fall.

Tribal Members May Have One Chance to Return to Tribe

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma is giving former tribal members a one-time opportunity to be reinstated into the tribe.

As the UKB Membership Ordinance does not have a provision for relinquished members to come back to the tribe, this is a one-time chance to come back.

Chief Wickliffe said some members were coerced into relinquishing from the tribe to receive medical care or job opportunities that were not available to them while they remained members of the UKB and now they have one chance to return to the tribe.

The idea for reinstatement was discussed in council for at least the last seven years. The council took formal action in the January council meeting by appointing a five-member ad hoc committee to process reinstatement requests for approval by the full council.

The tribal enrollment office is processing reinstatement requests March 26 through April 19 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. during regular business days. Requests can be up to one page handwritten or half a page typed.

The requests should state why the former member relinquished and why they want to be reinstated with the UKB. The former member must provide a good reason for being reinstated and must have a good attitude.

During this time, the enrollment committee is available to attend district meetings to answer questions about the reinstatement process.

The actual requests must be turned in at the enrollment office in the UKB Community Services Building at the tribal complex or mailed to the enrollment office. Mailed requests need to be received in enrollment by 5 p.m. on April 19 at the latest.

Former members can, also, request that a reinstatement form be mailed to them.

Mail reinstatement requests to C/O UKB Enrollment Department P.O. Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465.

For more information, call the enrollment department at 918-453-9375.

Tribe holds annual culture camp despite the weather



“Help me,” seems to be what this young camp participant is screaming as she tries to find a fellow female team mate to toss the ball to during a game of stickball. The game of stickball was played indoors because of the inclement weather outdoors. Photo by Thomas Jordan

While the much needed rain hampered other projects, it did not stop the United Keetoowah Band from holding its annual spring break culture camp.

The camp was five days of language and culture experience for approximately 85 children and even if the rain did cause the schedule to change from time to time, it did not hamper the spirit of the camp.

Each morning the children were broken into two age groups. The first group was Kindergarten through fourth grade and the second group was fifth through ninth grade. Each group headed

to its activity and then switched with the other group later in the day.

Peggy Girty, Illinois District representative, and Lawrence Panther, linguist, taught the children the Keetoowah Cherokee language every

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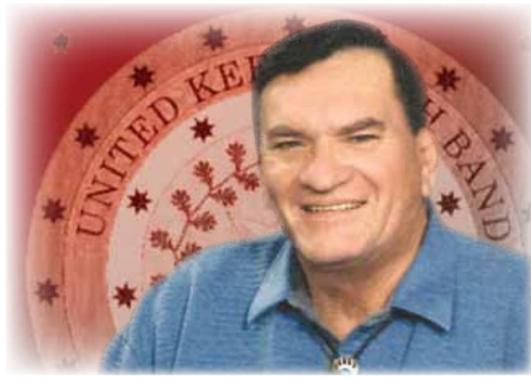
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**“From Chief Wickliffe’s office”
The United Keetoowah Band’s economic
impact is \$914,000,000.**

A Letter to the UKB People From Chief George Wickliffe



Dear Tribal Members,

This is a preview of the upcoming book on the Keetoowah Cherokee history. This chapter is predicated on points that are made in previous chapters, which are not printed here. The book is currently being prepped for publication at the University of New Mexico Press.

The Keetoowah Cherokee in Arkansas

If one examines the treaty history, it appears that the Keetoowah Cherokees were in the Arkansas country for a very brief period – 1817 to 1828. In fact, the Cherokee presence spread over almost 70 years from the 1760s until removal in the late 1820s. [Source: Charles Russell Logan. The Promised Land: The Cherokees, Arkansas, and Removal, 1794 – 1839, p. 5. In spite of his title, Logan places Cherokees in Arkansas a decade before the 1794 Treaty].

The earliest documented presence was seasonal hunting by Cherokee bands ranging over the Mississippi and apparently through the intervening Choctaw and Chickasaw lands. These forays provided meat for Cherokee towns, skins and furs for traders and, most importantly, intelligence about the lay of the land to the West. [Source: George Sabo III. Paths of Our Children: Historic Indians of Arkansas, revised edition, 2001, p. 85].

Almost all of the Cherokees making this westward move were of the Lower Towns or the Chickamauga settlements of northwest Georgia.

The Chickamaugas, in turn, had been displaced from their former town sites among the Middle Towns that included the Mother Town of Kituwah and its associated settlements in the Tuckaseegee valley and highlands – today's reservation holdings of the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

Tsiyu Gansini [often translated, probably is correct as "Dragging Canoe"] proved to be the best known and most eloquent leader of the Chickamauga Cherokee in the 18th century. His 1775 pledge of resistance to white encroachment on Keetoowah Cherokee land has been translated as follows:

"Finally the whole country, which the Cherokees and their fathers have so long occupied, and the remnant of Ani-Yvwiya, the Real People, once so great and formidable, will be compelled to seek refuge in some distant wilderness...Should we not therefore run all risks, and incur all consequences, rather than to submit to further loss of our country? Such treaties may be all right for men who are too old to hunt or fight. As for me, I have my young warriors about me. We will have our lands. I have spoken." [Source: Barbara R. Duncan and Brett H. Riggs. Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook, pp. 21-22].

While this speech has clearly been "pretified" by some English translator, it does convey the power of the resistance of the Chickamaugas. Unfortunately, it also portrays the futility of that fight. Within 20 years, by 1794 Tsiyu Gansini was dead and another treaty signed which turned over more territory, this time to the United States government.

Another quite characteristic trait of traditional Keetoowah Cherokees became evident. When the odds are overwhelming and even clan law cannot restore balance to the world, it is time to withdraw. As noted, some of this withdrawal had been going on from before the time of Tsiyu Gansini's famous words; more followed.

Withdrawal is not something Keetoowah Cherokees do lightly or easily, especially withdrawal to the West. In Keetoowah Cherokee beliefs, the East is the source of life; the West is the place of death. According to one belief, if the Keetoowah people ever reach the western sea, they will mount up in boats and be no more. Going west as a people was not an easy option.

Yet, they had been doing it for generations as the white onslaught of population pressed in from

the East and all but surrounded them. Indeed the very location of the Chickamauga Cherokees was not within the historic area of towns, but had accumulated several displaced towns from further east.

1794 was a significant year for U.S. – Indian relations, and not a good one for the Cherokee towns. Up north, following the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the sometimes allies/sometimes enemies of the Keetoowah Cherokees, the Shawnees, were reduced in land holdings just as the Chickamaugas and other Cherokees were in the South.

Tsiyu Gansini died that year and the Upper Towns sought peace and were willing to give land cessions to the Americans to get it. Withdrawal once again came to mind for the traditional Keetoowah Cherokees just as it had after the French and Indian War.

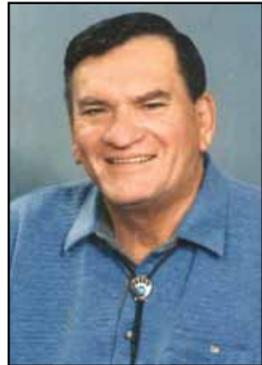
One traditional Cherokee leader, Diwali, also known as "The Bowl," found himself and a small group of fighters in a tight spot in 1794 that was not totally of their own making. Although the sources conflict, the events that led Diwali to move west is the best documented event of all the early removals. [Sources: Cephas Washburn (later, of Dwight Mission), "Reminiscence of the Cherokees," in Emmett Starr, Cherokees West: 1794 – 1839; James Mooney, Myths of the Cherokees, pp. 100 -101; Robert P. Markman, "The Arkansas Cherokees: 1817 – 1828," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1972, p. 9].

It seems that Diwali and his men encountered a set of flatboats poling down the Tennessee River near present Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Its possible Diwali was leading a westward expedition on its return from the Arkansas country, given how far west they were in Cherokee territory. Apparently the whites wanted to trade merchandise for what the Keetoowah Cherokee men had. Diwali, while a half-blood himself, certainly lived as a full-blood Chickamauga traditional Cherokee.

Some of the trade goods offered by the whites were whiskey which usually led to disagreements or confrontations. That was certainly what Diwali believed had happened. After getting no satisfaction, according to most accounts, he led most of his men on shore. Some accounts indicate that the whites attacked the Indians remaining on the boats. Others say the fighting was initiated by the on-shore Indians with Diwali. In either case, it was clear to the traditionalist that this situation was out of balance by actions of the whites.

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UKB Council



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Tribal Treasurer
Ella Mae Cooksey Worley
Office: 918-453-9162
Cell: 918-822-3814



Delaware Dist. Rep.
Jerry Hansen
Cell: 918-822-3804



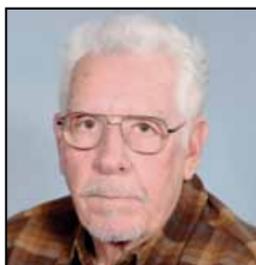
Saline Dist. Rep.
Charles Smoke
Cell: 918-457-7071



DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:



Flint Dist. Rep.
Tom Duncan
Cell: 918-507-1314



Sequoyah Dist. Rep.
Barry Dotson
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Cell: 918-207-2990



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Goingsnake Dist. Rep.
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Tahlequah Dist. Rep.
Betty Holcomb
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Tribal Secretary
Joyce Hawk
Cell: 918-822-3809



Cooweescoowee Dist. Rep.
Cliff Wofford
Cell: 918-822-1953



Illinois Dist. Rep.
Peggy Girty
Cell: 918-457-7067



Notice of Office Closings

UKB Tribal Offices Closed for Easter Holidays

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma tribal offices will be closed Friday, April 6 in observance of Good Friday and on Monday, April 9 for Easter Monday. Offices will re-open on Tuesday, April 10 at 8:30 a.m.

Tribal Offices Closed May 3

United Keetoowah Band Tribal Offices will be closed on Thursday, May 3 for Employee Appreciation Day. Offices will re-open on Friday, May 4.

George G. Wickliffe Chief
Charles D. Locust Assistant Chief

Joyce Hawk Secretary
Ella Mae Worley Treasurer

District Representatives

Peggy Girty Jerry Hansen Betty Holcomb
Barry Dotson Tom Duncan Charles Smoke
William Christie Eddie Sacks Cliff Wofford

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Sammy Still, Editor
Public Information Officer

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All editorials and letters will become the property of the *Gaduwa Cherokee News*. Editorials must be signed and include address and telephone number. Send all inquires to: *Gaduwa Cherokee News*, P.O. Box 746, Tahlequah, OK 74465.

