



3rd Annual Rejuvenating Tribal Communities Conference

submitted by FCP Family Services Division

The Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) Community hosted the 3rd Annual Rejuvenating Tribal Communities Conference at Potawatomi Hotel & Casino in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 26-28, 2019. Total registration was approximately 170 people, which almost doubled in size from last year, so the conference had to be relocated to the event center area.

FCP Veteran's Post I presented the colors and Fire Nation performed the opening and veteran's songs. FCP Vice Chair Woman Brenda Shopodock opened the conference with a welcome and shared a positive message on healing.

Once again, the event featured entertaining facilitator Chance Rush to enlighten the group and keep the conference flowing in a good way! One of the attendees really captured Chance's character by stating, "Chance has an energy that draws you in. His confidence is infectious."

The committee had asked Milwaukee Indian Community School to be involved as it is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Siobhan Marks had a display of beautifully-dressed mannequins and provided information on the strap dress as well as history on regalia. One could hear the passion in her presentation. It was interesting to hear the history of the dress, what the women endured, and how they clothed the men and children through the eras.

Dr. Mark Powless provided information on historical trauma and talked about the Our Ways Teaching framework. As quoted by an attendee, "Although our people have been put through trauma, it is essential to let the important people in your life know that you care for them. The preservation of our language and culture is amassed and needs to be passed down."

Lisa Sennholz from Damascus Road provided information on human trafficking. Damascus Road was founded in 2009 and is dedicated to fighting the evil of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Human trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transporting, obtaining or maintaining of a person by means of force, fraud, or coercion. The fact is that there are more enslaved people alive today than any other time in history. Even more slaves exist now than during the 300 years of transatlantic slave trade. Sennholz is passionate about bringing awareness to communities, helping to restore and empower the abused, and advocating for the prevention and abolition of human trafficking. She shared that this is happening all over - not just in other countries, but right here in many counties of Wisconsin. She provided information on a few of the red flags of human trafficking:

- May not speak for themselves; they defer to a controlling individual
- Can appear submissive, afraid or nervous, and avoid eye contact
- Show signs of physical or mental abuse
- Has a tattoo that could be a trafficker's branding (i.e. princess, crown or daddy's girl)
- Lives with multiple, unrelated people in small quarters

Something to think about when you see red flags as quoted by William Wilberforce, "You may choose to look the other way. But you can never again say you did not know."

FCP Healing Center staff presented information on Recovery Housing 101 and shared the positive things happening in AODA and Healing Center. They also shared the importance of a community in helping the addict to recover. It was really inspiring to hear success stories!

Forest County Health Department and FCP Family Services staff collaborated to provide suicide prevention training. Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR) is advanced training to help prevent and detect persons who are thinking about their suicidal plans. The training provided clear steps to aid the sufferer. A sobering



Ways to combat the opioid epidemic was a timely topic.



A panel discussion took place on the importance of foster care.

statistic: In the United States, there is one suicide nearly every 12 minutes or 123 suicides every day.

Dave Johnson and Bob Wells provided a fun, interactive session called Laugh as Though Your Life and Job Depended On It with the message that it's okay to be silly. The nonsense woke up your brain! The presentation reminded participants that there are difficult, tough, traumatic situations in our jobs, and life is tough. Everyone needs to find as many tools as they can that bring joy and gratitude!

Anthony Goulet provided a very powerful message on healing oneself. He shared the power to be a dream maker and that the power is within us. One of his great messages that really resonated was intergenerational healing is more powerful than intergenerational trauma!

The conference turned out great thanks to all the help and support from FCP Executive Council. Thanks to all that were involved in the planning, preparing, presenting and participating. It could not be a success without a community coming together to share its passion in rejuvenating the workers so that



FCP tribal member Justin Shawano spoke about positive things happening in AODA.

they can inspire people to make healthy choices.

Next year's Rejuvenating Tribal Communities Conference is scheduled for Aug. 24-26, 2020, in Milwaukee.

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Message From FCP Veterans Post 1

Meetings take place on the first Monday of the month at 5 p.m. We consider it an honor and a privilege to be of service to the Potawatomi community. Membership in FCP Veterans Post 1 is open to all veterans and spouses of Potawatomi tribal members. Please join us!

POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

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Meet FCP's Tribal Court Staff

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that the Traveling Times pays a freelance fee to FCP tribal members when they submit artwork, articles, stories, photos, etc. for inclusion in the newspaper? We're always looking for interesting items to share with our readership.

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My Story

submitted by Rob Michno

Thank you, Forest County Potawatomi, for welcoming me home as the last missing member of our tribe. It has been a privilege to attend the last two quarterly general council meetings and getting to meet my extended brothers and sisters. I was asked frequently about why it took so long for me to find my way home and where have I been over all these decades. As an expression of gratitude, I, Rob Michno, offer my story in why it took so long to see the flickering light that has been there all my life and that finally guided me home.

Earlier this year, my wife, Lisa, was pregnant. I made a promise to myself that I would investigate my past as I had no idea about my ethnicity and heritage since I was adopted at birth. For my daughter's sake, she would have the option of knowing about her heritage, so my first step was to reach out to the Wisconsin Adoption Records Search Program. About a month later, a research coordinator sent me a 47-page document that chronicled my adoption process, along with who my birthparents were, and also detailed their stories via social worker notes and court documents. I was advised that I should reach out to the Forest County Potawatomi and Ho Chunk tribes for information about membership. I had no idea why I would want to do that, but I followed the advice

of the coordinator. Since I had more Forest County Potawatomi blood, I reached out to Callie and Mary in the enrollment department. They were extremely helpful and great first representatives of our tribe.

According to my adoption paperwork, in 1972 I was born as Mark Edward Johnson. My birth mother was Pauline N. Johnson and birth father shows as Archie Nesaukee. I was sad to read that both had been deceased for years. I also received my impounded birth certificate that revealed my birth name that I was seeing for the first time. I read about the dire circumstances Pauline was in and was able to make peace with why I was placed out of her care. I was adopted in September 1973 and became the younger brother in a rural family of four.

Because my adoption was closed, who I call Mom and Dad chose to not have any communication with my birthparents. It would be easy to be resentful, but my parents raised me in a stable environment on a farm in Merrill, Wis. My Dad came from a broken home with three father figures that were abusive, and my Mom had seven previous miscarriages. Their rainbow baby is my brother Rich who is seven years older than me and still resides with my sister-in-law, Lisa, at the homestead. My brother shared information about my early years, but only when I recently asked, since adoptions felt like

such a taboo subject in my household, especially my own. I was told my adoption was a quicker process for my Dad, of Polish descent, and Mom, of German/Czech descent, to adopt a child that was Native American. Growing up, I felt different and struggled with self-image, but knew no better.

My childhood continued in Merrill until I enrolled at UW-Oshkosh in 1990 and have resided in Oshkosh since. I graduated with a bachelor's degree in Speech Communications and have worked in the insurance field for the past 24 years - the last seven being an independent insurance agent. I have been blessed with good health as I never had any issues that were tied to my genetics, so onward I lived and figured ignorance was bliss. One issue I had was trying to determine if my love for drinking alcohol was a bit excessive but that beauty of living in denial led to some hardship and dark days. But, by the grace of God, and living one day at a time, I'm fortunate to have just over seven years of sobriety, and it feels amazing to be happy, joyous and free. My first employer of 17 years and my Oshkosh "parents", Ed and Mary Alt, were with me when my life's path became clouded and have been instrumental in being a spiritual guidepost.

