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Prairie Band Potawatomi News

February 2002 EDITION

A Report to the People of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

Joyce Guerrero takes Gaming Commission Election with 23% of the Votes

By Doris A. Potts

February 25, 2002 - "LET JOYCE BE YOUR CHOICE." That was her campaign phrase. Joyce was the choice of 218 voters when it was all said and done. When the two-hour automated system cranked out the Gaming Commissioner tally results and the count was announced, the room was rather quiet. Joyce Guerrero received the most votes in the Gaming Commission election, announcing her as the new Gaming Commissioner. She is making history by being the first winner, using this new automated election system.

The quietness that filled the room may have been, in part, due to Nation members not accustomed to receiving election results so fast. In speaking with others present that have sat through election tallying, they expressed the stress one is enduring at that time. Five of the seven candidates were present to observe the tallying process. Reacting slowly, the crowd milled around to congratulate Joyce for her win.

There is a 3-day protest period, making Thursday, February 28th the end of the protest period. Swearing-In Ceremony will then commence. Joyce Guerrero will officially be declared the new Gaming Commissioner in ceremony, tentatively on March 1st.

Five of the seven candidates were on site to observe the new election process. Gaming Commission election results were completed in record time - 2 hours, using the new automated election process.

There were 952 ballots cast in this election. There

are 2,126 registered voters. Statistically, the entire process should take a little over 4 hours if all of those registered to vote would have voted. And as promised by Terry Raney, President of Automated Election Systems, he did have us out in time for lunch.

A real quick interview with Joyce -

Joyce was given the honors of going through the lunch line first as the winner! Not even allowing her a first bite, I grab her for a first- reactions report. Joyce immediately began to speak without even taking a breather, "I think I have my work cut out for me - I'll have to put my nose to the grindstone. Like I said in my campaign, I will make responsible decisions. I know this gaming job is a 24/7 job. I'm a bit nervous. I'm going to have to learn from ground up. I'll be wherever I am needed - at the Casino or here to work. I want to thank my family for the support. Well, I really want to thank everyone that supported me. The campaign advice was good—positive campaigning does pay off. I am open for any suggestions. You can call me at work; come into my office. Call me at home - my number is 785-273-8712. I'm really excited - up for the challenge. I realize that campaigning is important. It makes you focus on how you stand on issues. I got to talk to a lot of people and it was really good to just open up that communication again with many of them. I want to thank the Election Department - Voncile, June and Ruta - they were very helpful. They're extra cautious in their work to make sure the election is fair." In closing, Joyce says, "I thought I was hungry, now I don't even know if I can eat." That's excitement! Congratulations, Joyce!!!



Joyce Guerrero (left) and Rey Kitchkumme (right) review the election results. New this time around is the automated election system which produces a printout immediately. This is rather suspenseful as you can't just sit around all day and watch the election tally manually recorded on the old chalkboard on stage.

Casino Expansion Presents Potential Profit, Competitive Advantage for Nation

By Ryan Ross & Randy Conroy

In July, 2000, Harrah's proposed that the General Council approve an expansion of the current facility and extend the term of Harrah's Management Agreement an additional five years. At that time, the General Council wisely did not make a motion to approve this 'package proposal' that included an expansion of the casino, and extension of the Management Agreement.

This proved to be the correct decision. Under the July, 2000 proposal, the Nation would have paid Harrah's a management fee that is 30% greater than what the Tribe actually negotiated. In other words, under the July, 2000 proposal, the specific dollar amount of management fees that the Tribe pays Harrah's would be 30% more than the final agreement which was approved by the National Indian Gaming Commission in September, 2001. By negotiating this lower management fee, it is conservatively projected that the Tribe will receive several million dollars more in cash distributions from the business for the next six years. Further, and possibly more im-

portant, the new management contract contains many legal provisions that insure that Harrah's interests at the casino are the same as the Tribe's (see article, "Renewal of Management Agreement Increases Tribe's Cash Flow, Competitive Advantages"). With the lower management fee locked in place and since the casino/hotel is operating at near capacity, expansion makes more sense. At this time, it may be competitively advantageous for the Tribe to undergo such an expansion. By reinvesting a portion of these increased cash distributions due to the lower management fees, the Tribe may realize greater profits and distributions from such an expansion when compared to the size of the current casino operation. In financial terms, the value of such a project as this is discussed in terms of net present value. A positive net present value indicates that a given project is profitable. A negative net present value indicates that a given project is not profitable.

"Slots at Tracks" Legislation: Five bills currently exist in the Kansas Legislature that would expand gaming to other locations outside of Native American land. (cont. on page 3, col. 1)

Renewal of Management Agreement Increases Tribe's Cash Flow, Competitive Advantages

By Ryan Ross & Randy Conroy
Management Committee Members

The National Indian Gaming Commission approved the renegotiation of the Management Agreement between the Nation and Harrah's was approved by the National Indian Gaming Commission on September 20, 2001. This contract embodies the terms by which Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation manages the Tribally-owned Harrah's Prairie Band Casino through January, 2008. This contract is a far better agreement for the Nation than what was originally proposed to the General Council in July, 2000.

Under the July, 2000 proposal, the Nation would have paid Harrah's a management fee that is 30% greater than what the Tribe actually negotiated. This new contract includes several other provisions that protect the Tribe's interests in areas concerning employment, political developments, operations, and accounting practices. Although there were forty-seven changes in the Renegotiated Management Agreement, this article highlights some of the more significant changes found in this new contract. None of these forty-seven changes existed in the July, 2000 proposal. The Tribal Council, Management Committee Tribal Representatives, the Tribal Attorneys, and the Tribal Gaming Commission were members of the Tribal Negotiation Team.

Lower Management Fees: By negotiating this lower management fee, it is conservatively projected that the Tribe will receive several million dollars more in cash distributions from the business for the next six years. Per the Revenue Allocation Plan, these higher distributions will equate to higher per capita payments over the next six years for each and every one of the 5000 Tribal members. The Tribe also negotiated a four percentage- point reduction in management fees for Year 2002, although Harrah's was contractually entitled to the higher management fee which was that was negotiated in the initial Management Agreement. This translates into an approximately 15% lower management fee for Harrah's in 2002 than what the Tribe originally agreed to pay Harrah's.

These increased Tribal cash distributions are cash that the Tribe would have paid to Harrah's in the form of its management fee had the Tribe not renegotiated this Agreement. If the Tribe ever expands the facility, the Tribe will also pay this lower rate of management fees on incremental revenues. The Tribe effectively brought more money to its accounts by reducing the amount it pays for management of the casino.

Protection from new Competition: Under the old Agreement, Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation was not allowed to encourage the expansion of commercial, non-Indian casino gaming in Kansas. However, Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation could manage a casino in the Wichita area if the Kansas Legislature allowed casino gaming to be established within 50 miles of the downtown Wichita area. This was known as the 'Wichita Opportunity'. There are some legal subtleties in this 'Wichita Opportunity'. First, only Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation was not allowed to encourage the expansion of commercial gaming in Kansas. However, Harrah's is an entity with several corporations. Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. is the parent company with Harrah's Operating Company as its primary subsidiary. Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation is one of the many subsidiaries of Harrah's Operating company. Nothing in the old contract prevented any of these other corporations from encouraging commercial gaming in Kansas.

The new Agreement is far better. It eliminates the 'Wichita Opportunity' for all Harrah's corporations or entities. It prevents Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation or any of its Affiliates from encouraging new gaming in Kansas. An affiliate is any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other entity which either directly or indirectly controls, or is controlled by Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation. This means that Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and Harrah's Operating Company and any other Harrah's Corporation cannot encourage new commercial gaming in Kansas. In addition, this provision also stays active until January, 2009 which is one year after the current Management Agreement expires in January, 2008.

Besides being prevented from encouraging new gaming in Kansas, Harrah's Kansas Casino Corporation and its Affiliates may not own or manage any other casino in Kansas until January, 2010 which is two years after the current Management Agreement expires in January, 2008. If this provision had not been changed in the new Management Agreement, then Harrah's would currently have the option of trying to own or manage a casino near Wichita. Harrah's would then have the ability to attract several customers from Wichita who would have otherwise come to Harrah's Prairie Band. This would result in a significantly negative impact to the Tribe. Under this new provision, Harrah's becomes an ally to the Tribe regarding this matter, rather than a potential competitor. (Cont. on page 2, col. 1)

PBP NATION MEMBERS VOTE TO SUPPORT 1- 6 CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS by very slim margin

Compiled by Chenault & Potts

At close of business day February 25, 2002 -

Preliminary results show the majority of tribal members who responded to the recent questionnaire on Constitutional Reform, supports making changes in the Constitution of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation by a 2 to 1 margin. The scope of the changes supported by respondents was not as obvious. A vote on any or all of the six amendments edged out those who favored voting on an entirely new Constitution. One hundred forty-one (141) tribal members supported a vote on the six amendments as compared with 133 members who favored a vote on an entirely new constitution.

These results indicate that 419 members, or 12% of the adult tribal members responded to the effort by the Constitution Committee to increase input of tribal members into this important decision. A total of 3,358 questionnaires were sent out to all registered voters and non-registered adult members. The mail out questionnaire followed an earlier vote of confidence at the October 2001 General Council meeting. A vote taken at the October 2001 General Council Meeting, supported a Secretarial Election on the adoption of the entirely new proposed constitution by General membership (18 years old and older).

Because a vote on support for the six amendments was not included at the October meeting, the Constitution Committee brought the issue back to General Council for a fair vote at the January 2002 meeting. After discussion amongst the membership in attendance, it was agreed by consensus that an informal mail-poll should occur so that all who wanted to vote on all options had that choice offered and available to them.

Overwhelming support existed for authorizing and directing Tribal Council to request a Secretarial Election on the selected proposal and authorizing and directing the Constitution Committee to represent the Nation throughout the Secretarial Election Process by a vote of 242 for and 38 opposed.

Results of Questionnaire

Total Number of Questionnaires Sent Out 3,358
Total Questionnaires Received as of 02-25-02 419

Question 1. Should changes be made to the Nation's Constitution?
Yes - 277 No - 130 (No answers were advised to STOP here.)

Question 2.

Proposal A
Consider adoption of entirely new constitution
Yes - 133

OR

Proposal B
Consider adoption of any or all 6 amendments to existing constitution
Yes - 141

Question 3.

Do you authorize and direct the Tribal Council to request the Secretarial Election on the selected proposal and authorize and direct the Constitution Committee to represent the Nation throughout the Secretarial approval process?
Yes - 242 No - 38

Although the final results of the questionnaire will be used to request a Secretarial Election, the Bureau of Indian Affairs must first approve the selected proposal before a Secretarial Election can be called. Once approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, all registered voters will be given the chance to officially vote on the selected proposal.

Mi-gwetch PBP Nation members for inputting your voice into our government process.

Chair Person Jackie Mitchell Reports -

Housing Update

The Prairie Band Potawatomi Housing Plan was approved at the October, 2001 general council with funding for home renovation, down payment assistance, elder home assistance, apartments, and limited relocation assistance. Much work has been completed in making this plan successful. Jayne Garcia has been hired as the housing director and has been a wonderful asset to the implementation of this plan. She joins Brenda Darnell and Kabot Hale who are employed by the housing department. Together they have gathered applications and gotten all required documentation for all the applications. Plans include additional staff. They are all working hard to make this program work, please be patient with them. We depend on the hard working employees of the tribe to make all of our programs successful.

As of February 22, one hundred and twenty two completed applications have been received into the housing office. Letters have been sent to all of these applicants and the staff is working hard to process them. Numerous phone calls have been made to everyone connected to the plan including my office. My assistant, Frank Shopteese has been very busy answering questions about the plan and providing applications. Frank has proved how valuable he is to our work force and to the tribal council. Of the completed applications, 73 are for home renovation, 40 are for down payment assistance, and 16 for senior homes and duplexes, and 7 are for relocation. The housing department has begun the process of approval with the first down payment assistance approval and payment going out last week. We are all excited about the success of this housing plan.

Jayne Garcia, housing director, has also begun work on the approved rental apartments. She is presently looking into the tax credit program to extend our allocation as a match for additional apartments or rentals. More affordable rentals will be available if she is successful in this match. In addition, the homes that are available on the reservation will be offered for rent. Ralph Simon, legal advisor for the tribe, has been working on the housing plan and looking at all aspects of selling or renting these homes. The major problem is that all of these homes are on trust land or in the process of being placed in trust and we are not allowed to sell these lands without an act of congress. A letter will be sent to all tribal members about the availability of these homes and guidelines within the next few days. These homes will be leased very soon. It has been a complicated process and the housing staff will be very busy implementing this aspect of the plan.

The senior duplexes will be completed in June. These are located behind the senior citizen meal site and will be beautiful homes for our respected elders over 65 years of age. The EPA and planning department has been assisting with possible locations for future development. The Finance office is working with housing department on the financial aspects of the housing plan.

Please be patient with everyone involved, it is a complex plan and requires a lot of behind the scenes work. The approval of the housing plan marks a new beginning for housing for tribal members that allows gaming revenue to be used for the this basic need and will be a major accomplishment for all Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribal Members. The program guidelines will be strictly adhered to and success of this program depends on each tribal member working toward this goal. It is a very exciting time for the nation and we can all be proud of what is happening with the nation at this time. If you have any questions or suggestions about housing, please call the housing department at 785 966 2756 or Jackie Mitchell, Tribal Council Member 785 966 4016 or toll free at 877 715 6789. Email at jackiem@pbpnation.org. Thank you for your continued support and allowing me to represent you.

New Beginnings

The year 2001 was a year for many new beginnings and many sad times for not only our nation but all American citizens. On the national level, our people were all distressed by the tragic events of September 11, and will have a lasting impact on all of us. Our nation was forever changed by the hideous acts of terrorism of that day. After that date, the reservation experienced our own sad times as we had numerous passings of tribal members in our

community including four respected grandmothers. My mother, Alberta Wamego, left many sad hearts and an appreciation of all that she gave to each and everyone of us. Our family has appreciated all the numerous acts of kindness in this period of loss and grief. Our whole community was saddened by these deaths. This winter has been a cold winter and spring will bring a new beginning.

Our community has experienced much new growth over the past year including new programs and new developments. New blacktop on the reservation was completed on K, M, N, P and Q Roads. Many of our tribal members have remembered the days of mud and gravel roads of the past when funding was so scarce that few roads were passable when the rain fell. Playgrounds were completed at the Prairie People Park and the 2nd cluster. The children of our community have benefited from these with whole families playing together. Much land has been purchased increasing the tribal land base for all tribal members. Work has been completed on a public awareness video on the tribe's successes and accomplishments. A copy of this video will be mailed to all tribal members.

Negotiations in 2001 have been ongoing with several entities that the tribe does business with including a renegotiation with Harrahs. Successful negotiations brought the management fee down from 27% to 23.5% for 2002 and 20% for the next five years thereafter. The negotiations included \$500,000 for the 2002 gathering expenses. Gathering plans for the 2002 gathering have been ongoing and plans are being completed for a wonderful experience at the Prairie People Park from June 27 - 30. Everyone is encouraged to attend this event and be a part of our community and see the growth that the reservation has experienced over the past year.

The figure reported in last month's newspaper reporting tribal revenue included \$10,033,707 in addition from grants and other revenue including interest, sales, tax, Harrah's match and donation and other income. The figure reported in last month's newspaper is not the amount that is available for per capita payments of 24% of gaming revenue in the approved pie chart for revenue distributions. Any tribal member that wants further clarification of this amount, please contact Jim Potter, tribal treasurer. A full reporting of the financial situation was presented at the January 19th general council meeting.

2001 has marked a new beginning for continued negotiations with surrounding communities including the ongoing monthly meetings with the Jackson County Commissioners. A 911 agreement is ready to sign ensuring that the Prairie Band Potawatomi Emergency Services work in conjunction with the surrounding county services. This agreement will allow the 911 services to call out our emergency services first on the reservation. In the past, 911 called Jackson County services and didn't recognize our services. On January 20, the Tribal Emergency Services were called to assist my husband, Timothy Ramirez, who was having a major heart attack. By the quick response of EMS personnel of Melvin Lewis, Michelle Martin and Brian Bailey, Tim's life was saved by the immediate actions of this response. His heart stopped and Tim was code blue and revived three times before being transferred to the Life star helicopter and to the hospital. Our community has much to appreciate in having this lifesaving service available to our reservation. Thank you to our entire fire and police department for their continued service.

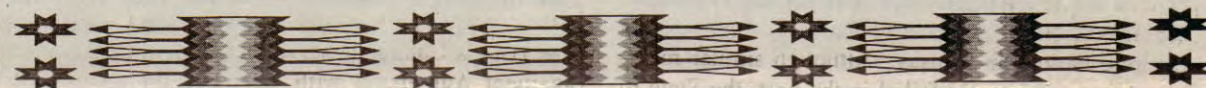
Head Start and Child Care continue to provide quality services to the children of our community. This year they are one of six programs to be awarded as a Family Literacy Project Pilot Site. This competition was nationwide and Prairie Band Potawatomi Early Childhood Programs was the only Native American program to be selected as a site. The Potawatomi Language department has been working with a Linguist from KU and is making tremendous strides in preserving the language in the center and in the community.

Acknowledgement of all of the tribal programs is documented and highlighted by individual program reports in the newspaper. The newspaper provides a forum for tribal members to receive this news and will be a big benefit in the upcoming year with monthly newspaper distribution. In addition, the website www.pbpiniantribe.com is being developed and will be continually updated with news. The entire tribe can feel fortunate to have all of the employees and programs doing the best job that they can for the continued growth of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation.

By working together as members of this nation, we can achieve many accomplishments in the upcoming years. It is a new beginning in our nation and we will do our best to keep tribal membership updated about what is happening in our tribal government.

Police Report Jackie Mitchell

At the January 19 general council meeting, a request to add the police department investigation to the agenda was denied. The following letter is a letter sent by the BIA after an independent investigation was held by not only the BIA but the KBI and FBI. The letter said that no irregularities could be found in the police department and the allegations were "unsubstantiated and unfounded." The letter recommended action be taken against the two individuals that brought up the false charges. If a tribal member would like a copy of this letter, please call my office at 785 966 4016 or 1 877 715 6789.



Renewal of Management (cont. from p. 1)

Tribal Employment & Cultural Awareness: Under the new Agreement, Harrah's agreed to propose new initiatives on Tribal member employment at the casino to the Tribal Council annually, and to have quarterly progress reports. A Tribal Employment task force has been created to address the ongoing status of this issue.

Under the new agreement, Harrah's agreed to provide annual casino employee training to ALL casino employees regarding the culture and history of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation.

Charitable Donations: In addition, Harrah's agreed to increase the total amount of charitable contributions to the Tribe for Land Repurchases, Educational services, and the renovation of Prairie People's Park. These payments are from Harrah's parent corporation, and are not paid out of the casino. This means that Harrah's is donating these dollar amounts directly out of its pocket.

Regulatory Costs: Federal law and the Tribe's Compact (regulatory contract) with Kansas set forth certain requirements to help ensure that the casino is operated properly. To offset the costs of Tribal regulation, Harrah's agreed to increase the casino's contribution to the Tribal Gaming Commission from .67% of Gross Gaming Revenues to 1.75% beginning in January, 2002. The net impact of this change is a savings to the Tribe of approximately \$260,000 per year for the next six years.

Effectively Marketing in the Kansas City Area: In the new Agreement, Harrah's agreed to disclose its marketing plans in the greater Kansas City area annually to the Tribal Council for approval. This provision is meant to ensure that Harrah's is effectively marketing the Prairie Band casino in Kansas City, despite the fact that Harrah's owns another casino in North Kansas City, Missouri. The Prairie Band Casino's competitive advantage over these casinos is that it does not have the 'Loss Limits' which are enforced at all Missouri casinos. The 'Loss Limits' are in the amount of '\$500 per Two Hour Time Period'. Each player who enters a Missouri casino is forced to use a player card so the casino may track these potential losses.

Costs of Renegotiation: The cost of negotiating the new Management Agreement itself were also kept to a minimum. By negotiating the contract itself with staff employees, the Tribe did not have to pay 'experts' fees of approximately \$300 per hour or more to negotiate this deal. The Tribal team included

individuals with casino operations experience, regulatory expertise, and significant negotiations experience. This team was led by Tribal members and leaders who put the collective interests of all Tribal members ahead of any one person or one family. The educational background of this team also included one attorney, two attorneys/MBAs (?), one accountant/MBA, two Masters degrees, nine undergraduate degrees, and one CPA/MDBA (what is this?) among others.

The first Management Agreement was negotiated with the services of outside independent contractors whose interests and livelihood were not closely connected to the Tribe's interests, unlike the members of this Tribal Negotiation Team. This new negotiation team not only saved the Tribe hundreds of thousands of dollars in fees which would have been paid for these services, but also gave the Tribe a significantly improved Agreement in terms of the Nation's interests.

Opportunity Costs: In negotiation of this new contract, the Tribe also considered its costs of managing the casino itself and replacing certain technology systems. By renewing the Agreement with Harrah's, the Tribe forewent approximately five million dollars in additional technology and contracting costs it would have incurred to manage the casino itself or to hire a different management company. The savings are in addition to the Tribe's increased cash distributions from a lower management fee, increased regulatory distributions, and increased charitable contributions.

