

CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION

HowNiKan

People of the Fire

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Contests develop for Business Committee, Grievance Committee posts after filing

Following a three-day filing period in early January, contests for the Citizen Potawatomi Nation's Business Committee Position 2 and Grievance Committee Position 2 are on tap for the Nation's voters. On June 30, 2007, Citizen Potawatomi Nation voters will select from among incumbent Jim Snow, Bobbie L. Bowden, and Kristie Hall for Business Committee, Position #2.

There is also a race for one of the three Grievance Committee positions. David J. Barrett, the incumbent in Position #2, is opposed by Marian Keef. Tanya M. Peltier, the incumbent in Position #1, and Joseph R. Miller, a candidate for Position #3, have been elected without opposition.

The candidate who wins the Business Committee election will serve a four-year term. The Grievance Committee members are elected to two-year terms. CPN voters will also cast ballots on the Settlement Fund budget.

Snow is a small business owner from Lexington, Oklahoma. Bowden is Vice President of Capitol Abstract & Title Company and Branch Manager of its Midwest City location. She is a member of the Choctaw Chamber of Commerce and the Midwest City Chamber of Commerce, an Affiliate member of the Mid-Del Board of Realtors, and a member of NAPMW (Association of Professional Mortgage Women). Hall is vacating a seat on the Grievance Committee to attempt to gain



CPN member Bobbie Bowden files for a Business Committee seat in the 2007 tribal election as Election Committee member Harold Trousdale looks on.

the Business Committee position.

Barrett, a Shawnee, Oklahoma resident, is a business owner and serves on the CPN's First National Bank board of directors. He is completing his first term as a Grievance Committee member. Keef is an attorney in Oklahoma City.

Peltier will be serving her second term on the Grievance Committee. She works at Tinker Air Force Base in Midwest City. Miller is the executive director for the State of Oklahoma Boxing Commission.

Requests for Absentee Ballots have been mailed to more than 16,800 Citizen

Potawatomi members who are now 18 years old or older or will be no later than June 30, 2007 - members who were born no later than June 30, 1989. Voted absentee ballots must be postmarked no later than June 10, 2007.

If a member casts an absentee ballot, he will not be able to vote in person in Shawnee on June 30, 2007. However, if a voter does obtain an Absentee Ballot then decides to vote in person, he can exchange the unvoted Absentee Ballot for an in-person ballot on June 30, 2007.



CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION

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Reunion Festival

The CPN Family Reunion Festival will be held on June 29 & 30 and July 1, 2007. In-person balloting is scheduled for 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Tribal Courtroom in the Administration Building. For more information call 405-275-3121 or 800-880-9880.

WALKING ON

Dee Michael Pozzobon



Dee Michael Pozzobon was born January 26, 1962 in Renton, Washington. He passed away on October 7, 2006, at the age of 44, in Maple Valley, Washington.

He was employed by the Parks Department in the City of Kent, Washington. He loved hunting, camping, fishing, and spending time with family and friends.

Dee Pozzobon was preceded in death by a daughter, Emma C. Pozzobon. He is survived by a daughter, Maddi B. Pozzobon of Maple Valley; his parents, Sam & Erma Pozzobon of Maple Valley; a brother,

Denny "Jerrie" Pozzobon of Carbonado, Washington; a sister, Vera (Tom) Airth of Black Diamond, Washington; numerous aunts, uncles, and cousins; nieces, Briana, Chelsea, Kaitlin, and Barb; nephew, Konin; and a great-niece, Aviana.

Visitation was at Marlatt Funeral Home in Kent, on Wednesday, October 11 and Thursday, October 12, prior to the service. A funeral service was held on Thursday, October 12 at 1:00 p.m. Burial was at Hillcrest Burial Park in Kent.

Memorials may be made to the Children's Gaucher Research Fund, P.O. Box 2123, Granite Bay, CA 93746.