Upon discovering my tribal membership this past April, I was blessed to find out that Mark Edward Johnson had been enrolled in the tribe since 1978. In the matter of a few months, I went from having no clue about my heritage,

to accepting my past and making peace with who I am. The struggles of feeling different have been released, and I have freedom as a member of the Forest County Potawatomi!

I'm thankful to Deputy Attorney General Aaron Loomis for helping to bridge my communication with the great administrative people of our tribe, and connecting me with my cousin, Manny Johnson, Jr., whose parents were the ones who signed up their children and me for tribal membership in 1978. Manny has shared stories about the relatives I never knew and continues to help me and set examples of healthy living with his wife, Jill, and his family. Also, CFO Kevin Hanson, who connected me with Crystal Deschinny, who has shared the traditions of Native life and has been steadfast in introducing me to more of my family. Finally, to Chairman Ned Daniels, who I was finally able to introduce myself, after being able to touch the canoe that was at the quarterly general council meeting in August. We all need the good energies from the Creator, and it was so nice to be included as I'm forever grateful. I have a lot to learn about the traditions and the proud past of my new-found heritage, so feel free to reach out to me. With my wife, Lisa, and our daughter, Aubrey, living between Milwaukee and Crandon means I'm close to either location. It's a privilege to finally make it home and be the last missing member of such an amazing tribe!



Both photos were taken at the Tribal Heritage Crossing of the Wiouwash State Recreation Trail in Oshkosh along Interstate 41 at Overlook 11, which is dedicated to the Forest County Potawatomi. Michno believes it's the best location for him to take a picture in a town where he's lived for 29 years. Pictured at left (l-r) is Rob Michno and his cousin, Manny Johnson Jr. Pictured at right is Michno with his wife, Lisa, and their daughter, Aubrey.

The Expansion and Decline of the Potawatomi Prior to Removal

submitted by John Crawford

John Crawford is a Forest County Potawatomi tribal member who just began his sophomore year at Yale University. What you are about to read is a paper he wrote on the history of the Potawatomi for his American Indian Law and Policy class.

At the dawn of the 18th century, the Potawatomi were valued allies of the major colonial power in the Great Lakes region (Loew 102). Yet, little more than a century later, divisions within the tribe allowed the United States to extinguish the Potawatomi’s claim to most of its former homeland (105-6). Before the War of 1812, the tribe inhabited a territory from Detroit in the east to the Mississippi River in the west, with Potawatomi influence extending across the Old Northwest (Clifton, “The Potawatomi” 58). As the tribe expanded, however, individual settlements became increasingly disconnected from one another. This decentralization greatly contributed to the Potawatomi’s decline that began with the French and Indian War, later allowing the United States government to play the tribe against itself to achieve the functional removal of the Potawatomi from the Northwestern Territory. Those that were relocated to the west lost their homeland and suffered along the Trail of Death, while those that remained in the east were scattered and suppressed (107-9).

The Potawatomi Prior to European Contact

The early history of the Potawatomi is based on a combination of oral tradition, linguistic investigation and archaeological discoveries. They are an Algonquian-speaking people who call themselves the Neshnabek. Before the arrival of Europeans to the Americas, the Ojibwe, Ottawa and Potawatomi were one nation. Within this confederation, the duty of the Potawatomi was to keep the Sacred Fires lit (Loew 99). The three brothers migrated from the eastern seaboard to the Great Lakes. At the Straits of Mackinac, their paths diverged, with the Ojibwe traveling north and west, the Ottawa remaining in place and the Potawatomi journeying south along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan (Edmunds 3). The tribe eventually came to reside in the St. Joseph river valley in what is now Michigan (Loew 99).

The Potawatomi and the French

In the early 1600s, French trade spread to the western Great Lakes. The Potawatomi first encountered the “Hairy Faces” in 1634. This initial meeting with the French laid the foundation for future diplomatic and economic relations (Clifton, “The Potawatomi” 20). A few years later, the Iroquois, seeking to monopolize the fur trade and armed with firearms by Dutch and English traders, drove the Potawatomi and numerous other refugees

west across Lake Michigan. This displacement was part of a series of conflicts known as the Beaver Wars. These refugee Indian tribes supplanted the local Winnebago and settled in Green Bay, attracting the interest of France (Edmunds 4-5). After the Iroquois destroyed the Huron in the late 1640s, the Potawatomi established themselves as important allies and intermediaries of the French (Loew 100). In the following decades, Iroquois expansion was reversed, and the Potawatomi migrated into much of the vacated land. Villages grew along the shores of Lake Michigan, and the tribe’s traditional homeland along the St. Joseph River was re-inhabited. These settlements were governed independently and centered along the key water routes which connected the Great Lakes to the interior (Clifton, “The Potawatomi” 34-36).

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Potawatomi were generally prosperous. Their recent territorial growth gave them significant influence in the southern Great Lakes region, and their close ties to the French provided them with valuable trade goods (Loew 102). From 1712 to 1733, the Fox Wars threatened the French alliance system, but ultimately resulted in stronger ties (Edmunds 27-38). In 1754, however, conflict erupted between the French and British in western Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian War, the Potawatomi suffered tremendously due to its staunch support of their longtime ally (Loew 102). The tribe played a vital role in several major battles, but many warriors returned home carrying smallpox. Initially, the French lavishly rewarded the Potawatomi for its support, but British naval blockades soon caused a shortage of trade goods. In 1759, the British captured Fort Niagara and Quebec. In 1760, they occupied Detroit, isolating the nearby Indian villages from French support. Believing the war lost, the local Potawatomi defected to the British. For the first time, the tribe was divided in its dealings with outsiders (Edmunds 51-58).

The Potawatomi and the British

The French and Indian War ended in British victory in 1763. While the resulting Treaty of Paris did not address the Potawatomi directly, it nonetheless signified the start of a long decline in the face of external pressure. Under the doctrine of discovery espoused by the colonial powers, early French exploration had granted them sovereignty over much of North America (Echo-Hawk 18). Thus, when the French ceded its territory east of the Mississippi River to the British, the Indian tribes that resided on the land were legally subject to British authority. Therefore, British officials did not accommodate the local Indians, causing many to suffer (Edmunds 95-97).

This dismissive attitude of the British briefly reunited the Detroit Potawatomi and its kin to the west in Pontiac’s War, a pan-tribal revolt that aimed to restore the French. The conflict, however, was largely a stalemate. The Indian tribes received concessions but failed to drive out the British (Loew 102). In the aftermath, the Potawatomi again fractured. The Detroit Potawatomi chose rapprochement. In contrast, the St. Joseph Potawatomi and those further west remained hostile, clashing with the British as the tribe expanded into Illinois over the following decade (Edmunds 96).

The internal divisions of the Potawatomi continued during the American Revolution. The Detroit Potawatomi declared immediately for the British Crown, while the western Potawatomi adopted a wait-and-see approach (Edmunds 99). The 1778 occupation of Illinois by the “Long Knives”, as the Potawatomi called the Americans, threatened the British position in the Old Northwest (101-2). By 1780, however, the Crown had regained the upper hand in the region (107-8). The British and Americans negotiated peace in 1783, and the ownership of Potawatomi lands again transferred hands, even as the tribe’s warriors had experienced no true defeats (116).