March Council Story

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma's tribal council met March 3 for its monthly meeting.

During the presentations to council portion of the meeting, Dianne Barker-Harrod, special adviser to the chief, asked the council to allow Tribal Family Services to apply for Title IV funding.

The tribe already has a contract with TFS to provide child support enforcement, but the new funding would allow the tribe more direct involvement in the process by hiring four case workers through the tribe. Unlike now, where TFS case workers handle cases for multiple tribes, the new case workers would handle only UKB cases.

Barker-Harrod said this way the case workers could be sent out into the communities as needed, attend district meetings and be present at the satellite offices to fully serve the needs of the tribal members in this regard.

However, the new case workers would still be reinforced by TFS's legal department and experience.

In addition to four new jobs, the grant would also bring in approximately \$100,000 in funding for indirect costs to the tribe. The funding would help pay for additional accounting costs due to managing child support payments and other fiduciary responsibilities.

The council approved the measure unanimously.

In other business, Ken Bellmard, attorney general, presented two measures to the council for

approval.

The first was a resolution to establish an advisory board to the tribe's corporate authority. The board is comprised of Assistant Chief Charles Locust, Bryan Shade, executive director of tribal operations, and Tim Goodvoice, executive director of tribal planning. The board has the delegated authority by council to oversee the day-to-day activities of the corporate operations of the tribe with monthly reports to the council of its activities.

Bellmard's second proposal was a Class III gaming compact between the tribe and the state.

Bellmard said with all of the gaming developments coming together for the tribe, it is necessary to have this piece of legislation approved by the council so everything can fall in place.

Once the compact is signed by all parties, the tribe has the ability to further expand its gaming opportunities and create more jobs and revenue for the tribe.

In New Business, Georgia Dick, grants writer, asked the council for permission to apply for a grant with the National Park Service Historic Preservation Tribal Project Grants for \$40,000. The grant would purchase equipment for the John Hair Museum and Culture Center and fund training on the purchased equipment for the museum staff.

Because of Easter weekend, next month's council meeting is April 14.

The Keetoowah Cherokee in AR

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In return for the attack on the men still on the boats, which resulted in at least one Cherokee death, Diwali and his men apparently killed all the adult white males in the party. These would have been the men who had cheated the Indian traders and killed one of their comrades. The Diwali party allowed the women, children and slaves to continue on downriver [one source says they accompanied them to the mouth of the White River in the Arkansas country]. Then, because they expected the Upper Town Cherokees to condemn their action, they went to the Arkansas country themselves.

The traditional Keetoowah Cherokees with Diwali knew that in spite of the disapproval by the Upper Town leaders, their own families in the Chickamauga country would be cared for by their clans until Diwali party could send for them. This seems to have occurred shortly thereafter with the likelihood that Diwali's entire town migrated to Arkansas. As Markman notes, "In contrast to later tribal movements the first Cherokee migration entered Arkansas without any government encouragement." That is a true statement if one discounts the impact of government treaties that had taken Keetoowah Cherokee land and forced the Chickamaugas into the Lower Towns of Tennessee and Georgia in the first place.

However, it is most important to realize, as Markman does not, that it was white intruder action that really pushed Diwali and his men west rather than letting them return to their families as they almost surely planned to do before encountering the ill-conceived trade parley on the Tennessee River. Indeed, the pressure against Indian land tenure and occupancy was unceasing on the part of the nearby white intruders. The Federal Government got involved only when a white intruder happened to complain loud enough because they felt they had been treated unjustly.

Prior to the Diwali party arriving in the White and St. Francis valleys of northeast Arkansas, groups of Chickamauga and other traditional Cherokees gathered near New Madrid in Spanish Missouri just up from the Arkansas country. They went there at the invitation of the Spanish government which hoped that the presence of more Indians along its new border with the United States on the Mississippi River might stave off the influx of white intruders on Spanish land.

In April 1794, a few months before the Diwali incident on the Tennessee River, other Arkansas Cherokee town headmen met with Spanish officials, Shawnee headmen, and other northern tribal representatives who had settled near New Madrid and Cape Girardeau on the western banks of the Mississippi to discuss Indian settlement policy. [Source: Markman, p. 7].

Some writers have seen such efforts as somehow treacherous both on the part of the Spanish and of the Indians. Markman speaks of "Spanish intrigues" and calls them the conspiratorial Spanish." [p. 5]. It is well to remember that re-

cruiting Indians to move west actually played into the developing U. S. policy of removal. Furthermore, the Indians and the Spanish had a perfect right to deal with each other as sovereign nations. The U. S. friction of "domestic dependent nation" status for the tribes lay some 40 years in the future as the drama between John Marshall and Andrew Jackson played out in the early 1830s.

By 1800 more than five towns of traditional Keetoowah Cherokees [over 1,000 individuals] lived in the St. Frances River valley of extreme northeast Arkansas nominally in Spanish territory. [Sabo, *Historic Indians of Arkansas*, p. 86]. They had all come because the eastern homelands were no longer secure for Cherokees wishing to live as their ancestors had lived.

If the people moving west had any idea of escaping from United States influence, that possibility came to an end with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. While hailed widely as opening "the new West" for white settlement, the Purchase was a disaster for the various native peoples who lived within its boundaries. The French and then the Spanish had ruled with a relatively light hand. United States policy as it first began to be formulated for the region by the Jefferson Administration was bent primarily toward removing the eastern Indians to this newly claimed territory.

The manipulation and shoving about of Indian tribes without deference to homelands or traditions increased markedly. No part of any tribe received the brunt of such actions more than the traditional Keetoowah Cherokees both in the east and now in Arkansas. As had happened previously, when new territory opened, white settlers intruded on Indian land holdings without acknowledgment of previous ownership and use. Once established, even in small numbers, they called on the territorial, state and national governments to protect their interests above those of the native peoples.

In most cases, the various levels of government responded first and foremost to the concerns of the voting citizenry. By definition in the United States Constitution, Indians of all tribes could not be considered citizens except by special act of Congress.

For the Arkansas Keetoowah Cherokees, initial impact of the change of which white government claimed the lands they occupied was minimal. However, one of the first tribes targeted under the Jefferson Administration's Indian removal policy turned out to be their families and relatives still living in the southern Appalachian region. As the national government organized its Indian policy, agents for the various tribes gained appointment in the field.

Return Meigs got the post for the Cherokees probably as a result of some patronage obligation. He immediately began to campaign among the eastern Cherokees encouraging them to move bodily to Arkansas. As those already in Arkansas knew, the Cherokee people Meigs worked among in the East were no longer the cohesive set of towns, each with its own fire lit from the Mother Fire of Kituwah. Instead, because of intermarriage, earlier removals, deaths from disease and resistance fighting against the various white

UKB April 2012 Calendar of Council, District and Special Meetings

- April 12 Sequoyah District Meeting, 5:30 p.m., Sallisaw Satellite Office**
- April 14 UKB Regular Council Meeting, 10 a.m., UKB Community Services Building**
- April 16 Flint/Goingsnake Districts Meeting, 6 p.m., Stilwell Satellite Office**
- April 17 Saline District Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Kenwood Community Building**
- April 19 Illinois District Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Vian Satellite Office**
- April 21 Tahlequah District Meeting, 6 p.m., Rocky Ford Community Building**
- April 26 Delaware District Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Jay Community Center.**
- April 26 Cooweescoowee District Meeting, 6 p.m., First Christian Church, Pryor**

*No other meetings available at press time.

intruders, many of the eastern Cherokee people largely began to assume a white way of life.

At one level, this change suited official government policy in the national capital of Washington City. Jefferson and his War Department which then administered Indian Affairs advocated "civilization" of the Indians as a secondary policy. The problem was that the white neighbors of the eastern Cherokees and adjacent tribes wanted control of Indian land no matter how "civilized" or "white" the various native peoples became.

The most significant cultural breakdown among many of the eastern Cherokee was the loss of clan identity and responsibility. As previously shown, clan identity and protection was central to the traditional Keetoowah Way. As Cherokee women married white men, their children were not raised within the clan system. The woman's brother could not exert his primary role as example and protector of his sister's children. She herself lost status because white culture so devalued the role of women as decision makers and even as domestic partners.

While their children could and did often exert great influence among other eastern Cherokees as adults, these non-clan-raised children came to value the individual grasping for land and influence of their white fathers more than they did the communal values of the clan organization and way of life of their mother's tradition. This cultural split had started even before the first traditional Cherokees moved to Arkansas, but as more traditionalists or Keetoowahs withdrew the influence of the mixed-bloods who were culturally whiter than Cherokee increased substantially.

Many traditional Cherokees following the Keetoowah Way remained in the East, especially among the Chickamaugas but also scattered through the hills of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. To Agent Meigs, these traditional folk appeared backward but also presented the best opportunity for him to promote removal. Without knowing it, Meigs tapped into the traditional Cherokee inclination to withdraw when confronted by an overwhelming obstacle. In this case, the obstacle was the influx of whites and the rise of the mixed bloods to positions of leadership.

This latter group, the mixed bloods, became some of the most determined Cherokees to stay in the East because of their increasing personal investment, economically, culturally and socially in terms of leadership. They had converted to Christianity, frequently had been schooled in white boarding institutions and frequently spoke English. The leadership cadre of mixed bloods acquired control, if not outright ownership, of former tribal lands and established plantations, including the use of Black slaves as servants and field hands. Among white southerners, the various forms of private property ownership including slaves made the mixed bloods more "civilized," or more like whites.

Possibly most telling in terms of these changes in status and viewpoint is the fact that on the eve of the largest removal migration in 1835, among the Eastern Cherokee only 20% claimed whites as part of their ancestry. Among slave own-

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Construction continues on west Willis road as bulldozers move dirt to make way for the extension of the new roadway and drainage ditch.
Photo by Thomas Jordan



West bound traffic is closed on west Willis road while road construction is underway as workers widen out the area for a new roadway.
Photo by Thomas Jordan

2012 Tax Deadline Extended to April 17

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service opened the 2012 tax filing season by announcing that taxpayers have until April 17 to file their tax returns. The IRS encourages taxpayers to e-file as it is the best way to ensure accurate tax returns and get faster refunds.

The IRS also announced a number of improvements to help make this tax season easy for taxpayers. This includes new navigation features and helpful information on IRS.gov and a new pilot to allow taxpayers to use interactive video to get help with tax issues.