Patrick Miller Hernandez



Patrick Miller Hernandez, a lifelong resident of Vancouver, Washington, suddenly passed away on July 19, 2006 at the age of 41. Hernandez was born on August 27, 1964, in Seattle.

He served in the U.S. Army and the National Guard. For nearly 20 years, he worked at GI Trucking. He loved classic cars, big 4x4 trucks, rock-n-roll, the University of Washington Huskies, and the Oakland Raiders.

Hernandez is survived by his loving wife, Eileen (Castro) Hernandez; son, Patrick Andrew; daughter, Kaitlin; father, Henry; brother, Greg; sisters, Gina Hernandez and Paula Urguhart; and special family friends, Dwight and Margaret Svir. He was preceded in death by his mother, Bina M. Hernandez.

Patrick was a loving husband and father. He will always be remembered for his wonderful sense of humor and love of family and life.

A viewing was held on Wednesday, July 26, 2006 from 5-9 p.m. at Evergreen Memorial Gardens. Mass was held at 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 27, 2006 at St. John's Catholic Church in Vancouver.

Major (Ret.) Richard L. Mileham

Major (Ret.) Richard L. Mileham, 85, of Columbus, Georgia died on Tuesday, October 24, 2006 at his home. Major Mileham was born on May 31, 1921.

Funeral services were held on Friday, October 27 at St. Matthew Lutheran Church in Columbus, with Rev. Larry Barksdale officiating. Interment with Military Honors followed in Parkhill Cemetery. The family received friends on Thursday, October 26 at Striffler-Hamby Mortuary in Columbus.

Major. Mileham was born in Topeka, Kansas, the son of the late Stephen H. Mileham and Anna Ruth Compton Mileham. He had lived in Columbus since 1962 and was a member of St. Matthew Lutheran Church.

He served in the U.S. Navy for six years and transferred to the U.S. Army, where he spent the last 14 years of his military career. Major Mileham served in World War II and the Korean Conflict.

During his military career, he earned several medals, which include the Silver Star, Combat Medical Badge, Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, American Defense Medal, Korean Service Medal, Army Occupation Medal, and Asiatic Pacific Campaign. He was a member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Disabled American Veterans, and American Legion.

After his military career, he retired from the U.S. Postal Service after 19 years.

Survivors include his wife, Norma A. Mileham; his daughters, Cheryl Smith and Roxanne Mileham, both of Columbus; his two grandsons, John Garner and Richard Garner and Richard's wife Amy and their children, Emily and Ethan.

In lieu of flowers contributions may be made to St. Matthew Lutheran Church, 4026 Macon Road, Columbus, GA 31907.

Liola Parrish



Liola Parrish, a 65-year resident of Las Vegas, Nevada, passed away on Monday, June 5, 2006, at age 85.

Born in Oklahoma, she worked for more than 50 years in the Las Vegas casino industry, many at the International (now Hilton) and Tropicana Hotels.

Liola was recently preceded in death by her beloved daughter, MaryJane Van Duren. She is survived by three children, Roy Parrish, Kenneth Parrish, and Deloras Parrish Webb, all of Las Vegas; her six grandchildren, Scott Parrish of Audubon, New Jersey, Shanna Sorkneww of Tacoma, Washington, Brent Bean, Brian Lowe, Bradley Lowe, and Amanda Parrish, all of Las Vegas; seven great-grandchildren, who reside in Nevada and Washington; two daughters-in-law, Miriam Parrish Myra Parrish; and son-in-law, John Van Duren.

Liola was loved and respected by all who knew her the many years she lived and worked in Las Vegas.

The family received visitors on the morning of Friday, June 9, with the funeral service following, both at Palm Mortuary in Las Vegas. Interment immediately followed the service.

The family requests that, in lieu of flowers, donations be made in Liola Parrish's name to Odyssey Foundation, 4011 McLeod Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89121.

Robert Preston Martin



Robert Preston Martin, 93, died on September 20, 2006. He was born on February 24, 1913, the son of Lydia C. (Ogee) Martin and William Martin.