The Potawatomi and the United States

In the postwar, American settlers flooded into the Ohio Valley and treated the local tribes as conquered foes. The Congress of the Confederation of the United States enacted the Northwest Ordinance in 1787. This act established the Northwest Territory and provided a framework for the settlement and governance of the region. It also made clear the federal government’s goal to extinguish Indian titles, granting the governor authority to demarcate districts in which this process occurred (“An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States”). Although the United States described its preferred relationship with Indians as one of good faith, it nonetheless made plans to negotiate with individual Indian tribes separately to secure southern Ohio (Edmunds 116).

The threat of the newly-formed United States led to a brief period of Indian unity in the postwar. With limited support from the British, many of the tribes of the Old Northwest formed a confederacy to oppose the United States (Edmunds 116-18). In 1791, the confederation defeated an American expedition led by Arthur St. Clair in the greatest ever Indian victory over an American military force (Loew 103). In 1794, however, Indian warriors were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and the British abandoned its former allies. The

door to American expansion into Ohio was opened. In the Treaty of Greenville, Potawatomi relinquished claims to lands in southern and central Ohio in exchange for regular, fixed amounts of money or goods known as annuities. Foreshadowing things to come, the Potawatomi who attended the negotiations had no legitimate claims to the ceded land and represented only a fraction of the tribe’s leaders (Edmunds 135-6).

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Potawatomi were more widespread than ever before, but their position was less secure. Potawatomi villages were traditionally governed autonomously, but individual leaders were increasingly making decisions that had consequences for the entire tribe (Edmunds 153). Decades of interactions with French, British and American traders had resulted in a significant population of mixed-bloods. These descendants of Potawatomi Indians and white traders began to hold informal power in an era when trade and treaties were vitally important to survival. These individuals were often central in negotiations between the Potawatomi and the federal government, and the United States rewarded them with cash or land for their role in securing agreement (Clifton, “The Potawatomi” 62).

In Tecumseh’s War, many young Potawatomi followed the teachings of the Shawnee prophet Tenskwatawa and his brother Tecumseh, seeking a return to a traditional tribal lifestyle and the rejection of white customs and trade goods. The Indian tribes of the Old Northwest were suffering as a result of their shrinking land base, and thus becoming increasingly dependent on annuity payments by the American government. The prophet promised an immediate confrontation rather than the slow decline that many chiefs seemed to embrace (Loew 103-4). War parties gathered at Prophetstown, and Tecumseh traveled south to win the support of the Five “Civilized” Tribes. In his absence, however, American army officer and future president William Henry Harrison dispersed the gathered Indians. At the Battle of Tippecanoe, the Americans secured a victory, scattering the young warriors who opposed them. The underlying causes of Indian hostility, however, remained (Edmunds 174-77).

Harrison’s victory was short-lived. The outbreak of the War of 1812 brought British support for the Indian tribes of Old Northwest. Some Potawatomi attempted to remain neutral, but were drawn into the war by misplaced American retributions. From Detroit to Prairie du Chien, the tribe fought against the Long Knives (Loew 105).

continued on pg. 5...



Expansion and Decline

...continued from pg. 4

Yet, while the Potawatomi and other Indians inflicted a harsh toll, the United States was not deterred. In 1813, Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames, and the Indian confederacy collapsed with his death (Edmunds 198-99). The war concluded by 1815, signifying the last armed resistance of Indians against American expansion east of the Mississippi (204-6).

The years after the War of 1812 were marked by the collapse of unified Indian resistance against the United States. The Potawatomi and other tribes could no longer support themselves, lacking the resources necessary to survive without annuities and bereft of the warriors needed to defend themselves from white settlement. In the quarter century following the War of 1812, the Potawatomi signed 28 land cessions. Whereas previously the federal government had at least nominally negotiated treaties and delivered annuities to the entire tribe, beginning with the Treaty of St. Louis of 1816, specific “bands” were recognized as legitimate representatives of the Potawatomi as a whole (Edmunds 217-18). This change in policy allowed the United States to effectively bribe specific chiefs or influential figures. Even as Potawatomi lands in Indiana and Michigan were disappearing, the tribe fought amongst itself over the locations where annuity payments would be distributed, as this influenced the beneficiaries (219-21).

By the 1820s, the Potawatomi outside of Wisconsin and Illinois had been reduced to small communal reservations and individual reservations that had been gifted to specific chiefs and mixed-bloods (Edmunds 229-30). In 1823, the Marshall court ruled in *Johnson v. M’Intosh* that Indians could occupy and control lands within the United States, but not hold title to them. Following the decision, the federal government sponsored an intertribal conference at Prairie du Chien to establish land claims so that remaining Indian titles could be extinguished (230). A few years later, white lead miners overran the Fever River valley in the last of the Potawatomi homelands. By 1829, the Potawatomi had ceded around 70 percent of its land base (Lowe 105-6). While in *Worcester v. Georgia*, Chief Justice Marshall attempted to reverse his position on the doctrine of discovery after seeing the effects of his earlier decisions, it was too little too late (Echo-Hawk 76).

Throughout this time period, a growing number of Americans advocated for the removal of all Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. Some simply desired tribal lands. Others genuinely believed that whites were a corrupting influence on Indians, who would be better off far from the encroachment of “civili-

zation.” In the west, Indian tribes could continue their traditional lifestyle until they were prepared to assimilate (Edmunds 240). In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act after bitter debate in Congress. United States government officials prepared for the final land cessions and ultimate resettlement of the Potawatomi (241).

The Chicago Treaty of 1833 represented the culmination of decades of Potawatomi decline and disunity, with the federal government taking advantage of the tribe’s fragmentation to achieve the functional removal of the Potawatomi east of the Mississippi. In exchange for payments and the promise of at least five million acres of land on the east side of the Missouri, the Potawatomi ceded its remaining lands in northeastern Illinois and Southeastern Wisconsin and agreed to remove themselves (“Treaties Between the United States and the Indians” 5-15). The negotiations were rife with fraud. Whiskey was abundant in Chicago, and merchants preyed upon the Potawatomi. Federal government representatives initially managed to secure the agreement of 120 Potawatomi, but the treaty was amended by the Senate to award the Potawatomi lands in Iowa rather than the fertile Platte Country in what is now Missouri. Seven Potawatomi agreed to the change in exchange for further payments. The Senate accepted their signatures as representative of the collective Potawatomi (Edmunds 248-50).

The removal period that followed the Treaty of Chicago marked the decisive end of the Potawatomi as an independent political entity. Thousands of Potawatomi were removed, eventually coming to reside on reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma. Two thousand from southeastern Wisconsin and northern Illinois fled to northern Wisconsin and Canada. A few bands from northeastern Wisconsin remained in their homelands until they were forced out in 1862, after which some were removed while others hid in the forests. Along the St. Joseph River, Chief Pokagon and his band of Christian Indians fought removal and were eventually allowed to remain (Loew 106-7). It would be more than a century until many of the scattered Potawatomi bands gained a manner of self-governance with the Indian Reorganization Act, and longer still until the tribal sovereignty movement brought about new political and economic opportunities (Loew 109-110).

Conclusion

Potawatomi tradition holds that no individual leader holds power over everyone (Clifton, “The Potawatomi” 20). This belief proved valuable when the Potawatomi became influential allies of the French by establishing numerous autonomous settlements in key locations

in the Great Lakes region (34-36). Defeat in the French and Indian War, however, brought about a period of decline. First the British, then the Americans exploited the divisions that grew within the tribe. In the aftermath of the War of 1812, the Potawatomi could only support themselves through land cessions (61). Removal by the United States brought hardship and dependency that lasted for more than a century. Today, however, because of a concerted effort by Indians across the country, Potawatomi tribal bands exert their sovereignty in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oklahoma and across the northern border in Canada.