Taxpayers will have until Tuesday, April 17, to file their 2011 tax returns and pay any tax due because April 15 falls on a Sunday, and Emancipation Day, a holiday observed in the District of Columbia, falls this year on Monday, April 16. According to federal law, District of Columbia holidays impact tax deadlines in the same way that federal holidays do; therefore, all taxpayers will have two extra days to file this year. Taxpayers requesting an extension will have until Oct. 15 to file their 2012 tax returns.

The IRS expects to receive more than 144 million individual tax returns this year, with most of those being filed by the April 17 deadline.

Assistance Options

The IRS continues to focus on taxpayer service. The best way for taxpayers to get answers to their questions is by visiting the IRS website at IRS.gov. The IRS has updated the front page of the IRS website to make it easier for taxpayers to get key forms, information and file tax returns. The front page also has links to taxpayer-friendly videos on the IRS YouTube channel. More improvements are planned for IRS.gov in the months ahead.

Last year, the IRS unveiled IRS2Go, its first smartphone application that lets taxpayers check on the status of their tax refund and obtain helpful tax information. The IRS reminds Apple

users that they can download the free IRS2Go application by visiting the Apple App Store and Android users can visit the Android Marketplace to download the free IRS2Go app.

Individuals making \$50,000 or less can use the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program for free tax preparation and, in many cases, free electronic filing. Individuals age 60 and older can take advantage of free tax counseling and basic income tax preparation through Tax Counseling for the Elderly. Information on these programs can be found at IRS.gov.

In Tahlequah, these two locations are doing tax returns on the following days:

Northeastern State University
(918) 456-5511
Business and Technology Building
VITA Program
Mondays and Tuesdays 3-6 p.m.

Tahlequah Public Library
(918) 456-2581
Carnegie Room
AARP Free Tax Program
Wednesdays
9:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Check for a Refund

Once taxpayers file their federal return, they can track the status of their refunds by using the “Where’s My Refund?” tool, which taxpayers can get to using the IRS2Go phone app or from the front page of www.IRS.gov. By providing their Taxpayer Identification Numbers, filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of their anticipated refund taxpayers can generally get information about their refund 72 hours after the IRS acknowledges receipt of their e-filed returns, or three to four weeks after mailing a paper return.

States in a treaty brokered by Agent Meigs. The Upper Town mixed-bloods objected strongly and even some of their Chickamauga neighbors objected to the sale of land rights. Doublehead was assassinated by treaty opponents including the Ridge. Tolontuskee escaped that fate by temporarily staying on lands granted to him by the government as part of the treaty. [Markman, pp. 12 – 13].

Most historians view Tolontuskee as a traitor because he agreed to sell and move west. From a traditional Cherokee perspective, however, his act of withdrawal fits precisely into the old pattern. In 1808, Tolontuskee had a letter written to President Jefferson in which he made his intentions known:

“(We are determined) ‘...to cross the river towards the West. Our bad brothers may dispute, but with me 12 towns go.’” [Charles Russell Logan, *The Cherokees,*

Arkansas and Removal, 1794 – 1839, p. 8].

As a leader to which several towns looked, it was his responsibility to do what was best for the group as a whole as well as to defend himself from the “bad brothers” who had killed Doublehead. Hence, he waited until a formal request for removal came from President Jefferson in 1808, and after a special reconnaissance group had reported that the Arkansas country was indeed a good place to resettle.

Though he was probably unaware of the fact, one other event in 1808 paved the way for the migration of his Chickamauga towns to the

Education News

Students who have completed Spring college coursework need to bring in their Spring semester 2012 official transcript as soon as possible to receive the second half of their scholarship funding. The deadline to submit these transcripts is June 1, 2012.

The Summer session scholarship deadline is June 1, 2012. College seniors will be given first preference. Funding for summer classes will be given to students who are required to attend the summer session to graduate and then on an individual basis, if funding is available.

The deadline to apply for Fall 2012 semester scholarships is August 10, 2012.

For more information, contact the UKB Education Department at 918-772-4300.

Got Dumpsites? UKB May Help with Cleanup

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma is looking for unlawful dumpsites inside its 14-county jurisdiction.

The tribe’s Natural Resource Department is primarily looking for old trash piles behind homes, tires, garbage, furniture, etc. on UKB tribal members’ property.

The tribe has rehabilitated several dumpsites in the past with the largest being in Mayes County. This dumpsite was estimated to have contained 5,000 used tires, as well as household appliances and furniture, scrap metal, lawn equipment, glass, and household trash.

The clean-up was funded through the Environmental Protection Agency, so all possible materials were recycled in an effort to reduce the amount of solid waste that goes in landfills and preserve natural resources.

These sites, along with being an eyesore and a possible source of hazardous toxins entering the environment, can also serve as a breeding ground for disease-carrying mosquitos.

To report a dumpsite or for more information, call the Natural Resources Department at (918) 772-4382.

The Keetoowah Cherokee in AR

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ing Cherokees, however, 75% indicated some degree of white ancestry.

The ownership of black slaves was an especially troublesome issue for Keetoowah Cherokees because for over 100 years runaway slaves had come to the towns, often been adopted into clans, and frequently intermarried. Unlike intermarried whites, the former slaves had every motivation and desire to adopt Cherokee ways. It was a path to freedom and community. Keetoowah Cherokee accepted the former slaves as equals if they were adopted by one of the seven clans in any of their towns. [Source: Patrick Mingos, *Slavery in the Cherokee Nation: The Keetoowah Society and the Defining of a People, 1855 – 1867, p. 36 and chapters 1 & 2 passim].*

Possibly the most disruptive aspect of these “civilizing” changes, such as slaveholding, was the degree to which such changes increased social inequality and decreased town unity among the various Cherokee peoples, mixed-blood and traditional.

A traditional leader emerged among the Chickamaugas just as Agent Meigs launched the government’s push for removal and immigration. Tolontuskee [also Tahlonteskee] was a town leader in the Chickamauga country who initially opposed migration to Arkansas. But, in January 1806, Tolontuskee, Doublehead and other Chickamauga leaders agreed to signing over land to the United

West. William Clark, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all of Upper Louisiana which included the Arkansas country, negotiated a treaty with the Osage whereby they gave up claim to all lands in Missouri and Arkansas except that north of the Arkansas River and west of the mouth of Frog Bayou into the larger river. This effectively cut the Osage hunting range in half and, officially at least, cleared most of the lower Arkansas River valley for other settlement.

Tolontuskee led an estimated 1,130 traditional Cherokees westward in 1809 without any government support or land trade. This is one of the largest such voluntary movements on record. What it reflects is a desire of people who had already moved from their traditional homes further east to the Chickamauga country to move once again to get away from acculturation. [Markman, p. 27]

Since the Western Cherokees were heavily full-blood and traditional Keetoowahs in their beliefs and government and therefore “backward” in the mixed blood view of things, it became easier for the larger Eastern faction to dismiss the departed traditionalists. During the War of 1812 period, the Eastern Cherokees refused to share the annuities that came for past land cessions. Always intended for all the tribal members, by excluding the Western Cherokees from payments, the Eastern branch had more financial support for itself. This really marks the beginning of a pattern that continues down to the 21st century. [Markman, p. 28]

(to be continued in the May issue)

The Sounds of Old Cherokee Hymns

I was visiting with a colleague and we were discussing old Cherokee hymns, how old some of the old traditional hymns were and what they really meant. We discussed how an elder once told us that old Cherokee hymns were sung during the march over the Trail of Tears, many wonder today how could such a tragedy like the forced removal of Native Americans cause Cherokees to sing spiritual hymns as they were marched through rough terrains and cold conditions, many dying along the way. Truth be told, this elder told us that these hymns were sung not necessarily to inspire contentment along the route but to inform others of their whereabouts during the treacherous march. Many times they would travel under dense fog, blinding snowfalls as they marched during the cold winter months, so not to lose their traveling groups they would sing Cherokee hymns so that followers would not sway away from their route and get lost in the inclement weather. This was a way for the followers to hear the group ahead and follow the correct path as they marched through dense wooded areas in fog and snowfalls.

Then our thoughts focused to other values in our lives, such as being respectful to others. We reminisced about our personal lives, how we were raised and taught by our parents and elders. I had

mentioned to my colleague of how we were taught to be respectful to people when they came to visit, how we would get up out of our chairs and offer and welcome them to our guests, how we would greet them, welcome them to our home. We would sit and listen to the adults as they spoke to each other, not interrupting them by talking or laughing but listening to their conversation and speak only when spoken to. Many times this is where we heard stories of our past, the stories we tell today to our children and grandchildren.

My colleague told of the time when she was very young and heard about the battle of Desert Storm, fearing for her life as she asked her mother, "Are we going to die"? The fear of dying at any age with the thought of war, whether foreign or domestic would cause concern for many. We discussed her first contact with such an event in her lifetime. I mentioned to her about the time I had discussed events during my life with my children, about the Vietnam War, first man stepping onto the moon, the tragic assignation of our President John F. Kennedy only to come to the realization that my children did not witness any of these events, they weren't even born. Now I come to realize how my grandmother felt when she shared her past with us, we only knew these events of her

life through her stories she shared with us as we grew up. She was born in 1906 when Oklahoma became a state, about how she rode in a covered wagon, the 1930s depression, President Roosevelt era, events we only read in history books and witness through my grandmother's stories. Almost a decade of events, she passed on at the age of 97. Now I sit here talking with my young colleague sharing my stories with her as my grandmother once did.

I guess as the old saying goes, history does repeat itself. With all the modern changes especially with the electronic age such as video games, computers, cell phones, and e-mails, it's like we have lost the ability to think on our own, we are becoming dependent on machines to do our work. Our parental rights to discipline our children have been taken from us, prayers in school have been forbidden, and the phrase, "In God We Trust", is in danger of being removed. It would do us well to return to our old ways and listen to some old Cherokee hymns in search of the correct path as we follow our ancestor's voices.

by *Sammy Still*
UKB Public Information Director
Gaduwa Cherokee News Editor

Cherokee Gospel Singings Part 1: Growing Up Gospel

'Growing up gospel' is a phrase few Cherokees in the Cherokee, Adair, Delaware and Mayes counties can say.

Early memories of singing gospel include mothers, fathers, aunts, and uncles gathered around a table at home with a single kerosene lamp to light up the songs of old Cherokee hymns. Other memories include attending church and joining in on congregational singing.

Today, gospel singings include full-fledged bands with PA systems, several instruments, and English-speaking singers, with the exception of a few Cherokee singers. But there was a time before when four-part harmony, all-Cherokee hymns in a cappella were sang.