Robert had lived in Oklahoma, and moved to California in the early 60s. Robert worked for the Electrical Union. He served 65 years in the Union Local #340 in Sacramento. In the early 60s, he started driving a truck cross-country. He drove till he was 84 years old. He retired, living in Wheatland, California with his daughter, Shirley Hirschler, until he died.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Vickie Martin; his parents Lydia (Ogee) Martin and William J. Martin; four sisters; two sons, Robert P. Martin Jr. and John W. Martin; and two grandchildren, David

HOWNIKAN

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All correspondence should be directed to *HowNiKan*, 1601 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801. Address changes should be sent to Potawatomi Tribal Rolls, 1601 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, OK 74801.

CPN Business Committee:
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Committeemen - Jim Snow
Committeeman - Paul Schmidtkofer
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www.Potawatomi.org

Hardesty and Rita Kay Burns.

He has eight surviving children: Patricia J. Hardesty, Christine Lamb, Katherine VanGilder, Harold J. Martin, Shirley A. Hirschler, Bobby Martin, James Martin, and Edward Martin. He has many grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

Robert Martin was cremated. A private, family memorial was held on September 26, 2006.

Our Loving father and grandfather, you will be missed by all.

Curtis & Wanda Clarice Tatton



Curtis Harold Tatton, 80, and Wanda Clarice Tatton, 77, of Fort Morgan, Colorado entered eternal life at Brighton, Colorado on May 15 and May 17, 2005, respectively.

They celebrated 59 years of marriage on August 1, 2004. They met at the USO in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, and were married in Dalhart, Texas, after WW II on August 1, 1945.

Clarice, a member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, was born on September 28, 1927, in Pauls Valley. The daughter of Oliver Kelly Weld and Gladys Alma Martin Weld Willard. She graduated high school in Pauls Valley, class of 1945.

Curtis was the son of Joseph Robert Tatton and Mabel Gunderson Tatton. He was born on August 16, 1924, in Grand Rapids, North Dakota. He graduated from North High School in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and enlisted in the Army Air Corps, serving in England. He attended and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma.

They are survived by their sons: Robert Joseph Tatton and wife Cathy of Brighton, Colorado. And Philip Harold Tatton of Las Cruces, New Mexico; and a daughter, Cynthia Jean Brooks and husband Randy of Denver.

Clarice is also survived by her sister, Doris Marie Weld Brenner and husband Carl of Pauls Valley and a brother, John Robert Weld and his wife Beverly of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She was predeceased by her parents; a brother, O. Kelly Weld Jr. and his wife Margarette of Slidell, Louisiana; and a sister, Elva Lou Weld and her husband Bob Wall of Pauls Valley.

Clarice began a dance career at the Elva Wallace School of Dance at an early age. She worked for 47 years as a very successful dance teacher in both Pauls Valley and Fort Morgan. During her dance teaching career in Fort Morgan, she established a gymnastic team, Tatton Tumblers, who traveled in Romania to study under Bella Caroli, who later became the coach of the USA Women's Olympic Gymnastic team.

She was the artistic and dance director for Fort Morgan's "Nutcracker Suite" performances for many years. She also provided Fort Morgan with countless yearly dance recitals to the enjoyment of the community at large.

Clarice was also a huge help to local organizations by providing her dance and choreography knowledge to those in need of her expertise, such as Morgan County Community Theatre, Morgan High School Singers, and Fort Morgan High School Cheerleaders and Pep Club. She was an active member of Pauls Valley Presbyterian Church, as well as the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Morgan, Colorado.

Curtis was predeceased by his parents and other family members.

He worked in Fort Morgan for Barker, Green Acres, and Sherman Elementary Schools for more than 30 years. To help his family, he also worked as a fry cook at the Colonial Restaurant in Fort Morgan while he taught. He loved to dance and play golf and enjoyed attending movies.