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Wabeno School Donation

by Val Niehaus

The Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) community gave a generous donation to the School District of Wabeno this past February in the amount of \$30,000 which was to be used to help fund new athletic scoreboards for the gymnasium as well as to refurbish the hardwood gym floor.

On Sept. 4, 2019, Superintendent Jeff Walsh, along with co-workers and school board members, invited FCP Executive Council to the school to see with its own eyes what the finished product looks like. Not only could you tell that Walsh and the rest of the faculty present were thankful for this contribution, you could see the pride they have in their school and their sincere appreciation for this substantial gift which served to significantly improve their school gymnasium.

The gymnasium floor was restored to a natural finish with lots of sanding

and varnishing taking place through the summer months. This work revealed a beautiful and durable hardwood floor with different stained woods highlighting specific areas. It will be a wonderful new surface for the many sporting events held in the gymnasium. In addition to the refurbishment of the floor, two new scoreboards were added with one at each end of the gym. Overall, the gymnasium looks and feels much more up-to-date. It was obvious that many of the faculty were delighted to see this improvement to benefit the students of the Wabeno School District.

In addition to these new improvements and to show a bit of appreciation to FCP, while she was still a student, alumni Jennifer Shopodock made a beautiful metal sign in the Fab Lab to thank FCP for this donation – a very nice touch to the gymnasium!



(l-r) FCP Secretary James A. Crawford, Wabeno Superintendent Jeff Walsh, School Board Member Kathryn Van Eperen, FCP Treasurer Joe Daniels Sr., FCP Chairman Ned Daniels Jr., FCP Council Member Brooks Boyd, FCP Council Member Nick Shepard Sr., Vice Chair Woman Brenda Shopodock, School Board Member Trinity Shepard, Principal Bill Taylor, Athletic Director Michelle Boor



Pictured is the new lighted scoreboard.

September is
SUICIDE PREVENTION AWARENESS MONTH

Each year, more than 41,000 individuals die by suicide, leaving behind their friends and family members to navigate the tragedy of loss. If you or someone you know needs immediate help: Call 911, the National Suicide Prevention Hotline at 800-273-TALK (8255), the local Crisis Line at 888-299-1188, or text "HELP" to 741741.

THERE IS HOPE AND YOU ARE NOT ALONE!

To schedule an appointment with a Mental Health professional at the FCP Health & Wellness Center, call: (715) 478-4332.

Honoring Health, Healing, and Tradition

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

8201 Mish ko swen Drive, Crandon, WI
www.FCPotawatomi.com
Mon. - Fri. | 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.

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FCP.Jobs

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

First Summer Youth Employees in Milwaukee

submitted by Starla Thompson, Leadership Development Manager

Bozhoo, hello, my name is **Anevay Gonzalez**. I am 16 years old and I attend The Prairie School in Wind Point, Wis. I am involved with the Summer Youth Employment (SYE) Program. Before summer started, my auntie brought up this great opportunity, which encouraged me to fill out the application, and then the whole process started. Much like the Tribal Leadership Development Program (TLDP), we rotated through the different departments of the Wgechda (Warrior) Building and also the back of the house of Potawatomi Hotel & Casino to learn about business operations.

In the Wgechda Building, the departments we were shown were: Human Resources (HR), Legal, Foundation, Indian Council of the Elderly, Education, Information Technology (IT), and Compliance of Gaming Commission. When getting the tour of back of the house of Potawatomi Hotel & Casino, we got to see surveillance and investigation of Gaming Commission. Each department had its own community, and it was so cool hearing about the paths about each individual ranging from entry level to manager.

We also had activities to keep us engaged in the program. We got to tour UW-Milwaukee, and that helped me think about the different opportunities to take. One of the opportunities that I saw was a program for Native American teens in high school that wanted to go into the medical field. The program is called American Indian Science Scholar Program (AISSP), and it's held at the UW-Milwaukee campus. Starla Thompson, creator of the TLDP program, and Sharell Hill, the coordinator, encouraged me, and they both did everything they could to help get in the program. I enjoyed my time there, of course, but the most important thing about being part of AISSP was creating a relationship with everyone in the program.

Personally and professionally, I think the SYE program helped me better understand how to work in different work environments. What I took away from each department are the values that a person needs to be successful in life. Joining the SYE program definitely made me think about how to start a career path, not only for Forest County Potawatomi (FCP), but in general.

In conclusion, the SYE program was worth putting my time and effort into everything that we did. I was taught to take

opportunities, and I'm glad I took this one. I want to thank each individual for giving their time and effort in teaching us information about their department. Migwetth (Thank You)!

Bosho. My name is **Jesus Gonzales**, and I am currently in Park High School in Racine, Wis., going into my senior year. I had goals for myself to start working somewhere this summer, and the Summer Youth Employment program was the perfect opportunity. I thought it would be a good experience to get a

or descendants under the age of 18 and above 14 in or near Milwaukee to apply for the SYE at the Wgema Campus. You will get more than you expected - and that's a good thing. The many things I have experienced during this time is that there are many options and benefits when it comes to working with the tribe.

The Tribal Leadership Development Program (TLDP) is designed to provide individualized learning plans for FCP members, descendants, and spouses interested in advancing their careers. The

from cooking in a kitchen for my elders to researching why youth couldn't gamble and the rules against youth gambling. The program has taught me so much, and it didn't just help me professionally, but also personally.

Being able to rotate through the different FCP government roles, I found out that I really liked the IT department. I liked it so much, I decided to buy myself a computer with the money I'd been saving up from my SYE job. I was fortunate to get in contact with really awesome

people and also find family I didn't even know I had. I hope that with the new computer I can pick up some useful IT skills and one day to work for Potawatomi IT department.

If anyone eligible to join the program were to ask me for a job, I would send them to Potawatomi because it's such a good opportunity.

Bosho. I'd like to introduce myself and tell you a little about my Summer Youth Employment (SYE) program experience. My English name is **Joshua Crowley**, and my Spirit Name is Mino-Ode-Bimose. I am currently 16 years old and attend Greenfield High School.

These past few months, I have been fortunate enough to be given the opportunity to be a part of the SYE on the Wgema Campus here in Milwaukee. I am one of four summer youth employees in the program. We worked together to learn from each other and bounce information off one another.

Each week we have rotated through various departments involved with the Potawatomi Hotel & Casino (PHC). The goal of the department rotations is to give trainees a well-rounded experience and insight into how these different departments operate and work together on the government side. Legal and Gaming Commission are the only ones that work with PHC in Milwaukee, besides Tribal Leadership Development Program (TLDP). It is, of course, a very beneficial and valuable experience for anyone who might be seeking a future career with Potawatomi. The departments that we rotated through included Legal, Gaming Commission, IT, Human Resources, Education, and Foundation.

SYE has been very impactful on my outlook of possible career paths in the coming future and very much has intrigued me to work for my tribe with pride and integrity.



summer job working with the tribe.

