Native Americans in the Military - World War I

by Val Niehaus

After taking a bit of a break in the series, Native Americans in the Military, PTT is picking up where it left off. The last war written about was the Spanish American War. To summarize: In that war, as in previous conflicts that have been discussed, members of the Native American tribes fought in the Spanish American War with courage and honor as they served a nation that had oppressed them. A consequence of the war was that the newer politics of the Progressive Era marked the beginning of better relationships between the two sides.

With that being said, we are now at the next major conflict that happened in U.S. history. This conflict was referred to as “The Great War”, or as most of us have learned in history class, World War I (WWI). This was initially considered the deadliest conflicts in American history. It involved 30 different countries and over 65 million soldiers at one time or another during the war. And it has gone down in history as one of the bloodiest and deadliest conflicts in American history. It also brought with it new technologies, industrial changes, and major political changes.

The main powerhouses of this war consisted primarily of a number of European countries. At the beginning of the 20th century, the powers of Europe started forming an alliance system. The British and the French were allied against the Germans and eventually drew in the Russians. The Germans felt they needed support against this alliance so they partnered with Austrians and eventually attached to the Ottoman Empire. By 1914, Britain, France and Russia were united as the Allies and Germany, Austria, Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were the Central Powers.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Frank Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated. This event served as a trigger for the war, with the diplomatic crisis following this event resulting in the major powers finding themselves at war within weeks. This conflict rapidly spread around the world as this tangled web of alliances resulted in countries becoming involved on one side or another as they joined the conflict in an effort to protect specific countries with they were allied. These connections eventually resulted in Japan, Bolivia and the United States, as well as many other countries, becoming involved in a war that essentially became worldwide. By the time the war eventually came to an end, there were over 100 countries involved.

With this bit of background about the basics of the Great War, PTT wants to focus on the United States’ involvement with an emphasis on how Native Americans helped fight this horrific war of wars.

When the United States entered WWI, a draft was applied and Native American men were required to register for the draft—even though they did not become citizens of this country until 1924. It was a very confusing and controversial requirement as many did not understand why they had to register if they, in fact, couldn’t be drafted. There were some conflicts with the government at this time as a result of this draft requirement. Even though they could not be drafted, many Native men volunteered to serve hence keeping the opportunity to continue the ‘warrior’ traditions of their tribes. An interesting thing to note is that many of these men who fought in this war were already accustomed to military life considering that they were coming from certain government-run schools such as Haskell in Kansas and Chilocco in Oklahoma. They were used to wearing uniforms, doing certain drills, and having their time strictly regulated. For a Native young man to go into the military seemed in a way to be a normal way of life after having been assimilated to a culture that was not their own.

Through research it was found that a technical number of 12,000 Native Americans volunteered their time and life to WWI. Finding this information led me to Paty Loew, a member of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Ojibwe. Her grandfather was known as keeping the best documented diary during this horrific war. Loew regarded Native Americans being placed at the frontlines of battle during this war hence portraying the role of the ‘warrior’ conception. She quotes, “They were seen as super-warriors, who were supposedly extraordinarily brave and fierce.” Because of these stereotypes, Native Americans were placed in more of a life threatening place during the war, therefore having a number more die. The actual ration to support this is that they had a casualty rate five times higher than any other race.

As most know, the Navajo Code Talkers became the heroes of WWII while using their native language to talk in code that the enemy could not break. What many people may not know is this form of communication didn’t just help out in WWII, but it also helped in WWI. Since the English language was spoken frequently by the Germans, communication was a problem during the war in keeping certain things secret. Even though these Native men were punished at one point in their lives for speaking their native tongue (while attending government schools), it was a practice that came to save countless lives. The tribe that consisted mainly of these code talkers was that of the Chocotaw tribe who were sworn to secrecy about this plan, therefore having their story be lost. Not only did this small group of men (19 to be exact) help confuse the Germans, it also paved the way for the Navajo Code Talkers to exist and help in WWII.

Throughout this series, Native Americans in the Military, one thing seems to hold consistent through it all: How dedicated Natives in these wars were in protecting a country that treated them as sub-human. Maybe once we see 1924 come along, the way Natives have been treated within this country - especially war time may change. The rest is history.
Potawatomi Federal Solutions Continues to Grow

Joy Hill is a former Naval Officer and decade-long professional in the area of Pricing and Contracts. She has a wealth of experience and has previously worked at Northrop Grumman Corporation and Akima, LLC, an Alaskan Native Corporation. She is the Sr. Pricing and Subcontracts Manager and is extremely excited to work with her new team at Potawatomi Federal Solutions. In her other life, Joy is married to a 17-year veteran of the Navy and has two boys.

Building Green Has Its Perks

The Forest County Potawatomi was recently honored with a Transformation Award for Innovation from the Wisconsin Green Building Alliance. The award recognizes leadership in transforming the built environment through the pioneering of new technologies, strategies, and thinking forward to the needs of tomorrow. The Potawatomi Business Development Corporation submitted the nomination on behalf of the Tribe. Attorney General Jeff Crawford accepted the award on the Tribe’s behalf at an event on Nov. 14 in Oconomowoc.

At the same event, the same project was honored with the Distinguished Commitment to Organics Diversion Award from WasteCap. According to WasteCap, its members and partners have directly diverted over 500,000 tons of material from landfills.

Marquette University Leaders to Tour Milwaukee Facilities

The relationship between Forest County Potawatomi and Marquette University continues to develop. Marquette’s Vice President of Public Affairs recently requested a tour of the Tribe’s Milwaukee-area facilities to familiarize leadership with the Tribe’s many investments in Milwaukee and in the Near West Side specifically. The tour includes the Potawatomi Hotel, FCPC Renewable Generation Biodigester and a bus tour of the properties in and around the Wigmans Campus. We are thrilled to continue to work and grow with Marquette University and its leadership.

Potawatomi Training Gets a Report Card

Potawatomi Training recently received a Contractor Performance Assessment Report, or CPAR, for progress on a 5-year contract at Fort Sill for instruction of the Precision Fires Course for the U.S. Army. The course is designed to train individuals in the operations of Target Mensoration Only, Collateral Damage Estimation and Weaponing. It covers the tactics, techniques and procedures for the Fire Supporters performing these functions.

According to the report, Potawatomi Training “set the bar high in regards to the quality of instruction of the Precision Fires Course. This course is continually asked for throughout the Army not only for its subject content but also its quality of instructors teaching the course. The instructors show time and time again they will do whatever it takes to ensure a student’s success at learning the material. Not only have they provided a quality program, they are constantly looking at ways to improve the material. All Program of Instructions have been updated in the Army’s Training Capability due to the hard work and persistence of the Potawatomi team.”