Curtis belonged to the Elks and Country Club of Fort Morgan. He was a member of the National Education Association, Colorado Education Association, and Fort Morgan Education Association. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Fort Morgan.

A memorial service for Curtis and Clarice Tatton was held on Monday, June 6, 2005, at the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Morgan.

Wanda Lee Connally

Wanda Lee Connally, 80, of McKinney, Texas, died Friday, July 7, 2006 in McKinney. A beloved mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Wanda was born in Macomb, Oklahoma on August 20, 1925. She was the sixth of seven children born to Charles R. Melott and Mary Ethel Deen.

Following graduation from Macomb High School in the class of 1943, Wanda moved to Oklahoma City with her good friend, Juanita Jo Ray. There, she was

employed by Western Union. She also met Ray Gordon Connally in Oklahoma City, and the two were married in Wichita, Kansas on January 20, 1946. Wanda and Ray were blessed with three children, Lawanda Ray and twins Donna Sue and Deborah Lou.

After Ray's death in 1974, Wanda worked for the City of Oklahoma City until her retirement in 1987. She was a proud member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and Wesley United Methodist Church in Oklahoma City.

Wanda was preceded in death by her parents, siblings, beloved husband, and daughters, Lawanda Martin and Donna Kelly. She is survived by her daughter, Debbie Mullen; son-in-law J.B. Mullen; grandsons, Michael Martin of Houston, David Martin and wife Stephanie, also of Houston, Bryan Kelly and wife Shelly of Clear Lake, Texas, Bradley Kelly and Amanda Sayle of McKinney, John Mullen and wife Laura of McKinney, and James Mullen and wife Amy of Fort Worth.

She thoroughly enjoyed and was dearly loved by all of her great-grandchildren, Cameron Ray Kelly, Brenna Sue Kelly, Kyle Patrick Mullen and Christopher James Mullen.

A graveside service was held at 1:00 p.m. on Monday, July 10, 2006 at Rosehill Burial Park in Oklahoma City. To convey condolences or to sign an online registry, please visit www.tjmfuneral.com.

JoEtta Sanders

JoEtta Sanders left this life on October 22, 2006 to live with the Lord. She was born on June 26, 1938, the daughter of Leon and Emily Maize. She attended U.S. Grant High School in Oklahoma City and married Jimmy Sanders in 1955.

A real life "Norma Rae" and women's rights advocate, JoEtta was instrumental in unionizing the Safeway, Inc. ice cream plant, where she worked for nearly 30 years. She was one of the first women who competed for jobs that had been 'for men only.' She prevailed over severe workplace discrimination, such as being forced to do heavy, two-person jobs alone.

JoEtta was forced to retire after a near-fatal incident in which resentful co-workers buried her in several hundred pounds of frozen ice cream.

She was a committed Christian who worked to establish the Jesus House Mission; her generosity was well known to all whose lives she touched.

JoEtta was the proud descendant of Potawatomi grandparents Webster Aloysius and Lilly Whitehead.

She was preceded in death by her parents; her husband of 51 years; and her daughter Delilah Poe. Survivors include sons James, Terry, and Joe Sanders; brother Bill Maize; sisters Shirlene Barnes and Sondra Pereida; grandchildren Chrissy Smith, Jeremy, Bradley, Natoshia, and

Trevor Sanders; great-grandchildren Layla and Xavier Smith; mother-in-law Viola Wheeler; sisters-in-law Gerline Hart and Jerry and Louise Sanders; numerous cousins, nieces, and nephews; and other relatives and friends.

JoEtta was famous for her spirit and her strength. She will be greatly missed.

Services were directed by Vondel L. Smith Funeral Home with interment at Sunnyside Cemetery in Del City, Oklahoma.

Delilah Sanders Poe

Delilah Sanders Poe died on October 3, 2006 in Oklahoma City from complications of diabetes. Delilah was born on July 22, 1956, the daughter of JoEtta and Jimmy Sanders.