I received a comprehensive understanding of the departments I went through. As youth, we were allowed to work with our government departments on the Wgema Campus. With all the departments I went through, my favorite departments were IT and Human Resources. IT had so much to offer as a department. They were not just people that fixed computers but had many different categories like computer engineering, networking, coding, and their newest, media. Besides IT, I had a liking to Human Resources because they are the people that take care of the hiring process, so they get to meet many people during their job.

SYE has been the greatest experience/opportunity I could have had as a first job. The job was good, and I got to be around other Native American people. I would recommend any tribal members

program is meant to serve those interested in pursuing career development using government and business entities as the vehicle and training ground. I will be a young adult soon, which means I can apply for the TLDP to get more experience and learn even more about my tribe. I look forward to taking part in the TLDP next year. Hopefully, it will allow me to encourage some of the tribal residents here in Milwaukee to do the SYE program next year.

Hi. My name is **Quanah Norton**, and this fall I will be entering my junior year at Park High School in Racine, Wis. I just recently started track and am going to be playing football, and hopefully will be wrestling this year. This school year, one of my goals is to obtain a 3.0 GPA or higher.

The SYE program gave me experience in a whole heap of different work environments. The environments ranged

Collect, Cook, Taste

submitted by FCPC Natural Resources

The FCPC Natural Resources Department (NRD) held a wild foods class, Collect, Cook, Taste, on August 20, at the We Care building in Carter. Participants learned which foods in our area are edible, how to properly identify them, and how to safely prepare them. They then enjoyed a wild food tasting that consisted of milkweed soup and Alfredo pasta with fiddlehead ferns, oyster mushrooms, and wild leeks. Sumac lemonade was also served as a refreshment. The department hopes to make the collection and use of

wild foods less daunting by demonstrating how fun and easy it is to gather and prepare these dishes. If you missed the class this year, no worries! The NRD is hoping to make this an annual event so stay tuned for the next class announcement in the spring. For more information on future classes, plant identification, or the use of wild foods, feel free to contact Celeste Schuppler at (715) 478-4962 or Chelsey Lundeen at (715) 478-4191. Otherwise, see you next year!



(above l-r): Jeryl Perenich, Chelsey Lundeen and Katherine Richelin identify edible foods.

(below): The edible foods shown are wild leeks, ostrich fern fiddleheads, and oyster mushrooms.



Girls Camping Excursion a Success

submitted by FCPC Land & Natural Resources

On the last weekend in August, three Land & Natural Resources staff took 13 youth girls camping to Luna - White Deer Lake Recreation Area in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. We could not have asked for better weather, and it was gorgeous and relaxing! The campgrounds were located right on Luna Lake where loons could

be heard calling and wolves howling in the distance at night. The girls spent the weekend swimming, hiking, kayaking, fishing, star-gazing and roasting/cooking many foods over the fire. They did not want to leave come Sunday morning. All in all, it was a wonderful weekend spent in the woods!

(A) Emilie Rose Goodrich shows off the little panfish she caught. (B) Girls playing Uno (l-r): Aviyanah Alloway, Cynthia Schuppler, Aurora Thundercloud and Lainey Schuppler. (C) Having fun roasting marshmallows (l-r): Aviyanah Alloway, Lily Lakehouse, Lovey Lakehouse, Macy Polar, Juanita Alloway, Aurora Thundercloud, Sophrona Malone, Autumn Malone, Channel Shelly and Shyly Lakehouse. (D) Enjoying some time kayaking (l-r): Lainey Schuppler and Emilie Rose Goodrich.



Midwest Grill’n Prepares Breakfast on the Farm

submitted by FILM Program

On Wednesday, Aug. 22, 2019, the Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) FILM program welcomed Mad Dog and Merrill’s Midwest Grill’n to Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan (Potawatomi farm). This marks the third year that the grant-funded youth program has worked with Lasbro productions in the writing, directing and filming of a Midwest Grill’n episode.

This episode, named “Breakfast on the Farm,” was written and directed by Franklin Shepard and produced by Mac Williams, both area students in the program.

As with most Midwest Grill’n episodes, they feature a guest or two to discuss or present the location/event for that episode. This year, the on-camera guest was Joe Shepard, assistant manager of the farm. Joe shared details about the farm

and the livestock, including the bison, and featured the chickens, which had a cameo role in the episode.

FILM program youth were accompanied by nine mentors and current members of the new Media department, who assisted the FILM youth gather and capture “B-Roll” footage of the farm features.

This episode will be featured at the FILM program’s Film Festival at 1 p.m., on Sept. 28, 2019, in the FCP Executive Building auditorium in Crandon.

Current planned run date for the episode nationwide is Sept. 16. Check the Midwest Grill’n website at www.maddogandmerrill.com to see what TV station or cable channel near you carries the show and air times.



(top l-r): Mad Dog, Joe Shepard, Merrill
(middle): The crew gets to chow down on the delicious grilled goodies.
(bottom): This is one of those ‘caption this’ moments!



(top left): Clapper girl Aurora Thundercloud does her thing.
(top right): Frank (aka Franklin) Shepard mans one of the cameras.
(bottom left): Juanita Alloway mans the other camera.
(bottom right): This chicken wants to see what’s going on!

2019
SEPTEMBER
28

THIRD ANNUAL
SHORT
FILM
FESTIVAL

PRESENTED BY:

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
EXECUTIVE BUILDING
5414 EVERYBODY'S RD. CRANDON, WISCONSIN
ALL SCREENINGS FREE
FREE SNACKS & BEVERAGES

OPEN TO
THE PUBLIC

NOTICES

HEALTH

- **Wellbriety** - 12-step meeting, Mondays at 6:30 p.m., FCP Museum lower level. Walking in a good way...a sober way. ALL ARE WELCOME! If you have any questions, call FCP Behavioral Health at (715) 478-4332 or Isaiah Phillips at (715) 889-4945.
- **Kwe Kenomagewen** - Women's support, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. @ Old Tribal Hall. Call (715) 478-4332 with questions.
- **Hour of Power** - Big Book, NA Book or Wellbriety Book, Thursdays, 2 - 3 p.m. @ Old Tribal Hall. Call (715) 478-4332 with questions.

Do You Feel Like No One Understands You? You're not alone! Let your voice be heard! Let someone share your pain! If you are thinking of committing suicide or know someone who is, please get help! Crisis Line: (888) 299-1188 (Serving Forest, Vilas & Oneida counties: 24 hours a day/7 days a week); Kids in Need: (800) 622-9120; The Get-2-Gether Peer Support Drop-In Center: (715) 369-3871; Run-Away Hotline: (800) 621-4000; (800) 273-TALK; TTY: (800) 799-4TTY or visit suicidehotlines.com.

Smoking Cessation Incentive Program - Open to FCP tribal members and individuals eligible for Alternative Care Program. Services include: appointments with nurses and CHRs to determine a quit plan, kit filled with items that aid in the quitting process, educational materials and products, plus a reward upon completion of third smoking cessation appointment.

To learn more about the program or to schedule an appointment, contact Sara Cleerman, R.N., at (715) 478-4889.

SPARKS Weight Mgmt. 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 Program - 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 Chrisman, RN, at (715) 478-4383, or Cathy Chitko at (715) 478-4367.

CULTURE

Language Classes - Please call (715) 478-4173 with questions regarding times/locations of language classes.