Potawatomi Federal Solutions’ Senior Vice President of Operations Lou Glotzer stated in an email addressed to the contract team, “The excellence of this CPARS reflects great credit upon your leadership and ability to manage contract requirements within high performance standards, clear understanding of contract requirements and selection of quality instructors to man the courses.” Glotzer goes on to say, “We sincerely appreciate the efforts of your whole team in achieving this recognition from our government client. Please relay our appreciation to all of our instructors on-site. We understand the hard work and dedication it takes to produce and deliver these courses; team effort and high work ethics were key to achieve this level of success.”

Congratulations to Potawatomi Training for exceeding expectations in government contracting.

DON’T FORGET TO CHECK OUT THE TRIBAL MEMBERS PAGE OF THE PBDC WEBSITE!

FIND US AT WWW.POTAWATOMIBDC.COM

The password is FIREKEEPER

The link to the page is located at the bottom of the site.
Tips for Avoiding Scams and Swindles
courtesy National Council on Aging

Health Insurance Fraud
• Never sign blank insurance claim forms.
• Never give blanket permission to a medical provider to bill for services rendered.
• Ask your medical providers what they will charge and what you will be expected to pay out-of-pocket.
• Carefully review your insurer’s explanation of the benefits statement. Call your insurer and provider if you have questions.
• Do not do business with door-to-door or telephone salespeople who tell you that services of medical equipment are free.
• Give your insurance/Medicare identification only to those who have provided you with medical services.
• Keep accurate records of all health care appointments.
• Know if your physician ordered equipment for you.
• Medicare Scams
• Protect your Medicare number as you do your credit card numbers and do not allow anyone else to use it.
• Be wary of salespeople trying to sell you something they claim will be paid for by Medicare.
• Review your Medicare statements to be sure you have in fact received the services billed.
• Never give blanket permission to a medical provider to bill for services rendered.
• Obtain a salesperson’s name, business identity, telephone number, street address, mailing address, and business license number before you transact business.
• Always take your time in making a decision.
• If you have information about a fraud, report it to state, local, or federal law enforcement agencies.

Home Repair or Contractor Fraud
Be an informed consumer. Take the time to call and shop around before making a purchase.
• Take a friend with you who may offer some perspective to help you make difficult decisions.
• As a general rule take control of all of your transactions as a consumer.
• Do not allow yourself to be pressured into making purchases, signing contracts, or committing funds. These decisions are yours and yours alone.
• Learn more about scams and how to avoid them at www.ncoa.org/Savvy-Seniors.


FCP Caring Place
November Activities Calendar

EVENTS IN THE ACTIVITIES ROOM: Tuesdays & Thursdays - Exercise at 9 a.m.

SPECIAL EVENTS (RSVP REQUIRED):
Dec. 17: Christmas Bingo
Dec. 18: Shopping
Dec. 19: Rouman Cinema

Corrections
In the article, Native American Heritage Month Kicks Off in Style, as it appeared in the Dec. 1, 2014, issue of the Traveling Times, it was erroneously stated that Kelly Jackson is a member of NATHPO (Historic Preservation Officer). Jackson is the tribal liaison at the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in Madison, Wis.
In the personal for Issac Charles George in the Dec. 1, 2014, issue of the Traveling Times, Issac’s first name was omitted in error.
The Traveling Times apologizes for these errors and any inconvenience they may have caused.
War Veterans Wanted

**PTT** is looking for FCP veterans who are willing to share their experience in the military. As a compliment to the series “Native Americans in the Military”, it’s our hope to include personal stories, quotes and photos beginning with WWI. We are also interested in those who served in WWII, Korea, Vietnam and other more recent conflicts.

If interested and comfortable with sharing your experiences, please contact Val Niehaus at (715) 478-7498 or Valerie.Niehaus@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov.

Message From FCP Veterans Post 1

Our primary goal is to honor all military veterans and their families. The FCP Veterans Post 1 is committed to serving and supporting our veterans and their families; to aid FCP and native veterans in both conventional and traditional values; to help guide, assist and refer our veterans to other venues when necessary.

The Color Guard will continue to take part in Veteran’s funerals and other ceremonies and hope to add rifles and an electronic bugle to our equipment. The Color Guard participates in grand entries at pow-wows and other events around Wisconsin and surrounding states to promote the Forest County Potawatomi Community and to show support for other tribal nations.

“Keep your language. Love its sounds, its modulation, its rhythm. But try to march together with men of different languages, remote from your own, who wish like you for a more just and human world.”
— Hélder Câmara, Spiral Of Violence

### Veterans

#### Attention • • •

**FCP Tribal Members**

The *Traveling Times* is always looking to run positive, success stories about tribal members. Whether you’re an elder, a parent/grandparent or student, if you have something you’d like to share with the rest of the community, please let us know!

Subject matter could include culture, wisdom, the arts, sports, education, etc.

Interested parties may contact the *Traveling Times* via phone at (715) 478-7437, in person or mail at 8000 Potawatomi Trail, Crandon, WI 54520, or by email at times@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov. If you need a list of deadlines for 2015, we can provide those for you.

We hope to hear from you soon!
Tips for Choosing Safe Toys this Holiday Season
submitted by Kristin Bath, CHES, FCP Community Health Educator

The holidays are the season of giving. Make sure that you are giving those special little ones in your life gifts that are safe and do not pose a risk for injury. Each year, millions of toys are recalled worldwide due to safety concerns such as lead paint, small magnets or small detachable parts that can cause choking hazards or eye injuries.

To prevent injuries and ensure safety, choose toys that are safe and age appropriate for your child. Look for labels to help you judge which toys might not be safe, especially for children under the age of three. Keep in mind that even if the toy is within the child’s age range, toys that are appropriate for one child may not be appropriate for another. Be sure to watch children closely while playing so that you can act quickly if the toy breaks. This will also allow you to make sure that your child is playing with age-appropriate toys. This is especially important when children are playing with older siblings or peers.

Follow these basic guidelines when choosing safe toys for children:
• Check the toy recall list prior to shopping.
• Look for toys that are sturdy in design, that can’t break, be crushed or pulled apart easily.
• Make sure the instructions are clear to ensure safe assembly.
• Read labels to see if there are fire hazards.
• Avoid toys with small parts and sharp, pointy edges.
• Don’t purchase toys with ropes and cords.
• Only purchase crayons and markers that are labeled nontoxic.
• Avoid guns and toys that shoot flying objects and make loud noises.

Featured Fruit: Cranberries
submitted by Kristin Bath, CHES, FCP Community Health Educator

Cranberries are a staple food for the holiday season. However, with their many health benefits they should really be eaten year-round.

Cranberries are a low calorie treat, containing only 45 calories per cup. They contain vitamin C, which is associated with a strong immune system and fiber, which promotes heart health and keeps you feeling fuller, longer.

Cranberries contain high levels of antioxidants, substances that protect healthy cells from being damaged. Antioxidants are believed to prevent certain types of cancers, diseases and promote overall health. Cranberries are packed with every fruit and vegetable in antioxidant value, including:

• Strawberries, broccoli, spinach, red grapes, cherries, apples and raspberries.
• Blueberries are the only fruit with a higher antioxidant value.