She was a barber who worked for many years at Tinker Air Force Base in Midwest City, Oklahoma and at the Del City barber-shops.

Delilah was preceded in death by her husband Kenny Poe and her father. Her mother JoEtta walked on on October 22, 2006, a mere 19 days following Delilah's passing.

She is survived by her daughter Chrissy Smith; brothers James, Terry, and Jo Sanders; two grandchildren; and many aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, and friends.

She was laid to rest in Tecumseh Cemetery.

Eugenia M. "Genie" Dunn

Eugenia M. "Genie" Dunn, 74, of Howell, Michigan, a former Plymouth, Michigan resident, passed away on July 21, 2006. She was born on May 28, 1932 in Detroit, the daughter of John E. and Herline S. (Francoeur) Dunn.

Genie was a 1949 graduate of St. Cecelia High School in Detroit and a graduate of the Providence School of Nursing. She received a B.S.H.S. degree from Mercy College in Detroit and continued her graduate studies at Madonna University.

She had been a Registered Nurse for 34 years at Providence and Sinai Hospitals and a realtor for Coldwell Banker Preferred in Plymouth for 18 years. She was also a member of St. Agnes Catholic Church in Fowlerville, Michigan, the National and Michigan Associations of Realtors, and a citizen of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

Genie was a dear sister of Mary Spencer and her husband Ralph of Fowlerville, Michigan and Patrick Dunn and his wife Sharon of Newark, California. She is also survived by 12 nieces and nephews and 30 great-nieces and great-nephews.

Mass of Resurrection was performed at St. Agnes Catholic Church in Fowlerville, with Father James Lothamer, celebrant. Visitation was the previous day, with a

See WALKING ON on page 24

Potawatomi Cornerstone: Pottawatomie County, The Territorial Years - Part 2

by Charles Clark, Director of Tribal Rolls

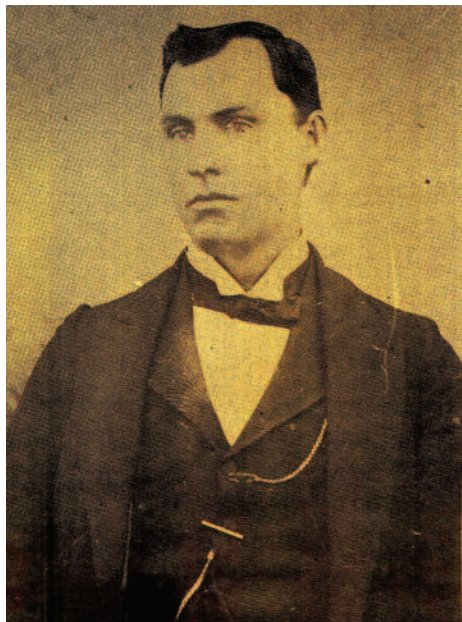
A Dangerous Life

Is there a doctor in the cabin?

The hazards of territorial life were nothing new. It was a constant struggle for survival. Overcoming nature's wrath in the form of drought, extreme heat and cold, and other forces was a small facet of life compared to the unseen perils that included cholera, smallpox, dysentery, and infections. A cabin could be rebuilt, but something as trivial as a small scratch could be deadly.

Doctors were few and very far between. The first doctor in the area was Dr. John F. Brown Sr., who arrived in 1856. The U.S. Government employed Dr. Brown as a medical surgeon assigned to treat the Seminoles upon their arrival. In 1867, an outbreak of Asian Cholera swept across the area in epidemic proportions. The good doctor died of overwork and malnutrition trying to care for more patients than was humanly possible.

Eventually, other doctors were assigned to care for the relocated tribes, but private practice would not arrive in the territory until 1890. The first resident doctor to hang up his shingle was Dr. Robert C. Ridley, who settled in the Dale-McLoud area. Dr. Bartow arrived in 1893, followed by Dr. William H. Yandell, then by Dr. Jesse Mooney in 1898. Dr. Wm. Ruben Williams, a cousin of Dr. Mooney, arrived one year later and bought out Mooney's practice and drugstore.