SERVICES OFFERED

Tribal Employment Skill Program - available to adult tribal members who can be placed on a paid work experience opportunity in various tribal departments for up to six months. This allows tribal members to test drive different areas to find a good fit. The staff can assist with:

- Obtaining, reinstating, determining what is needed to obtain the driver's license
- Work-related expenses
- Résumé development/résumé critiquing
- Mock interviews and tips
- Job-seeking skills/soft skills
- Employment guidance/advocacy
- Fidelity bonding available

Work Study Program - for students that are in their senior year. Students can be on a work experience but must have good standings in all their school classes. We work with the FCP Education Department to set this up.

Badgercare - a state/federally-funded program that provides health coverage for individuals living on the reservation or within Forest County, tribal children and affiliated-tribal members.

Foodshare - a state/federally-funded program that provides an EBT food card to eligible individuals living on the reservation or individuals that have tribal children living in Forest County. The program has eligibility requirements that also considers shelter/housing expenses.

Foodshare Employment & Training Program (FSET) - individuals that are eligible for Foodshare would be eligible for this program which can assist with gas voucher, job training costs and other expenses relative to the goals that are set for securing employment.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - this work program is funded through the Administration for Children and Families with an income limit of 125 percent of federal poverty level for individuals living on the reservation or individuals living in Forest County that have FCP tribal children. Individuals get a cash payment each month providing that they completed their work activities each month.

General Assistance (GA) - this work program is funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and is available for federally-recognized tribal members living on the reservation. Eligible individuals will get a cash payment each month providing that they are complying with the work plan developed with their case worker.

Native Employment Works (NEW) Program - this work program is funded through the Administration for Children and Families for individuals living on the reservation or within the service area. The paid work placement opportunity is for three months at 24-35 hour per week and we have limited slots available based on funding.

Resource Rooms - located at the old tribal hall and at the Family Services Building. Each area has computers that individuals can utilize to complete their résumé, type correspondence, work on the self-paced Microsoft Computer Training Program, apply for jobs, or apply online for healthcare coverage programs.

FCP Economic Support staff is available to provide services. If you want more information on any of these programs, please stop by the Family Services Building or call (715) 478-4433.

SEPTEMBER EVENT CALENDAR

CHOICES Program

- Youth 9 - 11: Mondays (16, 23, 30)
 - Youth 12 - 17: Tuesdays (17, 24)
 - Youth 6 - 8: Wednesdays (18, 25)
- Youth will be picked up from school starting at 3:30 p.m., and will be dropped off at home afterwards. Call (715) 478-4839 for more information.

Family Resource Center

- Healthy Relationships Class: Mondays (16, 23, 30) 1 - 3 p.m.
 - Moral Reconation Therapy Class: Tuesdays (17, 24), 10 a.m. - noon
 - Positive Indian Parenting Class (PIP): Thursdays (19, 26), 10:30 a.m. - noon
 - Open registration Fatherhood is Sacred & Motherhood is Sacred parenting class: 12-week curriculum; two-hour duration, one-on-one sessions.
 - Open registration Nurturing Fathers parenting class: 13-week curriculum; two-hour duration, one-on-one sessions.
 - Stay tuned for updates on Play Shoppe!
- Child care available; please RSVP if needed. Call (715) 478-4837 with questions about any programs.

Community Health

- 9/18 - Diabetes Luncheon (HWC): noon - 1:30 p.m.
- 9/22 - Swine, Dine & Dash (Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan, Co H, Blackwell): 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. Register on the Community Health Page, in person, or via phone at (715) 478-4355.
- 9/28 - Fall Hike (Three Eagle Trail, Three Lakes/Eagle River): Register in person at Community Health or via phone at (715) 478-4355 by Sept. 13.

HANNAHVILLE INDIAN COMMUNITY NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR:

- MISS POTAWATOMI CROWN
- MISS POTAWAOMI APPLIQUE SASH
- SHAKAABEWIS MEDALLION

- **MISS POTAWATOMI CROWN** - BID MUST INCLUDE DESIGN IN COLOR, REQUESTED PAYMENT AND COST OF SUPPLIES. CROWN MUST BE FULLY BEADED. "MISS POTAWATOMI" AND "2020-2021" ARE REQUIRED IN DESIGN.
- **MISS POTAWAOMI APPLIQUE SASH** - BID MUST INCLUDE DESIGN IN COLOR, REQUESTED PAYMENT AND COST OF SUPPLIES. "MISS POTAWATOMI" AND "2020-2021" ARE REQUIRED IN DESIGN.
- **SHAKAABEWIS MEDALLION** - BID MUST INCLUDE DESIGN IN COLOR, REQUESTED PAYMENT AND COST OF SUPPLIES. MEDALLION MUST BE FULLY BEADED. "SHAKAABEWIS" IS REQUIRED IN DESIGN.

Submit your bid to the Culture Committee mailbox at the Administration Building in a sealed envelope or mail to: Culture Committee, Hannahville Indian Community, N14911 Hannahville B-1 Road, Wilson, MI 49896

DEADLINE FOR BIDS is Monday, September 30, 2019 at 4:00 pm, no exceptions. Call 723-2274 with any questions.

POTAWATOMI GATHERING
▶▶ Hosted by the Hannahville Indian Community ◀◀
SAVE THE DATE • JULY 27 - AUGUST 1, 2020

Fall HIKE

Saturday, Sept. 28, 2019
Three Eagle Trail
Three Lakes – Eagle River, WI

We will be hiking 5 miles so please be walking regularly to prepare. Please note a Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire (PAR-Q) will be required at registration. The trail is gravel, fairly flat, and very stroller friendly.

TRAIL RULES

- Be courteous to others. Let them know of your approach on a narrow trail strategically.
- Clomp and stomp your feet on the trail. Stomp down on the trail.
- Keep pets under control at all times and leave on leashes at all times.
- Stay on the trail.
- Do not feed wildlife.
- Do not smoke or drink alcohol on the trail.
- Do not use the trail for any other purpose.
- Do not use the trail for any other purpose.
- Do not use the trail for any other purpose.

SCHEDULE

8:45 AM: LOAD BUS at FCP Health & Wellness Center
9:00 AM: Depart (SNACKS provided but no breakfast)
10:00 AM: Arrive at the trail head 5 mile one-way hike
12:30 PM: Lunch in Three Lakes
2:30 PM: Load bus to return
3:30 PM: Arrive back at FCP HWC

REGISTRATION

Open to FCP Tribal Members, Their Family and Guests
Youth MUST be Accompanied by at Least One Responsible ADULT
Registration Deadline: SEPT. 13, 2019
ONLINE: cmh.fcpotawatomi.com
PHONE: 715.478.4355
IN PERSON: FCP CHI Office

Map of the Three Eagle Trail showing the route from the FCP Health & Wellness Center to the trail head and back. The trail is marked with a red line and passes through Three Lakes and Eagle River. A legend indicates the trail route, parking areas, and other points of interest.

National Crime Databases Access Announced

submitted by Department of Justice

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Aug. 29, 2019) – The Department of Justice is pleased to announce the fifth expansion of the Tribal Access Program (TAP), a program providing federally-recognized tribes with enhanced ability to access and exchange data with the national crime information databases for both criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes. TAP provides federally-recognized tribes the ability to access and exchange data with national crime information databases for both civil and criminal purposes and provides training as well as software and biometric/biographic kiosk workstations to process finger and palm prints. TAP also gives tribes the ability to take mugshots and submit information to FBI CJIS. By the end of 2019, TAP will be deployed to more than 70 tribes with over 300 tribal agencies participating.