Jack Kingfisher, Keetoowah elder and patriarch of the Kingfisher family band, recalls how he was born and raised in the gospel singing world. His mother, father and uncle were already singing at the time he was born, gathering at one of the homes and singing by a kerosene lamp that lit their hymn books, because there was no electricity. They would sing until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning and did not use any kind of musical instruments.

"They just sang a cappella," said Kingfisher. "They sang four-part harmony. They didn't sing in English, they sang in Cherokee. I never did hear them sing any English, it was always Cherokee. Then later on as I got a little older, I was about four or five years old, then I would help them sing. I would be singing along with them."

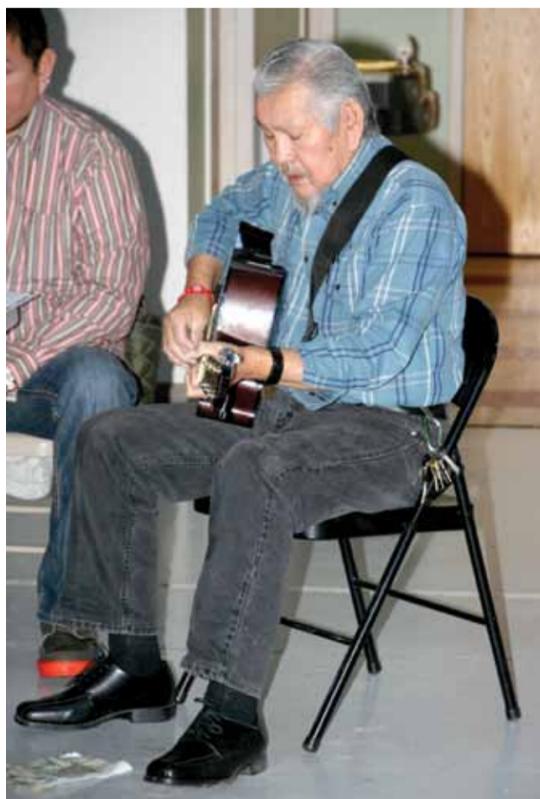
Scared at first, Kingfisher finally eased his way into singing with his family and made his public debut at Elm Tree Baptist Church in Leach.

"I was probably about six or seven years old and I was so scared," said Kingfisher. "I would cry a little bit, then I would sing, then I would cry a little bit. That's how nervous I was. So from then on, it got a little bit easier to sing. That's just the way it started."

Most gospel singers got their start this way, being the next generation to carry on a family tradition. Others got their start in congregational singing within the tabernacle walls. Norman "Hominy" Littledave is one of those people.

"In my first beginning, being around gospel music was coming to Cedar Tree Tabernacle, when we used to have singings and all of that," said Littledave. "And back then there was no music whatsoever, it was all a cappella. They had four parts in the a cappella."

Littledave said at the beginning, it was all Cherokee singing and as time progressed, it began to mix with English because some of the old hymns were being interpreted. Most hymns were sung using the seven basic notes, which are 'do re mi fa so la ti.' They used these notes in four-part harmony.



Jack Kingfisher, Keetoowah Cherokee elder and patriarch of the Kingfisher family band, plays his guitar as he sings an old Cherokee hymn during a recent gospel singing event hosted by the UKB History and Culture Dept. Photo by Thomas Jordan

"Note singing is the rudiment of music," said Littledave. "And these seven notes in there is what you've got to remember, and each note has a different sound. To me, you can't beat four-part harmony southern gospel, because I've been raised around and that's all I knew."

All Cherokee, four-part harmony acappella is rarity that can hardly be found in this day and time in southern gospel music.

"Back then it was mostly Cherokee singing, and they had a quartet with four singers," said Kingfisher. "Now, you hardly hear any Cherokee singing, especially as a group or as a quartet. Most of them are English. Four-part harmony just seems like it's going away. Very seldom do you hear four-part harmony singing. Now, nobody sings a cappella, they sing with mostly guitar, not too much piano."

Piano, guitar, and the transition to English was the beginning of the end of Cherokee-only gospel singing. But it has not completely died out. It can still be found and maybe one day revived to the days when it was in full splendor.

By *Lindsey Bark*
UKB Intern
To be continued...

Keetoowah Derby – Charity Stick Horse Race Set for May 5th

On May 5, 2012, the Kentucky Derby won't be the only high stakes horse race being run in the country. In Tahlequah, Oklahoma on that day, there will be a somewhat different, yet very beneficial horse race – "The Keetoowah Derby - Charity Stick Horse Race".

The Keetoowah Cherokee Casino will sponsor this fun and special event, which will benefit five lucky charities who will receive cash prizes for the event.

The Keetoowah Cherokee Casino will hold a contest via Facebook to determine the five charities that will be recipients of the prize money. Facebook friends will have the opportunity to nominate their favorite charity beginning March 30th. Charities must be a 501(c) (3) non-profit charity located in the Keetoowah Cherokee 14 county jurisdiction. Official voting will begin April 7th.

Prizes will total \$2,600 or \$1,000 for 1st place; \$700 for 2nd place; \$500 for 3rd place; \$300 for 4th place and \$100 for 5th place.

On race day, the charities will draw a number from the hat to determine which jockey will be assigned to them for the race. Jockeys will include Keetoowah Cherokee Casino employees Charlie Dreadfulwater, Chief of Security; Cody Quetone, Accounting Manager; Jeremy Cochran, Operations Manager; Cody McCarter, Accounts Clerk; and Dustin Scott, Floor Manager.

This event is sure to inspire excitement, laughter and fun! And it brings the flavor of the Kentucky Derby to Tahlequah.

The Kentucky Derby is a Grade I stakes race for three-year-old Thoroughbred horses, held annually in Louisville, Kentucky, on the first Saturday in May. The race is known in the United States as "The Most Exciting Two Minutes in Sports" for its approximate duration, and is also called "The Run for the Roses" for the blanket of roses draped over the winner.

What sets the Kentucky Derby apart from other sports and entertainment events? Is it the world-class horses? The Hollywood stars? Well, first and foremost, it's the hats!!

Large or small, contemporary or old-fashioned, big brimmed, feathered, flowery, furry or just plain fascinating...women (and men) top off their Oaks and Derby duds with a variety of ostentatious head wear.

Another exciting event at the local level in Tahlequah later that day will be a "Derby Hat Contest", which will reward individuals for their hat's decoration and originality. The Keetoowah Cherokee Casino will award five cash prizes of \$1000, \$500, \$300, \$200, and \$100.

For more information, contact Keetoowah Cherokee Casino Marketing Director, MeLinda Cookson at 918-931-1716.



Stilwell Strawberry Festival May 12, 2012

Stilwell Kiwanis Club has sponsored the annual Stilwell Strawberry Festival since its first debut in 1948. The festival has continued throughout the years to be a highly anticipated event for the Stilwell community and visitors come to take part in the contests, 5K run, parade, berry auction, free strawberries and ice-cream servings, rodeos, carnival, arts and crafts and other events that make the festival a success each year.

Soul Seekers of the Lost Ministry

Wearing Hawaiian print shirts and sandals, preaching, teaching and singing about Jesus is a man who was once so down, he had nowhere to go but up. A co-founder of the Soul Seekers of the Lost ministry, Jimmy Muskrat only saw his future as a dream and a hope.



Jimmy Muskrat

Muskrat, a UKB member, Stilwell, has been through many hardships, heartaches, family loss, family issues, and criticism. He wanted to know why these things were happening to him. But he prayed and asked for a way through, and his prayers were answered through his friend Levi Catron Jr., UKB member and co-founder of the Soul Seekers ministry.

Both men worked together and prayed for some time. It was not until 2005 when the opportunity came to begin their ministry.

Muskrat and Catron began to minister in small places, making people in those places feel a little bit more special. They preached and sang in nursing homes, to shut-ins, people on the streets, the homeless, and anyone else they could find and maybe give some hope to.

They also received calls to share their ministry at local churches in the Tahlequah, Kenwood and Salina areas. They did not have much funding, but went because they believed it is what God had called them to do.

One day, Muskrat received a call from a man from Chewey. This man was going to do some mission work in Peever, S. D., on a Lakota Sioux Indian reservation. He wanted Muskrat and Catron to travel with him and help in his mission work. So through prayers, benefits and love offerings, Soul Seekers of the Lost were prepared for their first mission trip in 2008.

When the Soul Seekers arrived in S.D., they began their work. They set up a tent for a revival across the street from a local bar. The Lakota Sioux did not take to Muskrat at first, but soon they could not ignore the loud, authoritative voice. Muskrat became known as the 'big man with the loud voice' who wore Hawaiian print shirts and sandals, and he eventually received the nickname 'Hawaii 5-0.'

Word got out about these Soul Seekers and people from North Dakota, and even Canada called out to them wanting to hear this 'big man.' The Soul Seekers fought through financial troubles and sickness to try and make it to these places. They sought help from others around them, such as council people from the UKB and got the help they needed to keep going.

Since beginning the ministry, the Soul Seekers of the Lost have expanded their membership. They have included Thomas Still, Dexter Vann, Arthur Ross, Bobby and Waylon Clinton, Bill McCause, Colton Muskrat, and Kurt 'Captain Kurt' Norrid.

Soon, this ministry hopes to film the work they do so people can see how they are sharing the gospel throughout the nation. Prayers and donations are accepted.

For more information, call Jimmy Muskrat at (918) 507-3302 or Levi Catron Jr. at (918) 235-0461.

By Levi Catron, Jr.

Victory Native American Conference Powwow set for April

The Victory Christian Center in Tulsa is sponsoring its first Victory Native American Conference and Powwow April 21.

VCC started its Native American ministry in the spring of 2011 and has sponsored ethnic connect groups, fellowships, International and Native American Night (quarterly events), Christmas around the World (annual event).

The Center's team of Native American leaders decided to combine a conference and powwow to make it easier for people to get together to worship and fellowship without the events being on multiple days.

The conference runs from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with topics covering "Generational Curses," "Christ and the Native American Culture," "Drug and Alcohol Abuse" and "The Upcoming Generation." Native American guest speakers and performers from across the United States are scheduled to present their topics to the attendees.

After a three-hour break from the conference, the powwow runs from 7 to 11 p.m.

For more information, call the VCC at 918-491-7830.

Happy Birthday



Kyle Bark turned 23 on March 31. His sister Lindsey wanted to wish him Happy Birthday and God Bless!

Native Drum Group at NSU

Unification is an important factor in the Native community on the campus of Northeastern State University (NSU). Though diverse in culture, tribal students are able to come together under one roof for an evening of socialization called 'on the drum.'