Exposure of Tribal Assets: Under the prior Management Agreement, if the Tribe was found liable for damages to Harrah's, any revenues of ANY Tribal gaming operation could be used to pay for these damages. Under the new contract, only revenues from the Prairie Band casino can be used to pay for such damages. This would protect any other revenues from another Tribally-owned gaming operation outside of the reservation.

Patron Database: Under the new Management Agreement, the Tribe receives a copy of the Patron Database twice per year. This will help the Tribe maintain its customer relations if the Nation chooses to manage the casino itself after January, 2008.

Overall, the newly negotiated Agreement is a stark improvement for the Tribe. Harrah's has also provided managerial services that have proved to be a mutually beneficial situation for the Nation and Harrah's. The Tribe looks forward to working with Harrah's to continue this success during this success during the next six years.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Office of Law Enforcement Services
PO Box 66
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Ofc: 505 / 248-7937 Fax: 505 / 248-7932 Web: www.doi.gov/bia/oles



Division of Internal Affairs & Inspections
IA/IE

Honorable Badger Wahwasuck, Tribal Chairman
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation of Kansas
16281 Q Road
Mayetta, KS 66509

October 20, 2001

Dear Chairman Wahwasuck:

At the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation's request, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Internal Affairs Division has completed an investigation (IA 01-059T) into allegations of misconduct involving PBP Police Department and Specifically, it was alleged; 1) Possible misappropriation issues within the management of the police department, including possible fraudulent purchases and; 2) allegedly assaulting / threatening a female tribal employee, at tribal headquarters.

A thorough and complete administrative investigation into these matters has been completed. The U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General, Federal Bureau of Investigation - Public Corruption Unit, U.S. Department of Justice Office of Inspector General, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and the private investigation firm Clarence Kelley & Associates had already conducted detailed investigations, including a financial audit of the police department records, in relation to the allegations of misappropriations and possible fraud. After reviewing their detailed records and further investigating these matters, BIA-OLES Internal Affairs concurs with the previous findings. tribal employee and member admitted in

interview that fabricated the allegations against of the PBP Police Department. Based upon this investigation, the previous official investigations and the statements of these serious allegations are found to have no investigative merit, and are therefore, **unsubstantiated & unfounded**.

Further, based on the findings of this investigation, we strongly recommend appropriate action be taken against for filing false information with the assistance of. Of course, these actions, decisions and follow-ups, are solely up to your office and the tribe.

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to assist the tribe and look forward to serving you in the future. Please contact SA Clark Leach, Criminal Investigator, Internal Affairs & Inspections Division at (505) 248-7937, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jerry Keener, Assistant Supervisory Agent in Charge
Division of Internal Affairs & Inspections

cc: C. Leon Glenn, District II Commander
David Johnson, District II Assistant Commander, Southern Plains Region (Kansas)
Jim Battese, Chief of Police, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation of Kansas



PBP NATION & COUNTY LEADERS continue to FINALIZE 911 EFFORTS

By Doris A. Potts

February 20, 2002 - PBP Nation Tribal Council continue to meet with Jackson County Commissioners, updating one another on mutual projects:

- Brad Hamilton reported that the 911 progress is close to being finalized - possibly by April - May. Gary Mitchell reported that PBP is real close on our end of the deal to being complete.
- Potter reported that the EMS and Fire Department relationships are real good.
- Gary Mitchell said he would like to talk a little about an example that clarifies what we have been talking about for months - the importance of finalizing this 911 project. A Nation member, Tim Ramirez, who joined the group for lunch had a heart attack four weeks ago. His heart stopped. If the EMS hadn't been ¼ mile away, Tim wouldn't be sitting here with us today.
- Steve Ortiz asked about the Commissioner's involvement with the General Public Transportation bus. We've been approached about this bus. We provide \$7,000 and they will provide the bus. Commissioner Pelton said this is provided through the Training Center, not county - but possibly federal. It was noted that this bus is seen early in the morning transporting people to the Casino.
- Jon Boursaw explained that the PBP Nation would very soon be getting a public bus that is wheel chair accessible. It is being funded through KDOT (approximately \$32,000 and the Nation will be putting in around \$8,000). This bus will be available to all Reservation residents and the focus of use will be to transport to and from the areas of: employment, health, and education.
- Jon Boursaw announced that PBP Nation's A Shift Captain Rick Swogger had been elected as Vice Chairman of the Jackson County Fire Fighter's Association. Last year, Chad Edwards, also of the PBP Fire Dept. was Vice Chairman of this association.

Casino Expansion (cont. from page 1)

On reservations in Kansas. Although similar measures have consistently failed in the past, the State of Kansas is looking for new revenue sources to counter a \$450 million to \$600 million fiscal deficit in the State Budget.

Whether the Kansas Legislature approves slots or not at Kansas racetracks (located in (Wichita, Kansas City, and Pittsburg), in Wichita and Kansas City, Kansas, the Tribe's will realize net present value is approximately several million dollars more greater under either scenario because of the lower management fees negotiated by the Tribe. However, clearly there exists There is a certain degree of unknown risk associated with expansion if the Kansas Legislature approves slots at Kansas racetracks. However, the potential reward is greater to the Tribe if there are no slots at Kansas racetracks, when compared with the potentially projected losses if slots are allowed at Kansas racetracks.

Financial analysts and accountants have been engaged by the Tribe to evaluate the profitability of these projects if slots are allowed at Kansas racetracks, and if slots are not allowed at Kansas racetracks. The analysts agree that the expansion such a project would be profitable if slots are not allowed at Kansas racetracks. These projects are predicted to have a positive net present value. Again, a major factor in determining the profitability of this project for the Tribe is the reduced management fees that the Tribe negotiated.

These analysts agree that such a project would result in a positive, but much lower return on the Tribe's investment in the expansion project if the State of Kansas allows expanded gaming at the racetracks. Under these circumstances, this project may have a negative net present value depending on the return the Nation could obtain through its other investments or business ventures. Another potential benefit to the Tribe by expanding despite increased competition is that Harrah's Prairie Band Casino will have more amenities to offer patrons. By differentiating itself from potential competitors, the likelihood for continued steady flow of distributions increases. The Tribe would be pro-active, not re-active in the face of competition. not be profitable if slots are allowed

this project is predicted to have a negative net present value. However, given the Tribe's geographic location and the amount of predicted losses, it would be a competitively wise decision for the Tribe to pursue such a project. If accurate, the amount of projected losses would not be enough to force the Tribe into a position of insolvency.

Overall, it is anticipated that any expansion would not negatively affect per capita distributions under the Nation's Revenue Allocation Plan, due in large part to the lower management fees negotiated in the new Management Agreement. In fact, if slots do not open at Kansas racetracks, it is likely that per capita distributions would increase once the Tribe has retired the principal and interest costs associated with such an expansion project.

Financing Such a Project: In addition to the increased Tribal cash distributions due to the lower management fees, approximately 17% of this pro-

- Commissioners stated that they have a new Zoning Director since the last meeting. They will be getting with Latane Donelin on this. Ortiz brought up the anemometer, which PBP is currently purchasing. Do these have to be zoned? No one had an answer to that question.
- In Law Enforcement, there is some cross training going on.
- Ortiz asked if the groups could work together to come up with benevolent effort. He asked if the members present could give this some thought and present their ideas at the next meeting. Clarifying the request, Boursaw said they were actually asking for joint community service type efforts. This is not necessarily "each throwing in monies type of projects." A good example of this would be when the Commissioners went to work out to Banner Creek and helped set up the playground equipment. (community-service oriented) There appeared to be confusion on this request. Hamilton expressed his view on that type of project as one that is "not controversial - a do-good for entire community effort, such as joint scholarship, development of an industrial park." More clarification on this suggestion is required because talking with others after the meeting, very different thoughts were surfacing.
- Gary Mitchell discussed the water grant funding request thru ANA the Nation is currently submitting. It is a \$971,000 request for a tower and lines. If received, the Nation will be required to contribute \$250,000 matching monies.
- The Q Road project was asked about. Mr Mitchell reported, "We are still having a problem with two landowners having outlandish request that we refuse to honor. We want to do this Q road if someone (landowners) would cooperate. It could still be done." Dunn suggested we check on "Road Right of Way." Potter said, "It'll happen. We just have to work with them."
- Jon Boursaw announced that on 02-26 (10 am, Govt Cntr.) there will be a Preliminary 2002 Road Project Meeting to discuss the next 7-miles of paved roads.
- Attorney Dunn spoke of the water situation

in Jackson County. Per studies, Banner Creek can provide up to 15 years of water supply. This is the most modern filtration system around, producing 3 million gallons of water per day. Holton is provided with half of that quantity and the county is given the other half. Oldham's Meat Factory is a major user of the water as industries use a lot of water. Dunn said they are putting in 10-12" water pipes to the Reservation - that's a lot of water.

Dunn said looking at a future water source that the Pikitanoi, the Kickapoo Water Feasibility Study, looks very good. This is a study being done by Corps of Engineers; they are looking at Missouri River as the provider of water for this project and Missouri River appears to be an excellent source. PBP is not involved in this study.

In closing Reye Kitchkumme proposed that the group plan for an official public ceremony for the 911 signing, inviting all the involved parties. Always with the last note of humor, Mitchell says, "We'll have to make sure Badger will be out of town again, so I could do the signing."

Next meeting is scheduled for March 28 at the PBP Nation Elder Center - high noon.

By State - Where the Gaming Commission Votes Came From?

- 1 Kansas 540
- 2 Wisconsin 52
- 3 California 39
- 4 Oklahoma 36
- 5 Missouri 29
- 6 Texas 23
- 7 Colorado 20
- 8 Washington 19
- 9 Arizona 15
- 10 Missouri 15
- 11 Nebraska 13
- 12 Oregon 12
- 13 Illinois 11
- 14 Iowa 11
- 15 Nevada 10

Anything less than 10 was not counted in this tally.



PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION GAMING COMMISSION ELECTION February 25, 2002

GAMING COMMISSIONER VOTE FOR 1	MACHINE COUNT	HAND COUNT	TOTAL	%
LAURA A. (HARRISON) ABEYTA	179	6	185	19.70%
DENNIS DEGAND	151	5	156	16.61%
JOYCE KITCHKOMMIE GUERRERO	213	5	218	23.22%
VESTINA M. NONKEN	126	4	130	13.84%
JOHN "SAM" POTTS	73	4	77	8.20%
JOSEPH P. RUPNICK "ZEKE"	29	1	30	3.19%
LAVEDA THOMAS WAHWEOTTEN	139	4	143	15.23%

PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION ELECTION CALENDAR 2002

(3) TRIBAL COUNCIL POSITIONS

Chairman, Secretary, and Council Person

March 1, 2002—Start Up Date

March 15, 2002— Mailing of Election Notices

April 5, 2002 @ 4:00 p.m.—Declaration of Candidacy Deadline

May 3, 2002—Deadline to Withdraw Your Candidacy

June 7, 2002—Registration Deadline (all 18 years and older)

June 12, 2002—Mail Ballots to Registered Voters

July 24, 2002—**TRIBAL COUNCIL ELECTION DAY**

Following the ballot-counting day, there is allowed a three (3) working/business days "protest period."

The Oath of Office of Newly-Elected Officials Ceremony is scheduled by Tribal Council.

The Election Board has allowed 75 (seventy-five) working/business days for each election. Holidays have been taken into consideration.



John Denver? No, it's only David Prager, PBP Nations Tribal Attorney, and Brad Hamilton (recently elected as Chairman) of the Jackson County Commissioner's Board, strumming and humming at the wedding vow renewal ceremony of Mr. & Mrs. John "Sam" & "Beka" Potts' on Saturday evening, Feb. 23rd. Both David and Brad have beautiful voices!

SPECIAL MEMBER SERVICES Burial Fund

This is not new information, rather, a notice for those that are not aware of this service.

The Burial Fund was established to ease the financial burden of funeral costs at the time of a family member's death. The burial benefit will pay up to \$5,000 in burial costs per eligible individual. The Burial Program is derived from interest off the nation's share of judgment funds in Dockets 15-K, 29-3, 217, 15-M, 29-K, and 146. Originally, the principle amount was \$165,000, and in 1994 \$400,000 was added to the principle. This was approved for use by the Act of October 19, 1973 (93-134, Stat. 466). All burial allowance applications and statements must be filed with the Tribal Council within six months from a member's date of death. The Burial Plan may be amended or terminated only by a vote of the General Council, a quorum present, and approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

Corrections

In the January 2002 newspaper—on the front page—Royetta Rodewald's name was misspelled.

In the February calendar on the last page, the Tribal Court Session was shown as 10:00—6:00. There should not have been an ending time shown.

Also, on the calendar, LMC does not stand for Language Management Committee. It is Land Management Committee.

In December 2001 edition, p. 6-B, "Historic Event," the presenter was Mr. John Wabaunsee, Chief Justice of our Nation's Appellate Court—not Glen Griffith.

And, I personally blew Eddie Joe Mitchell's article "Freedom of Religion Behind the Walls," in the last edition —lots of "typos." It was a last-minute typing job and all my own mess. D. Potts



Education Department: Student Services Program

Submitted by Ida Nadeau and Kristen Aitkens

We would like to introduce everyone to the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation Student Services Program that was approved by the General Council on October 20, 2001. This is a four year pilot program designed to provide services to enrolled Prairie Band Potawatomi Students in grades K thru 12 attending public schools, private schools and who are home schooled. These services are available in addition to any services provided by the JOM program or Higher Education program that the child is involved in their area.

There are three components within the Student Services Program that are available to eligible students:

1. Payment of expenses to meet students' needs up to a maximum of \$300 per student per calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Students and parents should keep in mind that the \$300 is per year. If all \$300 is used up in January the student will not be eligible again until January the next year. These expenses are paid directly to the vendors or schools and may include the following:
 - o School supplies, class fees and textbook fees
 - o Sports expense such as shoes, uniforms, activity fees and letter jackets
 - o Book orders and instrument rental

- o School club fees, lab fees and testing fees (ACT/SAT)
 - o Educational or sports camps and educational trips
 - o Graduation expenses such as; pictures, caps and gowns, announcements and class rings
 - o Tutoring Expenses
2. High school graduation incentive of \$200
 - o Paid to the student upon proof of graduation during the current Calendar Year
 3. Computers
 - One per household that has an enrolled Prairie Band Potawatomi student in grades K through 12

We are in the process of taking bids on the computers so we're asking that everyone please be patient. We'll be sure to inform everyone once computers are ready to ship. The computers will be shipped directly to the homes from the vendor. Also technical support will be provided by the vendor NOT Student Services. We want to make this clear in order to cut down on confusion.

If you have students living in your household who may be eligible and have not received a letter from us please contact the Prairie Band Potawatomi Student Services office to receive the necessary forms and assistance to access this program.

This is an exciting new program and we look forward to working with parents to provide needed student services to Prairie Band Potawatomi children. If you have any questions, or want more information feel free to contact Ida Nadeau at (785) 966-3926 or Kristen Aitkens at (785) 966-3981.



L to R: Kristen Aitkens, Administration Assistant for Student Services and Ida Nadeau, Coordinator for Student Services. A new component of the Education Department. (PBP News Staff photo)



Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Government Center

Contact: Suzanne Heck, (785) 248-6530 or heck@sunflower.com
Project coordinator for E Wi mno-Netwat or "Building Circles of Harmony" Youth Violence Prevention Grant

SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION

Xerox Corporation scholarship for students whose principal area of study is advertising, architecture, environmental graphics, fashion design, filmmaking, fine arts, furniture design, graphic design, illustration, interior design, or landscape architecture. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic achievement, recommendations, and references. Applications from current high school seniors to graduate students are accepted.

Deadline is September 15, and scholarships for undergraduate students is up to \$4000 and graduate students up to \$5000.

Contact Xerox Corporation, Technical Minority Scholarship Fund, 800 Phillips Road, 205-99E, Webster, New York 14580, or e-mail www.Xerox.com

Albert W. Dent Student Scholarships are awarded to minority students enrolled full-time for the upcoming fall term in healthcare management. Deadline is July 1st and scholarships range from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Contact American Dental Association Endowment & Assistance Fund Inc., Minority Dental Student Scholarship Program, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 820, Chicago, Illinois 60611; 212/440-2567,

or e-mail www.ada.org

Bright Futures Minority Scholarships are awarded to underrepresented minority students in dental school. Awards are based on financial need, academic achievement, and recommendations or references. Deadline is June 1st and scholarships range from \$1500 to \$1000.

Contact American Dental Hygienists Association, Colgate Bright Smiles, 444 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Illinois 60611; 312/4440-8944, or e-mail <http://adha.org/institute/scholarshiplist.htm>

Minority scholarships are awarded to members of minority groups underrepresented in dental hygiene programs. Scholarships are based on financial need, academic achievement, and recommendations or references. Deadline is June 1st and scholarships range from \$1000 to \$1500.

Contact American Dental Hygienists Association Institute, Minority Scholarships, 444 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Illinois 60611; 312/440-8944, or e-mail <http://adha.org/institute/scholarshiplist.htm>

INTERNSHIPS

Wichita Eagle Seeks Summer Intern

This is a 10-week paid internship for a Native American journalist. The Wichita Eagle is most interested in reporters, although photographers and graphic artists/designers will be considered. Students who have completed their sophomore year of college and still have at least one semester remaining to get their degree are preferred.

The Wichita Eagle is the largest paper in Kansas. Interns will receive plenty of opportunities to write and report stories. They are expected to become contributing members of the newspaper staff. Interns will receive an evaluation of their work at the end of the summer. Several former interns now work for the paper full time.

To apply or for more information call Tom Shine at 316/268-6268 or e-mail tshine@wichitaeagle.com.

USDA Farm Service Agency Internship

Students must have completed 60 semester hours of college, and be pursuing a four-year degree with course work in the following fields: accounting, business, finance, law, contracts, purchasing, economics, industrial management, marketing, organi-

zation and management.

During work sessions, students earn vacation and sick days, pay for legal holidays, eligible for life and health insurance. With the completion of 60 semester hours, students are eligible for a GS-4 position, with a salary of \$10.64 per hour.

For more information contact Farm Service Agency, Personnel Division, Ranay Brady, 816/926-6118, or e-mail rrbrady@kcc.usda.gov

Washington Internship for Native Students

Summer program at American University in Washington, D.C. Students will have the opportunity to intern in an executive federal agency, live in a beautiful neighborhood on American University's campus, and enjoy social and cultural activities. Accepted students will receive free transportation to Washington, free housing in AU residence halls, a stipend for meals and living expenses, and free tuition worth 6 credit hours at American University.

Contact American University Washington Internships for Native Students Programs at 202/885-4967, or e-mail www.american.edu/wins

Call for Presentations

Sequoyah Research Center
Symposium
November 14-16, 2002
University of Ark. at Little
Rock
Celebrating Indigenous Lives

The program committee invites proposals for presentations by Indigenous writers, scholars, oral historians, storytellers, and other knowledgeable individuals. Topics include, but are not limited to, the following:

art, humor, performing arts, photography, military service, literatures, languages, sports, publishing, teaching/mentoring, and exhibits exhibitions. Proposals should be for presentations of about twenty five minutes.

a one-paragraph proposal that provides a clear abstract or summary of the presentation should be sent to Directors, American Native Press Archives, 502 Stabler Hall, 2801 S. University, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, AR 72204-1099 or by e-

mail to dflittlefiel@ualr.edu or jwparins@ualr.edu or resanderson@ualr.edu or by fax to 501-569-8185.

Proposals should reach the Directors no later than April 1, 2002. Submissions should be accompanied by a brief biographical statement about the writer that might be used in early publicity efforts regarding the symposium. Additional information about the 2002 Symposium is available by telephone from the American Native Press Archives at 501-569-8336.

PBP Early Head Start @ PBP ECEC

Telephone: 785-966-2707



Take a look at on our fairly new
program, **Early Head Start.**

What is Early Head Start?

The Prairie Band Potawatomi Early Head Start program serves pregnant women and/or birth to 3 year-old children comprehensive services with funding from the American Indians Program Branch of Head Start. EHS services began on March 1, 2000. We currently have:

- A home-based option for mothers and/or families that are pregnant, not currently working or attending school, and/or staying home
- A center-based option is for families with children birth to 3 that are working or attending school; free child care, diapers and formula.

What is the purpose of EHS?

Research has shown that the period from birth to age three is critical to optimal development outcomes.

The purpose of EHS is to:

- Bring healthier children into this world, by supporting and encouraging pregnant mothers;
- Enhance physical, social-emotional, cognitive, motor and language development in young children, birth to three years old;
- Encourage and support parents in becoming more responsive caregivers;
- Assist parents in meeting their own goals, including that of economic and independence.

Should I be in EHS?

You and/or your children should be in EHS if you:

- Live on or near the Prairie Band Potawatomi Reservation;
- Are a tribal member, tribal descendant, member of another tribe, native american descent, or non-native american;
- Have 1 or more children birth to 3 years-old;
- Have any concerns about your child's health or development;
- Are an expectant mother, teenage expectant mother, teenage parent, or single or both parent families;
- Are income eligible;
- Have special circumstances (homeless, need of child care, have been in the Head Start or EHS program before)

Am I income eligible?