The department will accept applications from Sept. 1 - Oct. 31, 2019. Eligible tribes that are selected for participation will be notified in November. “The TAP program continues to give a growing number of tribes the ability to share criminal and civil information, and the access to data that helps solve crimes and protect the public,” said Deputy Attorney General Jeffrey A. Rosen. “The TAP program is just one example of our commitment to tribal, state, and local law enforcement partnerships that strengthen public safety across the United States.”

Utilizing TAP, tribes have registered sex offenders, entered orders of protection for notice and enforcement nationwide, run criminal histories that resulted in arrests and warrants being served, entered bookings and convictions, and completed thousands of fingerprint-based record checks for non-criminal justice purposes such as screening employees or volunteers who work with children. For FY20, the department offers TAP services through one of the following two methods:

- TAP-LIGHT: The department provides software that provides full access (both query and entry capabilities) to national crime information databases such as National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index (III) and the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets) for both criminal and civil purposes; and
- TAP-FULL: The department provides the same basic capabilities as TAP-LIGHT listed above, and also provides an additional hardware/software solution in the form of a kiosk-workstation that provides the ability to submit and query fingerprint-based transactions via FBI’s Next Generation Identification (NGI) for both criminal and civil purposes.

“The Tribal Access Program now in use by the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Police Department has been one of the very best investigative tools that could have been obtained by that department,” said San Pasqual Tribal Chairman Stephen W. Cope. “Investigators from the Police Department, using various systems in the TAP program, identified a drug dealer responsible for counterfeit oxycodone/fentanyl pills that caused the death of a tribal member. That dealer was surveilled and arrested while doing a 200-pill deal. A search warrant served on his home revealed another batch of 200 fentanyl pills and a large quantity of heroin and cocaine.”

“Tulalip Tribes have utilized the Tribal Access Program since 2016, for several programs which has expanded Tulalip’s access to criminal justice information,” said Tulalip Tribal Chairperson Teri Gobin. “We are able to register and track sex offenders entering and residing in Tulalip to provide better oversight and protections for our members and community. It has been instrumental in running our background checks of applicants who will have direct supervision over children to ensure our youth are being safely cared for. Lastly, our child welfare department is able to have fingerprint criminal background checks processed to review potential placements to ensure our children are in safe homes. We are quite pleased with the ease of use and prompt return of useful information.”

TAP relies on federal laws that provide tribes access for specific purposes:

- Criminal justice uses: law enforcement, corrections, probation/parole, prosecution, criminal courts and pretrial services.
- Non-criminal justice uses: sex offender registry, housing, child support enforcement, agencies whose employees or volunteers have contact with or control over Indian children, Head Start programs, social service agencies that investigate allegations of abuse or neglect, and civil courts that issue orders of protection.

Given the funding sources, eligible tribes must have and agree to use TAP for:

- A sex offender registry authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act
- A law enforcement agency that has arrest powers
- Any use that provides services to victims of crime, such as a Tribal Court which issues orders of protection

TAP is funded by the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART), the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). TAP is co-managed by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ).

NMAI Celebrates the Life and Works of Native American Activist Suzan Shown Harjo

submitted by NMAI

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Sept. 5, 2019) - Influential policy advocate, writer, curator and 2014 recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom Suzan Shown Harjo (Cheyenne & Hodulgee Muscogee) will be recognized for a lifetime of achievement at the symposium “A Promise Kept: The Inspiring Life and Works of Suzan Shown Harjo,” Friday, Sept. 20, from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. A founding trustee of the Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian, Harjo’s legacy of activism and artistic accomplishment continues to inspire American Indian people and influence U.S. policies about Native sovereignty and culture. Free and open to the public, the symposium will be held in the museum’s Rasmuson Theater.

Presented by the National Museum of the American Indian and the Institute of American Indian Arts’ (IAIA) Museum of Contemporary Native Arts, the symposium coincides with the 15th anniversary of the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C., and the 30th anniversary of the museum’s 1989 Act that Harjo was a leading force in the 22-year campaign to achieve. It also will be the fifth anniversary of the opening of the exhibition at the National Museum of the American Indian and publication of the companion book, both titled “Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations.” Harjo was the guest curator of the award-winning exhibition and editor of the book.

“Suzan has worked tirelessly on behalf of Native peoples as an activist, journalist

and leader,” said Kevin Gover, director of the National Museum of the American Indian. “Her list of achievements is long and includes being the founding president of The Morning Star Institute, a national Native rights organization that promotes Native peoples’ traditions, cultures and arts. Her continued work as an inspiring leader and role model has made Indian Country proud.”

The symposium will bring together Native American activists, scholars, artists and writers to offer insights from their areas of expertise into Harjo’s impact on Native American issues. The day will be dedicated to discussing the struggle for Native religious and cultural rights; repatriation and protection of ancestors; Native Nations’ sovereignty, citizenship, artist identity and authenticity in the marketplace under tribal and federal law; and racist stereotypes and cultural appropriation.

Harjo is widely-recognized for her intensive efforts to address issues at the core of Native American identity: treaty rights, abolition of racist sports mascots, sacred places’ protection and access, religious freedom and language revitalization. Her social and political activism and commitment to achieving Native rights are lifelong, dating from her earliest years as a public figure in poetry and theater. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, as a broadcaster she co-produced “Seeing Red,” the first national Native news show in the United States, on WBAI-FM Radio in New York City, and in the mid-1970s, she was the news director for the American Indian

Press Association, in Washington, D.C. As a special assistant for Native American legislation in President Jimmy Carter’s administration, Harjo was the principal author of the “President’s Report to Congress on American Indian Religious Freedom.” She served as executive director of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) from 1984 through 1989. She is one of seven Native people who filed the 1992 landmark lawsuit Harjo et al v. Pro Football Inc., regarding the name of the Washington, D.C., football team, and she organized the identical Blackhorse case that was brought by Native young people. Both cases involved a quarter-century of litigation.

Harjo was part of the coalition that first envisioned the National Museum of the American Indian in 1967. In 1984, in her capacity as executive director of NCAI and president of the Morning Star Institute, Harjo initiated talks with the Secretary of the Smithsonian. As a trustee of the Museum of the American Indian (MAI), the National Museum of the American Indian’s predecessor museum collection, she was authorized to conduct certain negotiations for MAI and was the spokesperson for NCAI and Morning Star. A principal drafter of the National Museum of the American Indian and repatriations laws, she was the principal author of the new museum’s first trustees’ policies on repatriation, identity and exhibitions, and helped to draft its bylaws and collections policy. She chaired its first public programs committee and served on the search and selection committees for the museum’s

founding director and architect.

“Dr. Harjo’s achievements for IAIA and NMAI are lasting features of our institutions,” said Patsy Phillips, director of IAIA’s Museum of Contemporary Native Arts. “Her contributions to arts and letters, activism and laws, and institution-building are amazing and the reason she is so widely-recognized and awarded, including by IAIA, whose Honorary Doctorate in Humanities she earned with a lifetime of realized ideas and hard work.”

In addition to curating “Nation to Nation” and a dozen other exhibitions, Harjo curated the first exhibition of artwork by contemporary Native artists shown in the U.S. House and Senate rotundas, “Visions from Native America” (1992). Her poetry is widely-anthologized and published, including in the exhibition “Blood of the Sun: Artists Respond to the Poetry of Suzan Shown Harjo,” curated by America Meredith in Santa Fe (2011). Harjo was the host of the first three seasons of the Native Writers Series and directed the Native Language Repository Project at the National Museum of the American Indian. She is one of eight Native women honored on “Winyan Wánakik in” (“Women Defenders of Others”), a buffalo horn belt created by artists Kevin Pourier (Oglala Lakota) and Valerie Pourier (Ogala Lakota), newly placed on exhibit in the museum’s Potomac Atrium.