Dr. Jesse Mooney

Home remedies were the norm during the territorial years, especially among the Indians. Asafetida was a common preparation used as a cure-all. Its offensive odor stemmed from a combination of roots which were wrapped in a small cloth bag and worn around the neck. One remedy that Dr. Mooney was shocked to discover

was the use of live bed bugs taken internally to break a fever.

Germ theory was known only by doctors. The concept that something unseen could make a person ill was incomprehensible to most people. Dr. Mooney recalled that there were three ways to find a house in the woods: by trail, by smoke, or by the wretched odor emanating from the surrounding area.

Just outside the cabin door, livestock and human waste befouled the immediate area. This was common practice, and no one knew any better about its effects. Cholera and other diseases were a constant threat due to the contamination of shallow water wells and the flies which transferred germs onto food. Even the loss of a family member because of such an illness did little to deter the settlers' way of life.

The territorial doctor faced challenges and horrors that most of us cannot imagine. Yet, they were everyday occurrences. The greatest obstacle doctors faced was not the immediate threat of an illness or injury; it was resistance and stubbornness from the patient and family. Most people never had dealings with a doctor and were very wary of any modern approach that contradicted family practices and pride.

In most cases, it took a person's being on his death bed before a family called for help. More often than not, it was too late. Eventually, as people became more educated and counseled, trust followed and superstition gave way to the country doctor's knowledge.

Rivers crossing

The Potawatomi Reserve nestled between two rivers, the Canadian and South Canadian. One minute, they would be a dry bed of sand, the next, a raging river. Records from that period describe the rivers being "as unpredictable as the weather."

Dr. Mooney recorded that the sudden rise of the river was like "a wall of water actually coming down the river bed like a small waterfall, surging down in swift and dangerous propulsion of over three feet at the front wall, like water escaping from a broken dam."

Anyone or any thing caught in the surging current was typically carried away downstream or sucked down into quicksand. Local history is replete with such incidents including some in which whole families perished. One incident involved

Mrs. Shevron and her four children. They were caught in a torrent as they attempted crossing the South Canadian river on their way back home from Young's Crossing.

After loading her wagon with supplies, Mrs. Shevron began to cross the river against the advice of the local settlers. A rainstorm had passed and most people knew that meant a sudden rise in the river level. She ignored their pleas and began the cross. As locals feared, water came rushing down, catching the wagon halfway between the banks.

The Shevron family screamed for help



Young's Crossing allowed Potawatomis and early-day settlers in what is now Pottawatomie County to ford the South Canadian River.

but the current was too strong for a rescue attempt. The wagon and team fell prey to the raging river. They were carried away. Two children managed to swim to a sandbar; their lives were spared. But, Mrs. Shevron and the other children were sucked in by the quicksand. They disappeared.

Traffic along the banks of the Canadian rivers was constant, especially on the South Canadian. The popularity of the saloons and a persistent stream of travelers moving west along the California trail made the northern banks of the South Canadian a major thoroughfare. Still, it was nature that determined when people and livestock could cross.

The first bridge built in the territory was a pontoon type, made of floating logs. It was on the North Canadian at the old Sweeney Crossing south of Shawnee and near the present-day Beard Street Bridge. The date of its construction is unknown, but an educated guess puts it in the mid-1880s. This bridge's history is murky at best. It was prone to flooding, and photographs through the years show just how vulnerable the bridge was to washout.

1874: The year of the Grasshopper

They came as a storm in biblical proportions. A plague of grasshoppers devastated an area covering thousands of square miles from the Dakotas south into Indian Territory in the summer of 1874. The swarm invaded without warning, infesting the sky like a dark cloud. Estimates put the horde in the billions.

Depending on the available food supply, the insects stayed in an area from two days to a week. In some areas, they piled up to

four inches deep and rained down so hard that first-hand observers said it sounded like hail hitting the ground.