The answer is yes, if you receive or qualify for public assistance (Food stamps, TANF) and/or if you are working and receiving income below poverty guidelines.

What services will Early Head Start provide to my family?

- Quality early education in and out of the home;
- Home visits once a week, especially for families with newborns and other infants;
- Comprehensive health services, including services to women before, during, and after pregnancy;
- Nutrition for the whole family; and
- Ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support groups.

How do I apply?

Simply fill out the portion below with your name, address, phone number if applicable, and you will receive an application promptly.

Mail this back for an application.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Please circle: Currently Pregnant and/or Children 0-3

How will I know if I get in the program?

Our EHS staff will give you a call and write a formal response after your application has been reviewed. You will have one of the following statuses with our program:

- **Pending or Waiting List** (the program is fully enrolled at this time, will call and write when there is an opening)
- **Accepted** (the program has accepted you at this time for initial enrollment, will call and write)

Hours: 8:00 to 4:30
Monday thru Friday

Mail to: 15380 K Road,
Mayetta, KS 66509



February 2002

Prairie Band Potawatomi News

HEALTH CARE ISSUES/CONCERNS

Submitted by Arlene Wahwasuck

During the January 19, 2002, General Council made some major decisions concerning health care. Members of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (PBPB) must continue to forge ahead to do all we can to keep our tribal members of all ages healthy and to save lives. The General Council approved of both modified short term goals and long term goals presented to them.

A major factor for our tribal membership to consider is taking a major role in providing health care to tribal members and non-tribal members living on and off the reservation. One of the long term goals is to "Begin process and cost projections for building a new clinic to increase primary care and diagnosis of patients served. Current lease expires in 2003 and current facility has space issues for more equipment and personnel." What this means is that the Holton Indian Health Service (IHS) is currently a barrier for providing adequate preventive health care, acute health care, and meeting the health care needs of the PBPB. The Holton IHS is leased to the United Tribes (membership consisting of the Iowa and Sac and Fox only). The lease will expire in 2003. So time is short to if the PBPB is to have their own modern clinic, equipped with the latest health developments on the PBPB Reservation. Our tribal membership deserves the best and must demand the best in health care.

Under the current structure and funding by IHS both urban tribal members and reservation tribal members are inadequately served. Staffing by IHS is inadequate and the PBPB has no voice in the hiring and firing of staff. Tribal members seeking health care at the current facility face long waiting times, sometimes disrespect by staff, minimum preventive care in the home and community, frustration with contract health care services, frustration with billing health insurance, and frustration with referrals to other health care providers. Under the current structure urban tribal members are inadequately served by both the IHS and the tribal programs. For example, the Community Health Representative (CHR) Program state they are forbidden by contract to serve tribal members living outside the reservation boundaries.

Contracting or compacting for health care services are two methods that will give the PBPB a leading role in the health care of both tribal and non-tribal members. Compacting is available through the Tribal Self Governance Planning Cooperative Agreements. This program is authorized by Public Law (PL) 106-260, Tribal Self Governance Amendments 2000, of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, PL 93-638 as amended. Many tribes have contracted health care under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (PL 93-638). Under both these programs tribes are required to provide the same level of health services provided by the IHS. As a IHS Nurse Consultant for the Nashville area (eastern part of U.S.) and the California Area IHS, I witnessed many tribes providing health services that were above the level of care provided by IHS.

The PBPB has existing PL 93-638, also known as 638, programs on the reservation today. The CHR Program, the Substance Abuse Prevention Program, and PARR Ranch are 638 programs. These programs bring over \$200,000/ year in health services to the tribe. The current budget for the Holton IHS is approximately \$1,000,000 per year. We have to ask ourselves four questions: (1) is the IHS spending those dollars wisely to benefit the health of the PBPB, (2) how are the current 638 programs administered by the PBPB benefitting our tribal membership, (3) what can I do as a tribal member do to confirm these dollars are spent wisely by IHS and the PBPB, and (4) what can I do to improve the health of the PBPB? A new vision of health care starts with individual tribal members.

Although the General Council voted not to 638 the Public Health Nursing Program, Health Education, and Social Services in October 2001. It is my opinion, the vote was based on lack of knowledge of how these programs could improve the preventive health services for our tribal members. Simply stated, preventive health services keep people healthy. Currently, the most accepted and effective preventive health services are not being delivered regularly in the clinic, the home and in communities served by the IHS. If we are to make decisions as a tribe, those decisions must be made by knowledge of facts. Compacting or contracting direct funding from the IHS through 638 contracts is still a viable alternative to the current health care situation.

One of the long term objectives voted on by our General Council was "To maintain a presence on the Oklahoma Area Indian Health Service Advisory Board in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma". The General Council also wants our Tribal Council to attend meetings at the national level to have tribal input into budget for one thing. Currently there is a National Indian Health Board whose members hold regular meetings with IHS at the national level. Perhaps attendance at their meetings may be a good place to start.

Knowledge of the status of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Reauthorization of 2001 is crucial to our tribal members. At the core of this act is the provision of health services to Native Americans. Our tribal members and our Tribal Council needs to keep abreast in these organizations at the National level in order to bring quality health care to the PBPB.



Fried Bread Man

The January issue of the PBPB News, two children were worried about other classmates being inactive and overweight. This was after the health promotion presentation on Diabetes by a Health Educator from the nearby clinic. What worried the two children named Joe Fast Elk and Mary Swift Bird, in particular was an eight-year-old child was diagnosed with juvenile diabetes and had to take insulin injections two times a day. This child had been overweight and didn't exercise. After returning from school this child sat down in front of the television and snacked on potato chips and soda pop. Both Joe and Mary decided to talk to their parents.

The parents of Joe and Mary listened to their concerns about kids being overweight and later being diagnosed with diabetes. The mother of Mary told her of a legend that was passed down from her parents. The story of "Fried Bread Man." According to legend, Fried Bread Man was once a man. This man wanted to serve the creator and the Kickapoo/Potawatomi people. The creator changed him into a ring of fried bread. Other people who also wanted to serve the creator were changed into corn and squash. The legend continues, in order for Fried Bread Man to help the people, he had to be contacted by children through prayer.

The next issue Fried Bread Man will contact Joe and Mary.

Support Groups

Topeka Area

AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) – For people who have a desire to stop drinking. For meeting schedule and times in the Topeka area: 354-3888

Native American AA — 8:00 p.m. Friday, 5th & Washburn, Potwin Church Bsm. Non smoking, Closed meeting.

Native American AA Meeting — 8:00 p.m., 235 Buchanan. 357-6511.

Recovering Women's Group— 5:30 p.m. Monday, 725 Buchanan ring bell. Non smoking, closed.

Cancer Support Group – For people with cancer and their families; caregivers are encouraged to attend. 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Monday at Pozez Education Center, 1505 S.W. 8th. Free. Information: 354-5225.

Gamblers Anonymous – For people seeking help for problem gambling, 7 p.m. Wednesday at St. Francis Hospital, 1700 S.W. 7th, 2nd floor, meeting room 6: 862-6666; 7 p.m. Friday at St. Francis Hospital, 2nd floor, meeting room 9: 862-6666; and 7 p.m. Wednesdays at Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1275 S.W. Boswell: (785) 339-3583.

Food Addicts Anonymous — For people who feel addicted to certain foods, such as sweets, and who want to abstain from eating them; uses a 12-step program, 3 p.m. each Sunday at Pozez Education Center, 1505 S.W. 8th, in Centennial Room D. Information: Michele at 233-1604. Internet: www.foodaddictsanonymous.org.

C.A.R.E. — For people seeking a Christian 12-step program, all addictions welcome, 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. each Friday at Inward Faith Outreach Ministry, 625 S.W. Polk. C.A.R.E. is a Christian Addiction Recovery Empowerment 12-step program.

Mayetta Area

Open AA Meeting, Wednesday, 7 p.m. to ??, We Te Sa Building, 15434 K Road, Mayetta, KS
AA Meeting at St. Francis Xavier Church bsmt, 7:30 p.m. every Thursday and Sunday.

PARR Ranch—Open meeting, Monday at 8:00 pm
Seeking an ALA-NON meeting? Call 966-2411.

Kickapoo AA meeting— at the Kickapoo Senior Citizen Building at Friday at 8:00 p.m.

Holton AA Meeting — at First Christian Church, 5th & Wisconsin at 7:00 p.m. 966-2178, 364-4479.

PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION Health Committee

Announces

**Regular Meetings at 10:00 a.m.,
last Monday of each month, 2002
16281 Q Road, Tribal Government Center,
Mayetta, Kansas**

Committee Members: Arlene Wahwasuck, Chairperson, Gilreath Aitkens, Vice Chairperson, Dorothy Simon, Member, Camilla Chouteau, Secretary, Angie Wahweotten, Member, and Steve Ortiz, Tribal Council Liaison.

Wellness Journey 2002

**Native American Healing Program
May 15-17, 2002**

**Haskell Indian Nations University—Lawrence,
Kansas**

Everyone is
Welcome to
Attend !!

PRESENTED BY

**Sac and Fox Nation of
Missouri
Prairie Band Potawatomi
Nation
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Iowa Tribe of Kansas
and Nebraska**



**Applying relevant techniques
to change your thinking,**

NOT JUST FOR PROFESSIONALS!

This exciting event is an excellent opportunity for all Native Americans to gain new insights into historical behavior, uncover fresh insights, engage new thinking patterns, and implement culturally relevant techniques to make positive changes in your daily life. PLEASE CONTACT US FOR TUITION, BOARDING, AND TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE FOR THIS EVENT. WE WANT TO SEE YOU THERE!

- ⊗ **Keynote speaker Don Coyhis**, distinguished facilitator and member of White Bison—an organization dedicated to Native Wellness
- ⊗ **For Individuals and Professionals** interested in learning to identify and relate to issues that specifically affect the Native American population, along with valuable resources to facilitate change
- ⊗ **Valuable material** for Native Americans as well as non-Natives interested in alternative healing methods
- ⊗ C.E.U.'s pre-approved by the Kansas Association of Addiction Professionals and endorsed by the Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Recovery organization
- ⊗ **Registration Fee** of \$25 per day meals included, \$75 for entire conference, as well as continuing education credits.
- ⊗ **Rooms provided** at Haskell University for \$15 per person per night (linens not provided) or reduced-cost for qualified participants—for more information contact Heather at (785) 966-2411. Respond by April 1, 2002 for reservations.

Wellness Journey Registration Form (one form per participant)—Space is limited, mail ASAP!
The Recovery Center, St. Francis Health Center, Attn: Wellness Journey 2002,
1700 W 7th St., Topeka, KS 66606-1690

Name _____	Title _____
Tribal/Organization _____	
Address _____	
City _____	State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____	Fax _____ Email _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Please contact me with more information about the seminar, reduced rates, transportation options, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> I have enclosed my check or money order for \$25 per day meals included or \$75 meals included for entire conference, made payable to Wellness Journey 2002.	
Please indicate days you will be attending conference: Wed. _____ Thurs. _____ Friday _____	
Please indicate nights you will need lodging at Haskell University: Tues. _____ Wed. _____ Thurs. _____	
Conference fees are non-refundable	

Call today for more information: Ask for Wellness Committee, (785) 966-2411, (785) 742-7471 or Duane Oiberding at (785) 295-8362

Recipe Corner

By Mary Young

Recipes are from 101+ Delicious Diabetic Recipes: the ultimate fuss-free cookbook.

Zesty Taco Salad

- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- ¾ pound ground turkey
- 1 ¾ teaspoon chili powder
- ¼ teaspoon ground cumin
- ¾ cups washed, torn lettuce leaves
- 1 can (14 ½ ounces) Mexican-styled diced tomatoes, drained
- 1 cup rinsed, drained canned garbanzo beans (chick-peas) or pinto beans
- 2/3 cup chopped peeled cucumber
- 1/3 cup frozen whole kernel corn, thawed
- ¼ cup chopped red onion
- 1 to 2 jalapeno peppers, seeded, finely chopped* (optional)
- 1 tablespoon red wine vinegar
- 12 nonfat tortilla chips

* Jalapeno peppers can sting and irritate the skin. Wear rubber gloves when handling peppers and do not touch eyes.

1. Combine oil and garlic in small bowl; let stand 1 hour at room temperature.
2. Combine turkey, chili powder and cumin in large nonstick skillet. Cook over medium heat 5 minutes or until turkey is no longer pink, stirring to crumble.
3. Combine turkey, lettuce, tomatoes, beans, cucumber, corn, onion and jalapeno in large bowl. Remove garlic from oil; discard garlic. Combine oil and vinegar in small bowl. Drizzle over salad; toss to coat. Serve over tortilla chips. Serve with additional tortilla chips, if desired.

Dietary Exchanges per Serving: 1 ½ Starch/Bread; 2 Lean Meat; 1 Vegetable, 1 Fat. 28 g Carb

Sunburst Chicken Salad

- 1 tablespoon fat free mayonnaise
- 1 tablespoon nonfat sour cream
- 2 teaspoons frozen orange juice concentrate, thawed
- ¼ teaspoon grated orange peel
- 1 boneless skinless chicken breast (about 5 ounces), cooked, coarsely chopped
- 1 large kiwi, peeled, thinly sliced

- 1/3 cup tangerine or mandarin orange sections, halved
- ¼ cup finely chopped celery
- 4 lettuce leaves, washed
- 2 tablespoons coarsely chopped cashews

1. Combine mayonnaise, sour cream, orange juice concentrate and orange peel in small bowl until well blended. Add chicken, kiwi, tangerine and celery; toss to coat. Cover; refrigerate 2 hours before serving.
2. Serve chicken mixture over lettuce leaves. Top each serving evenly with cashews. Garnish as desired. Serve immediately. *Makes 2 servings*
Dietary Exchanges per Serving: 2 Lean Meat, 1 Fruit, ½ Fat. 18 g Carbs

Mexican Pilaf Casserole

- 1 teaspoon vegetable oil
- ½ cup uncooked brown rice
- ½ cup chopped onion
- ½ cup chopped onion
- ½ green or red bell pepper, chopped
- 3 cloves garlic, finely chopped
- 1 cup 1/3-less-salt chicken broth
- ½ cup rinsed, drained canned black beans, cooked
- 1 teaspoon dried oregano leaves
- ½ teaspoon chili powder
- ¼ teaspoon ground cumin
- ¼ teaspoon ground black pepper

1. Preheat oven to 400 deg. F. Spray 1-quart casserole with nonstick cooking spray; set aside.
2. Heat oil in large nonstick skillet over medium heat until hot. Add rice, onion, bell pepper and garlic. Cook and stir 3 minutes or until rice is browned. Stir in chicken broth, beans, oregano, chili powder, cumin and black pepper. Bring to a boil over high heat, stirring occasionally. Remove skillet from heat.

3. Spoon rice mixture into prepared casserole; cover. Bake 40 minutes or until rice is tender and chicken broth is absorbed. Let stand 10 minutes before serving. *Makes 2 servings.*

Dietary Exchanges per Serving: 3 Starch/Bread, 3 Vegetable, 1 ½ Fat. 52 g Carbs

Please submit your favorite recipes to the PBPB Newspaper. Be sure to include your name, telephone number and/or address in case we have any questions. Until next issue, Recipe Corner would like to say wis-ne-men!



People's Park Renovation Update

By Gary E. Mitchell

The Gathering Committee has now met for several weeks planning the late June gathering of the Potawatomi Nations.

The committee is planning a pow-wow, a concert, fashion show, princess pageant, several workshops and presentations, but first some work needs to be done.

This includes getting the grounds, or commonly referred to as "People's Park," ready with new construction and a general face-lift.

The majority of the funds came as a result of the new five year management agreement with Harrah's Kansas Corporation. As part of the final negotiated agreement, Harrah's agreed to pay \$500,000 "for the refurbishment of the Prairie People's Park and to fund the Nation's cost of hosting the Gathering of Nations at the Park in 2002."

The current renovation of the People's Park includes a new arbor, fence, six shelter-houses with picnic tables, improved signage & lighting, sidewalk along the arbor, more parking, and an expanded campground. All of these improvements are long-term investments for the Nation.

One goal is to make People's Park a place for tribal members to have picnics, meetings, family reunions along with pow-wows and, of course, this year's gathering. In keeping with this goal, there will be no locked gates thus making it accessible to all tribal members year round.

There will also be new lighting along the road through the park. The road-way can also be used for a walking path for health conscious tribal members. The park already has a play-ground for the children of the nearby cluster 1 and whoever else from the reservation who wants to utilize the play area. During the past pow-wow this area was heavily utilized.

Vern Wabaunsee and his maintenance crew along with Tim Ramirez's heavy equipment crew have put in numerous hours on the grounds. Both crews are a hard working and dedicated bunch of people. They share a belief of working hard on preparation and doing a good job, instead of, doing a rush job two weeks before the gathering gets here. Progress was helped along with a mild winter thus far.

This is an enormous project, but one that is attainable because of such dedication from these tribal workers. Usually the hard-workers on such projects are over-looked and forgotten once the event gets here, but don't let that happen here. Tell them they did a good job when you see the completed product.

The campground is due east of the new arbor, where the pow-wow will take place each year. It will be seeded down this spring which should allow for several cuttings before the gathering takes place. There will be several concrete picnic tables scattered throughout the area. In time, there will be several shade trees planted making it into a colorful backdrop to future events.

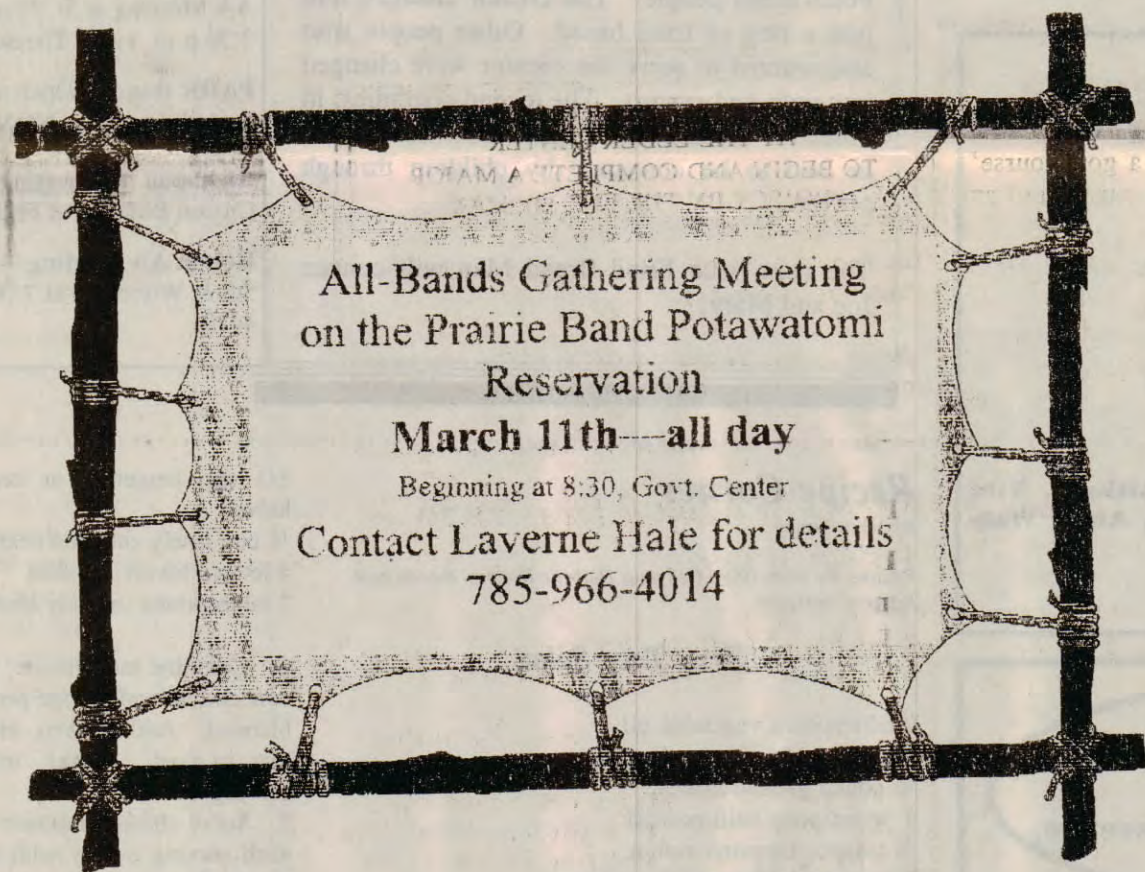
The fence in the front of the park is almost complete. This was contracted out to a local master-bricklayer, David Abeyta. He has done a superb job. Go by and look at it when you get the chance and judge for yourself.

The shelter-houses will be utilized during the gathering for the workshops and presentations, and in the long-run will be picnic areas for family reunions, etc. They will be 40'x40' structures. One shelter-house will have brickwork similar to the fence and will serve as the showcase of the shelter-houses. It will be located near the front gate. During the gathering, it will be used for a feeding area or a meeting place.

All in all, the work done today will serve the Potawatomi for years to come and will make a very presentable place for the expected 3,000 visitors to this year's gathering.