Increase the amount of cranberries you eat by trying the following:
• Add dried cranberries to your favorite cereal.
• Drink 100 percent fruit juice that includes cranberries.
• Add cranberries into blueberry muffins for added color and flavor.
• Pair cranberries with chicken and pork dishes.


Tips for Making SMART Wellness Goals
submitted by Kristin Bath, CHES, FCP Community Health Educator

Goal setting is an important part of a person’s health and wellness journey. Without setting goals it’s hard to track your progress and easy to lose focus on what or why you are doing something in the first place. Setting goals helps you stay motivated and focused. By writing down a goal and sharing it with others, you are committing to your goal. Your goal is no longer just talk, you are now accountable.

Goal setting requires you to look at the heart of your goal and determine why it is important to you. Be ready to use your brainstorming and problem solving skills to help you create a goal that best fits you. When setting a goal make sure that you apply the SMART acronym. Your goal should be:

SPECIFIC- Determine exactly what you want to achieve. Rather than setting a generic goal of wanting to lose weight; make your goal more specific. Consider how much weight you want to lose and how you will do it.

MEASURABLE – Apply a number value to your goal so that you can measure progress. Maybe your goal will be to walk a certain distance or amount of time each day, such as walking 30 minutes a day, 5 days a week.

ACTION-ORIENTED – Determine what actions you will take to achieve your goal. If you want to lose weight, your goal may include the types of physical activity you will do and what foods you will eat.

TIME-ORIENTED – Set a date that you want to achieve your goal. By giving your goal a deadline, you will be more focused and driven. Working towards a goal without a specific deadline, lowers its urgency and can reduce your commitment and motivation. Make sure that your time frame is realistic and achievable.

Getting to the point where you are ready to commit and set your own personal wellness goal is an exciting time. Make sure you are setting yourself up for success by making a goal that is well thought out and a good fit for you. Your goal may include:

• Pair cranberries with chicken and pork dishes.
• Add dried cranberries to your favorite cereal.
• Drink 100 percent fruit juice that includes cranberries.
• Add cranberries into blueberry muffins for added color and flavor.
• Pair cranberries with chicken and pork dishes.

Featured Fruit: Cranberries
submitted by Kristin Bath, CHES, FCP Community Health Educator

Cranberry Oatmeal Cookie Recipe

Ingredients:
2 cups old fashioned, rolled oats
¾ cup canola oil
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 medium ripe bananas, mashed
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup dried cranberries

Instructions:
Preheat oven to 350F degrees. Spray a large baking sheet with cooking spray or line with parchment paper. In a medium bowl, mix together brown sugar and oil. Add egg and vanilla and beat until smooth. Add bananas and beat well.

In a large bowl, combine flour, oats, flax seed, cinnamon, baking soda and salt. Make a well in the center of dry ingredients and pour in egg mixture. Fold wet ingredients into dry ingredients until batter is incorporated. Stir in cranberries.

Scoop cookies into heaping 2-inch balls and place on the prepared baking sheet. Bake 8-10 minutes or until slightly golden on bottom.

Recipe courtesy American Diabetes Association: www.diabetes.org/mta-recipes/
Native American Youth Symbolize What Their Heritage Means to Them Through Art

Monique Tuckwab (Age 17)
Forest County Potawatomi
Wabeno High School
Title: Clay Pot

Colleen Shepard (Age 10)
Forest County Potawatomi
Crandon Elementary School
Title: Grandpa

Monique Tuckwab (Age 17)
Forest County Potawatomi
Wabeno High School
Title: Native Face

Taylor Smith (Age 17)
Sokaogon Chippewa
Crandon High School
Title: Birch, Porcupine, Sweet Grass

Monique Tuckwab (Age 17)
Forest County Potawatomi
Wabeno High School
Title: Native Face

Taylor Smith (Age 17)
Sokaogon Chippewa
Crandon High School
Title: Birch, Porcupine, Sweet Grass

Isabella Daniels (Age 11)
Forest County Potawatomi
Title: Bella’s Awesome Black Ash Basket

Congratulations to all the youth who took the time to create and share their artwork with the community!
Tehya VanZile (Age 10)
Forest County Potawatomi
Crandon Elementary School
Title: Clay Eagle Plaque

Shaina Shepard (Age 6)
Forest County Potawatomi
Wabeno Elementary School
Title: Mother Nature

Reddman Lemieux (Age 15)
Forest County Potawatomi
Crandon Middle School
Title: The Screaming Eagle

Genevieve McGeshick (Age 15)
Sokaogon Chippewa
Crandon High School
Title: Dancing Eagle

Shania Pamonicutt (Age 10)
Forest County Potawatomi
Title: Dream Catcher

Aaliyah Frank (Age 10)
Forest County Potawatomi
Crandon Elementary School
Title: Painted Moccasins

Serena Alloway (Age 11)
Forest County Potawatomi
Title: Dream Catcher

Selena Alloway (Age 11)
Forest County Potawatomi
Title: Dream Catcher

Macy Polar (Age 10)
Sokaogon Chippewa
Crandon Elementary School
Title: Clay Bear Bowl
Albert Jacobson (Age 15)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon High School  
Title: Beaded Bracelet

Alyza Ford (Age 15)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon High School  
Title: Tiger Eyes

Navada Peterson (Age 12)  
Sokaogon Chippewa  
Crandon Middle School  
Title: Beaded Bracelet

Alyza Ford (Age 15)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon High School  
Title: Beaded Bracelet

Reddman Lemieux (Age 15)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon Middle School  
Title: The Two Feathered Bracelet

Sage Dalton (Age 14)  
Sokaogon Chippewa  
Crandon Middle School  
Title: Sage Bracelet

Jennifer Daniels (Age 13)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon Middle School  
Title: Keeper of the Fire Earrings

Brevin Boyd (Age 15)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon High School  
Title: The Wolf

Kaylee McGeshick (Age 17)  
Sokaogon Chippewa  
Crandon High School  
Title: Big Dreams

Holly Spaude (Age 17)  
Forest County Potawatomi  
Crandon High School  
Title: Beaded Earrings
Early Detection for Children’s Learning and Behavioral Disorders

submitted by FCP Behavioral Health Department

Experts agree that the earliest detection of learning and behavioral problems in children will greatly reduce years of struggles for the child and family.

Learning difficulties or differences can be seen in the early primary school years, and the child may be passed along until the education becomes too difficult. For a child that is having these learning difficulties, there can be behaviors that are disruptive or distracting, spacey or sleepy.

Specialized, precision testing can reveal the exact type of problem from early on which will then help the family and teacher create the learning opportunities most suited to the child’s needs.

Sadly for many children, a learning or behavioral problem goes on for many years, but with the experts available at the FCP Behavioral Health, children can have the assistance they need much earlier.