Crops and vegetation were literally eaten out of the ground, as was the wool from live sheep and clothing off people's backs. Paper, curtains, tree bark, and even wooden tool handles were devoured. Excrement falling into the streams poisoned the fish, and livestock died from drinking the water. Locals reported that chickens and turkeys that survived ate so many insects that it actually changed the taste of the meat. The only thing that remained unscathed was the castor oil bean plant.

Locals did their best to exterminate the grasshoppers. Nothing worked, however. The idea of using black powder to blow up the insects was even worth a try. In the end, the most logical solution seemed to be raking up the insects in piles and setting them afire. Alas, even this effort proved futile because of the sheer numbers of the pest. The only effect it had was to stink up the immediate area.

The Potawatomi reserve fared much better than the north because the reserve lay on the southern tip of the path of destruction. Still, damage was widespread. The aftermath of the attack left many without crops. There was scarcely anything with which to feed Potawatomi families. This was especially true in Kansas. Starvation began to set in, forcing many to set out to find other food sources hundreds of miles away.

The destruction was so complete it left the majority of Potawatomis in Kansas starving. As a result, Peter Navarre, a Potawatomi, led a hunting expedition. His son, Louis, participated.



Louis Mitchell Navarre

The expedition marched south into Indian Territory, to the Potawatomi reserve. Even though a limited migration

of Citizen Potawatomis began in 1871 from Kansas. This was the Navarres' first encounter with the new land. They were so impressed by the area that Louis returned several years later to settle on the allotment he received near present day Harrah.

A terrible tragedy

One of the most merciless events that marred the territory's history, in my view, was the lynching of two innocent Seminole Indians near the settlement of Maud in the winter of 1898. Palmer Sampson and Lincoln McGeisey were burned alive on the night of January 8 in revenge for the murder of Mary Leard.

Her killing sent shock waves through the area, and set off a series of events that resulted in the atrocities carried out by a mob.

Deputy U.S. Marshal Nelson Jones had always been sympathetic to the settlers in his district and understood the situation. He went so far as to encourage the settlers to carry out their brand of justice in defiance of the courts. They knew their actions were outside the law, but it did not deter them. Through their eyes, this was the frontier and any action they took was easily justified.

The one mistake they made, however, was not anticipating a response from federal marshals. Because the Indians were protected under federal treaties, crossing into Oklahoma Territory to lynch the two Indians did not protect the members of the mob from extradition and jurisprudence. The federal court had no recourse but to round up members of the lynch mob and prosecute them.

Jule and Mary Leard, along with their four children lived on a farm three miles inside the western border of the Seminole Indian Nation. The farm belonged to Thomas McGeisey, a Seminole Indian who was serving as superintendent of the Seminole Nation schools. He leased the farm to the Leard family until Jule completed the house he was building one mile northwest of the Maud Post Office.

On December 30, 1897, Jule was working on the new house, leaving his wife Mary to tend to the farm and care for the children. In the early morning hours, a stranger rode up to the farm and began roaming around outside the house. Mary grabbed a shotgun and confronted him.

Three of her children were playing near the house but quickly hid themselves in the barn when the man rode up. According to Frank, at eight the eldest of the children, the stranger refused to leave. Mary cocked the shotgun and pulled the trigger, but the gun jammed. She threw the weapon on the porch and ran back inside the house in a desperate attempt to save her baby.

The stranger grabbed up the gun and entered the house. Trapped, Mary scrambled around the room clutching the baby to her chest, trying to escape.

The assailant chased her around the room, knocking over the table and chairs. As she ran toward the door, he struck her in the head with the gun butt so hard that the force broke the stock. Mary fell to the porch, landing on top of her baby. The man panicked and fled.

The Leard children retreated from the barn and tried to drag their mother's body inside the house. Her weight was too much for the children to manage.

Frank picked up his baby sister Cora from the porch and took her inside, placing her on the floor near the stove. Night was falling and the temperature was dropping.