In a recent independent 2001-02 survey of tribal members by Jones, Seel and Huyett of Topeka, there is a definite need for camping facilities on the reservation. Incidentally, the response came from 104 reservation residents and 1454 responses from off-reservation residents. One particular question asked in the survey was: Please mark the recreation services you would like the Tribal Government to provide AND circle the service you are most interested in:

- Baseball/softball field complex: The on the rez response was 44 listed this category as the recreation service that they wanted the tribal government to provide and 8 circled this as the service they were most interested in and the off rez response was 470 listed this category as the recreation service that they wanted the tribal government to provide and 85 circled as the service they were most interested in;
- Camping: On rez: 43-5; and off rez: 669-154;
- Golf: On rez: 36-6; and off rez: 335-114;
- Fishing: On rez: 59-14; and off rez: 734-216;
- Nature trails: On rez: 60-16; and off rez: 633-154;
- None: On rez: 4 none, other: 35-8; and off rez: 67 none, other 206-17.



Potawatomi Gathering 2002 UPDATE

LeClere @ 785/966-2164.

Submitted by LaVerne Hale

We're back with an update on the Potawatomi Gathering 2002. Time is moving fast & before we know it, Potawatomi will be pulling in from all over the Country. But, we will be ready to welcome all to our home. We're still working very hard & people are getting more excited as time grows near. Just to remind you the dates for the 9th Annual Potawatomi Gathering are, June 27, 28, 29, & 30, 2002.

We wanted to give an explanation on some of the activities we are planning so you can begin preparing yourself for them. (like getting in shape for the "tug o war") One of the activities is the "Fashion Show". The idea behind the Fashion Show is to have our people come out with old or new "Old Style" Potawatomi outfits/dress. Some examples are: moccasins, beadwork, dresses, or ribbon shirts. We thought some of this old style dress would be beautiful to see. So get those beads & sewing machines out to prepare your "Old Style" outfit.

The Princess Pageant is open to all young Potawatomi women. For information contact Chago Hale, 1-877-715-6789 Ext. 3041.

A new activity planned is "Barter Day". It is simply a day to trade your traditional items such as; dried corn, pumpkin, or other dried, home canned traditional foods, beadwork, & ribbon shirts just to name a few items. For information contact Mary

Here's a good one. We would like to honor one "Outstanding Prairie Band Potawatomi". This person can be any age, male or female. If you would like information about this outstanding honor contact: Joy Yoshida, 785-966-7713.

We have decided on our rock & roll entertainment to be Clan/destine. One of the band members is Potawatomi. We also have "Blackhawk" from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. They play goooood blues music. We hope to have some of our local talent play for us also.

For vendor (food & craft) information contact Mary Ann Mitchell or Tami McClammy, 1-877-715-6789. Limited space available.

Also planned is a Golf Tournament scheduled for Thursday, June 27th. Contact Francis Shoptee, 1-877-715-6789 or Steve McDonald 785-966-774.

A 1st Annual 2002 Rez Run is scheduled for Saturday, June 29. This is a 200 mile motorcycle ride. Contact person Chad Edwards 785-966-2164.

It was suggested to hold a meeting with representatives from the other Bands to discuss some of the activities planned for this years Gathering. This will give opportunity for us to explain the activities, show them around the rez, Prairie Peoples Park, & where the hotels are located. This meeting is scheduled for Monday, March 11, 2002, @ 8:30 a.m. at the Prairie Band Potawatomi Government

Center. For information contact LaVerne Hale, 1-877-715-6789

The Prairie Peoples Park (the site of the gathering) will have excellent camping facilities & we will have limited RV spaces. The grounds are looking beautiful. There are still plenty of rooms left. We are using motels in Topeka (20 miles South) which are close to the interstate and close together. There are plenty of shops in the area for your needs. Here is a list of motels available. Ask for the Potawatomi Gathering block of rooms.

Best Western Topeka Inn & Suites
700 Southwest Fairlawn Rd
Topeka Ks 66606
1-785-228-2223

Holiday Inn Topeka
6045 Fairlawn Rd
Topeka Ks 66606
1-785-272-8040

Holiday Inn Express
901 SW Robinson
Topeka Ks 66606
1-785-228-9500

Days Inn of Topeka
1510 SW Wanamaker Rd
Topeka Ks 66606
1-785-272-8538

With the Pow-wow, traditional games and teachings, the youth and senior activities and don't forget FOOD, we will have plenty to keep you happy & busy.

Watch for further updates. If you have questions, suggestions or want to volunteer to help, please call us @ 1-877-715-6789 or e-mail laverneh@pbpnation.org.

CAMP SURVIVAL - The Aches, Pains and REWARDS of Tanning a Deer Hide

By Ma Dos

Last month, I gave a quick rundown of the deer hide tanning class. On February 7th thru the 10th, the employee participants were given 2 days administrative leave to participate in this class. It was projected that much of the hide tanning process would be accomplished within those four days. In those four days, participants put in anywhere from 8 to 40 work hours.

Two shining members of the class, Laverne Hale and Sharon Anderson, actually came to class with their scraping horses and scraping knives made. The rest of us scrambled to put a horse and a knife together - even to the point of running to the store to get the needed materials.

On the first two days, we all managed to get a doe hide scraped. After the first day of scraping, you went home so exhausted that your arms just ached to the point of not being able to sleep or your back hurt so bad you felt like you couldn't continue. The deer's neck is a killer to scrape. There was not one woman that didn't hurt.

Everyone laughed at their aches and pains, but the determination of finishing such a project drove them right back the next morning. We talked of how the women of the past had to be super women, "tough." This is something that had to be done because it meant clothing, moccasins, drums, drum sticks, pouches, regalia, blankets, and coverings for their housing structures. All members of the family depended on this finished product, the tanned deer or buffalo hide. There was no time for making excuses of being weary.

The next process is the braining process, using available pork or beef brains as our hides were purchased from a locker company. In the past, the actual deer brain would have been used to brain the hide. What is braining? This is when the brain product is cooked to a boil down phase (to soup texture). It is then cooled down. Once cooled down, it is worked through a very fine strainer (in our case, panty hose/knee highs - high tech, eh?) There must not be any coarse particles in the finished product as it may damage the hide. These brains soften the hide along with the stretching and drying.

The hide is cleaned, removing any remaining hair from the hide before the brain is worked into the hide. The hide is soaked in the braining product for about half an hour - stretching and working it in. It is then wrung out which is another hard process. This whole braining process is repeated four times or more, depending on hide thickness.

After that braining process, it is scraped again for removing excess brain, hair, etc. Sharon and Laverne report that their fingers were actually cramped up the next day to paralysis. Help was needed to zip clothes, shift gears, and they weren't able to write. In fun time, we got to the point of calling this "Camp Survival."

In between all these processes you continue to work the hide by stretching it. This is all happening in those four days plus the next weekend. On Sunday, I couldn't return but I made sure I had an update. Norman Potts was not a participant but he sure stood by us throughout the entire process. He put in as many hours as anyone there. One evening, he even treated us with homemade spud soup - what a treat! Mi-gwetch, Pam mo go!

Another spectacular and surprise treat came from Ron Lynch with his wild turkey soup- what a combo of wild turkey, fresh corn, and rice. Mi-gwetch!

Norman reported that on Sunday, Sharon and Laverne had their doe hides looking real pretty. They had spent 8 hours+, stretching and paddle scraping the hide to smoothness. To hear him describe the hide in almost-finished form, you feel blessed that you are actually allowed the privilege of experiencing this hide-tanning process. It's a worthwhile traditional experience.

Once again, you have to appreciate women of the past, our grandmothers and on down the line, who actually had to do this. You understand the hardships they endured and the strength they gained - not only physical but spiritual and emotional. They truly loved their families, providing them with all the benefits of this sacrificial animal. There was not one part on the animal that was wasted.

Today, we have to give our greatest thanks to our teacher, Sydney Van Zile - a very tough cookie. She was always there first and last, providing us with her expertise. This is one woman you don't want to arm wrestle, I am sure. She is a veteran hide tanner with hundreds of tanned hides to her credit! She is giving us an experience we all won't ever forget. She has our highest regard and respect with her tenacity.

Most of us have to catch up to Laverne and Sharon, as they are almost ready to smoke the hide. We will catch up though - with strain and tears. With perseverance, we can show our hides in next month's article. Pray for us!

2002 ROYAL VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL NATIVE AMERICAN CLUB POW WOW RESULTS

MALE DIVISIONS

Teen Boys Traditional

1st- Ron Good Eagle, Sac & Fox/Osage, Comanche/Dakota

Teen Boys Grass

1st- Chant Brave, Sioux/Oglala
2nd- Dustin Robinson, Omaha
3rd- William Evans, Prairie Band Potawatomi

Jr. Boys Traditional

1st- Jacob Bread, Kiowa/Cherokee

Jr. Boys Grass

1st- Peanutt Roberts, Choctaw/Stoney
2nd- Frederick Diaz, Apache/Comanche
3rd- Alex Pelkey, Winnebago/Prairie Band Potawatomi
4th- Waskeh Littleaxe, Prairie Band Potawatomi

Jr. Boys Fancy

1st- Bryce Bailey, Arapaho

Golden Age Men

1st- Lee Two-Hatchett, Kiowa/Papago

Mens Traditional

1st- Josh Williamson, Sac & Fox/Choctaw
2nd- Ronnie Goodeagle, Sr., Sac & Fox/Osage/Comanche
3rd- Ruben Littlehead, Northern Cheyenne

Mens Straight

1st- Randy Frazier, Prairie Band Potawatomi/Choctaw
2nd- Chad To hay, Kiowa/Osage
3rd- Anthony Wilson, Kiowa/Comanche

Mens Grass

1st- Kenneth Coriz, Navajo/Pueblo
2nd- Wayne Pushetonequa, Meskwaki
3rd- Maurice Monteau, Dakota Sioux

Mens Fancy

1st- Joe Bointy, Kiowa/Comanche/Arapaho
2nd- Michael Roberts, Choctaw/Chickasaw
3rd- Billy McClellan, Sac & Fox

FEMALE DEVISIONS

Teen Girls Traditional

1st- Gennafer Garven, Ho Chunk
2nd- Elena Diaz, Apache/Comanche
3rd- Joyce New Rider, Pawnee
4th- Taylor McClellan, Sac & Fox/Creek

Teen Girls Jingle

1st- Sarah Garvin, Ho-Chunk/Meskwaki
2nd- Antonia Villa, Kiowa
3rd- Mesha Monteau, Sioux
4th- Tara Mitchell, Prairie Band Potawatomi

Teen Girls Fancy

1st- Leah Two-Hatchett, Kiowa/Sioux

Jr. Girls Traditional

1st- Sydney Jessepe, Prairie Band Potawatomi/Cheyenne

Jr. Girls Jingle

1st- Brittany Pelkey, Winnebago/Prairie Band Potawatomi
2nd- Amanda Ironstar, Lakota
3rd- Marisa Billie, Mississippi Choctaw

Jr. Girls Fancy

1st- T'ata Roberts, Choctaw
2nd- Tashira Smith, Navajo/Arikara
3rd- Krista Catron, Prairie Band Potawatomi
4th- Ashli Garcia, Prairie Band Potawatomi

Women's Traditional

1st- Dustina Edmo Abrahamson, Shoshone-Bannock
2nd- Rhonda Pushetonequa, Meskwaki
3rd- Michelle Rice, Pawnee

Women's Jingle

1st- Annamae Pushetonequa, Lakota
2nd- Yvette Ewalk, Nakota
3rd- Rowena Roberts, Stoney/Nakota

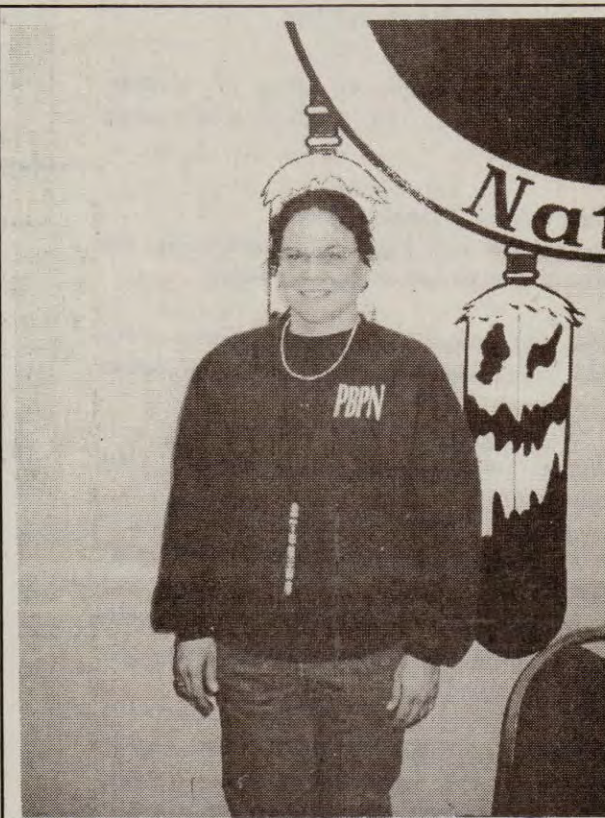
Women's Fancy

1st- Josette Wahwasuck, Prairie Band Potawatomi
2nd- Shelly Bointy, Ottawa
3rd- Amy Bearskin, Winnebago

Golden Age Women

1st- Delores Good Eagle, Osage/Sac & Fox Nation
2nd- Jeanette Byington, Delaware/Navajo
3rd- Eunice Lane, Osage, Sac & Fox of MO

Education Vacancies Filled



Mary Wilson fills vacancy for the Education Committee.



Zach Pahnammie fills one of the two vacancies of the Education Committee.

Editorials / Opinions

Tribal Prosperity Or Careless Spending?

By Juanita Jesspe

The tribal administration's generous outpouring of tribal assets into government operations and favorite new projects has left many of our people wondering whether the Tribal Council truly cares about the genuine needs of the people. It appears that a large part of government spending is being done by policymakers whose hands are copiously tainted with favoritism, nepotism, due process and civil rights infractions. But, whether they realize it or not they are providing prime breeding grounds for those hard-to-destroy twin viruses: *Conflict and Chaos* and they are on the loose and have been seen running rampant within the tribal ranks! Symptoms include *resentment, passive & aggressive behavior, stress, tension, depression, anger, alcohol & drug abuse, apathy, high absenteeism, gossip-mongering, hateful attitudes, violence, secretiveness and burn-out* - to name a few. So, while some of our government officials continue to feast on their ill-gotten political gains, some continue to deplete their energy and are inadvertently 'fanning the fires' by always rushing around to fight all the small fires started by those nasty twins! Others couldn't give a hoot. Why? Because it's easier to treat the symptoms than to treat the problem. Nowadays, the easiest 'cure' for tribal ills is a generous dose of the latest 'designer antidote' now available to all gaming tribes - money. "Hey! If it aint' broke - buy a new one! And if that breaks - just buy another one! Spend! Spend!" Yet, many people feel as if they are the outside looking in - through the glass barrier that denies them entry into the "Big House" (nee) the Tribal Government Center where tribal politicians determine eligibility and accessibility to much needed services such as, legal assistance, law enforcement, ICW advocacy, housing & employment opportunities, child/adult protection services and social & rehabilitation assistance. And that's the short list.

Pop Quiz: What are the two latest 'buzzwords' heard in Indian Country these days? Often heard around the water cooler and are often discussed in tribal meetings? Give up? *Economic Development.* (That was easy). But have you noticed, at nearly every General Council meeting someone presents a grand proposal for a 'new' tribal enterprise. "Vote for my plan. It'll bring us millions more!" The

latest and greatest one was for a golf course! Hey! I'm not opposed to a golf course, nor am I opposed to millions more! But I am opposed to haphazard planning that ignores tribal infrastructures. O.K. Call me naïve, but how can we deliver the necessary legal and technical support, along with human and natural resources that are necessary to build a gold course? Particularly while two of our existing enterprises - the Nation Station and the Bingo Hall are floundering in a sea of financial & marketing mismanagement, inconsistent and unfair hiring & firing practices, health and safety violations, low employee morale and extreme neglect from tribal managers. But in talking with various council members and gaming commissioners, I received little reassurance from any of them that they would be willing to work with other elected colleagues to try and bolster the two businesses. I left each meeting with no forthcoming suggestions or solutions. It was mostly pointing fingers at each other across the (hallowed) hallways and through the silent walls that separate the council chambers from the commission offices. Admittedly, I did not bring these issues to the council table, but I am bringing them up now - in a public forum and for all to read. I ask: *Is it too much for the council and commission to work TOGETHER (gosh forbid) and give closer scrutiny to these two enterprises?* Employees at both locations are often left unsupervised and have little or no training (especially in customer service!). Most are unclear of the chain-in-command, and are unsure of the appropriate channels to vent legitimate grievances. Frontline workers are at the bottom of the totem pole in hourly wages and usually work holidays with no overtime. They are getting crushed under the weight of those evil twins! (No background music please). Note: Certain elected officials may be getting a little too personally involved in personnel issues at the two enterprises and are known to blatantly ignore procedural processes. *If the moccasin fits—wear it.*

In closing, I want to remind fellow tribal members, that the 'real enemy' lurks in state and federal laws that are constantly being drafted by legislative authors who want to wipe us out of existence. **Final Question:** Do you think state legislators will allow the four resident tribes to continue the monopoly on legalized gambling in Kansas, especially after recent announcements of state budget cuts?

I welcome any discussion, in a study group or public forum.

(Next topic: Tribal Infrastructures)

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED AT THE ELDER CENTER TO BEGIN AND COMPLETE A MAJOR PROJECT BY THE END OF MAY.

The Activity Center will begin making beaded key chains for a fundraiser.

Wanted: those that can bead or would like to learn how to make key chains. Everyone is welcome.

From Childhood Dreams to Tribal Judge...

Lenor Scheffler

A Profile of Determination

By Jennifer Hamor, Associate Editor of *Indian Gaming*



Lenor Scheffler

Occasionally, we at Indian Gaming are introduced to new people whose story is so compelling that it deserves to be shared with our readers. Lenor Scheffler is one of these people. Born and raised on the Lower Sioux Reservation near Morton, Minnesota, Scheffler is an enrolled member of the Lower Sioux Dakota Community in Minnesota, the first member of the Mdewakanton Dakota Community to become an attorney, and a chief judge of the Upper Sioux Community Tribal Court. She is also a partner at Best & Flanagan and chair of the Native American Law Practice Group.

The concept of working hard is not new for Lenor. She was born on the Lower Sioux Reservation and worked on the farm with her parents and two sisters. To support the family, her father also worked off the reservation at a gas station and her mother at a nursing home. Lenor has all kinds of memories growing up. On the reservation she was surrounded by poverty, alcoholism, domestic violence, hopelessness, loneliness, broken families, broken people, racism and fear; but she also remembers joy happiness and pride. Lenor summarizes, "Life was not easy but one can survive."

Having achieved so much, we were interested in the motivation and role models that Lenor had for inspiration. Lenor related that her parents were her first role models with their dedication to family. Hard work, both inside and outside the home, were balanced with laughter and family together-



Lenor as a young girl in 1959 on the Lower Sioux Reservation.

ness. Inside the home, her parents emphasized education and the benefit this would bring to their children. Outside the home, her parents worked on the farm and involved themselves with reservation and church activities. The older women, her mother's contemporaries, organized themselves communally to assist with each other's children. They were a support for one another, all the while emphasizing manners and learning.

Lenor has translated these early lessons into her many duties today. As a volunteer tutor and mentor to numerous Indian students, Lenor honors her positive role models by continuing a tradition of bettering native youth. Lenor is often speaking to kids who come from or are living on the reservation and encouraging them to graduate from high school and continue their education after graduation. She believes that education opens doors, your mind and the world. Dispelling a misconception, Lenor tells young people, "You don't lose who you are as an Indian person just because you receive an education." She encourages them to travel but not forget where they have come from. She also emphasizes respect for themselves and others through actively searching for their individual talents and always giving their best efforts.

Lenor's interest in law arose from an early awareness that the world on the reservation and the world off the reservation were different. Her parents voted in elections at different places due to Indian statutes and her grandmother talked about someday receiving her "Indian money" which Lenor later learned meant a land claim compensation. Lenor was amazed the first time she read a treaty and learned that Indian land was treated differently.

She knew that she and tribal member's lives were dependent on laws and there were wrongdoings and problems that needed change. She felt the way she could help facilitate positive change would be through the courts by becoming an attorney.

Again, Lenor has honored her early observations by doing just what she dreamed. She graduated from

Continued on Page 10

GAMBOTTEK (Those who died)

Robert Allen

MANHATTAN -- Robert Lee Allen, 79, Manhattan, died Sunday, Feb. 10, 2002, at a Manhattan hospital.

Mr. Allen worked in construction. He was born Dec. 15, 1922, near Mayetta, the son of George and Susie LaClair Belaire Allen.

Mr. Allen was a member of the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indian Nation and Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church.

He married Sarah Howard in Manhattan. They were divorced.

Survivors include two sons, Robert Lee Allen Jr. and Richard Lee Allen, addresses unavailable; two sisters, Jeanette Grier, Holton, and Angela Dominquez, Topeka; and a brother, George Allen Jr., McLouth.