The Screening Process

One of our therapists will ask you and your child questions. The therapist will explain what needs to happen based on the answers you give. You and your child will be directed to either therapy, which means you will get help right away, or the testing process.

The Testing Process

You and your child will meet with a Clinical Psychologist who will ask you and your child questions. Your child will be given tests based on the answers you give. You will be able to find out the results of the testing in less than a month’s time which means that your child will get help faster.

What can I do in the meantime to help my child?

• Talk with your child daily.
• Listen to your child with open ears and heart.
• Encourage your child to do the best they can.
• Spend time doing fun things together.

Earliest detection may make school more enjoyable for your child and may even keep your child from developing more behavioral problems in the future.

For more information call FCP Behavioral Health at (715) 478-4332 to schedule an appointment.

(document text continues...).
4th Annual FCPC
Big Buck Contest
Winners

1st Place
Andrew Shepard
9 Point
16 ⅝ Spread

2nd Place
Chris Wensaut
8 Point
15 ⅛ Spread

3rd Place
Hunter Tuckwab
4 Point
11" Spread

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REFERENDUM PETITION

ANIMAL CONTROL ORDINANCE

Signatures are needed to have a referendum on the draft Animal Control Ordinance.
• Increased Safety/Peace of Mind
• Establishment of Animal Control Officer
• Monetary Enforcement

Do you want to sign the petition? Do you have questions or comments? Do you prefer an individual meeting? Contact the FCPC Ordinance Department by phone at (715) 478-4820, by email at shanna.abifs@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov, or in person at 7870 Love Knot Lane, Stone Lake.

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REFERENDUM IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to the Forest County Potawatomi Election Ordinance Section 6.01, the Forest County Potawatomi Ordinance Department hereby submits a Referendum Impact Statement for the purpose of informing qualified eligible voters of a proposed ordinance of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY
ANIMAL CONTROL ORDINANCE

The purpose of this ordinance is to protect the health and safety of residents and pets within the Forest County Potawatomi Community. The Animal Control Ordinance, once enacted, will establish an Animal Control Officer that will develop policies, procedures, and forms to administer this ordinance.

• A yes vote on the referendum would mean that a qualified voter is proposing that the Animal Control Ordinance be enacted.

• A no vote on the referendum would mean that a qualified voter disagrees on enacting the Animal Control Ordinance at this time.

Dated: 12/01/2014
Ordinance Department

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An application has been filed to petition for a referendum on the revised “Animal Control Ordinance.” When the draft ordinance was last presented to you in 2011, it included a prohibition for certain breeds of dogs. Per the feedback received by the FCPC Ordinance Department, the prohibition has been removed. All other sections of the ordinance, including the establishment of an Animal Control Officer and monetary enforcement, remain the same as initial draft.

Copies of the ordinance and the referendum petitions will be available at the following locations. Staff will also be available to answer any questions you may have.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/16/14</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>PCPC Museum/Lower Level</td>
<td>5660 Pebble Rock Rd, Stone Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Potawatomi Hotel Conference Room</td>
<td>6060 Pebble Rock Rd, Stone Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/17/14</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>PCPC Museum/Lower Level</td>
<td>5660 Pebble Rock Rd, Stone Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Potawatomi Carter Hotel</td>
<td>618 State Highway 32, Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maple Boardroom</td>
<td>618 State Highway 32, Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weston Holiday Inn</td>
<td>6210 Barbiac Ave, Weston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are unable to attend any of the public hearing locations, please contact our office so we can make alternative arrangements to meet with you. We may be reached by:

E-mail: heather.vanzile@fpotawatomi-nsn.gov or shanna.abifs@fpotawatomi-nsn.gov
Phone: 715-478-7412 or 715-478-7423
In Person: 7870 Love Knot Lane, Stone Lake
(On top of the hill behind Fire Up! Fireworks & Smoke Shop)

Thank you and we hope to see you at the meeting!!!

Ordinance Department staff
MADISON, Wis. (Dec. 2, 2014) - In August 2013, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the U.S. Department of Interior approved an application to allow the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin to construct and operate a casino in Kenoша – pending the approval of the Governor of Wisconsin. Given the level of interest in this project, I wanted to provide an update on the process, since a decision will need to be made by Feb. 19, 2015.

A lot of information has been presented in support of and in opposition to the proposed casino. We want to ensure that any job creation or positive economic impact in one area does not come at the expense of significant losses in other parts of the state.

For more than a year, at my direction, Department of Administration (DOA) Secretary Mike Huebsch has worked with experts to conduct an independent, unbiased financial and economic analysis of the proposed Kenoша casino. Secretary Huebsch has also conducted extensive discussions and negotiations with impacted tribal governments to work toward a win-win-win scenario.

The process is still ongoing and is very complicated. Governor Jim Doyle negotiated updated compact amendments with several tribes to indemnify, or protect, them from losses as a result of a new commercial casino.

Due to the compact amendments negotiated by Governor Doyle, the proposed casino could cost the State hundreds of millions of dollars over multiple years, so we want to make sure the project does not have an adverse impact on our communities and the state.

Tribes with casinos make yearly revenue sharing payments to the State, and we have already seen an impact on the state budget because of the Potawatomi’s decision in June to withhold their required payment.

In addition, the compact that Governor Doyle negotiated with the Potawatomi requires the State to follow a specific, pre-determined process that works to offset the financial impact of the proposed casino on the Potawatomi’s current casino operations. The State must submit changes to the compact with the Potawatomi to the federal government for approval.

Following the process negotiated by Governor Doyle, we submitted a Potawatomi compact amendment that was chosen by an arbitrator to the federal government. The Potawatomi compact amendment submitted to the federal government, if approved, would require the State to make an annual payment to the Potawatomi to compensate them for losses that are not covered by the Menominee.

Following the Doyle compacts is not an indication of supporting or opposing the casino, but is another step in the process of gathering information. Ultimately, the action taken by the federal government will help us gain a better understanding of the true economic and fiscal impact of the proposed Kenoша casino on our state’s taxpayers.

We continue to work toward a win on all fronts. As the process moves forward, we will continue to provide periodic updates. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

It has been a pleasure communicating with you. It is an honor to serve as your Governor and represent the residents of Wisconsin.

Sincerely,
Governor Scott Walker

From the Desk of Governor Scott Walker

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Dec. 3, 2014) – Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell delivered opening remarks at the sixth White House Tribal Nation’s Conference, where the emphasis was on Administration’s commitment to Indian Country, including self-determination and self-governance initiatives that are helping tribal nations to build a foundation for a successful and culturally vibrant future.

“All of the work we are undertaking in partnership with tribes – whether on education, tackling climate change, or upholding trust reforms and treaty obligations – is with an eye toward the health and prosperity of the next generation,” said Secretary Jewell, who will also participate in panel discussions with tribal leaders on education and native youth, and climate change. “The White House Tribal Nations Conference is one piece of President Obama’s commitment to make meaningful and lasting progress in support of American Indians and Alaska Natives’ vision for a strong and successful future.”