Some four or five years ago, Dr. Les Hannah, director of Cherokee programs at NSU, filled in for an arena director at a conference powwow in the state of Washington. The arena director said he would return the favor to him someday. Hannah jokingly said he liked the drum that was used for the powwow. The arena director told him, "You want a drum; I will get you a drum."

Last year, Hannah finally received his promised drum and gathered with a few of the Native organizations on campus to play a few songs.

From there, the Native Drum Group was born. Starting out as a small group of about four or five, they called upon people in the community to teach them how to play. Slowly, over the months, the group began to grow and expand, with as many as 16 people on the drum and others circled around them singing.

Hannah said the drum group is not exclusive and the meetings are for anyone and everyone. Though they have no official mission statement, they like to educate people about drumming, what it is, and drum protocol.

Travis Wolfe, Native American Student Association (NASA) president, represents the Keetoowah Cherokees on the drum. He plays alongside with several other tribe representatives such as Cherokee, Kiowa, Choctaw, Creek, Lakota, Osage, Pawnee, and even non-tribal people.

When a song is 'on the drum,' it is for everyone. But if a song belongs to one person or tribe, then only they can play it. Wolfe sees this as being similar to the protocol of the stomp dance.

"We belong to one ground but do dances according to our clans and not everybody can do those dances," said Wolfe. "So that's how I take it and have an understanding of the drum."

Since learning the drum, the group has learned traditional songs such intertribal and flag songs. They have played a few special occasions such as on Veterans' Day for the sunrise ceremony at NSU and exhibitions during half time of the NSU women's basketball games.

Wolfe said he is amazed and thankful for the support the group has received on campus from fraternities, sororities, faculty, staff and the community in general.

"It shows Native unification," said Wolfe. "It shows that we're together no matter what tribe we are and we're trying to build our community on campus. We're trying to show ourselves in the best light possible."

Everyone is welcome to come and listen, play and learn with the Native Drum Group. They rehearse Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m. in the Webb Auditorium on the NSU campus throughout the spring 2012 semester.

For more information, call or email Dr. Les Hannah at (918) 444-3605 or hannah@nsuok.edu.

By Lindsey Bark, UKB Intern



The Native Drum Group at NSU educates people about drumming and drum protocol. Pictured are members of the drum group as they rehearse at the Webb Auditorium on the campus of NSU. Photo by Lindsey Bark

Check out our website at:
www.ukb-nsn.gov

United Keetoowah Title VI Nutrition Menu April 2012

Title VI Jim Proctor Elder Nutrition Center—Native American 55+ (UKB or CDIB), Spouses & or Volunteers						
April 2012						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 PALMSUNDAY 	2 Beef Vegetable Soup, Crackers Cheese Stick Broccoli Salad Dessert	3 Chicken Strips w/ Gravy Brussels Sprouts Green Beans, Biscuit Salad & Fresh Fruit	4 White Beans & Ham, Onion Rings Greens, Cornbread Salad & Dessert	5 UKB ELDER NUTRITION CENTER CLOSED	6 UKB TRIBAL OFFICES CLOSED GOOD FRIDAY	7
8 EASTER 	9 UKB TRIBAL OFFICES CLOSED	10 Chicken Noodle Soup, Carrots, Crackers Breadsticks Salad & Fresh Fruit	11 Hamburger Steak w/Brown Gravy, Rice, Mixed Veggies Wheat Roll Salad & Dessert	12 BBQ Bologna Baked Beans Corn Texas Toast Salad & Dessert	13 Brunch Served From 10:30—12:00	14
15	16 Baked Potatoes w/ Fixings Cheese Broccoli Hot Rolls Salad & Dessert	17 Spaghetti & Meat Sauce, Corn Fried Zucchini Garlic Toast Salad & Fresh Fruit	18 Brown Beans & Ham Hominy, Greens Cornbread Salad & Dessert	19 Beef Short Ribs Potato Salad Grilled Veggies Biscuit Salad & Dessert	20 Fishing Day UKB River Park 11:30-?	21
22	23 Chicken Dressing w/Gravy, Potatoes w/ Green Beans Biscuit Salad & Apple Crisp	24 Ham & Cheese Sandwich, Tomato Soup, Crackers Broccoli Salad Fresh Fruit	25 Goulash Tomato Zucchini Buttered Corn Breadstick Salad & Dessert	26 Cultural Foods April Birthdays	27 Kitchen Closed For Cleaning	28
29	30 Meatloaf Mashed Potato's w/ Gravy, Baby Carrots Hot Rolls Salad & Dessert				Menus are subject to change without notice. For more info call: 918-772-4380 or 918-772-4378	Milk, Tea, Coffee & Water Served Daily During Lunch

Nutrition Analysis Includes 2% Milk, Each Meal Meets 1/3 of The Recommended RDA Requirements

UKB Regular February Council Meeting Minutes

**UKB Regular Monthly Council Meeting
At the UKB Community Services Building
February 04, 2012
10:01 a.m. – 12:05 p.m.**

I. Call to order by Chief George Wickliffe

II. Invocation: Cliff Wofford

III. Roll Call: 8 + Chief answered Roll Call

IV. Chief's Address

- As you know we are having a lot of things happening to our land issues, actually we are in a period of count-down. We have seen a reply from the Regional Office in Muskogee. CNO filed an appeal and it went to the B.I.A. review board and they have responded informing us (UKB) that everything is ongoing and set two dates. On 01/27/2012 asked that a protective motion be reviewed and had (5) days to respond by the B.I.A. There is a window of 10 days for CNO to respond, stating they are going forward with our request that pretty well says it is completed. This being the case we here can say since coming aboard this administration we found a "black book" that took a lot of time reading. 1990-1991 it mentions everything to set up as absolute sovereign, but on the Lighthorse side they set it up also nine Lighthorse and one director. They set up a system just for Lighthorse because they were getting it ready for when we acquire the land base which is our trust land. So even though EchoHawk made his decision over a year ago, the last one was an administrative process that all tribes go through. So when the letter was written stating to take the 76 acres into trust, he ordered this but CNO filed an appeal.

- As we sit here today even though a decision has been made EchoHawk is not backing down because he made his decision, the Lighthorse has the ability to run up and down the 14 county jurisdictions. I have been getting activity reports from Lighthorse. Reports state they have been doing early morning checks on the areas of concern. The responsibilities of Lighthorse are already written in the "black book." We are going to have to send our Lighthorse to a national training. So about two years ago the hunting season began and CNO had a gaming policy written stating UKB was not allowed to hunt. EchoHawk met with the Bureau and McCoy came to our office and stated that CNO and UKB have shared jurisdiction. The Lighthorse began providing checks on all properties of the 14 county jurisdictions; therefore, an interim director was chosen.

Chris Thompson was named for the position. In a few days we will be signing compacts in the very near future with surrounding communities to serve our people and patrol the 14 county jurisdictions. Once the compact is formed then contact of Lighthorse will be given to them to come and troubleshoot the area in which the complaint is requested. So what we've been doing with these answers on the lands issue is we have been planning and an opportunity has been to visit two projects. The Council will be reviewing these at a later time and with more information. The Lighthorse also will be on hold until the next month meeting by that time we should be able to fulfill what is stated in the "black book."

The "black book" is also being reviewed and has been updated.

The UKB is becoming a multimillion dollar business. Opportunity to grow with a project in South Carolina has risen. It is a 2-3 year project but the UKB will hold ownership when it is complete.

We will be having our UKB election this year in 2012; therefore, we need to activate the UKB Election Board. Due to the passing of the chairman, Leroy Adair, it is noted that Norma Jimerson who was the vice-chair elect for the board and worked close with the chairman has been nominated to fill the vacant seat as chairman of the Election Board.

Judicial Court – All applicants for the judge positions (2 open) were from a great distance. There were six (6) applicants at the close of the announcement. Each of the applicants were carefully reviewed and one is here today by recommendation to be approved by Council. We are going to be busy and stay busy with different areas of services and meetings. This coming week we have been invited to attend a water board meeting concerning the Arkansas Riverbed regarding the waters. The meeting is set for Wednesday of next week (2-8/2012). Just one thing after another we stay busy, busy these days. These are pressing matters at this time. Also we had a meeting on "codes" and a completion of a list was passed by Council.

The part I took on was gathering all the treaties 1859 Keetoowah Society/1889 Amendments that were made and then our by-laws. All this gathering of information will be concluded by next week. All research has been done on what our ancestors envisioned and wrote. One thing said in 1859 was let's do everything we can since the government is finally going to listen to us they established the department and in 1859 we showed them our constitution and they signed it. 1889 revisions took place, always recognizing the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land we will do what congress puts in there automatically. Some compacts that can be looked into among tribes are:

- Tribe to tribe compacts
- Gaming compacts
- Tobacco compacts

So in our meeting we reviewed our Public Forum item. We are allowing a four (4) minute window of opportunity for audience members to speak as long as he/she has signed the "Public Forum sign-in sheet," stating his/her topic of discussion.

UKB is getting larger and larger as the years go by. Also there is going to be opportunity for maybe re-joining the UKB membership. Members will have to show facts that they have grounds to return even with a relinquishment document because of the situation. They must answer and prove why they "had" to relin-

quish. Two (2) main reasons stated are health assistance and employment opportunities. The Ad-Hoc committee consists of five (5) members with enrollment staff providing assistance. Opportunity to have information available at district meetings of each representative; therefore, let's continue on with the agenda.

MOTION by Cliff Wofford to approve to reactivate the Election Board; SECONDED by Ella Mae Worley; VOTE: 9 Yes, 0 No and 0 Abstention (Girty, Christie and Sacks absent).

MOTION by Charles Locust to re-appoint Joe Bunch as Chairman and Danny McCarter as Vice Chairman of the Gaming Commission; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; VOTE: 11 Yes, 0 No and 0 Abstention (Sacks absent).

V. Approval of the minutes for the month of January 2012

MOTION by Jerry Hansen to approve the Regular Council minutes of January 2012; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; VOTE: 8 Yes, 1 No (Worley), 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie and Sacks absent).

VI. Presentations

1. Woodrow Proctor: stated how he has seen the tribe progress forward. Seen how proud his dad would be at this time of the growth of enrollment and breaking of grounds on site of future buildings. My dad knew education would be a need and our future children would be given that opportunity to achieve an education. I'm very proud of all the hard work you councilmen/women and officers have provided. It's nice to see all these buildings that are going to be under construction soon. Some of these names are of elders and go back to our roots. I will never forget our elders, they are and were proud people. Some still get to see the growth today. I would like to make this presentation and endorse the education center by recommending the building be named the "George Wickliffe Education Center." He has a background in education with many years in that field. Accomplishments of many with our children's education of higher learning in mind. Chief Wickliffe stated that he worked in education for 31 years.