Services will be Thursday evening at Sister Theresa Parish Hall in Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church on the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Reservation southwest of Mayetta. Burial will be Friday morning at Shipshew Cemetery on the reservation. Mercer Funeral Home in Holton is in charge of arrangements.

To: Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation Newspaper
Attn: Doris Potts, Newspaper Staff Member

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the tribal members that voted for me for the position of Gaming Commissioner. Your vote of support and confidence in me is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Vestina M. Nonken
PBP Reservation resident

Web Site Addresses of Interest

Prairie Band Potawatomi
HTTP://WWW.
PBPIndianTribe.Com

Indian Health Services
Http://www.ihs.gov

Forest County Potawatomi
http://www.fcpotawatomi.com

Reminder
Good Friday
March 29, 2002
Government
Center

CLOSED

HAPPY
EASTER

Area Churches

By Mary Young

Religious needs of the community are met through the Drum Religion, Native American Church, Catholic, Pentecostal, and Methodist churches located on the reservation.

The following are highlights of the various churches.

Our Lady of the Snows Parish

Although there was not an Ash Wednesday Mass at the Parish, Laura Thackery will be announcing the time and Fridays that the Stations of the Cross will be offered during the Lent season. These services will be offered at St. Francis in Mayetta or St. Dominic's in Holton. They will have the Stations in Holton when offered.

Potluck will be every second Sunday of the month. A vote will be taken whether to have two or one potlucks a month. The renovation of the church Hall has been completed and there is now more space for the potlucks!

Easter Mass will be at the Parish, March 31. Father Duane Reinert will be the celebrant at the 9:00 a.m. Mass. Following the Mass, activities include a brunch, fun bingo, and egg hunt. Laura is looking for volunteers to help with the hunt.

Mark your calendar: Annual Bazaar will be the first or second Sunday in June. (TBA)
The Archbishop will be visiting on the first weekend in June.

Future events include the following: A Mass will be held for those at the Potawatomi Gathering and, breakfast will be served after Mass. Laura will be following up with more information.

Native American Mass at Assumption Church

204 West 8th, Topeka, KS

A 2 p.m. Mass will be on the first Sunday of each

month unless there is an unusual circumstance that prevents it.

The Mass schedule is as follows: January through May and September through December. There is no Mass during the summer months. Due to Labor Day, Mass will be held on the Second Sunday.

Potawatomi Pentecostal Church
4-1/2 mi. west of mi. marker 134
(785) 966-2885

Rev. Vernon Potts

Sunday: 10: a.m. Sunday School
10:45 a.m.—Worship Service
&:00 p.m.—Evening Worship

Pottawatomi United Methodist
On O Road between 142 and 150 Road

Rev. Floyd Nolin, Jr.

Sunday: 9:45 a.m. Sunday School
10:30 a.m. Worship Service

Abundant Life

The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that may have life, and have it to the full. (NIV) John 10:10

Who's on your throne?

They lay their crowns before the throne and say: "You are worthy, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will they were created and have their being." (NIV) Revelation 4:10-11

Resistance Training

Not only so, but we also rejoice in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; and character, hope. (NIV) Romans 5:3-4

A Healthy Reminder: information given as part of a presentation at the Elder Center

"New dietary guidelines released from the American Diabetes Association in 1994 stress the need for personalizing your diet, with the help of your Dietitian. The goal is to develop a meal plan based on your food preferences and your particular health concerns, rather than following a basic diet designed for all people with diabetes. New information shows table sugar affects blood sugar about the same as bread, rice, or potatoes. The total amount of carbohydrate in the diet is the critical factor affecting blood sugar levels, not just the type of carbohydrate. Using modest amounts of sugar may not interfere with blood sugar control as long as you control your total carbohydrate intake."

Helpful Suggestions

1. Control intake of carbohydrates 2. Choose nutritious food 3. Maintain a healthy body weight 4. Eat less fat 5. Meals and snacks on schedule to help keep blood sugar levels within normal limits and less likely to have low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) 6. Eat small amounts of protein for meals 7. Eat more food with high fiber content 8. Blood glucose monitoring 9. Regular exercise 10. Sick days (your diabetes will require special attention) 11. Alcohol (moderate amounts may be included in meal plan) 12. Follow up (obtain assistance of your Dietitian and Nurse Educator every 3-6 months, join a local diabetes organization or group for support)

Employee of the Year 2002 Cecily Wabaunsee



Cecily Wabaunsee is the Director of the Ben-no-tteh Wigwam (House of the Child). After Cecily's name was called, she stated that she was "surprised and hopes she can do better next year!" Cecily was the Employee of the Month for February 2001.

Prior to the Employee Awards, Cecily expressed the need for volunteers to help make ribbon shirts and shawls for the May Pow-wow.

Sewing Circle

Join the Sewing Circle at the Ben-no-tteh Wigwam in the Conference Room. The meeting time is from 6:30 pm—8:30 pm. Please note, the RVHS Native American Club will provide babysitting on these dates: March 4, April 1 and May 6.

The schedule is as follows:

March 4 and 18; April 1, 15, and 29; and last chance, May 6. Come and help make the Child Care and Head Start graduates proud in their new ribbon shirt or shawl.

Congratulations Cecily!

March 2002 Computer Lab Schedule

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5 Basic Computer 4:45-6:15	6 Excel 9-10:30 Excel 4-7pm	7 MS Word 4:45-6:15	8 Excel 9-10:30	9
10	11	12 Basic Computer 4:45-6:15 Ad. Group	13 Excel 9-10:30 Excel 4-7pm	14 MS Word 4:45-6:15	15 Excel 9-10:30	16
17	18	19	20 Excel 9-10:30 Excel 4-7pm	21 MS Word 4:45-6:15	22 Excel 9-10:30	23
24	25	26	27 Excel 9-10:30 Excel 4-7pm	28 MS Word 4:45-6:15	29	30
31						

Computer Lab

16281 Q RD
MAYETTA, KS 66509

Phone: 785-966-2884
Fax: 785-966-2956
Email:
wabaunseefrances@hotmail.com

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NEWSPAPER INFORMATION

Mailing Address: a:

P. O. Box 116, Mayetta, KS 66509-0116.

Physical Location:

16281 Q Road, Mayetta, KS (lower level, southwest corner of PBPB Government Center).

FAX # (785) 966-3907
Mark "ATTN: PBPB News"

Doris A. Potts

(785) 966-4047 e-mail: doris-potts@hotmail.com and/or DorisP@pbpnation.org

Mary L. Young

(785) 966-3948 e-mail: maryy@pbpnation.org

PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NEWS

The Prairie Band of Potawatomi News is now a monthly newspaper of the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation. Opinions expressed in this newspaper do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Prairie Band of Potawatomi News staff, the Tribal Council, Gaming Commission or the Nation.

The Prairie Band of Potawatomi News encourages and welcomes letters, editorials, articles and photos from its readers. This publication reserves the right to reject, edit or condense items submitted. We request your submissions by the 15th of the month. You can email the news or send a disk (Microsoft Word preferable) or stop by the News office with your information.

Please include your name, address, and telephone number where we can contact you should we need to verify the information.

Photos submitted

Photos submitted with a news article will be returned after publication. Please include a stamped and self-addressed envelope with the photo.

Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

The following are the toll-free numbers that are available to the various departments at PBPB.

Government Center
877 715-6789

Social Services
888 966-2932

Tribal Court
866 966-2242

Alcohol & Drug
866 966-2411

Boys & Girls Club
866 727-6242
(866 PBP-NBGC)



Steve Ortiz Testifies at Kansas State Capitol

by Randy Conroy

Tribal Council Secretary Steve Ortiz testified on behalf of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation on February 20, 2002 in front of the Kansas House Tourism Committee (full text of testimony below). Four "expansion of gaming" bills have been introduced in the Tourism Committee. Mr. Ortiz stated, "The Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation opposes any expansion of gaming within the State of Kansas."

Steve Ortiz' comments were an "eye-opener" for many legislators. Later discussions after the committee closed for the day revealed that many representatives were unaware of the progress made on the Reservation.

Ron Hein, the Nation's primary lobbyist, also testified to oppose expansion of gaming. Hein repeatedly stated the State of Kansas should avoid the "slippery slope of gaming" and not pass any gaming expansion. Hein used the history of the greyhound track business in Kansas over the past 10 years as an example of how expansion of gaming legislation would be changed every year and result in little economic benefit to the State. The greyhound business flourished when first legalized - it has since diminished to the point of closing many tracks.

Steve Ortiz Testimony on the Impact of Tribal Gaming on the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation February 20, 2002

My name is Steve Ortiz and I am the Tribal Council Secretary of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation. The Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation opposes any expansion of gaming within the State of Kansas.

Prior to 1997, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation was surviving through a combination of federal grants and small Bingo Hall revenues. The Nation could not afford to pay its employees a fair wage and a general sense of disillusionment and despair was prevalent among the tribal members. Those with an education often left the reservation in search of more opportunity. The "community" was

at best stagnant in growth with little optimism.

The advent of tribal gaming as we know it today stemmed from the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (1988). One of the express findings of the Act is "a principal goal of Federal Indian policy is to promote tribal economic development, tribal self-sufficiency, and strong tribal government." (25 CFR 2701) Tribal gaming enables Indian Nations to accomplish this very goal.

Since 1997, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation has experienced a revitalization of its community. The Tribe has filed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs a specific "revenue allocation plan" that identifies how gaming profits are distributed. Despite notions to the contrary, not all gaming profits are dispersed to the tribal members in the form of Per-Capita payments. Indeed, Per-Capita payments represent only a small fraction of the total. The majority of casino proceeds support the Tribal Government and promotes tribal economic development activities.

Casino profits have energized the members of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation. Rather than settle for a subsistence lifestyle, the members of the Nation have been given a chance to build a long-term vision. As opportunities continue to arise, we are finding that out people want to "come home to the Reservation" (either living on or near the Reservation or working on the Reservation). Our best and brightest want to live here.

The attachment lists some of the many new initiatives on the reservation that Indian Gaming has allowed. Please understand that many non-tribal members enjoy the benefits and opportunities that these program afford. Whereas once the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation may have been considered a burden on the State and County, we now see ourselves as a viable partner in the community.

Thank you for allowing me to speak to you today. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.



1958 Sunny Brook School Days—Ms. Goldie Born, Teacher

Remember the days of the one-room classroom? The above picture portrays exactly the type of past pictures that we would love to share with the Nation readers. This picture taken in 1958 will tell you that this is the generation that is beginning to move into our respected elder stage of life.

This picture was shared with us by Nation member, Benny Jo Potts. Thanks—we love it!



Josh Lovelady, Detroit Lions Lineman, visits sister, Deb Hale, at the Government Center.

Book Donation Requested

There is a call for book donations by the Boys & Girls Club. Drop off the books at the Stone/Rock Building or at the Boys & Girls Club to the attention of Nathan Hale. The age group is from pre-school to college level.

Earth Day Logo Contest

Extended To March 13, 2002

Artists - Submit your work!

Earth Day Planning Meeting to be held on March 13, 2002 at 10 am at the We Ta Se Building.



Official Announcement

March 1, 2002 - At the close of business day, February 28, 2002, there were no protests to the Gaming Commission Election, making the official winner Joyce Guerrero. As reported, the Official Swearing-In Ceremony will be taking place today. Since we are in print as we report, this is just a brief announcement, declaring it official.

Newspaper Announcement

The newspaper department strives very hard to save the Nation money and we do listen to what you are saying. It has been said by many members that they receive duplicate copies of the newspaper in their household due to sharing either home or address. Many have said that they would be more than happy to share the copy of the newspaper.

In view of those voices, we have taken it upon ourselves to discontinue sending duplicate copies to members who share address. A database address system has been developed which allows us to send only one copy per address. It's a striking difference and since we have access to numbers, we would like to report that this cuts back our mail out by approximately 1,000 copies.

That is good because we will be printing approximately 1,000 copies less too. In next month's newspaper, we will provide dollar saving's figures! Since we already use bulk mailing and use a cost-saving printing company, perhaps, the saving won't be that substantial. We'll see!

We thank those of you that did respond to our questionnaire in last month's newspaper.

March 1, 2002 - Just a little fun, today as we go to press, we are awaiting a major snow storm. Hopefully, we will get this newspaper out before the storm hits as it is being reported that we can expect to receive 7-12" in our area with major wind gusts, meaning high snow drifts. Overnight low of 12 degrees tonight! Years from now as we look back at this newspaper, we can recall how March 2002 came in like a lion and, hopefully, out like a lamb.

Another fun fact - tomorrow, Tex Hall, President of the National Congress of American Indians, will be giving a motivation speech at the Golden Eagle Casino, Kickapoo Rez. We want to hear what a Native national figurehead leader has to say to motivate us. So if the event happens, we'll be there and provide highlights of his talk in the March Edition of the newspaper.

This past week Jim Potter, Treasurer; Steve Ortiz, Secretary; Roy Ogden, Council Person, and his Administrative Assistant, Lysette Morris are the National Congress of American Indians Conference in Washington, D.C.. We look forward the detailed reports back from "The Hill" for March articles from those attendees.

CAN YOU BEAD?

DO YOU WANT TO EARN **\$300.**

THE GATHERER PRINCESS COMMITTEE IS LOOKING FOR SOMEONE TO BEAD THE PRINCESS CROWN.

ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED PLEASE BRING A SAMPLE OF YOUR BEAD-WORK TO THE LOWER LEVEL OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTER IN THE TRAINING ROOM ON MARCH 12 @ 1:00 PM.

PLEASE CALL TO LET THE COMMITTEE IF ANY ONE IS INTERESTED OR IF ANYONE HAS QUESTION @ 785-966-3041

THANK YOU

Sponsor:
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Entry Fee: \$60.00 Person (Incl. Cart)
Teams will be flighted as per participation
Prize proceeds will be split to assist MINU Golf team.

Date: March 4, 2002 (Weather Permitting)

Time: 12:00 P.M. Tee-Off

Haskell Indian Nation University
2-Person
Winter/Spring
Golf Scramble

Lake Shawnee Golf Course
4141 S.E. Edge Rd.
Topeka, Kansas
Phone: (785) 267-2295



12 miles South of Prairie Band Potawatomi Casino
50 miles South of Golden Eagle Casino

For Further Information Contact:
Russell Bradley (785) 486-3180
Steve McDonald (785) 554-0831

Sense for Seniors

By Molly Wood
Kansas Elder Law Hotline

The Kansas Elder Law Hotline provides legal advice and referral to Kansans age 60 or older. As an additional service to Kansas seniors, the hotline publishes common questions and answers from the hotline. All calls to the hotline are confidential. The following questions are generalized from typical hotline questions. If you have a question about a legal matter or need a referral to an attorney, please contact the Kansas Elder Law Hotline toll free at 1-888-35ELDER or 1-888-353-5337.

Social Security After Divorce

Q. I am 62 years old and divorced. My ex-husband and I were married 20 years, and I've only been working outside the home a few years because I stayed home with our children. Can I draw Social Security benefits at 62? How will Social Security figure my benefits?

A. You can retire at 62 under the least three scenarios: If you will be drawing on your former husband's account and he is currently receiving retirement benefits, you can receive benefits. If you are drawing solely on your own work record, you can receive benefits at age 62. If you are drawing on your former husband's work record, and he has not yet retired, he must have reached the age of 62, and you must have been divorced at least two years.

If you're eligible for both your own retirement benefits and for benefits as a former spouse, Social Security always pays your own benefits first. If your benefit as a former spouse is higher than your own retirement benefit, you'll get a combination of benefits equaling the higher benefit. A spouse receives one-half of the retired worker's full benefit unless the spouse begins collecting benefits before age 65, as you propose to do. Early retirement will permanently reduce your benefit by a percentage based on the number of months in which you draw benefits before you reach 65. For example, if you begin collecting benefits at 62 - 36 months before you reach

age 65, the benefit amount to which you'd be entitled would be about 37.5% of your former spouse's full benefit, assuming that your own retirement benefit is lower.

You said you were married 20 years, so you meet the additional requirement that you be married at least 10 years to be able to draw on your former husband's benefits. Your former husband must be 62 or older; that is, if your former husband is younger than you are, you must wait until he turns 62 to draw on his work record. Also, you will lose his benefit if you remarry unless your former husband dies prior to your remarriage. (Interestingly enough, the amount of benefits you receive has no effect on the amount of benefits his current wife can get, should he remarry.) If you will be relying solely on your own work record, however, you will not be constrained by these rules.

As you can tell, calculating these benefits can be complicated. The Social Security Administration has an informative booklet entitled *Retirement* which you can get at your local Social Security office or by calling SSA's toll-free number - 1-800-772-1213. For other questions regarding rights of divorced spouses to support, you should contact your family lawyer or call the Kansas Elder Hotline - 1-888-353-5337.

Generally, a common law spouse is entitled to Social Security benefits if the state of residence recognizes common law marriages. Kansas recognizes common law marriages, but some other states do not. In order to have a valid common law marriage in Kansas, the couple must have the legal capacity to marry, have a present marriage agreement between them (can be an oral agreement), and hold themselves out to the public as being husband and wife.

Authorities:

42 U.S.C. § 416 (a), (b), (c), and (h) Social Security Act
Fleming v. Fleming, 559 P.2d 329 (Kansas)
Orr v. Brown, 648 F. Supp. 1510 (D. Nev.)

Marriage and Divorce

Prepared & issued as a public service by Kansas Bar Association

Marriage

Marriage is a legal contract. It affects your rights to own and to sell property, the amount of income tax, which you owe, your need for a will and insurance, and your retirement plans.

Before you marry, one party must go to the district courthouse and apply in person and sign an Application and Affidavit to Obtain Marriage License under oath. There is a three-day waiting period before the clerk or judge will issue the license. Blood tests are no longer required. A fee is charged for the license.

If both you and your fiancé are 18 or older you do not need any other person's consent. If you or your fiancé are under 18, a parent or guardian and a district court judge must consent. You can be married by an ordained clergyman of any religion or any judge of a court record.

In marriage, the husband and the wife are legally obligated to support each other. You should be aware of this as you establish your jobs or roles in your marriage. Kansas's laws do not require one partner to provide the family's income and the other partner to be a homemaker. Together, each husband and wife must decide how he or she will support each other. Even though a marriage must be built on trust, both the husband and the wife should carefully examine their respective roles in the marriage, and the possible consequences of this arrangement in the event of separation or divorce or death.

Children: As parents you must support your children until they reach majority age (18). If you do not a court could order payments. Failure to obey is civil contempt. Your children could also be taken from you.

Common Law Marriages

A common law marriage is one by agreement of the two persons without any formal ceremony or license. A common law marriage will be recognized in Kansas if the couple considers them to be married and publicly holds themselves out to be married and if they are legally eligible to marry. No minimum period of cohabitation is required.

Common Law marriages are subject to the same legal obligations and privileges, which apply to marriages with licenses. Once a common law marriage is established, the couple must get a court ordered divorce to terminate the marriage.

Living Together Without Marrying

Unmarried couples living together have become more and more common. In Kansas it is no longer illegal for persons of the opposite sex to live together and share a sexual relationship without being married.

However, couples living together should be aware that although they avoid the legal obligations of marriage by doing so, they are also denied the legal protections of marriage. If you choose to live together without marrying, you should be sure that you understand your legal rights and obligations if you buy or sell property together, have children, sign a lease or a contract, or make the important commitments.

You should know that an agreement, either informal or written, which establishes your rights and responsibilities to each other, may not be legally enforceable. If you have questions, talk with a lawyer.

Divorce

Divorce is a legal termination of a marriage. To get a divorce in Kansas, the petitioner must be a Kansas resident for 60 days. There are several grounds for granting a divorce: Incompatibility (no-fault); failure to perform a material marital duty; and mental illness (where spouse has been confined to a mental institution for two years or the court has found the spouse mentally ill or mentally incapacitated.) Suits must be filed in the district court in which either spouse lives at the time of filing or where the spouse being filed against can be served.

The court may order either spouse to pay "maintenance" (alimony) to the other party. It may order regular monthly payments or a lump sum payment. The court's power to award maintenance is limited to 121 months. This may be extended in some circumstances. The court may modify future payments unless the decree says it cannot. The court may not modify past due maintenance payments.

This pamphlet is based on Kansas law and is published to provide general public information, not specific legal advice. The facts involved in a specific case determine application of law.

Lawyer Referral Service/Lawyer Advice Line 1-800-928-3111

Contact the KBA Lawyer Referral Service for the name and number of a lawyer with experience in a particular area. That lawyer will provide you an initial consultation for 30 minutes for no more than \$15.



Winners of the 1st Snooker Tournament at the Elder Center: (L to R) Curtis Masquate, Jr., 1st place, Dale Dupuis, 2nd place, and James "Mas" Hale, 3rd place. Each winner received a trophy and a small cash award with the monies that the participants paid to enter the tournament. (Photo submitted)

18 To Participate in 8-Ball Tourney

By Nona Wahweotten

On Saturday, February 23, 2002 we went to the Shriners Circus in Topeka. All who attended enjoyed it. I don't know if I had more fun watching the performers or watching Mary Young. Her reactions to anything from a joke by the clowns to a fall from the trapeze was very exciting, it was as if she was the person. Some of our other tribal members who were there asked, "Who screamed when that guy did not catch his partner?" and they were way on the top part of the arena, of course it was Mary.