The conference provides leaders from the 566 federally recognized tribes the opportunity to interact directly with President Obama, members of his Cabinet and other federal policy-level officials, building on the President’s commitment to strengthen our government-to-government relationship with Indian Country and to improve the livelihood of Native Americans.

President Obama held the first-ever conference and has ensured that it will be an enduring, annual conference by Executive Order.

During this year’s conference, Jewell will discuss some of the progress made by the White House Council on Native American Affairs in advancing initiatives on educational reform, energy and economic development and climate change.

The Council, which is chaired by Secretary Jewell and includes the heads of more than 20 federal departments and agencies, has convened four times since its inception in June 2013 and works to improve interagency coordination and expand efforts to leverage federal programs and resources available to tribal communities.

Under a Council initiative, Secretary Jewell and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan, after consultation with tribal leaders, issued a Blueprint for Reform in June 2014 to redesign the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). Building on the Blueprint’s recommendations, Jewell issued a Secretarial Order to begin restructuring BIE from a solely provider of education to a capacity-builder and education service-provider to tribes. The goal of this transformation is to give tribes the ability themselves to provide an academically rigorous and culturally appropriate education to their students, according to their needs.

“The heart of the matter is that no one cares more, or knows more about what’s right for young people, than their parents and their community,” said Jewell, who noted that the BIE recently awarded $1.2 million to tribes to promote tribal control of BIE-funded schools on their reservations.

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn also participated in the Tribal Nation’s Conference where he joined panel sessions and reaffirmed the Obama Administration’s sacred duty to uphold federal trust responsibilities and help restore tribal homelands.

“Each of the Administration’s successes is progress for tribes because tribal self-determination and self-governance animate each of our programs,” said Assistant Secretary Washburn. “Our programs cannot fully succeed unless Indian tribal governments also succeed.”

He noted Jewell’s second Secretarial Order focused on Indian Country and the Department’s tribal trust responsibilities – underscoring Interior’s commitment to a new chapter in government-to-government relations. The Order reaffirmed the Department’s unique, historic responsibilities and provided guidance for each of Interior agencies to carry out their trust obligations to tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries.

Assistant Secretary Washburn also discussed the status of proposed changes to the Department’s federal acknowledgment regulations to improve efficiency and fairness in that process.

Jewell underscored historic settle- ments and progress in restoring tribal homelands through land-into-trust and the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations. In addition to the historic $3.4 billion Cobell settlement, the Administration has resolved more than 80 individual tribal trust management lawsuits for a total of $2.5 billion. The most recent settlement was announced in September and provided $554 million in settlement of long-standing trust disputes with the Navajo Nation, with some claims dating back more than 50 years.

“Resolution of historic tribal trust cases and the Cobell litigation has allowed the Department to work with Indian country on rebuilding the trust relationship in a collaborative manner, outside the adversarial atmosphere of litigation,” noted Interior Solicitor Hilary Topkins, who also participated in the conference.

In ongoing efforts to help restore tribal homelands, Interior has completed 282 cases so far this year, taking 40,339 acres into trust for Tribes. Since 2009, more than 280,408 acres have been taken into trust on behalf of tribes, more than half way toward the Department’s goal of 500,000 acres before the end of the President’s term. Indian Affairs has also been working on regulations that would allow the Department to take land into trust in Alaska.

In addition, Interior has been carrying out the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations a program designed to buy highly fractionalized land interests from willing American Indian sellers at fair market value and transfer consolidated titles to tribal governments for the beneficial use of their communities. In the last 12 months, the Program has made $754 million in offers to more than 44,000 individual landowners and restored the equivalent of more than 475,000 acres to tribes. The Department recently announced 21 additional locations where the Program will begin implementation, bringing the total number of locations actively engaged in the Buy-Back Program to 42. That total represents 83 percent of all outstanding fractionalized ownership interests.

Since assuming her role at Interior, Secretary Jewell has visited more than 20 tribal communities and half a dozen Bureau of Indian Education schools. Jewell also joined President Obama and the First Lady on their historic visit to Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Nation earlier this year.

Jewell Stresses Self-Governance, Empowerment as Foundation for Successful Tribal Nations

submitted by U.S. Department of the Interior

December 15, 2014 • Potawatomi Traveling Times | 11
WASHINGTON, D.C. (Dec. 3, 2014) - Good morning, I want to thank you all for such a warm welcome. And I would like to thank President Obama for hosting this important White House conference.

It is a pleasure to be here today, and a privilege to join so many distinguished public servants, passionate activists, dedicated leaders, and good friends as we celebrate vital achievements, discuss critical challenges, and renew our shared commitment. All of the leaders in this room – and so many others across the country – are indispensable partners in our efforts to fulfill the promise of the U.S. government’s relationships with sovereign tribes. You are critical allies in our ongoing work to move this country closer to its most treasured ideals: of equality, opportunity, and justice under law. And you continue a proud tradition of tribal leaders who have stepped to the forefront of efforts to preserve and revitalize tribal sovereignty.

I am proud to say that, thanks to the hard work and dedication of many of the men and women in this room today, every single one of these goals has been met. And all of these commitments have been fulfilled.

In every instance, progress was made possible by our shared determination to overcome the effects of what my prede-essor, former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, once called the “tragic irony” of American Indian oppression, and to work together to forge an enduring, positive, collaborative relationship between the federal government and sovereign tribes.

And I am pleased to note that, over the last six years – by committing to this new and necessary approach – together with President Obama and our colleagues throughout the Administration, we have expanded on our initial groundbreaking efforts and helped to launch a new era of empowerment and opportunity.

The Department of Justice has cooperated with tribal justice leaders and U.S. Attorney’s Offices – including new tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys, who prosecute Indian Country cases in federal and tribal courts alike – we have dramatically strengthened interactions between federal and tribal law enforcement and prosecutors, and transformed a dysfunctional process that too often allowed domestic violence cases in Indian Country to languish and disappear – the sad result of a system in which the federal government insisted that, in the future, we can more effectively tackle these issues.

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Every U.S. Attorney’s Office with Indian Country jurisdiction is now required to engage with the tribes in its district to develop operational plans to improve public safety and prevent and reduce violence against women and girls. A review of FY 2013 cases filed against defendants in Indian Country showed a 34 percent increase from 2008 numbers — the year before the department’s Indian Country initiative began. And since the bipartisan passage of the landmark Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act in 2013, the Justice Department has announced three pilot projects to begin early implementation of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, which extends tribal prosecution authority over non-Indian perpetrators of domestic violence for the first time in more than 35 years. As a result, more than 20 non-Indians have been charged by tribal prosecu- tors – and more than 200 defendants have been charged under VAWA’s en- hanced federal assault statutes. This total includes more than 40 cases involving charges of strangulation or suffocation, which are often precursor offenses to domesic homicide.