MOTION by Jerry Hansen to name the new education center the "George Wickliffe Education Center,"; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; VOTE: 9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie and Sacks absent).

Chief Wickliffe: I thank you Council. We are assisting with education with scholarships and we have our UKB children majoring in many fields that give them opportunity to achieve at the highest level. Also our education director, Leroy Qualls, has the diagram of the building and is working on getting the building underway.

MOTION by Charles Locust to approve to place judge Lynn Burris as UKB Supreme Court Justice to replace John Garrett with the effective date of January 20, 2012; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; VOTE: 9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie and Sacks absent).

A.G. Ken Bellmard explains on the item of the appointment to make sure we have full judicial court. This keeps us in line with our ordinance.

Dianne Barker-Harold: Chief I would like to say anytime we need a judge to step-in, Burris is always available to help the tribe. He has served numerous years with helping other tribes and he has been very supportive with UKB.

After the vote of the judicial item under "presentation" a comment was brought to Chief Wickliffe's attention. Delaware County community of Kenwood & Saline District also said it has come to their attention someone stated Lighthorse has no jurisdiction in that area. Only will patrol if asked to participate, willing to assist. Many people wait to compact with us and they should not mistreat our UKB people, we have the B.I.A. and they can patrol.

Jerry Hansen: I would like this to go on record that I, Jerry Hansen, state that Delaware County is CORRUPT and I am a resident of that county.

Chief Wickliffe: We do have a visitor here from that area. Delaware County Commissioner, Danny Duncan.

Danny Duncan: We are trying to correct some of our deficiencies in Delaware County. Yes we have past history of problems and I have concerns and we have issues.

Roads – impassible to some areas
Chicken houses that have affected the waters
Population decreasing in the county, etc.
Jobs increasing in the northern part of the county
Poor county – but with time and a joint effort we can hope to overcome the poor situation
Courthouse – inmates are put to work
Focus – is to make a better atmosphere for the community to have a more comfortable living.

Hansen: I have been on Council for almost eight years and to my knowledge this is the first time we have had a county commissioner attend a Council meeting. I appreciate the open dialogue.

2. Swearing in of the position #2 of the judicial court judge. We have Kimberly Anthony to be sworn in by Judge Burris.

Holcomb: Asked Ms. Anthony to introduce herself to Council.

Ms. Anthony: stated she is an attorney from Oklahoma City. She graduated from O.C.U. and has been practicing law since 2008 in tribal courts dealing with child welfare issues, criminal law cases, etc.

Hawk: Council we did meet regarding the vacancy of a judge position. Administration interviewed the six (6) applicants. Among the six (6) applicants only two (2) remained due to prior employment situations. I do have a copy of the document that has the vote of Kimberly Anthony, by the officers choice. Just an FYI on the recommendation from Chief and administration to present to Council today, of selected applicants.

Locust: I would like to say there was another applicant really close. She did understand there may be

another position later in the year due to a term expiring in 2012, we took into consideration on another opening if the current judge does not choose to continue being on the court.

MOTION by Jerry Hansen to approve the appointment of Kimberly Anthony for position #2 as Associate Justice to the UKB Supreme Court; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; VOTE: 9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie and Sacks absent).

**NOTE: after approval of Council of items #2 under presentation, Judge Burris swore in Kimberly Anthony as the Associate Judge to the UKB Supreme Court. Eddie Sacks arrives at 11:21 AM)

Sacks: states a veteran who would like to present to Council a business project. Presentation by Jacob Littledave.

Jacob Littledave: This is an Economic Development Project. It would be a hotel/conference center with 249 rooms, restaurant and maybe a pub. I have personal contacts with Ford and Gates Foundation. I'm working with Muskogee and they do not have a convention center. It will employ approximately 250 people. I presented a letter at a KEDA meeting with numerous contacts. The idea behind this project would be to create jobs for our people. Literature of outline of the project was given to Council. Jacob showed the drawing of the proposed project. It was recommended by the KDA that I present this to Council for approval.

Hansen: In the end of completion what role will the UKB play? Will we have ownership?

Jacob Littledave: It will be a 50 year lease, owned by the UKB, and it will be an opportunity for other business.

Hansen: This is a great idea, but should we wait until we receive our trust land answer at this time?

Dotson: I recommend we approve this idea.

MOTION by Barry Dotson to approve the 3 Fort Project contingent on a 60 day reporting time-frame to Council with letters of agreement everyday to legal; SECONDED by Charles Locust; VOTE: 10 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie absent).

Jacob Littledave: stated in assisting the veterans with benefits of awards in the amount of some \$73,000.00 has been collected for our veterans.

Locust: commented on the excellent job Jacob Littledave is doing for our veterans.

Jacob Littledave: I am willing to attend District meetings to inform the veterans there is help out there and I am willing to do just that.

Hansen: FYI Council on a "Native American Pre-Law Day" in Tulsa at the T.U. College of Law; asked if accommodations could be made for a trip of a group interested in a career of law if arrangements can be made to attend.

VII. Reports to Council

1. Enrollment Report: Joyce Hawk

MOTION by Cliff Wofford to accept and approve 16 new applicants for UKB tribal enrollment; SECONDED by Eddie Sacks; VOTE: 10 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie absent).

MOTION by Cliff Wofford to acknowledge and honor 12 membership relinquishments from UKB tribal enrollment; SECONDED by Willie Christie; VOTE: 10 Yes, 0 No, 0 Abstentions (Girty, Christie absent).

VIII. Public Forum

Stephanie Wickliffe: I would like to talk about the election codes, based on the reactivating of the election board. She gave a brief summary of her background. Discussed the Bill of Rights and how we have "freedom of speech" and the new codes prevents us from having the full freedoms the Bill of Rights outlines for us as individuals. The codes state there is to be zero campaigning prior to August 1st. This limits our free speech right if we are wanting to campaign for a candidate to file for office or Council. I would like to see more transparency in our government as well. I recommend ALL meetings be posted within the outlined timeframe.

Dotson: Chief I would like to make a comment, I do agree the Freedom of Speech in her comments should be taken out of the codes.

Worley: I would like to comment also. I do remember that meeting, it was a quick thing if I remember right there were three (3) "No" votes and it was a rush thing. We were told we could come back and revise and redo if we wished. This has not happened.

Dotson: This has been in my mind for a while. It is the fee for filing. People don't have that kind of money and some could be good Council and/or officers, thank you.

Holcomb: Some have their fees paid for them. I'm going to ask Ella Mae Worley, at the time you ran for office did they pay your filing fees?

Worley: Yes they did.

Holcomb: Others may have and others didn't, that's not right.

Chief Wickliffe: Let's continue on with the meeting at this time. Funds are gathered for tribes, President of the U.S., but any organization can gather funds. We have business to tend to for the tribe.

Dotson: if someone chooses to speak in Public Forum whether it's good or bad let the people come to speak.

IX. Unfinished Business

X. New Business –

XI. Announcements –

XII. Benediction: Tom Duncan

XIII. Adjourn:

MOTION by Charles Locust; SECONDED by Charles Smoke; Approve by affirmation: 12:05 PM

Keetoowah Cherokee Spring Culture Camp

UKB Culture Camp

continued from page 1

morning.

Girty used pictures to teach the children the specific word for items such as bread or corn and then come back and have the children repeat the word to her.

Sequoyah Guess and Robert Lewis brought in their experiences of storytelling to entrance another generation with tales of how the world became what it is today.

In one such tale, Lewis told the campers the reason bears have short tails is because of a fishing experiment gone horribly awry. Apparently, bear tried to catch fish with his fluffy tail only to have a monster catfish tear it off and leave him with a stub for a tail.

The children, also, received plenty of instruction and demonstrations on traditional crafts.

Mary Bendabout gave the campers starter baskets and taught them how to finish weaving them. Barbara McDaniel taught them how to make cornhusk dolls. And, Betty Frogg demonstrated how to weave flat reed baskets.

For games, Tim Kingfisher demonstrated the usefulness and traditional role of blowguns in Keetoowah Cherokee society and Mike Killer taught the children how to play stickball.

Because of the rain, most of these activities took place inside the Wellness Center. But that did not stop the children from having fun. It just added another challenge to the experience.

It was commonplace to see children scrambling under bleachers to claim an errant stick ball or playing around basketball goals in an attempt to hit the fish.

Woody Hansen brought in his snake collection to teach children about snake safety. Snakes are not the fearsome creatures everyone believes them to be and they actually play an important role in keeping bug and rodent populations in check.

Nathan and Charlotte Wolfe of the Squirrel Ridge stomp ground at Kenwood instructed the campers on the significance of the stomp dance to the Keetoowah Cherokee.

The UKB Health Initiative brought in Joyce Barnes, Zumba instructor, to show the campers a fun way to get in shape. The participants used their entire bodies to move around to high-tempo music.

By week's end, the campers, Keetoowah or not, knew more about the Keetoowah Cherokee culture than when they started.

*M. Thomas Jordan
GCN Special Writer*



"Are you afraid of snakes?" Snake handler and educator, Woody Hansen, presents a program on safety when encountering wildlife creatures such as snakes to the camp participants during the History and Culture spring break. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Certified Cherokee instructor and Illinois District Representative, Peggy Girty, teaches Cherokee phrases and words to the young camp participants at the culture camp spring break in the UKB Wellness center. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Children act out scenes as they participate in Robert Lewis' story telling presentation at this year's UKB spring break culture camp. Photo by Thomas Jordan



This year's United Keetoowah Band spring break culture camp was a success as over 80 youths participated in this year's camp. As witnessed by this photo, the youths enjoyed the camp despite having to stay indoors due to the rainy week. Photo by Thomas Jordan



These two young ladies pose for the photographer during the UKB spring break culture camp held in the Keetoowah Cherokee Wellness center. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Basket weaving was a favorite during the UKB History and Culture spring break camp. This young lady seems to be enjoying an afternoon of weaving. Photo by Thomas Jordan



"You put your right foot here..." Camp participants are introduced to exercising techniques as Joyce Barnes, Certified Zumba instructor, shows them some exercise routines during the UKB spring break culture camp. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Check out our website at:
www.ukb-nsn.gov or
www.unitedkeetoowahband.org

The Importance of Exercise – Especially for Diabetics

Exercise is part of a healthy lifestyle for everyone, and it's especially important for people with diabetes. But exercise doesn't necessarily mean running a marathon or bench-pressing 300 pounds. The goal is to get active and stay active by doing things you enjoy, from gardening to playing tennis to walking with friends. Here are some ideas for getting moving and making exercise part of your daily life.