We are all fired up for our women's 8-ball tournament this weekend, March 2, 2002. The trophies were picked up and the bracket is being prepared. We have 18 who put their names on the list. We anticipate all will have a fun time. Results and pictures will come in the following issues of the Tribal newspaper. I'm not going to say the next issue any more, because something usually happens, and I miss the next issue.

Until then, keep safe and healthy.

2002 POTAWATOMI GATHERING HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE UPDATE

By Rey Kitchkumme, Council Member

The 2002 Potawatomi Gathering Hospitality Subcommittee has been meeting regularly and to date have completed the selection of registration welcome gifts, PBPB Tribal and community information packets and budget approval.

We have a very excited and eager committee that is looking forward to greeting all our guests at this years Gathering. Volunteers will man the Registration/Hospitality tent during the following days and hours: Thursday, 6/27/02, 8:00am - 9:00pm; Friday, 6/28/02, 8:00am - 9:00pm; Saturday, 6/29/02, 8:00am - 9:00pm; Sunday, 6/29/02, 8:00am - TBD.

On behalf of the committee, we would like to extend an invitation to anyone who is interested in volunteering to this committee. We are scheduling 2-hour volunteer slots to help staff the Registration/Hospitality tent. If you are interested in helping out please contact me at 1-(877) 715-6789 or e-mail to rkitchkumme@pbnation.org

We are looking forward to greeting and meeting all our Potawatomi relations. I gwe yen.



The Fire Dept. began active duty in 1980 on the PBPB Reservation in the older structure viewed in the background. On Aug. 18, 2001, the PBPB Fire Dept. celebrated the grand opening of the new structure. The Stone Company located in Topeka carved the sign, giving the Fire Dept.'s new structure identity and evidence of what they do. Note how the top "points" to the new building.

"Remember where you came from, remember that your ancestors made very difficult choices so that you could be here today and remember that you are responsible for the next generations to come after you. . ."

Continued from Page 7

St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and then from William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul. She has since worked as general counsel of the Prairie Island Dakota Community, vice presi-

dent for corporate and legal affairs of Little Six, Inc, securities examiner with the Minnesota Department of Commerce, and as an attorney in the firm of Dorsey and Whitney, LLP. She is now a partner with Best & Flanagan LLP.

In 1997, Lenor was named one of City Business's "Forty Under Forty" business leaders. Lenor is a founding member of the Minnesota American Indian Bar Association and a member of the Minnesota American Indian Chamber of Commerce. She is also a co-chair on the board of the Minneapolis Council of Churches Division of Indian Work and co-chair of the Children's Law Center of Minnesota's Development Committee. Upon her hiring, managing partner of Best & Flanagan, James C. Diracles, said "Lenor brings a critical blend of expertise that comes from in-house tribal experience, business exposure, and regulatory experience."

In her appointment as tribal judge, Lenor strives to be effective and fair. She wants people to feel heard and respected in her courtroom. Minnesota is a Public Law 280 state, which limits the scope of her judiciary function to civil matters. She is responsible for hearing civil disputes which currently

encompass family law and juvenile law, e.g. custody, divorce, and children in need of protection.

Looking at life today, gaming in the Indian community has brought much needed employment and dollars to feed, shelter, clothe, and provide luxuries to her people. However, Lenor feels it also brings a responsibility. With the dollars comes a need to participate in the political system to enable tribes to keep what they have attained and to make positive changes. Lenor is thankful that the profits from gaming help provide educational monies and opportunities for tribal members. She believes that the next generation will have to figure out ways to take this economic success to the next level without losing tribal culture, identity and who they are as a Dakota people. "Defining our values in the world, as we know it today is a great challenge" Lenor says. She believes that if the Dakota's lose who they are as a people, there will be no future and the advantages will mean nothing.

Lenor's advice to the Indian youth of today is to "Remember where you came from, remember that your ancestors made very difficult choices so that you could be here today and remember that you are responsible for the next generations to come after you. Respect and listen to all our Indian voices, because we speak from our life experiences on and off the reservations."

This article was the cover story in the February 2002 issue of Indian Gaming Magazine. It is reprinted with permission by the publisher.

Local Native Nations converge on Haskell Campus for Your Town on the Rez

By Doris A. Potts

February 19, 2002 – Stephanie Rolley of KSU and Dan Wildcat of HINU, organizers of Your Town on the Rez (a design workshop), gave formal introductions. This is only the second workshop nationwide specifically just for Native Americans and their communities sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The idea to have such a workshop just for the tribes within this region was generated in 1998 over 3 years ago when Latane Donelin, Jim Potter, and Rey Kitchkumme, Tribal Council Members attended a similar workshop for small rural community planning. In order to focus on all the tribes of the region, assistance was provided by EPA Region 7, the Mni Sose Intertribal Coalition and Haskell Indian Nations University.

Dr. Swisher, President at Haskell Indian Nations University gave welcoming remarks at the new Cultural Center on Haskell campus, noting that an administrative decision had been made for this opening ceremony to take place – the first group allowed into this new building. Representatives of several surrounding native nations were present to partake in this memorable event. Your Town on the Rez is a design workshop. Dr. Swisher said, "Tribal environmental leaders said we want to be at Haskell Indian Nations University if we're going to have a design workshop."



Johnnpaul Jones, well-known native architect

Keynote speaker Johnnpaul Jones, Native American architect from Seattle, WA was called on to "talk about himself." Mr. Jones talked about the approach he takes with his work. History will tell you that not once is architecture of the Native Americans represented. And yet we have very powerful architecture in our surrounding environment.

We are a diverse, complex people – having spanned the whole U.S. We have a long deep history due to attempts to do away with us. Yet, we still practice what we believe. We have to include what our elders have taught us. Mr.

Jones refers to this as "Put it out there." We are connected to something larger than us.

Mr. Jones talked about the four worlds that he includes in his design work: 1) natural world, 2) animal world, 3) spirit world, and 4) human world. Including these worlds he also incorporates the thinking of elders, native artists, Indian activist, Indian youth, and tribal leaders, allowing him to stimulate our Native way of thinking. This develops into solutions that represent us.

Jones gave examples of three major projects that he is/has been involved in on the tribal, urban, and national level. On the tribal, he has worked with the 1st All Indian Women Tribal Council, the Augua Caliente, a desert project in Palm Springs, CA. On the urban level, he

worked on the United Tribes of All Indian Foundation on their Day Break Star (12-13 years on that trying to increase the facility).

Jones stressed that when coming up with a land design, one must listen to what the land is telling you. That Day Break Star was an example of the people not listening to what the land was telling them. That is a reason why it was such a long project. They were trying to create something that was just not feasible.

The national project he cited was the National Museum of the American Indian Museum on the Mall in Washington, D.C., which is located adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial. When speaking of this project, his voice rose in excitement as he told of the location. He said the Congressmen can just look out of their windows and there we'll be right in their face.

The theme this National Museum will be conveying is "We're glad you're here. Now let us tell you our stories." The Museum will sell only Indian food from five regions. Projected opening date of this National Museum will be 2004.

When asked if he could stay longer than his keynote address, he responded with "I only want to speak if I can stay." Mr. Jones will be at the entire Your Town on the Rez workshop for questions, conversations, and discussions about each of our reservation areas.

Our own tribal member, Venida Chenault, was scheduled to deliver the after-dinner talk "Social Interactions in Reservation Design," emphasizing the physical manifestations of those programs (needed facilities, appropriate physical relationships).

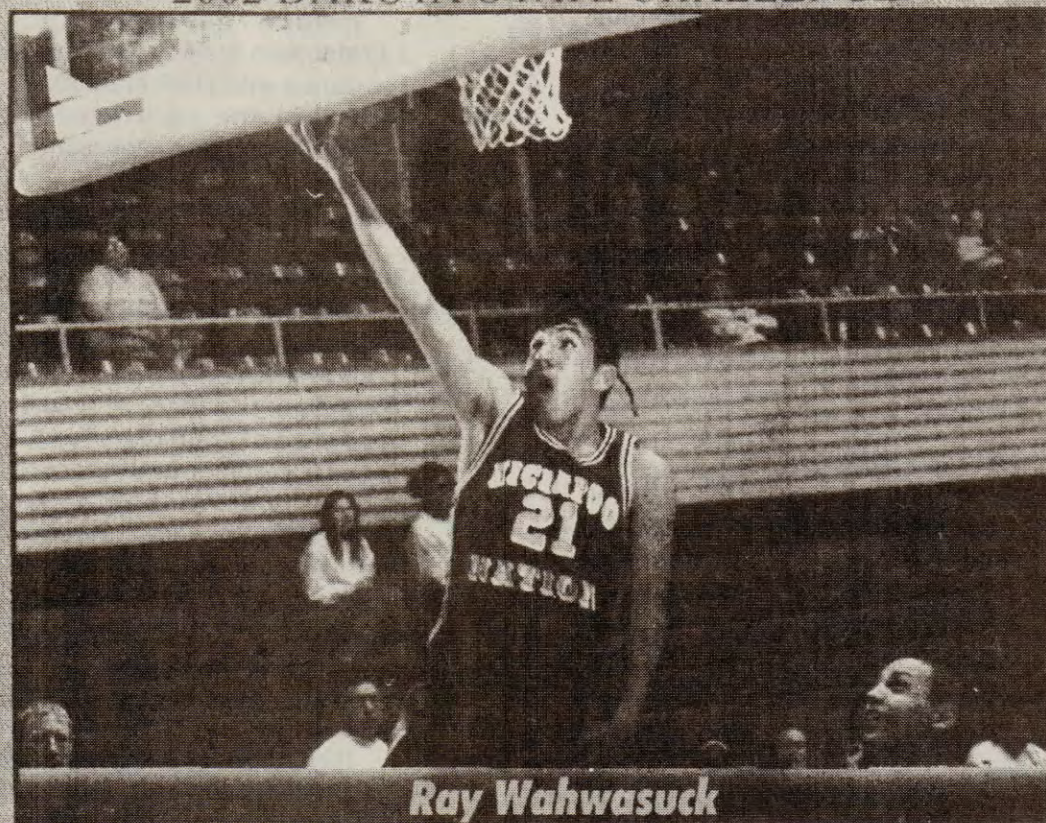
Another tribal member Virginia LeClere, Tribal Environmental Specialist, participated in the workshop with Ralph Simon, Attorney, Diane Robb, Grant Writer, and Latane Donelin, Planning Director, to develop some focus areas for the Prairie Band Potawatomi Reservation. The focus was on a wellness center for the community that was promoted at the January General Council Meeting.

Mark your calendar on March 11, 2002 at 10 a.m.

Jennifer Van Dalsem will be addressing the Colorectal Cancer Health Education Awareness Class in the Training Room at the Government Center.

I. H. S.
No Pharmacy Hours
March 18–22, 2002

2002 DAKOTA OYATE CHALLENGE



Ray Wahwasuck

Ray Wahwassuck, Jr. to Attend Indian Jr. Olympics in Canada

Ray Wahwasuck, Jr., and enrolled Prairie Band Potawatomi member, was selected to the All-Tournament team. Scoring an average of 23 points per game, at the 2002 Dakota Oyate Challenge. The tournament was held in Huron, South Dakota on January 23-26, 2002.

While attending Kickapoo Nation High School, his activities include: football, cross-country, track, golf, and the basketball team, averaging 24 points per game this season. He is one of the top Jr. Golfers in Northeast Kansas, this summer he will represent the Kickapoo Boys and Girls Club as well as his own Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation in the Indian Jr. Olympics to be held in Canada.

Ray is the son of Raymond Wahwasuck Sr. of Horton, KS and Debbie Whitebird, also of Horton, KS.

Congratulations and good luck in the future.

Aerobics Workout

Wednesday: 5:30–6:30 p.m. & Saturdays 10:00–11:00 a.m.

Call Leslie Marshno at 966-4037 for time and place.

PBP NEWS

Left you an e-mail, but thought I'd go ahead and send you copy of letter sent for a donation request and attachments.

Don't really know what, if anything, you can do with this but will appreciate any feedback you may have as to how to help this family. If nothing else, maybe a piece in the newspaper letting them know our prayers are with them. Enclosing a picture of the baby. Thanks much, Kevin Atkins

Dressing down for Josie's medical expenses



Josie Jean Martin was born on March 22, 2002 about four weeks early. She had to stay in the NICU at Stormont Vail for four weeks. Josie was originally diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder called Jarcho-Levin Syndrome and given about 23 months to live. About three months ago, the geneticist at KU Med Center diagnosed her with a somewhat less severe diagnosis – in the same disorder family – called Spondylo-Costal Dysistosis (SCD).

SCD is characterized by significant curvature/scoliosis of the spine and a smaller, deformed ribcage consisting of fused, missing, and/or misshapen ribs. Because of the smaller "thoracic cavity" the lungs do not have room to fully expand. In addition, organs that normally rest behind the rib cage and lungs get pushed down into the abdomen creating a squished, distended (swollen) stomach. Children with this disorder are very susceptible to respiratory infection that could prove fatal. Josie also has a right 'drop foot'. Her right calf and foot are smaller and underdeveloped – possibly due to spinal cord damage because the lower spine is so curved. We will have an MRI of her spine done within the next month or two to discover the problem. She wears a specially formed foot brace to help stretch her foot and hold it in the correct position.

There are only two doctors in the United States who know anything about this disorder and they have pioneered the first and only surgical implant to extend the life span of children afflicted with this and many other similar conditions. They work at the Santa Rosa Children's Hospital in San Antonio, Texas. We are meeting with them the week of February 18th (you can find info on the web by searching "titanium rib project.")

Since Josie has come home, we've been back to the emergency room four times, two of which resulted in admissions for medical attention and observation. At the present time, she only has to take an inhaled steroid twice a day to help keep her lungs clear. She's been given half a dozen other types when needed. We receive services through the Capper Foundation who provide a nurse to visit the home every couple weeks, and a physical therapist who sees Josie every week to help her in learning to roll over, which she is now doing and to help her learn how to crawl – showing us exercises to do with her during the week. They also provide a clinic for her to see a pediatric orthopedic specialist who will be working with her foot. She will likely have corrective surgery on that this spring. Most recently Josie has begun seeing an asthma specialist because she has also been diagnosed with asthma – which compounds the respiratory problems.

We stay busy with pediatric, hospital, and various specialist visits. But God is good and faithful. Josie continues to develop well and has virtually been sick-free for several weeks (that's a record). She is doing extremely well developmentally, despite her complications.

With 'tomorrow' being so uncertain for the rest of the Josie's life, I've learned to be humble and not be proud. We are in the midst of a significant financial burden, which may never go away, possibly get worse. I was approached about having a "Dress-Down day for Josie." I said yes, with little hesitation. I see this as God's continual faithfulness in providing for our needs. There are so many in this courthouse that are concerned and pray for Josie and we are simply honored to be thought of. Surely there are those more deserving...

Shawn and Tracy Martin

– Tracy R. Martin, mother of Josie, is a Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation Member and was previously employed as the Career Development Manager at Harrah's PBP Casino.

SKUNK HILL (POWERS BLUFF) PROTECTION PROJECT APPROACHES 2-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

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Four Pages

Special Section

Report Compiled by Rey Kitchkummi,
PBPN Council Member

On February 1, 2000 I attended the first meeting opposing the "Select Timber Cut" on Skunk Hill, or *B^pwa kik* as it is known by our people, in Wood County, Wisconsin Rapids. I recall there were about 25 tribal members from our Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, Forrest County Potawatomi, Ho-Chunk and Lac du Flambeau Chippewa. Our Potawatomi Band members included Mary Webster, James Pidgeon, Carol Snowball, Fred Camacho, Debra Twinn, Evie Hopkins, Fred Pidgeon, Joanne Arndt, Yvette Lokotz, Roy Arndt, Jr., Carlotta Daubon-Snowball, Billy Daniels, Lillian Kely and Katie Frank.

In December of 1999, Wood County announced plans to cut 1,500 trees on *B^pwa kik* (Skunk Hill) and expand its ski run to promote winter recreation and raise revenue. Since the announcement Wood County's Parks & Forestry Committee has heard from the now defunct Native American Action Committee (NAAC) who successfully stopped the logging proposal in July 2000. After the termination of the proposed cut the NAAC's mission was accomplished and soon afterward it disbanded. An additional ad hoc Powers Bluff Long-Range Planning Committee was started and its participants included members from groups such as Descendents of Powers Bluff; Wisconsin State Historical Society; Friends of Powers Bluff, Concerned Citizens for Powers Bluff; Wood County Parks & Forestry County Officials; and Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation representatives.

The Planning Committee's goals were to maintain existing and develop new day-use areas on *B^pwa kik*, preserve and expand winter sports opportunities, protect archeological and culturally significant sites, preserve and protect natural areas and find additional funding sources for *B^pwa kik*.

In March of 2001 an unannounced logging took place on the hill, which brought down several marker trees and stirred feelings of betrayal for all groups who want protection for the burial sites. In addition to the burial sites, the groups wanted Wood County to protect the natural resources found on

Environmental Advocates on behalf of our nation.

On April 12, 2001, our nation filed suit in Wisconsin state court seeking a temporary restraining order (TRO) and injunction to stop Wood County from further desecrating

supporting the creation of a national historical district in the south 80 acres of the park, as identified in Robert Birmingham's (Wisconsin State Archaeologist) draft map. These parties also share an interest in maintaining the unique biological diversity at Powers Bluff.



B^pwa kik that are unique to the region. From the rare goblin fern to the healing plants of blue Cohosh, angelica and wild ginger, Skunk Hill's dense maple forest canopy allows these rare plants to thrive.

As our nation continued seeking protection of the cultural and botanical uniqueness of *B^pwa kik* we hired Brown & LaCounte, LLP, to legally represent the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation. Attorney Carol Brown-Biermeier works in partnership with Midwest

burial sites (*Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation v. Wood County Park And Forestry Department, et. al, Case No. 01-CV-117*), of which prompted negotiations between both parties.

A general summary of the proposed settlement agreement is as follows:

The Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, the County of Wood, and other persons share an interest in protecting the sacred and cultural areas within Powers Bluff County Park and

The County and the Tribe agree to cooperate on issues, such as new signs, an interpretive center, part-time park personnel to explain the natural features and historic nature of the Hill, educational efforts with the local schools, the national register nomination, and the formation of a cemetery association to oversee future use of the two cemeteries.

The County agrees to maintain winter sports activities at the current usage rates within the existing boundaries of the skiing, sledding, and tubing area within the existing parking areas.

II. TRIBE/COMMUNITY MEMBER OBLIGATION

- 1) Support the County on developing new signs throughout Powers Bluff regarding the cultural significance of the site. This may include outside funding.
- 2) Support the County (and the State, if needed) on developing an interpretive center inside the existing shelter. This includes providing narratives and pictures for stand-alone cases or hanging frames.
- 3) Keep the local Chamber of Commerce(s) advised of new developments for purposes of advertising the "new Park."
- 4) Support Wood County's efforts to work with the local Snowmobile club to ensure the least intrusive use through the Park as well as encouraging the Club to avoid entirely traversing the

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- historical district portion of the Park.
- 5) Continue to work with the State Historical Society in finalizing the National Register nomination form.
- 6) Coordinate efforts to establish a cemetery association to oversee the expansion and continued use of the existing cemetery areas, as cataloged by the State Historical Society, for future repatriation.
- 7) Work with the County on establishing an area for ceremonial use and advising on the annual dates for such ceremonies.
- 8) Coordinate efforts with the station educating the community on the treatment and use of a nationally registered historical district.
- 9) Coordinate recreational/educational promotion or Park with County.

COUNTY OBLIGATION

- 1) Maintain winter sports activities at the current usage rates within the existing boundaries of the skiing, sledding, and tubing area.
- 2) Refrain from expanding existing parking lots. Provide parking in a safe and culturally sensitive way. Work with interested parties in relocating overflow parking areas.
- 3) Provide written notice to the Tribe and to the State Historical Society 30 days prior to initiating any ground disturbing activity at the park. Ground disturbing activities includes, but not limited to, the use of heavy equipment.
- 4) Provide written public notice 30 days prior to any proposed cutting or removal of ten or more trees from Powers Bluff.
- 5) Provide a public bidding process for any proposed cutting or removal of ten or more trees from Powers Bluff.
- 6) Reserve four cords per year of cut wood for Tribal member/community member traditional use at Park.
- 7) Respect the ceremonial use by the local Tribal members and close the park to public access four times of the year for such ceremonies.

- 8) Except for emergency usage, prohibit the use of a sound system on the Hill during ceremonies.
- 9) Coordinate efforts with the Tribe to move the playground area to less-intrusive location away from medicine lodge area.
- 10) Comply with all legal requirements on tree cutting.
- 11) Maintain trail widths in accordance with DNR standards.
- 12) Accept the input from Tribes on recreational promotions of Powers Bluff.
- 13) Cooperate with Tribal efforts toward repatriation.
- 14) Cooperate with the State on cataloging lower gravesite.
- 15) Assist on the National Register nomination.
- 16) Within 60 days of court approval of this agreement, provide a public forum for a community presentation to County Board representatives on the historical and cultural significance of Powers Bluff.
- 17) Coordinate with Tribe and local schools to develop a regional educational resource to describe the historical, cultural, and religious significance of powers Bluff. This may include setting aside an outside area of the park for story telling and related educational activities.