We’re building on this work through targeted programs like the American In- dian/Alaska Native Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response Team Initiative – under the leadership of our Office for Victims of Crime – which is designed to strengthen the federal re- sponse to sexual violence in tribal communities. Just a few weeks ago, I had the opportunity to meet with the Initiative’s Coordination Committee. I received their formal report and concrete recommenda- tions on improving federal agency re- sponse to sexual violence in tribal nations.

And I pledged then – and reiterate today – that these recommendations will serve as a solid basis for robust action as we seek to gain the trust of assault survi- vors; to break the culture of shame that prevents far too many victims from com- ing forward; and to build upon the exemplary work that tribal authorities, law enforcement leaders and victim advocates across the country are doing every day to help us turn the tide against sexual vio- lence.

We are also expanding our work with tribal governments to protect children in Indian Country through the Task Force on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence. Since it was established last year, the Task Force has already made important progress, led in part by the outstanding work of its distin- guished Advisory Committee co- chairs, former U.S. Senator Byron Dorgan and Grammy-winning artist – and member of the Iroquois Nation – Joanne Shenandoah. As the Task Force moves ahead, they will continue to coor- dinate closely with federal leaders to sup- port and strengthen the work all of you are leading throughout tribal lands.

Beyond these efforts, we have taken a collaborative approach to break the grid- lock on issues that have been a source of contention between tribal nations and federal Administrations for decades. In 2010, the Obama Administration reached a historic settlement – totaling $3.4 bil- lion – that resolved Cobell v. Salazar, a class-action lawsuit on trust accounting and mismanagement that had been pend- ing for 15 years. Since October of that year, the United States has settled the trust-mismanagement claims of 81 fed- erally recognized tribes, putting an end to decades of bitter litigation and providing over $2.6 billion to tribes across the country.

These settlements – which place no conditions on the use of funds – have spurred tribal investments in long-term economic development initiatives, infra- structure, and expansion of tribal govern- ment services. And as part of the agreements, we established procedures for improving communications and avenues for alternative dispute resolution – so that, in the future, we can more effec- tively collaborate to resolve issues involv- ing trust funds and assets without costly and long-running litigation.

continued on pg. 13...
Attorney General Delivers Remarks

…continued from pg. 12

More broadly, we’ve worked to pro-
tect water rights and natural resources on
tribal lands. And we’ve vastly expanded our outreach to — and cooperation with — Indian tribes across the continent, institu-
tionalizing ways to seek input on environ-
mental concerns and gaining critical insights into the environmental needs of
tribal nations from coast to coast. Today,
I can announce that we are releasing a re-
visioned Environmental Justice Strategy and
Guidance, outlining how we will work to use
existing environmental and civil
rights laws to help ensure that all
governments, regardless of their income or
demographics, are protected from envi-
ronmental harm. Across the board — from our collaboration with and funding of the Intertribal Technical-Assistance Working Group, ITWG, in the Office of Indian
 Affairs, to our formal conversations with sovereign tribes to discuss ways to expand and en-
force the voting rights of American Indi-
ans and Alaska Natives, including a
proposal to require state and local elec-
tion administrators whose territory in-
cludes tribal lands to place at least one
polling site in a location chosen by the
tribal government — this Administration
is standing up for tribal sovereignty, tribal self-government, and tribal power. We are
defending the rights of men and women in
Indian Country to execute their own
laws, to implement their own practices, and to perform their own civic services.
And we will do everything in our power
to ensure that, in the future, efforts like
these will become standard practice.

To that end, last year, I announced that
the Justice Department would take
to steps to draft and adopt a new Statement of Principles to guide all of the actions we
take in working with federally recognized
Indian tribes on the reservation
— and in consultations with the leaders of all 566 tribes, that
Statement of Principles was meant to
codify our intention to serve not as a
patron, but as a partner, in Indian country — and to institutionalize our efforts to rein-
force relationships, reform the criminal
justice system, and aggressively protect
civil rights and treaty rights. I am proud
to say that our Statement of Principles is
now complete. It has taken effect. And it
will serve as a guide for this Administra-
tion — and every Administration — as we seek to build the more perfect Union, and the
more just society, that every individu-
ally deserves.

All of these achievements are vital — and
many of them are nothing short of ground-
breaking. But, like all of you, I recognize
the longevity of our accomplishments depends not only on the strength of our convictions, but on the ability and the willingness of those who
come after us to build upon the progress
that we have set in motion.

And for everything that has been achieved so far, a great deal of important, life-changing work remains to be done. That’s why the Department of Justice is
committed to programs like the Gaye L.
Tensio Indian Country Fellowship — named
for a beloved and extraordinary member of our DOJ family, and an en-
rolled member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Indians, who worked tirelessly
to advance the federal government’s rela-
tionships with sovereign tribes and to de-
defend the interests of Indian and Alaska
Native communities from coast to coast.
Although Gaye passed away this summer, the
fellowship that bears her name is creat-
ing a new pipeline of legal talent with
expertise and deep experience in federal
Indian law, tribal law, and Indian Coun-
try issues. I’m proud to say that the first
Indian country fellow has been selected,
and Charisse Ace [sha-REESE AR-see],
of Bristol Bay, Alaska, will be appointed
to a three-year term position in the U.S.
Attorney’s Office in the district of Ari-
izona, where she will be assigned to the
district’s Indian Country Crime Section.
She will also serve a portion of her ap-
pointment in a tribal prosecutor’s office
or with another tribal legal entity within
the district.

In addition to establishing this vital
fellowship, the Department of Justice is
reinforcing and increasing staff for the
Office of Tribal Justice — including ex-
erts with a deep understanding of the
laws impacting Indian Country — to make
certain that Indian men, women, and
children will always have a voice in the
policies and priorities of the Justice
Department. And we are re-doubling
our support of the Indian Child Welfare Act,
to protect Indian children from being ille-
gally removed from their families; to pre-
tent the further destruction of Native
traditions through forced and unnece-
sary assimilation; and to preserve a vital
link between Native children and their
community that has too frequently been
severed — sometimes by those acting in bad faith.

Today, I am pleased to announce that
the Department of Justice is launching a
new initiative to promote compliance with
the Indian Child Welfare Act. Under this
important effort, we are working to
actively identify state-court cases where
the United States can file briefs opposing
the unnecessary and illegal removal of In-
dian children from their families and
their tribal communities. We are partner-
ing with the Departments of the Interior
and Health and Human Services to make
sure that all the tools available to the fed-
eral government are used to promote
compliance with this important law. And
we will join with those departments, and with tribes and Indian child-welfare or-
ganizations across the country, to explore
training for state judges and agencies; to
promote tribes’ authority to make place-
dent decisions affecting tribal children; to
 gather information about where the
Indian Child Welfare Act is being system-
tically violated; and to take appropriate,
targeted action to ensure that the next
generation of great tribal leaders can grow
up in homes that are not only safe and
loving, but also suffused with the proud
traditions of Indian cultures.