So how much exercise do I have to do? And how long do I have to exercise? It's not as hard as you think. Exercise is also known as physical activity and includes anything that gets you moving, such as walking, dancing, or working in the yard.

Check out the benefits of being active, types of exercise and get a few tips to become more active now. Is all the sweat worth it? Absolutely it is.

Top 10 Benefits of Being Active

1. Improve blood glucose management. Activity makes your body more sensitive to the insulin you make. Activity also burns glucose (calories). Both actions lower blood glucose.
2. Lower blood pressure. Activity helps your heart pump stronger and slower.
3. Improve blood fats. Exercise can raise good cholesterol (HDL) and lower bad cholesterol (LDL) and triglycerides. These changes are heart healthy.
4. Take less insulin or diabetes pills. Activity can lower blood glucose and weight. Both of these may lower how much insulin or diabetes pills you need to take.
5. Lose weight and keep it off. Activity burns calories. If you burn enough calories, you'll trim a few pounds. Stay active and you'll keep the weight off.
6. Lower risk for other health problems. Reduce your risk of a heart attack or stroke, some cancers, and bone loss.
7. Gain more energy and sleep better. You'll get better sleep in less time and have more energy, too.
8. Reduce stress, anxiety, and depression. Work out or walk off daily stress.
9. Build stronger bones and muscles. Weight-bearing activities, such as walking, make bones stronger. Strength-training activities, such as lifting light weights (or even cans of beans), make muscles strong.
10. Be more flexible. Move easier when you are active.

Types of Exercise

A comprehensive physical activity routine includes three kinds of activities:

- Aerobic Exercise
- Strength Training
- Flexibility Exercises

Aerobic Exercise

Aerobic exercise increases your heart rate, works your muscles, and raises your breathing rate. For most people, it's best to aim for a total of about 30 minutes a day, at least 5 days a week. If you haven't been very active recently, you can start out with 5 or 10 minutes a day. Increase your activity sessions by a few minutes each week.

If your schedule doesn't allow for 30 minutes straight of exercise throughout the day, you can break it up into no less than 10-minute spurts to get the same health benefits. For example, you might take a brisk 10-minute walk after each meal.

If you're trying to lose weight, you may want to exercise more than 30 minutes a day.

Here are some examples of aerobic exercise:

- Take a brisk walk (outside or inside on a treadmill)
- Go dancing
- Take a low-impact aerobics class
- Swim or do water aerobic exercises
- Try ice-skating or roller-skating
- Play tennis
- Ride your bicycle outside
- Stationary bicycle indoors

Strength Training

Strength training, done 2-3 times a week, helps build strong bones and muscles. It makes everyday chores like carrying groceries easier for you. With more muscle, you burn more calories, even at rest. Strength training can also help to prevent weight gain. Here are some ways to do it:

- Join a class to do strength training with weights, elastic bands, or plastic tubes
- Lift light weights at home
- Try calisthenics

Flexibility Exercises

Flexibility exercises, also called stretching, help keep your joints flexible and reduce your chance of injury during other activities. Gentle stretching for 5 to 10 minutes helps your body warm up and get ready for aerobic activities such as walking or swimming. Your health care team can provide information on how to stretch. Improve your flexibility by:

- Taking an aerobics or fitness classes that includes stretching
- Doing yoga or Pilates
- Stretching on your own before and after exercising

Be Active Throughout the Day

In addition to formal exercise, there are many opportunities to be active throughout the day. Any activity will burn calories. The more you move around, the more energy you'll have. Some ways that you can be more active throughout the day include:

- Walk instead of drive whenever possible
- Take the stairs instead of the elevator
- Work in the garden, rake leaves, or do some housecleaning every day
- Park at the far end of the shopping center lot and walk to the store
- Walk down every aisle of the grocery store
- Walk in place or stretch while you watch TV
- Walk around the house or up and down stairs while you talk on the phone
- Get up from your desk and take a lap around the office once each hour while you are at work

Walk Away a Winner

Before you get moving, don't forget to stretch. Learn four simple stretches you can do before and after your workout to avoid feeling sore the next day!

S-T-R-E-T-C-H

Loosen up with gentle, simple S-T-R-E-T-C-H-E-S!

Before you start exercising, it is very important to stretch your muscles effectively. Proper stretching will increase your flexibility and minimize your chances of pulling a muscle.

By following this simple routine, you can become loose and limber in a few minutes. Perform all stretches slowly with controlled movements for 10-20 seconds taking slow deep breaths. Do not bounce or stretch to the point of pain.

1. Standing Hip Stretch

Start from a standing position. Take a full step forward with your left foot. Gently bend left knee to lower hips, keeping right heel on ground and right knee straight. Switch and repeat.

2. Standing Quad Stretch

While standing, bend your left leg and reach back to grasp your left ankle. Pull your foot toward your buttocks while placing other hand on a bench or chair for support. Switch and repeat.

3. Standing Wall Pushes

Stand arms length from a sturdy pole or wall. Place your hands on the wall at shoulder height, bend the elbows, lean in from the ankles, and press your body upright until you feel a slight strain in your legs.

4. Standing Calf Stretch

While standing, extend one leg in front of you and place the heel on the floor, toes in the air. Keeping the back straight, bend forward at the hips until you feel the stretch of the calves. Switch and repeat.

Repeat this entire sequence when you finish exercising to prevent undue stiffness and soreness later.

Start Slow and Build

If you're not used to being active, start with 10 minutes each day and build as your energy increases. When you begin, find a comfortable pace and try to add about three to five minutes to your walking time each week. A good goal is to shoot for is to walk 30 to 45 minutes, five days a week.

Use a Pedometer

You can use a pedometer to track how many steps you take each day. Experts suggest you build up to 10,000 steps a day (this is 5 miles). Here's how to start:

- First, check how many steps you do now. Wear the pedometer for a week or two. Find out the average steps you take each day.
 - Once you know your starting point, try to up your daily average by 500 steps every couple weeks.
 - Before you know it, you'll hit 10,000 steps a day!
- These quick tips will put an extra spring in your step.
- Stretch for 5-10 minutes before and after every walk.
 - Keep a good posture. Gaze forward, not down at the ground, with your chin level and head up.
 - Stay hydrated by drinking 8 ounces of water before you begin your walk.
 - Wear shoes designed for walking for greater comfort and injury prevention.
 - Your walks don't have to be long and strenuous to be beneficial. A walk to the store or through the mall counts too.

By walking just an extra five minutes a day you can burn an additional 24 calories per workout. That may not seem like much, but over the course of one year it adds up to a total of 8,760 additional calories burned.

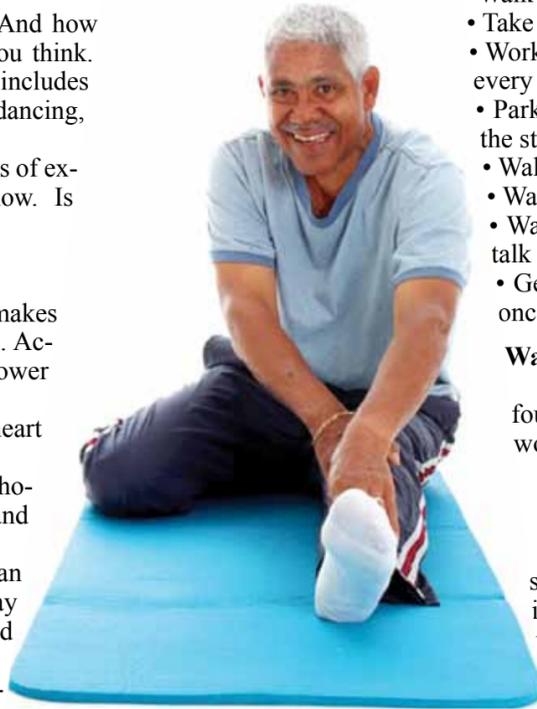
If you aren't in the habit of exercising, getting motivated is half the battle. Once you're on the path to getting moving, you'll find that it isn't as hard to keep going — especially since you'll feel better and more energetic as time goes on. Most people with diabetes find exercise is an essential part of their health care.

It's easier to make lifestyle changes over months and years. Think of each small step as one piece of your effort to change your habits.

Your family, friends, and healthcare team can all be there to support you as you try to lose weight. But don't forget — you are responsible for your own health.

Being physically active is one of the best things you can do for your health and is a key part of any weight loss program.

Source: www.Diabetes.org



Are you a Keetoowah Cherokee with traditional skills??

The Keetoowah Cherokee History and Culture Department is looking for traditional Keetoowah people who would like to share their skills with youth. Whether it is basket-making, stickball, marbles, bow-making, traditional cooking or any other skill, we need you!

Please contact Cindy Hair, Culture Coordinator at: 918-772-4389



Diabetes Nutrition Seminar held on March 22

The UKB Health committee presented a Diabetes Nutrition Seminar on March 22 for tribal employees.

Tonya Swim, Diabetes Program Dietician from W.W. Hastings Hospital gave the hour and a half presentation. Mrs. Swim holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Health and Human performance and a Masters degree in Health Performance Communication.

Swim gave handouts that stated that 23.6 million people in the United States are considered diabetic and 12.2 million of those are over the age of 60. There are approximately 143,000 diabetics diagnosed in the state of Oklahoma.

The steps to combat diabetes are: 1) becoming aware of the problem, 2) becoming aware of foods role in managing diabetes, and 3) offering healthy food choices to help people manage their diabetes.

It is important that diabetics become aware that food can raise blood sugars and that food can affect cholesterol and triglyceride levels and blood pressure. Proper meal planning is important for the following reasons: To maintain blood sugar as near the normal range as possible, to maintain cholesterol and triglycerides (blood fat) as near the normal ranges as possible, to provide appropriate calories need for weight management, normal growth and development, and to improve health through optimal nutrition.

There are three major nutrients in the foods we eat – carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

Carbohydrates are found in starches such as breads and pastas, starchy vegetables such as potatoes and corn, fruit and milk, and there is a small amount in other vegetables, and added sugars found in pop, candy, fruit drinks, cakes, pies and candy. 100% of these foods turn into sugar, however carbohydrates are a major source of energy in our diet.