There have been several other interested parties that have come and gone since February of 2000. Some left with disinterest, possibly due to not receiving the attention or pecuniary they expected to generate, while others may have been removed by the course of events that drew unpopular attention their way. I have always believed that the core group instinctually understood what was to happen happened and through it all the integrity of *B^pwa kik* continues to stay intact and the remains of our ancestors are safe in their resting place undisturbed and for that we are all grateful.

During these proceedings and throughout the past two-years the Wisconsin State Historical

Society interest in preserving these culturally significant sites persisted with our Indian relatives in carrying out the documentation of oral history and substantial findings on *B^pwa kik*.

This lengthy and at times emotional work has lead to a very important action that is to take place in the very near future. On February 18, 2002, two-years of work will come into fruition as Wisconsin State Historical Society Archeologist, Robert Birmingham presents the Skunk Hill (*B^pwa kik*) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Draft before the Powers Bluff Long-Range Planning Committee in a public information and comment forum. During the forum questions of implications can be raised for changes to the draft document.

Following this meeting the Nomination Draft Document will then be presented to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board (WHPRB). This board meets quarterly and is made up of eleven citizens of Wisconsin. The WHPRB final action is to vote on the merits of the nomination rather than on potential political implications as some Wood County Parks & Forestry Committee Members have abetted throughout the whole process.

Provided that the WHPRB votes the passage of the nomination the next step will then be to send the document to Washington. In the nation's capital the Keepers of the National Register will reconsider for placement on the National Register of Historic Places NRHP. Once *B^pwa kik* is placed on the NRHP thereafter the Wisconsin State Law requires properties owned by municipalities are mandated to provide consultation with our friends at the Wisconsin State Historical Society (WSHS) before any ground disturbing activities are planned on *B^pwa kik*.

If at any time Wood County should accept federal funds for any type of activities on *B^pwa kik* the procedure will then necessitate consultation with the Indian Nations.

In the following paragraphs I have provided information on what defines the National Register of Historic Places and the nomination process as well as the responsibilities of those involved.

The **National Register of Historic Places** (NRHP) protects "districts, sites, buildings,

structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture."

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is an act approved October 15, 1966 to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation, and for other purposes.

The NHPA creates a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the National Park Service (NPS). Nominations to the National Register are made on standard forms prepared by the NPS. The local State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) supervises the process generally, but nominations for properties under a Federal agency's control are prepared (in consultation with the SHPO and chief local elected official) under the supervision of the Federal Preservation Officer designated by the head of the Federal agency which must submit the forms to the NPS within 90 days of receipt by the agency if they are adequate.

The duties of the NPS include maintaining a National Register of Historic Places and establishing criteria for such sites, reviewing and approving state and tribal historic preservation programs, administering a grant program, promulgating regulations governing Federal agency historic preservation programs and operating and preparing various educational and training programs and materials.

Criteria for Eligibility

The national program established by NHPA protects places that are either listed, or eligible for listing on the National Register.

Regulations issued by the National Parks Services provide that a place may be eligible if it meets one of the following criteria:

- (a) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- (b) It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- (c) It has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values or represents a significant and distinguishable entity even though its components may lack individual distinction; or



(d) It has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The remainder of this article is dedicated to the accumulation of several years of research creating the draft document for the National Register of Historic Places nomination (in its entirety). I ask that you read on with respect for the Nishnabek, the Wisconsin State Historical Society and others who contributed to this work. I also ask for any suggestions on changes or recommendations for additional information you may want to provide as the preservation of *B[^]pwa kik*, at last, receives national recognition and permanent placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

NATIONAL REGISTER of HISTORIC PLACES DRAFT
Narrative Description

The Skunk Hill Ceremonial Community site consists of the remains of a Native American settlement ca. 1905-1930 in Power's Bluff County Park in Wood County, Wisconsin. Power's Bluff itself is a large hill of quartzite towering 250 feet over mostly level terrain and is a highly visible natural landmark. The soils of the Bluff are shallow and rocky and the top is characterized by rock formations that had spiritual connotations for the Native American residents, including one called Spirit's Chair. The nominated area covers an 80-acre part of Power's Bluff within the boundaries of the present Powers Bluff County Park that was the center of ceremonial and residential activities. There is a second associated settlement area developed south of the park but it is not the focus of the present nomination.

The top and parts of the south slope of Powers Bluff or Skunk Hill, as it was known in the early part of the 20th century, was the permanent home to a group of Prairie Band Potawatomi and other people such as Ho-Chunk, Chippewa and Menominee. The Prairie Band Potawatomi migrated from the Kansas reservation and bought a parcel of land in the general area, mainly in 20-acre parcels. The Prairie Band Potawatomi people are descendants of Po-

activity area. An archaeological investigation, including surface examination revealed the existence of a concentration of artifacts including ceramic dish fragments, and a wagon part. Recent archaeological work also located a concentration of artifacts immediately south of the dance ring in what appears to have been a commons or plaza area. Among the artifacts were stove parts and butchered animal bone, probably deer.

Two dance rings, associated with the practice of the Dream Dance, are located side by side. They are approximately 80 feet and 100 feet in diameter and separated by about 70 feet. The rings are leveled areas ringed by earthen embankments and now, trees. The rings were apparently first built in the early 20th century and were in use until abandonment of the community. Period photos indicate that in the 1920s the rings were surrounded by a high railing or fence, probably to keep out on-lookers since the ceremonies attracted great interest from the surrounding communities. Although other preserved dance rings exist in the state, the tandem Dream dance ring arrangement is unique and no doubt attests to the importance of the site. Potawatomi elders who lived at the site said that the two rings were needed because of the large number of people who attended. One older resident of the area thought that there may have been more dance rings.

Finally, a small cemetery is located on the east side of the area, bounded by a rock wall built by depression era WERA workers. It is referred to as the John Ne Wee cemetery. A recent search for additional graves outside of the rock walls in the vicinity of the cemetery proved negative (Birmingham 2001).

B. East Cultural Area.

A brief archaeological examination in July of 2001 also revealed evidence of cultural activity on the top of the bluff several hundred yards southeast of the main village area, and north of the main park road. This consists of a several acre area, thickly timbered, that has a dense distribution of early 20th century domestic artifacts. Among those ob-

tawatomi removed from Wisconsin in the 1830's. At Skunk Hill, the group was joined by members of other Wisconsin Indian nations with whom there was considerable intermarriage. The community rapidly became the center of regional and pan-tribal ceremonial activities especially involving the Dream Dance or Big Drum and the Medicine Society. The community was called Tah-qua-kik by its residents, and Skunk Hill by many others. Many visitors came to Skunk Hill, especially during ceremonials associated with the Dream Dance and Medicine Society. They erected temporary traditional shelters or tents over the area.

Until the 1920's between 70 and 100 people lived on or in the near vicinity of the community after which people began to move away from the hill, some back to the Kansas Reservation. A USDA aerial photograph taken in 1938, a decade or so after abandonment, still shows several large clearings in the nominated area that are doubtlessly the location of major settlement activities. It also shows several major north/south trending trails that were the main transportation routes prior to the construction of county roads.

The original community centered on the top of the bluff, mostly on the south side of large distinctive rock formations. Contemporary accounts indicate that the community covered 20 acres protected from the north winds by the high rocks (Gerend, The Sheboygan County Press, May 171932). The main village was located on top of the bluff and included at least eight permanent log, wood frame, or tarpaper houses as well as ceremonial structures, two dance rings and a cemetery. Several other homes were also reported scattered around this main community, mainly on the south slope of the bluff, and a second cemetery located at the base of the hill. Small communities of Native people and scattered households were found through out the general area of Skunk Hill and surrounding communities such as Pittsville, where there was a major Ho-Chunk presence. South of the present park, and in an area of early Native American land purchase, were a number of substantial wood frame houses. Here lived the families of Frank Young, Frank Link, John Nuwi, Eagle Pigeon, Kaudos, and others. Other structures were found between

served, mostly covered by vegetation, included enameled steel pots and kettles (also called granite ware, a style popular for the 1890s through 1930s), ceramic dishware, kitchen utensils, wrought iron stove parts, bottle fragments, a small wheel, a metal stove ash shovel, animal bone, and leather shoe fragments including women's high buttoned shoe fragments. Although heavily vegetated (it is within a designated state natural area), a shallow rectangular pit, about 4 X 5 feet, was discovered associated with a broken lantern and mangled enameled steel kettle. It may be a storage feature. Although the artifact assemblage is indistinguishable from non-Indian material culture, dating of the artifacts is consistent with the early 20th century Skunk Hill community. This activity area appears to be an extension of the Skunk Hill residential area with associated refuse. Other architectural features or other cultural features are undoubtedly present.

C. Probable Sugar Bush.

Power's Bluff contains a great many maple trees and residents of the Skunk Hill community tapped these trees for maple sugar, which was sold or traded for needed items. One period photo shows maple sugar being processed at Skunk Hill in 1920. One area of maple forest northeast of the lower cemetery contains a u-shaped depression surrounded by an earthen berm and stone feature that is identical to boiling arches documented elsewhere in northern Wisconsin. These are features associated with boiling the maple sap. Thomas, Guthrie, and Jackson (1999:80) describe these:

Arches may take a variety of forms, but each contains at least two parallel walls either built up or dug out of earth, within which the boiling fire was maintained, and on top of which the boiling containers or flat pan full of sap were placed. *Many arches were built of rock and closed one end forming a U-shape...* (emphasis mine).

The arch at Skunk Hill measures 81/2 X 51/2 feet. A burned brick was found in the center of the depression, probably part of a firebox. Below the forest matting is a metal brace, probably part of the grating, as well as a layer of ash and charcoal. An inspection of the area carried out by Archaeological Research, Inc. in 2001 located barrel hoops, tin can fragments and other metal debris in the

these two main settlements and included log cabin and traditional bark structures.

Houses at the Skunk Hill site consisted of small log cabins, wood frame structures, tarpaper shacks, and traditional structures. None were equipped with running water, electricity, or telephones. Light was provided by kerosene lamps and heat by iron stoves or fireplaces. The Skunk Hill community is exceptionally well documented with photographs, which show about a dozen different permanent houses within the nominated area. Most of these were arranged in somewhat linear fashion along the top of the bluff. Photographs also show what appear to be summer lodges along side the permanent houses.

According to people who lived at Skunk Hill, ceremonial structures were constructed in traditional fashion. One elm-bark structure, for example, was used for ceremonies during the winter. Another was a long house built in wigwam fashion and covered with canvas for the rituals of the Medicine Society. Elders indicated that there was a special structure where the drums were kept. Some wooden or log houses were used as cook houses for feasts or to accommodate visitors.

Two cemeteries are located in the nominated area. After the community had been abandoned WERA (depression era workforce) workers, in the 1930s, enclosed both cemeteries with rock walls. Elders familiar with the community indicated that there were other scattered family burial places near cabins, and one written source refers to a grave of a 19 year old man near a house in the early years of the settlement, about 1905 or 1906 (Gerend, The Sheboygan County Press, May 17, 1932). There are several reports by people who recollect seeing grave houses in the 1950s in another area on or at the base of the North Slope, but extensive and continuing searches in the area have been unsuccessful (Birmingham 2001). Further, individuals representing several generations of park management do not recall seeing such features on the North Slope. Archaeological surveys have instead located a scattering of objects including several one-gallon paint cans, washbasin, a bucket, a horseshoe, a section of a crosscut saw and various modern debris. The paint cans still have dark red paint on them and are probably the result of the painting of wooden trail markers by park staff. The relationship

near vicinity, all consistent with a sugar bush. Similar boiling arches and sugar bush areas were found at McCord Village in Oneida County, a community contemporaneous with Skunk Hill and for which the people of Skunk Hill had much social contact (National Register Nomination, McCord Village Site).

D. Trail Remnant.

A major trail to the community is preserved in the southwest portion of the park just southeast of the main park road. It is a depressed area about 10 feet wide and several hundred feet long. It is a segment of the western trail shown on the 1938 photo that heads into the main village area from the south and is a surviving remnant of an important transportation route of the Skunk Hill community.

E. Lower Cemetery.

This cemetery, called the Indian Bill cemetery, is at the base of the main height of the bluff and is also surrounded by rock wall constructed by WERA workers in the 1930s. Several wood plank grave houses are still present, but these reportedly were reconstructed by park employees and do not represent Native American construction. Several grave depressions are clearly visible in an east-west orientation according to Potawatomi custom.

F. Rock Concentrations.

The whole area is extremely rocky, but at many locations in the nominated area there are areas of rock piles, small and medium sized pieces of quartzite that appear to be the result of human agencies. The piles range from circular arrangements several feet across to linear and curvilinear arrangements up to 20 feet long. In some instances the piles are associated with modern trails and roads and obviously the byproducts of clearing of these features. In other instances, mature trees are growing from the piles indicating some age. Some of the rock pile concentration areas appear to be on the fringes of main clearings shown on a 1938 aerial photograph. From that, it is possible that they represent clearing activities by occupants of the historic community. Some additional rock piles are located in the north

of the other debris to the Skunk Hill community is unclear since this was also at one time a part of an adjoining farm. The saw part and horseshoe probably reflected several episodes of logging.

One contemporary account says, "The cemetery on the hill comprises a large area." Period photos show about eight graves at the upper cemetery. Many of the graves were covered with Potawatomi log spirit houses characteristic of the period. It is not known how many people are buried at Skunk Hill. About 15 names have been assembled from various sources, but doubtless many more are unrecorded.

Current features

Wood County acquired Power's Bluff and the remnants of the Skunk Hill community in 1936 for the development of a park and acquired more land in later years. Ski and toboggan runs were developed on the North Slope. A park shelter, garages, roadways and a parking lot were constructed in what is the nominated area. Other development includes a network of walking and cross-country ski trails and a small playground. A communication tower occupies a prominent position on the hill and there has been some blasting of the rock formations including what is known as the Spirit Chair. Despite these modifications, much of the south part of the park is undisturbed and consists mainly of forested areas. Although only parts of the 80 acres has been archaeologically surveyed. Remnants of the Skunk Hill community have been documented at the following locations.

A. Main Village Area.

This is a residential and ceremonial heart of the community and the recreational center of the current park. The houses have been removed but remnants of two rectangular structures are still visible against the rock formations at the top of the hill. Moreover, remote sensing, carried out in 2001, has identified several other potential house sites (Birmingham 2001). One large circular depression on the east edge of this area may represent a house location or some other

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part of the park. Here, an archaeological examination of several small piles by the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center found no evidence of cultural activity. Another 20 feet long and still had a fence post associated suggesting that it may be the result of clearing by a nearby farm? It has also been suggested that some rock concentrations mark graves, since there is documentation that the Potawatomi occasionally used rocks to mark graves in the 20th century. This idea has not yet been tested, although many of the features are too large to be mortuary features. Lastly, there is a possibility that at least some rock features represent the activities of workers who are said to have "cleaned and brushed the woods" at Power's Bluff. Further research is needed to determine the exact nature of the features but is included in the district because of the potential to clarify the history of the property.

Scattered Artifacts

Scattered individual artifacts such as granite ware pots and kettles, barrel hoops, dishware fragments and tin cans are located throughout the nominated area and are believed to represent activities of the Skunk Hill community.

Trees

Many Native American and non-Native people have indicated that there are several hundred "marker trees" in the park both in and outside the nominated area. These are malformed trees that are reportedly purposely deformed during growth so as to serve as markers for trails, graves, and other cultural features. Although special trees, often curiously formed, occupy an important place in the belief systems of the Potawatomi and other Native Americans, the subject of purposefully formed marker trees is controversial. There is a lack of first hand eyewitness accounts of their formation or maintenance. At Power's Bluff, many of the trees involved must be less than a century old and many considerably younger, but as yet no marker-tree makers or eyewitnesses to this custom have been located. More information will be needed before these natural objects can be treated as contributing objects to the National Register nomination.

Potential for Earlier Sites

Human beings have occupied Wood County for at least 10,000 years. For most of that time Native Americans used the area for a



variety of seasonal activities, living in small camps and shifting locations frequently. Between about 800 B.C. and 1200 A.D. many of the people living in the area built mounds of different types. Usually these are located on major streams and rivers. Permanent or substantial villages do not seem to occur in this area of Wisconsin until the advent of corn horticulture sometime after 900 A.D. and these also tend to locate along major waterways. At various times in the historic period, central Wisconsin was used by Fox, Dakota Sioux, Ojibwa, Menominee, Ho-Chunk, and Potawatomi people for villages, gardens, hunting/trapping, trading, maple sugar bushes, cranberry collecting and ceremonies.

Considering the very rocky and poorly drained soils of Power's Bluff, and its distance from major water sources, it is not surprising that there are no ancient habitation-sites previously reported for Power's Bluff. A small burial mound group, a cache of prehistoric Native American tools and a copper artifact have been reported elsewhere in the areas surrounding the park. One stone spear point or knife, approximately two thousand years old, was reportedly discovered along a trail in the park, and probably reflects occasional use of the area for hunting activities. Archaeological surveys conducted in several parts of the park have thus far produced no evidence of occupations predating the late 19th or early 20th century.

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Significance Statement

The Skunk Hill Ceremonial Site is eligible for listing on the Natural Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of its association with events that made a significant contribution to Native American customs and beliefs. Skunk Hill is also eligible as an archaeological site under Criterion D because of its potential to yield information about the lives and history of non-reservation Native Americans during this time. It has the potential to yield information on organization of special ceremonial communities that emerged as a response to assimilation pressures. Among the preserved elements of the site include two dance rings, two cemeteries, house and stor-

age feature remnants, a trail remnant and several artifact clusters. Many other features are undoubtedly present but obscured by vegetation.

Historical Background

The modern history of Power's Bluff has its roots in the 19th century land cession treaties in Wisconsin, and the story of the community unfolded against the backdrop of disastrous federal policies regarding Native Americans. Treaties resulting in major land cessions have a long history on North America, but it was in 1830 that removal of Native American populations became federal policy. In that year, President Andrew Jackson signed an order authorizing removal of Native Americans from east of the Mississippi River, focus of the American settlement at the time. Among many other tragedies, this led to the famous death Trail of Tears of the Cherokee, and the Wisconsin "Death March" of the Ojibwa.

In the territory that is now Wisconsin, the Black Hawk War of 1832 became stimulus for the removal of Native Americans living on rich agricultural lands in the southern part of the state to make way for Euro-American settlement. Moving quickly following the conflict, the government dictated treaties that would ostensibly remove groups such as the Ho-Chunk and Potawatomi west, ultimately to reservations in Kansas and Nebraska. The Menominee, who also had lands in this area, retained a reservation in northeastern Wisconsin, as did the Ojibwa in the non-agricultural north. Many Wisconsin Potawatomi and Ho-Chunk refused to budge and efforts to forcibly remove these disaffected people continued throughout the 19th century. In the 1870s, there was a plan for another removal of these "stray bands" that never came to fruition. Federal policy instead was directed as assimilating Native Americans into American culture.

In Wisconsin, these people lived where they could, carrying on traditional ways of life, as Euro-American settlement drove some of them to remoter areas. Disaffected Potawatomi moved ever northward to avoid white settlement. Likewise, some Ho-Chunk people lived on lands in the west central part of the state. Under the Indian Homestead Act of 1884, some of the Ho-Chunk were able to

obtain small tracts of land (Lurie 1987). Finally recognizing the existence of a distinct and sedentary Potawatomi community in northern Wisconsin, the federal government purchased "cut over" land for them in Forrest County, albeit in staggered sections to accelerate cultural assimilation. The descendants of these people are the Forrest County Potawatomi. The descendants of the disaffected Ho-Chunk are the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

Disillusioned with the reservation life, many also drifted back to the state from western reservations to join their relatives. Among these were several Kansas or Prairie Band Potawatomi who migrated back between the 1860s and the early years of the 20th century. These people lived throughout central Wisconsin and became known as the Skunk Hill band after the principle settlement (Power's Bluff) near Arpin (Clifton 1977). They lived with people of other nations such as the Ho-Chunk, Menominee and Ojibwa. Other similar settlements in the late 19th century and early 20th century were located near Rozellville, Perkinstown (Indian Farms), and McCord. Both the McCord and Indian Farms settlements are on public lands and have been listed on the National Register by the Wisconsin Historical Society to encourage protection.

Although physically removed from their Kansas reservation, the Potawatomi continue to be listed on tribal rolls. Each, therefore, receive a parcel of Kansas reservation land when the reservation land was subdivided under provision of the Dawes Act of 1887. The Act was directed at hastening assimilation of Native Americans by undermining tribal and communal values in favor of individual land ownership and American work ethic. Instead, much land fell into non-Indian hands as the land was sold by impoverished Native Americans. The absentee Potawatomi in Wisconsin opposed subdivision but some later leased their individual lands to white ranchers and farmers (ARCOIA 1897:153; Lawson 1920:108).