Ultimately, these children — and all
those of future generations — represent
the single greatest promise of our partner-
ship, because they will reap the benefits of
our ongoing work for change. In the last
two years, we have worked together in a
shared effort to end misunderstanding
and mistreatment, and to bring about a
victory of vision over the status quo; of
ingenuity over incapacity; and of progress
over stagnation. We have laid an enduring
foundation as we strive to empower vul-
nerable individuals, and give them the
tools they need not to leave their commu-
nities, but to bolster them; not to aban-
don their ways of life, but to strengthen
them.

Of course, there are many more chal-
enges still before us. And we’ve seen all
too clearly that the barriers erected over
centuries of discrimination will not be
surmounted overnight. But we face a
brighter future today because we have
placed our faith not in conflict or divi-
sion, but in cooperation and respect; in
the understanding that, though we live in
different cultures, with different tradi-
tions, we share the same values. We be-
lieve that sovereign nations have the right
to protect their citizens from harm, and
that no perpetrator of domestic violence
should be granted immunity because of
the color of his skin. We understand that
promises of autonomy have meaning, and
should not be overturned through the
changing desires of different federal Ad-
mnistrations. And we recognize that any
child in Indian Country — in Oklahoma,
or Montana, or New Mexico — is not fund-
amentally different from an African-
American kid growing up in New York
City. And neither child should be forced
to choose between their cultural heritage
and their well-being.

From the assurance of equal rights and
equal justice, to the power of demo-
cratic participation and mutual aid, we
are joined together by principles as old as
time immemorial — principles embodied
both by men and women whose ancestors
lived on this continent centuries ago, and
by those who have newly arrived on our
shores. This is my pledge to you — here,
today; that, because of our partnership
— because of the record we’ve established;
because of the foundation we’ve built —
no matter who sits in the Oval Office, or
who serves as Attorney General of the
United States, America’s renewed and re-
invigorated commitment to upholding these promises will be unwavering and un-
changeable; powerful and permanent.

That is the legacy of our work to-
gether — not only the groundbreaking ac-
complishments I have described today,
but the historic dedication to partnership
that has made them possible. Although
my time in this Administration will soon
come to an end, we have embedded a
commitment to tribal justice in the fabric of the Justice Department that I know
will continue long after my departure. I
will always be proud of the enduring,
positive, and collaborative relationship we
have built; of the life-changing work we
have completed; and of the new era of
progress that we have begun. It is my sin-
cere hope that as the history of this De-
partment of Justice is written, great
attention will be paid to our accomplish-
ments in interacting with our Native
brothers and sisters. This has been a per-
sonal priority for me.

I want to thank you all, once again,
for your passion, your performance, and
your steadfast devotion to the work of
our time. I am humbled to stand with
you, today and every day. I am grateful
for your friendship. And I look forward
to all that we will achieve — together — in
the months and years ahead.

Thank you.
The Bodewadmi, Ojibwe and Odawa were all one tribe and spoke the same language. As the differences in the language were all one tribe and spoke the same language. Later on, we started speaking different languages and forming tribes based on who was able to understand each other.

The Bodewadmi, Ojibwe and Odawa were all one tribe and spoke the same language. As the differences in the language grew, they each formed a separate entity. However, they maintained a close bond and the “Council of the Three Fires” to deal with any issues that might affect them. The Three Fires signified the alliance between the three, while their individual fires proclaimed their own identity.

Every Tuesday & Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 p.m., for FCPC members, FCP Cultural Center, Library and Museum. Open to all Potawatomi students, Language & Cultural Class every Thursday, 3:30 - 4:30 p.m. Transportation for youth provided. 

FCP Family Resource Center

**HEALTH**

**FCP Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Program**
- The FCP Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Program is available 24/7. Crisis phone line is (715) 478-7201. Office hours are Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. - 5 p.m., or as needed for crisis intervention. Office phone numbers are (715) 478-4991 or (715) 478-7203 with confidential voice mail.
- Work cell phone numbers are checked periodically after hours and holidays: (715) 889-3037 or (715) 889-0278. All services are free and confidential.
- We are able to provide services to FCP enrolled members and tribally-affiliated members who have experienced past or present DV/SA. We will assist other victims in finding appropriate resources to meet their needs to the best of our abilities.

**SERVICES OFFERED**

**Employment Skills Program**
- FCP Economic Support has an employment skills program for tribal members with resources/tools to help them overcome employment barriers. We are here to coach and encourage individuals to recognize their skills and to find occupations related to those skills and interests.
- Resource Room — New Location
- Now located in the Family Resource Center (Old Tribal Hall), the room has four computers that are open to the community.

**EDUCATION**

**Crandon Indian Education Committee**
- Monthly meetings are normally held the first Wednesday of each month at 5 p.m. at Health & Wellness Center. Contact these committee members with questions or concerns.

Margaret Konaha - Chairperson
(715) 478-7347 (work)

Hazel George - Member
(715) 649-7376 (work)

Guadalupe Cisneros - Member
(715) 478-7347 (work)

Brenda Cornell - Secretary
(715) 478-5612 (home)

Hazel George - Member
(715) 478-7347 (work)

Margaret Konaha - Chairperson
(715) 478-7347 (work)

**CULTURE**

**Neshabemwen** - The Potawatomi language has endured through the passage of time. At one time, it is said that we all spoke the same language. Later on, we started speaking different languages and forming tribes based on who was able to understand each other.

**EVENTS**

**Smoking Cessation Incentive Program**
- Open to FCP tribal members and individuals eligible for Alternative Care Program. Services include: appointment with nurses and CHRs to determine a quit plan, kit filled with items that aid in the quitting process, educational materials, product samples, plus a reward upon completion of third smoking cessation appointment.
- To learn more about the program or to schedule an appointment, contact Cleereman, R.N., at (715) 478-4899.

**SPARKS Weight Management Program**
- By appointment. S - Support; P - Program; A - Get Active, Stay Active; R - Reap the Rewards: feel better, be healthier; K - Know the basics of good nutrition; S - Stay focused on being healthy. Please call Lisa Miller, RD, CD, at (715) 478-4320.

**Diabetes Education**
- By appointment. Including blood glucose monitoring, making healthy changes, psychosocial, complications, sick day and travel, planning for pregnancy, hypoglycemia, medications, diabetes in general, insulin and goal setting. Please call Anne Chrismun, RN, at (715) 478-4383, or Cathy Chitko at (715) 478-4367.

**HEALTH**

**Women’s Healing Circle**
- Tuesdays, 1:30 - 2:30 p.m., Family Resource Center. Open to Native American women. Sponsored by FCP DV/SA Dept.