Protein is needed to build and repair body tissues. Proteins are found in very lean meats such as chicken or turkey white meat with no skin and water packed tuna and low fat cottage cheese and skim milk and cheese. Protein is also found in lean meats such as chicken or turkey dark meat with no skin, round, sirloin, and flank steak, ground round, Canadian bacon, lean ham and low fat cottage cheese. Protein with medium fat includes meats such as ground chicken or turkey, short ribs, prime rib, pork chops, mozzarella cheese and eggs. Protein with high fat meat includes spareribs, ground pork, sausage, American, cheddar, Monterey Jack, Swiss cheeses bologna, salami, and hot dogs.

Proteins have little or no carbohydrates and do not raise blood sugar if eaten in appropriate portions. Eating too much of these can cause weight gain and increased blood fats.

The way meats are prepared have a lot to determine how healthy they are for us. Baked, grilled, roasted, boiled or broiled are best. Ground hamburger meat may be drained and rinsed when used in chili, spaghetti, sloppy joes and casseroles.

Fats should only be eaten in small amounts. There are three types of fats – monounsaturated fats which include canola and olive oil, peanuts, pecans, al-



Tonya Swim, Diabetes Program Dietician at Hastings Hospital, presented a program on diabetes and healthy foods for tribal employees recently at the UKB Community Services conference room. Photo by Marilyn Craig

monds and avocados; polyunsaturated fats include other oils, margarine and salad dressings from these oils, pumpkin and sunflower seeds; and saturated fats found in shortening, lard, butter, bacon, half and half cream, sour cream, meat drippings salt pork, coconut and palm oil. Eating too many of these can cause weight gain and increased blood fats if high amounts of saturated fat are eaten.

Fat is an essential nutrient that supplies energy, maintains healthy skin, and carries the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K.

Your body needs all these nutrients, but too much carbohydrate makes blood sugar too high, too much fat contributes to weight gain and heart disease, and too much protein may increase the chance of kidney problems.

So, we need to find a balance by eating from all the food groups to help to balance the carbohydrates, protein, and fat in our diet and keep our blood sugar levels more even.

A healthy meal should include 2-3 carbohydrates, 2+ non starchy vegetables, 2-3 ounces of protein and one unsaturated fat.

Building good eating patterns and practices can be developed and perfected over time. When a healthy diet is combined with exercise and medication prescribed by your doctor, you should be able to control your diabetes and blood sugars.

Spring Breakers learn about Civil War Uniforms

Participants of the UKB Spring Break Culture Camp got a lesson in military attire when they attended a presentation in the John Hair Museum and Cultural Center. Mr. Mike Bradley, co-owner of "Uniforms of Antiquity", based in Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma gave a presentation on the types of uniforms typically worn by both the Union and Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.

One section of the Keetoowah Cherokee museum concerns the Civil War, where Cherokees, oftentimes brothers, kinfolk and neighbors fought against each other on both sides of the war. Most of the Old Settlers (Keetoowahs) sided with the Union, but other Cherokees sided with the Confederates.

Approximately 80 students in four groups experienced the hands-on history lesson. Assisting Mr. Bradley was Ft. Gibson High School sophomore, Cody Springfield, who was job shadowing during his spring break.

Laughter echoed throughout the museum, as the kids seemed to really enjoy trying on the different jackets and hats. One hat that was particularly



Mike Bradley, owner of Uniforms of Antiquity speaks to spring break culture camp participants at the Keetoowah Cherokee John Hair Museum as part of the UKB Culture Camp. Photo by Marilyn Craig



UKB spring break culture camp participants got the opportunity to dress up in old civil war regalia during the Uniforms of Antiquity presentation at the John Hair Museum. Pictured with the youth is Cody Springfield, Ft. Gibson High School sophomore as part of job shadowing with Uniforms of Antiquity. Photo by Marilyn Craig

interesting was also designed to use as a bucket and/or a feed bag for a horse.

Uniforms of Antiquity are makers of military and civilian period clothing from 1800 to 1890. Mr. Bradley and his wife Bette make the clothing for collectors, historians, and skirmishers.

Bradley also said that he participated in civil war re-enactments and that he has been on both sides of the battlefield at different times.

The UKB John Hair Museum and Cultural Center is open Tuesday-Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. It is closed on holidays. It is located at the tribal complex just off West Willis Road in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Donations are accepted, but admission is free. For more information, call (918) 772-4389.

Young Native Writers Essay Contest

ELIGIBILITY

The 2012 Young Native Writers Essay Contest is open to Native American high school students currently enrolled in grades 9-12 only. All students participating in Young Native Writers Essay Contest should have a significant and current relationship with a Native American tribal community. Entry Deadline is April 30, 2012

2012 WRITING PROMPT

High school students responding to this year's writing contest should write an essay of no more than 1,200 words that addresses the following prompt:

"Describe a crucial issue confronting your tribal community today. Explain how you hope to help your tribal community respond to this challenge and improve its future."

See contest rules below for complete details and submission requirements. If this is your first essay contest experience, please click here for some Writing Tips.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In preparation for writing, students should draw from their own personal knowledge and research information from a variety of sources. Primary and secondary source material could include: historical and reference material, interviews, personal experiences, oral testimonies, official documents, diaries, letters, autobiographies, newspapers, academic journals, films and

television movies, CD-ROM, and Internet sources.

PRIZES

The following prizes will be awarded to winning essayists:

Five (5) First-Place Winners will each receive an all-expense-paid trip to Washington, D.C., the week of July 8-14, 2012 to visit the National Museum of the American Indian and other prominent sites.

The winners will be accompanied by the teachers who inspired their entries into the contest. First-Place Winners will receive a special award for display at home or school. In addition, each First-Place Winner will receive a scholarship of \$2,500 to be paid directly to the college or university of his or her choice.

For more information on the contest rules and writing tips, go to www.indian.hklaw.com/YNWEC-PLEDGE.pdf

Questions? e-mail: <mailto:nativewriters@hklaw.com>?subject=Young Native Writers Essay Contest, Toll-free: 1-866-452-2737

Check out our website
www.unitedkeetoowahband.org



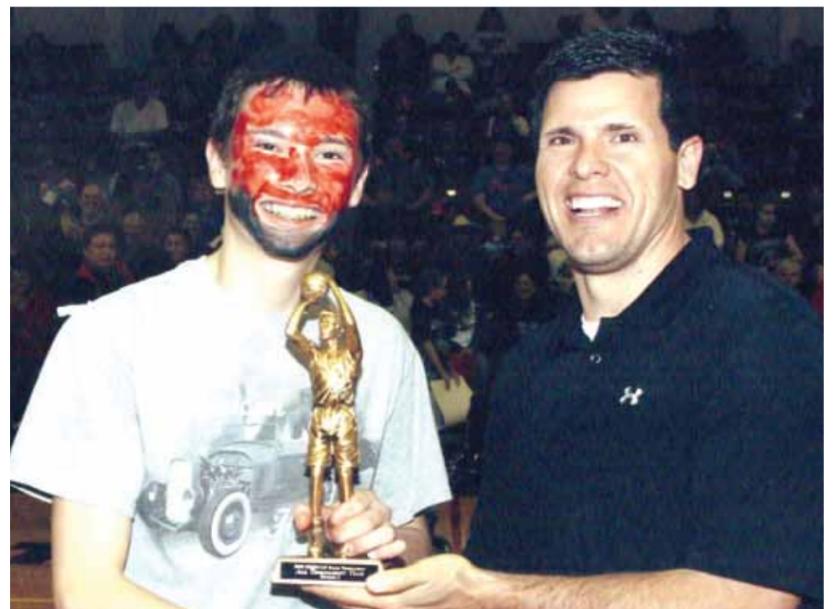
The 2012 Briggs Braves were the ORES Division I Area Consolation Champions. Front Row (l to r): Jacob Coldwell, Hernan Iglecias, Dustin Wiley, Arlis Reese, Hunter Chaffin, Dalton Capps Back Row (l to r): Brian Adams, Dalton Overman, Keith Washington, Coleman Craig, Dylan Taylor, Everett Farris, Brandon Washington Not pictured: Jace Maker



The Briggs Maidens won the 2012 ORES Division I State Championship Front Row (l to r): Jaylee Young, Erin Dillard, Hallee Baker; Merissa Smith Back Row (l to r): Asst. Coach Eugene Stopp, Lindsay Wade, Brittany Poe, Sydney Smith, Taylor O'Donnell, Helen Soap, Coach Mickey O'Donnell



ORES Div I Girls All Tournament Team: Briggs: Merissa Smith & Helen Soap. Tenkiller: Alli Christie & Cenia Hayes, Tournament MVP: Taylor O'Donnell.



Coleman Craig, (in spirit paint supporting his classmates, the ORES Division I State Champion Briggs Maidens) receives a Boys All-Tournament trophy from Oklahoma State Representative Will Fourkiller at the ORES Division III State Basketball Tournament.

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Not responsible for lost tickets, prize vouchers, gift cards / certificates, etc. All winners must be actively playing machine with credits showing. Prizes are non-transferable. Must be present to win. Must present valid, State issued photo ID and Social Security Card to claim all prizes. Management reserves the right to cancel or modify this promotion without notice.

(918) 456-6131
Tahlequah, OK
www.KeetoowahCherokeeCasino.com

Annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt



Age 1 to 2 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Autumn Johnston. Autumn's prize was a Radio Flyer tricycle. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 3 to 5 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Noah Bark, Chief's egg; Bike. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 3 to 5 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Isabel Ellis, Assistant Chief's egg; Radio Flyer scooter. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 6 to 8 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Robby Girty, Assistant Chief's egg; Radio scooter. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 6 to 8 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Jasmin Daugherty, Chief's egg; Bike. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 9 to 12 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Jess Robbins, Assistant Chief's egg; Street Surfing Wave 360. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Age 9 to 12 winner for the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt was Solsom Winn, Chief's egg; Bike. Photo by Thomas Jordan



Egg Toss winners were Disosdi Elk and Leila Elk. Photo Thomas Jordan



Cherokee youth took time out to pose with the Easter bunnies before the start of the annual UKB Easter Egg Hunt, Saturday, March 31. Photo by Sammy Still



Youth ages 3 to 5 years scrambled to gather as many Easter eggs as they could find hoping one of the eggs was the Chief's or Assistant Chief's egg. Photo by Sammy Still



The Keetoowah Cherokee Easter bunnies were out early this year along with their bunny helpers making sure that this year's Easter egg hunt was a success. Photo by Sammy Still