The absentee Prairie Band Potawatomi people in Wisconsin in fact maintained close ties to the Kansas Reservation through frequent visits. These visits took place to the dismay of reservation Indian agents who regarded the Wisconsin people as troublesome and

American cultural values, became welcome on the reservations and elsewhere. During the 1870s, federal policy regarding Native Americans had changed from removal to forced assimilation through laws and policies administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This was an era, lasting until the 1930s, where official federal policy was directed at the eradication of Native American cultural languages and cultural practices. Referred to as the era of suppression by many Native Americans, it was a time during which Native American ceremonies and languages were banned or discouraged and when Indian children were sent away to special boarding schools to learn the ways of the American culture. Communities like Skunk Hill, largely beyond federal authority, functional as places where traditional values, practices, languages, and ceremonials could be shared, preserved, and celebrated.

Skunk Hill

Native people may have first used the bluff itself in the 19th century but this is not well documented. Most probably, John Young and a small band settled briefly on or near the hill in the 1870s or early 1880s (Alphonse Gerend, Sheboygan Press, July 17, 1932). If this is indeed true, Young and other Native Americans could have first established the hill as a ceremonial center. However, they would have been displaced by logging and other economic activities at Power's Bluff. Historical records indicate that some iron prospecting took place in the 1880s, and John Arpin Logging Company removed timber from the bluff in the 1890s. The locally published book *Arpin 1873-1973: Centennial* shows a photograph of loggers at Camp 3 at Power's Bluff during the 1898-1899. The company closed its holdings, including Skunk Hill, in 1904 (Daily Tribune, May 12, 1984).

The Potawatomi, this time directly from Kansas, returned to Skunk Hill in about 1905, after loggers abandoned it. About the same time, some Kansas people settled at Cranston near their Potawatomi relatives who had refused to be removed (Lurie 1987:21-22). The hill had probably been firmly established as an important place in the belief systems of the people, possibly due to Young's prior residency and quite probably because of its association with the Dream Dance itself. The arrival of the Native Americans was documented in the local press and by other observers (Grand Rapids Tribune, Sep. 16, 1906). What drew or forced this

most recent migration is not precisely clear, but it is probably related to the fact that life on the Kansas reservation had become increasingly repressive. By the 1890s the Prairie Band had lost control over much reservation land due to the allotment policy, and the Indians Agents with the Bureau of Indian Affairs sought to eliminate the Dream Dance and other ceremonies by prohibiting unapproved travel off the reservation and threatening to break up Dream Dance ceremonies with military force (Clifton 1977).

Land on Power's Bluff was acquired by Kansas Potawatomi individuals, reportedly through purchases made by leasing allotted lands on the Kansas reservation, and many Kansas Potawatomi came to live here (Dave Eagle, Daily Tribune, May 12, 1984). A history of the neighboring Town of Richfield reports that 20-acres of land on Skunk Hill was purchased in 1914 by Native Americans (Welniak 1981). According to this history, this land became tax delinquent in 1933 and was acquired by the Town of Arpin. Atlases of Wood County also show land was purchased by native Americans south of the present park where it became the center of a second Power's Bluff community (Atlas of Wood County). Some of this land appears to have been acquired after logging interests who have practically clear-cut the area. At the beginning of the 20th century, the hill also became known as "Bald Mountain."

The 1910 U.S. census indicates that nearly 100 Native Americans were living in Arpin Township in 21 households, many of which were probably on Power's Bluff and vicinity. Most are Potawatomi from Kansas, but the listing includes Wisconsin Chippewa (Ojibwa) and Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) as well as one Kickapoo individual from Kansas. Heads of household are listed as Shogonne, Ed Wilson, Mazhis, Skum-ma, Wab-shawgain, Frank En-wash, M sh kd, Pete Whitefish, Zabe quah, Mitchell, She-no-quik, Shea-na-gogua, White Pigeon, Sho-no-kuk-does, M jig no (household includes Russell Barnes, stepson, and three boarders including Frank Link), John Nuwee, Wa-Mas-Ka, Mem-Kwootche, Kitch-cumme, and Sham (sic). In 1920, there were about 70 people living at the Skunk Hill settlement.

While living at Skunk Hill, the people subsisted by a variety of traditional means such as hunting, gathering, gardening and trapping. Cash or barter was obtained by work at area farms, berry picking, and the sale of

crafts, such as baskets and beadwork. Maple sugar was also made at sugar bushes on the bluff, once the forest has regenerated, and the sugar traded to surrounding communities. Water as obtained from several springs that surrounded Skunk Hill. Period photographs show a Skunk Hill sugar camp and a wooden framework over one of the springs, probably on the south slope (Welniak 1981, Alphonse Gerend Photo Album, WHS).

One of the early deaths to be publicly reported was that of a 90-year old Wab-kesh-go, father of medicine man Jim Spoon. According to a newspaper account in a Pittsville Record for Oct. 14, 1914, he was buried at Skunk Hill. According to the account, Wab-kesh-go had lived in Wood County for 45 years.

The spiritual leader and spokesman of the Skunk Hill community was White Pigeon, a Wisconsin Ho-Chunk who had been removed to Nebraska in the 19th century but walked back to Wisconsin. He moved back west to Kansas in 1887. He came to Skunk Hill with others in 1905, and is buried at Skunk Hill (Dave Engle, Daily Tribune, May 19, 1984).

Over time, the settlement had become a center for ceremonial life, drawing hundreds of visitors for varying lengths of time from all over Wisconsin and from the Kansas Potawatomi reservation. Many Ho-Chunk attended ceremonies from nearby Pittsville. Notable among the ceremonies conducted were those associated with the Dream Dance and Medicine Society. The Grand Medicine Society is a curing and healing association found among many Native peoples that conducts ceremonies in a long, traditional, wigwam like structure, called a Medicine Lodge. The general emphasis on traditional ways at Skunk Hill was captured by one visitor to Skunk Hill who wrote that the people "seemed to vie with one another in building and living the way their forefathers had lived" (Prof. Fish quoted in Gerend, Sheboygan Press, May 17, 1932).

Life was nevertheless difficult at Skunk Hill as it was for other Native American communities at the time. Neighboring recount one Skunk Hill resident trading a traditionally woven basket for a chicken to feed hungry children. The mortality rate was apparently also high. For example, there was a high death toll among Native Americans of the region during the famous influenza outbreak

insubordinate and therefore a bad influence (ARCOIA 1889:216). Indeed, it was during these visits, after about 1880, that the Wisconsin people introduced a dramatic new religion to the Kansas reservation. This was the Dream or Drum Dance, a cross-cultural ceremonial that infused new life into traditional ideology in the face of cultural crisis (Clifton 1978). The Dream Dance was the result of a vision obtained by a young Dakota Sioux woman, Wanankwe, after the decimation of her village in Minnesota at about 1876. Walking from community to community, Wanankwe introduced the religion to the Ojibwa or Chippewa. It quickly spread to the Potawatomi and subsequently to all tribes living in the region, as well as in the western Indian Territory.

At first, the message of the new religion was of liberation: If Indian people beat the special Dream drum and danced and exulted for four days, the whites and Christian Indians would all be paralyzed and the Indian world would be restored. The message however changed through the years to one of peace and harmony, Native American solidarity, and cultural continuity including the rejection of the vices of the white world (Clifton 1977:382-384). The Dream dance was conducted in a prepared circular dance ring. The ceremonial, although no longer conducted at Skunk Hill, remains an important guiding force for many Native American people.

An individual credited with introducing the Dream Dance to the Kansas reservation was an influential central Wisconsin Potawatomi leader and Wanankwe disciple named Nso-wakwet - better known as John Young (Clifton 1977:393). According to a brief biography written by Albert Thunder, a sometime resident of Skunk Hill who lived south of the park, Young was born in Chicago, moving as a child to central Wisconsin. Later he lived with a band of inter-tribal followers at Pittsville (Wood County), Skunk Hill, Rozellville, Indian Farms near Perkinstown (Marathon County), and finally McCord (Oneida County), where he died in the early years of the 20th century, (Charles E. Brown Papers, Box 3, Wisconsin Historical Society).

The principle of the Dream Dance, which emphasized native world-view and rejected

Continued on bottom left.

of 1918. The 1919 annual report of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indian Agency at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) indicates that 78 Indian people died during the outbreak in the 16 county area of its jurisdiction. Oral history is that the Skunk Hill community was similarly affected.

Through the years, the community dwindled. In 1928, fewer than 20 individuals are identified living on Power's Bluff, many apparently living south of the present park in a second community. These are listed as John and Mary Quotose, Eagle Pigeon and wife, Russell and Mary Barnes (Menominee), Frank (Winnebago) and Jane (Menominee) Winneshie. Mrs. Kitchkumme and son Thomas, James and Rebecca Pigeon, John White Pigeon, Charley and Millie Shegonee, and Frank Young (Charles Brown Papers, Box 3, WHS). The main village and ceremonial center was abandoned by the 1930s.

The last spiritual or religious leader of the Skunk Hill community is said to have been John Nuwee, who apparently lived south of the park in a substantial wood frame house and owned land in Kansas (Gerend, Sheboygan Press, May 17, 1932 and Charles Brown Papers, Box 3, WHS). He was a noted orator and guardian of the sacred drums of the Dream dance. He was an authority on Prairie Band and Native American history and freely shared this information. He is prominently noted in period historical publications of the day. John Nuwee died in 1926 and is buried on Skunk Hill in the cemetery now named for him. In 1936, only one abandoned cabin remained standing in the main village on top of the hill (Daily Tribune, July 3, 1936). The last internment at a Skunk Hill cemetery was reportedly in 1933.

During the life of the community, Skunk Hill had served as a ceremonial center for continuation of traditional beliefs and life ways during a time when there was considerable pressure to assimilate. It was one of several communities like it in central and northern Wisconsin, but it was clearly the most important. Remnants of the community are preserved and represent an extremely important period of American history, and one that is generally unknown to non-Indian people. The nomination of the Skunk Hill site to the National Register of Historic Places seeks to recognize the truly historic place it deservedly should occupy, not just in Wisconsin history, but also in the history of people of the United States.

SKUNK HILL REPORT

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February 2002

Prairie Band Potawatomi News

Proposed Historic Place: The proposed historic district extends from the top the bluff at the north to Bluff Road on the south. The east and west boundaries are the current boundaries of Power's Bluff County Park. The proposed district covers approximately 80 acres.

Justification: This area economically contains known and potential cultural features associated with the main Skunk Hill community and potential surviving features indicated by historic research and oral history.

On behalf of our relations residing in Wisconsin,

other concerned Wisconsin Citizens and myself I would like to say "I gwi en" to the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation's Tribal Council for delegating me to be the voice of our nation as we embarked upon this important issue. I am obliged to give due respect to the past administration of elected officials for entrusting me with this task: Council Members James Jackson, and the late Mayme Mattweoshshe, Treasurer Jim Potter, Secretary Steve Ortiz, Vice-Chairperson Vestina Nonken and Chairperson Mamie Rupnicki and "I gwi en" to the current administration: Council Members Jackie Mitchell and Roy

Ogden, Vice-Chairman Gary Mitchell and Chairman Badger Wahwasuck.

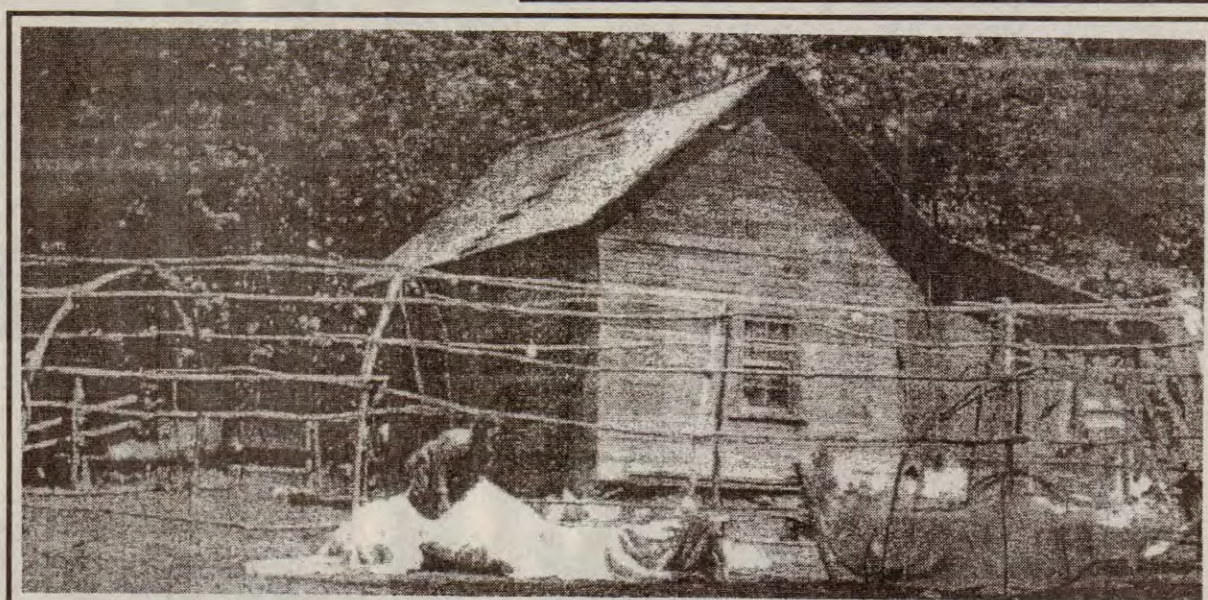
Without the support of these individuals and the Nations members-at-large this project most likely wouldn't have gone this far. In the past, several attempts were made however each time the effort was abandoned and understandably so. At-times the project has been a grueling ordeal although the small successes we reached every so often made it worthwhile.

As the Potawatomi Nations continue to

make a priority of preserving its history, we bestow respect upon our relations and ancestors who have given us a rich culture and made way for all the gifts we take pleasure in and benefit from today.

If you have comments on the nomination please forward them to Rey Kitchkumme at rkitchkumme@juno.com, fax (785) 966-4021 or c/o Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, 16281 Q Road, Mayetta, Kansas 66509.

I gwi en.



**Gift Shop****Hours of Operation:**

8:30 a.m. — 12 Midnight
(Seven (7) days a week)

Located in Harrah's
PBPB Casino

Nation Station**Hours of Operation:**

Sunday through Thursday
6:30 a.m. — 10:30 p.m.
Friday and Saturday
6:30 a.m. — 11:30 p.m.

Located at 12285 — 150 Rd.
Off Hwy. 75

BINGO**Hours of Operation:**

Monday through Saturday
Doors open 5:00 p.m.
Mini session 6:30 p.m.
Regular session 7:00 p.m.

(Closed Wednesday)

Sunday
Doors open 10 a.m.
Mini session 12:30 p.m.
Regular session 1:00 p.m.

Located off Hwy. 75, Rd. 162

MUST BE 18 TO PLAY

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12305 150th Rd., Mayetta, KS
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(785) 966-7702.

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Oh Yeah!
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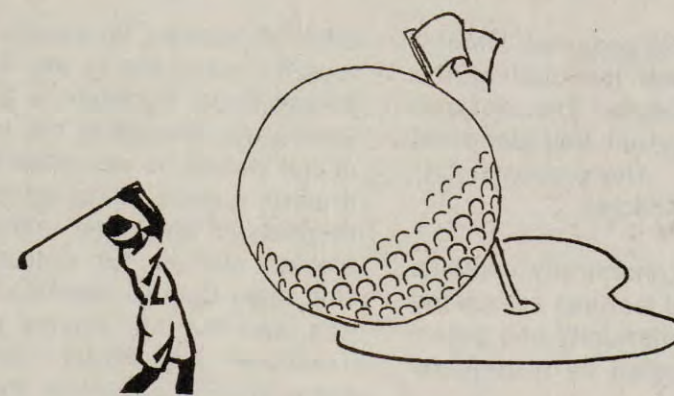
It's Time For LIEAP!

If you want help paying utility bills under the *Low-Income Energy Assistance Program* — file now.

Filing deadline: March 29, 2002.

Applications are available at your local SRS office or they can be picked up at the PBPB Social Services office located at 15434 K Rd.

There are household income requirements. If you have any questions, call 1 800 432-0043.



9th Annual Gathering of the Potawatomi Bands Golf Tournament

When: Thursday, June 27th, 2002
Where: Shawnee Country Club - Topeka, Kansas
What: 18 Hole - Two-Person Scramble/Best Ball
Front 9 - Scramble...Back 9 - Best Ball
Why: To hit that little white ball around, have fun, eat, drink and see who the best Potawatomi golfers are.
How Much: ????? Lots of prizes and give-aways
How Many: Tournament is limited to the first 36 two-person teams to enter.
Time: 10:00am - Shotgun Start
Contact: Gary Mitchell -(785) 966-4048 or Steve McDonald -966-7747
Entry Deadline: Thursday, June 20th, 2002

Spring Pow-Wow April 6 - 7, 2002

Held by Dewey Jessepe and Family
Jackson Co. Fair Building
Free admission - public welcome

Head singer - Cy Antone, Kiowa
Head man - Bruce Martin, Delaware
Head lady - Sue Hubbard, Choctaw
Head gourd - Al Mendza
M.C. - Manny King, N. Cheyenne/Navajo
Arena Director - T.B.A.

Saturday
Gourd dancing: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Supper break: 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m., Potluck dinner
Grand Entry: 6:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.
Sunday
Gourd dancing: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Grand entry: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Vendors booth fee \$50.00 - limited space, 8 x 10 space
Limited space on drums
For more information, Contact: Dewey or Peggy Jessepe (785) 474-0113

Not responsible for accidents or stolen items
No drugs or alcohol will be allowed

Neighbors Being Neighborly Spring Education Series

- "Nish-na-bek: The People"**
(1930's Potawatomi Reservation Life)
Video and Discussion
Gary Mitchell, Discussion Leader
Thursday, March 14, 2002, 7 pm
Evangel U.M. Church, 227 Pennsylvania, Holton
- "Keepers of the Fire"**
(A complete overview of Current Reservation Life, New Facilities, and Programs)
Video and discussion
Jim Potter, Discussion Leader
Thursday, April 4, 2002, 7 pm
Central Elem. School, New Jersey & 4th St., Holton
- BUS TOUR of Potawatomi Reservation**

Friday, April 19, 2002, 9am - 3 pm
\$3.50 donation for lunch at new Elder Center
Meet at: Potawatomi Hqtrs. Bldg, 16281 Q Rd, Mayetta
For Reservations / Information call: 364-5718
Last Day for Reservations: April 12, 2002

Sponsored by: Neighbors Being Neighborly Steering Committee

This group was formed for Native Americans and Other Americans seeking understanding and mutual respect.

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For more information call: 785.966.7663
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QUILTING

Join us at the Elder Center

Donations have been received at the Activity Room in the Elder Center. Quilting will be starting soon. For information call Shirley at 966-0041.

If you would like to learn how to use the Bernina sewing machines, ask for Shirley.

Activity suggestions are welcome, just let Shirley know!

Hours of Operation:
Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 4:00 pm
Except
Tuesday & Thursday
Open until 9:00 pm

MARCH

Potawatomi Elder Center

Monday 4 th Deli Sandwich Chicken Noodle Five Bean Salad Crackers	Tuesday 5 th Chicken Stir Fry Egg Drop Soup White Rice Pork Egg Roll	Wednesday 6 th Meatloaf Potatoes & Gravy Broccoli Dinner Rolls	Thursday 7 th Beef & Hominy Grilled Cheese Tossed Salad Fried Bread	Friday 8 th Pizza Fettuccini Alfredo Green Beans Cheesy Bread
Monday 11 th Salisbury Steaks Potatoes & Gravy Carrots or Spinach Dinner Rolls	Tuesday 12 th Spanish Chicken And Rice Casserole Pinto Beans Steamed Zucchini	Wednesday 13 th Spaghetti & Meatballs Green Beans Tossed Salad Garlic Bread	Thursday 14 th <i>Birthday Dinner</i> BBQ Ribs	Friday 15 th Tuna Salad Sandwich Vegetable Soup Baked Tomatoes Crackers
Monday 18 th Liver & Onions Potatoes & Gravy Mixed Vegetables Dinner Rolls	Tuesday 19 th Ham & Beans White Rice Peas & Carrots Cornbread	Wednesday 20 th Hamburgers Baked Fries Beans & Cole Slaw Tossed Salad	Thursday 21 st Fried Chicken Scalloped Potatoes Brussels Wheat Rolls	Friday 22 nd Beef Stew Buttered Noodles Cucumber & Tomato Biscuits
Monday 25 th Chili & Hot Dogs Macaroni Salad Corn on the Cob Cheese & Crackers	Tuesday 26 th Honey Glazed Chops Baked New Potatoes Asparagus Spears Dinner Rolls	Wednesday 27 th Chicken Pie Pasta Spinach Salad Deviled Eggs Biscuits	Thursday 28 th Ham Dinner Potatoes, Yams Stuffing, Green Bean Salad, Dinner Rolls	Friday 29 th <i>Happy Easter</i>

Adults \$3.50
Children \$2.00
Native seniors \$Free
Lunch Hours 11:30-12:30
Menu Subject to Change