**AA Meetings**
- Wednesdays, 5519 Yak Yot Lane, Crandon, 5:30 p.m.
- Why: Al-Anon is primarily for those who have known a feeling of desperation concerning the destructive behavior of someone very near to them, whether caused by drugs, alcohol, or related behavior problems. When you come into this room you are no longer alone, but among others who have experienced similar problems. We will respect your confidence and anonymity, as we know you will respect ours. Please call (715) 478-4951 for more information.

**FCP Community Meeting Notice**

**Recreation Department**
- Open gym now available noon - 5 p.m. on Saturdays.
- Get Fit & Stay Active - fitness equipment available at We Care in Carter Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7 a.m. - 8 p.m. at Rec Center Monday - Friday, 7 a.m. - 8 p.m. Open to FCP tribal members, their immediate families and FCP employees. Hours subject to change based on scheduled activities.
- For information on Rec Center activities, call (715) 478-7420.
Happy Birthday, Brian Edwards! Love, Mom n the Family!

Happy 21st Birthday Nov. 28, to Issac Charles George. Grandson: You are amazing. You make me proud every minute of every day. Luv u always: Gam-Gam Becky & Great Grandpa Bones

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Mishiko Swan Family 2014-2015
What this program will involve:
• Health assessments and screenings
• Personalized education and activities to meet your family's unique needs and preferences
• Family meal and recipe make-overs
• Nutrition to promote healthy living
• Individualized support
• Celebration events
Three FCP territories will have the opportunity to participate in this program from December 2014 - March 2015, and three additional families from May - Aug 2015. Contact FCP HAC Community Health for more information or to register: 715-478-6535.

FCP Diabetes Program Christmas Party
Open to FCP tribal members with diabetes and guest
Thursday, Dec. 18 12 - 2 p.m.
The Springs Restaurant at the Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel
RSVP Appreciated: (715) 478-6355
GAMES - PRIZES - FOOD - FUN, FUN, FUN!!!

Watch Out for... Oriental Bittersweet
DESCRIPTION:
• Woody vine with rounded leaves
• Red berries in clusters of 2-4 located along entire length of branches; Have yellow seeds that burst open when ripe
• Native to Asia.
• Can be mistaken for native species. American bittersweet, which has berry clusters only at the ends of branches
IMPACTS:
• Smokers and growers of other plants and trees with its climbing vines
• Can crowd out native plants
• Can cross-pollinate with American bittersweet to make hybrid plants
WHAT YOU CAN DO:
• Report sightings to FCP Natural Resources at (715) 478-7222
• Cover plant with bittersweet in your landscaping
• Make sure holiday wreaths and other decorations don’t have oriental bittersweet in them

Merry Christmas
Both stores: Closed Christmas Eve at 3 p.m.; Closed Christmas Day; Open at 7 a.m. on Dec. 26. OPEN ON NEW YEAR’S (AS USUAL)!

Potawatomi Carter C-Store/Smoke Shop
Hwy. 32, Carter (Across from casino/hotel)
Open 24 hours/7 days a week
(715) 478-5100

Potawatomi Stone Lake C-Store/Smoke Shop/Deli
Located 3 Miles East of Crandon off of Hwy. 8
5326 Fire Keeper Rd., Crandon, WI
(715) 478-4199
Open 7 days a week: 6 a.m. - 10 p.m.

GIFT CERTIFICATES AVAILABLE
• Ethanol-Free Premium Gas • Blended Diesel • 24-Hour Pay-at-the-Pump Fuel • In-House Deli Food
• Coupons Welcome • Self-Serve Smoke Shop • Low & Discount Cigarette Prices
• Additional Parking • Groceries • Still • Ice
Native American History Month Features Last Two Speakers

by Val Niehaus

Anton Treuer Speaks to FCP Community

Dr. Anton Treuer recently spoke with the FCP Community about a number of issues of interest. He is a member of Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and is Executive Director of the American Indian Resource Center at Bemidji State University, Minnesota. He attained his B.A. from Princeton in 1991 then attended the University of Minnesota where he received his M.A. in 1994 and his Ph.D. in 1996.

Over the years, he has authored 13 books. One in particular (and the subject for Native American Heritage Month) was, Everything You Wanted to Know about Indians but Were Afraid to Ask. A summary from the Indian Country Today website described this piece of literature by saying, “...is a compilation of answers to important questions he has been asked at public lectures he has delivered throughout the nation. The questions cover topics that range from tribal citizenship to mascots and haircuts.” This passage summed up the content of the book quite well, and it is very likely that just about any question a person would have about Native culture would be addressed in this book.

Lenore Scheffler Stops by FCP Community

Lenore Scheffler recently visited the FCP community. She is a member of the Lower Sioux Dakota community and was born and raised in this community near Morton, Minn. She is a graduate of William Mitchell College of Law and is the first enrolled member of any Minnesota Dakota Tribe to practice law. She remains active in the Mitchell community as a member of Mitchell’s board of trustees, a member of the Dean/President Search Committee, and is a mentor to our Native students.

Scheffler is a partner at Best & Flanagan, a mid-sized firm located in downtown Minneapolis. She is chair of the firm’s Native American Law Section. Her practice focuses on all areas of federal Indian law and tribal law including tribal election representation, governance, gaming law, taxation, tribal financing, and business law.

Scheffler is extremely active in the Minnesota legal community. From 2001 - 06 and 2011 - present, she serves as the chief judge for the Upper Sioux Community Tribal Court as well as the Associate Judge II of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribal Court, and as a Justice of the Prairie Island Indian Community Appellate Court. From 2003-11, she was appointed to the Minnesota Commission on Judicial Selection.

Scheffler was asked to present a case that is famously known throughout Indian Country today: Cobell vs. Salazar. This case involved a class action lawsuit, which was brought up by Native American representatives against two departments of the U.S. government. It is thought by some to be the largest class action lawsuit filed against the United States in history and the case was settled in 2009 for $3.4 billion. There was $1.4 billion awarded to the plaintiffs and $2 billion allocated to repurchase land that had been distributed under the Dawes Act. This act, which was signed into law by Congress in 1887, had divided tribally owned lands into individual parcels which were distributed to Indian families with “extra” lands being opened for settlement as well as for development by railroads. It was a very complex issue with significant implications for Native American culture. The Cobell vs. Salazar decision opened the way for returning some of these lands to communal tribal ownership. Scheffler went on to mention four of the lead plaintiffs in the case including Ms. Elouise Cobell, Blackfoot. Cobell wouldn’t see any monetary reward; she passed away on October 16, 2011, at the age of 66.

Scheffler then answered questions from the audience about what they should do and what their families should do if they felt they might be entitled to moneys and had not yet filed a claim. Scheffler advised accessing the website www.indianguardians.com to see if there are any names of relations that are still listed. If there are, it is advisable to try and claim this money even though it is past the deadline.