Details about the symposium program are available at the NMAI and IAIA websites: AmericanIndian.si.edu and iaia.edu/museum.

Narcotics Seized in Indian Country

submitted by Interior Press

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Aug. 29, 2019) - Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt highlighted another successful seizure of narcotics. While on patrol near the exterior boundaries of the Laguna Indian Reservation in New Mexico, a Bureau of Indian Affairs K-9 police unit arrested an individual and seized 85 pounds of narcotics worth more than \$4 million.

The K-9 police unit seized:

- 82.8 pounds (37,578.75 grams) of methamphetamine with a street value of \$3,795,454
- 2.44 pounds (1,110.58 grams) of heroin with a street value of \$162,145
- 2,000 THC concentrate cigarette cartridges with a retail value of \$90,000

“I commend the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ law enforcement team and all of the dedicated men and women in uniform who protect Indian Country,” said Secretary Bernhardt. “The President has made it a priority to keep our communities safe and drug free. By working alongside our Native communities and other partners, we are doing everything we can to get these drugs off the streets; today’s an-

nouncement is another example of that progress.”

“I applaud the exemplary service demonstrated by K-9 Police Officer Nicholas Jackson and K-9 Kofi to safeguard our Nation’s communities, both tribal and non-tribal, from these addictive poisons, valued at more than \$4 million,” said Assistant Secretary Tara Katuk Sweeney. “The Interstates paved through our tribal lands are not save havens for drug runners. I am proud of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services law enforcement officers for standing watch and making arrests.”

“Our BIA-OJS Officers continue to stand vigilant and ready to respond to any drug trafficking operations moving through Indian Country, and I am proud of Officer Nick Jackson and K-9 Kofi’s for their continued success as a team,” said BIA-OJS Director Charles Addington. “Our BIA and tribal law enforcement officers do an awesome job and are proud to serve and protect tribal communities every day.”

Grants to Help Health Care Providers

submitted by DHS

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) announced new funding for grant programs which will help fill critical health care positions by expanding education and training opportunities for Wisconsin health care professionals in rural areas.

“Access to quality health care in rural communities is critical to providing care in the underserved areas in our state,” said Jeanne Ayers, State Health Officer and Division of Public Health administrator. “We are pleased this funding will support the training and education of health care professionals to better serve Wisconsin residents by providing them with greater access to quality care.”

The Advanced Practice Clinician (APC) Grants, totaling more than \$200,000, will help rural health care providers increase the number of physician assistants and advanced practice registered nurses by supporting the development of clinical training sites. Providers receiving the APC grants include:

Aspirus, Hospital Sisters Health System (HSHS) Eastern Wisconsin Division/

Prevea Health, Marshfield Clinic Health System, and SSM Health.

Allied Health Professionals (AHP) Education and Training Grants are intended to assist rural hospitals and clinics in filling critical high need, high demand health care positions that are not doctors, nurses or dentists. This year’s awards, totaling more than \$576,000 over two years, will support education and training opportunities for professionals, including medical assistants, mental health counselors-in-training, and nursing assistants.

Providers receiving the AHP grants include Hospital Sisters Health System (HSHS) St. Clare Hospital, Marshfield Clinic Health System, Oregon Mental Health Services, and Upland Hills Health, Inc.

Both grant programs were first authorized in the 2017-2019 biennial budget through legislation aimed at improving rural health care. Up to \$500,000 in new funding is authorized for each program per year. This is the second year that both the APC and AHP grants have been awarded.

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Data Holdings: JOINS THE INDEPENDENT DATA CENTER ALLIANCE



Data Holdings, the Midwest's Premier Data Center, recently announced that it has joined the Independent Data Center Alliance (IND-DCA), a consortium of independent data center and carrier hotel operators engaging in joint go-to market initiatives to co-promote and co-market their facilities.

There are currently more than 3 million data centers in the United States, and a majority are owned and operated by large entities or REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts). As a result, companies embracing digital transformation are being challenged to find providers that deliver flexibility, resiliency, reliability and redundancy. The IND-DCA's mission is to bring together global data center operators to promote the collective's combined assets, showcase each member's unique value to buyers, establish greater brand awareness, generate leads and more. This dissemination and strengthening of market offerings enables buyers to leverage a better understanding of and improved access to alternative data center solutions.

"Data Holdings offers world-class colocation, disaster recovery, cloud and network solutions to local, national and international customers," says Kurt O'Bryan, Chief Executive Officer at Potawatomi Business Development Corporation, the parent company of Data Holdings. "By joining the Independent Data Center Alliance, Data Holdings adds its strong Midwest market position and unique value propositions to create a more effective and competitive marketplace."

With its participation in the Independent Data Center Alliance, Data Holdings aligns its forces and resources to provide transcontinental data center reach across the United States in key markets such as the Northwest, Missouri, Wisconsin, the greater Chicago market and New York, as well as European locations that include Amsterdam and Frankfurt.

"We welcome Data Holdings to the IND-DCA as a stronghold in the Midwest market serving the greater Chicagoland area," comments Ilissa Miller, founder of the Independent Data Center Alliance. "Our mission is to provide members increased brand awareness through the extended reach and dissemination of information about the combined strengths of regionally-proficient data centers throughout the world."

The IND-DCA Welcomes Data Holdings



PBDC Welcomes: NEW CEO RANDY MUELLER

Potawatomi Business Development Corporation is pleased to announce the appointment of Randy Mueller as its new chief executive officer. Randy has a long track record of success in leading technology and professional services organizations. He comes to PBDC from Runzheimer International, a privately-held SAAS global mobility technology corporation. Randy guided Runzheimer through a very successful sale of the company to a prominent private equity company. Throughout his career, Mueller has held various sales, marketing and general management roles across VC-backed startups, mid-market privately-held organizations, and Fortune 500 companies, including Dell Corporation and Hewlett Packard.



Randy currently lives in LaGrange, Ill., but is in the process of relocating to the Milwaukee area. He has one son who works as a mechanical engineer in Chicago and is engaged to be married in October of next year (to a wonderful person he met his freshman year in college). Randy is an avid fan of college football, and, of course, his Wisconsin Badgers!

Welcome Randy Mueller!

Expansion: DATA HOLDINGS ADDS 7,500 SQUARE FEET

Data Holdings, Wisconsin's premier data center, has completed construction on a 7,500 square feet expansion at its Highland Boulevard facility.

The new, multi-million dollar suite supports 250 cabinet positions with 2kW - 25kW of power and cooling demand per cabinet. On August 9, the Data Holdings Team commissioned the facility by loading 110 percent of the designed power load, testing the suite's UPS (uninterruptible power supply), PDUs (power distribution units), and Critical Cooling systems. Construction on the suite began in April and is now available to meet the data-storage needs of the company's clients.

"We are excited to offer this space to meet the growing demand for connectivity, co-location, and disaster-recovery needs in the Midwest and beyond," said Potawatomi Business Development Corporation (PBDC) Chief Financial Officer Paul Hoesly. PBDC is the parent company of Data Holdings. "With this expansion, we continue to help our customers embrace digital transformation and secure our position as a world-class data center."



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