Frank managed to pull his mother's legs out of the doorway and onto the porch so he could close the door to keep the house warm. The Leard youngsters spent the night huddled together in the house near the stove to keep warm.

The next morning, the children left to get help. The weather was extremely frigid, and the closest place to get help was the Maud Post Office, three-and-one-half miles away. Though Thomas McGeisey's house was just one mile away, Frank probably didn't consider this option because Thomas was an Indian, and it was an Indian who killed his mother.

The children arrived at the Post Office and recounted the details of the murder to Cora Cooper, the proprietor, and others who were there for morning conversation. One of the men left to get Jule. The others left to assemble a posse and were the first to arrive at the farm.

They found the scene more grisly than Frank had described. The hogs had broken from their pen and were in the process of eating the body.

Jule arrived shortly. Visibly shaken, he consoled his children as he listened to their story. Jule then sent a messenger to inform Thomas McGeisey of the murder and have him brought to the house. When Thomas arrived, Jule told him, "My wife was murdered last night by an Indian boy...She was a good woman...I want you to help me find out who committed the deed...I have to have revenge...If I don't find the real murderer of my wife, I will have to have revenge to kill two or three Indian boys..."

Jule divided the men into two groups. He mounted his horse and led one posse. Russ Guinn led the other. Some Potawatomis and Chickasaws soon joined in the search as well. The Leard children were left at the house under the care of several women who prepared the body for burial.

The Russ posse rode into Seminole country after giving chase to two Seminole Indians who were spotted riding outside the border. Russ shot the horse from under one of them; the other escaped. They questioned the captured Seminole in his native tongue, but he did not talk. Angered by the lack of response, the posse hung the

Indian until he was just about to pass out. They threw him to the ground and severely beat him. Still, the Indian did not speak.

By late afternoon, twelve Seminole Indians had been captured along the border. Most of them were tortured for information then taken back to the farm where Frank sat waiting to make identification. That effort bore no fruit. Frank did not recognize any of those held captive.

After the funeral, Jule wasted no time resuming his search. When he couldn't get the reply he wanted, the posse continued their reign of physical and mental torture, trying to extract a confession.

To encourage cooperation, the barrel of a shotgun was placed in a captive's face and dry-fired. Another ploy was telling an Indian that another had implicated him in the murder and that they (the posse) were going to kill him. In some cases, a captive was placed in a small room filled with hay and told he was going to be burned alive if he didn't talk.

On January 2, 1898, Lincoln McGeisey, Thomas' son, was picked up. For reasons not clear, Frank either recanted his story or was put into a position to identify Lincoln as one of the murderers. For the next several days, no new leads surfaced and the posse's interrogation methods grew more intense.

On January 7, the posse turned vigilante. They rode to the Sampson house and snatched up Palmer Sampson.

That night, about 150 men milled around a large fire that had been lit in front of the Leard's rented house. They decided that Lincoln and Palmer had to pay for the murder.

The two were shackled together and loaded onto a wagon at about 2:00 a.m. Ed Martin, who was Mary Leard's father, Ed Nix, Mont Ballard, and John Stankewitz were placed in charge of "escorting" the Indians across the border. Sam Pryor, Bird Ivanhoe, and H.C. Roper took charge of burning down the house and barn. After McGeisey's property was set ablaze, the mob quietly proceeded to join up with the others.

This procession crossed into Pottawatomie County to a Baptist Church brush arbor near Maud; it was made of easily ignitable poles and brush.

Word had gotten out about the mob's intentions. When they reached the brush arbor at about 3:00 a.m., they were met by a group of 250 eager onlookers.

The boys, McGeisey and Sampson, were taken to a tree near the brush arbor. The chains that bound them were wrapped around the tree. Brush was gathered and placed around them. Martin lit the brush. The flames rose quickly.

McGeisey jumped into the flames almost immediately but Sampson held back as long as he could. At that moment, six U.S. Marshals, one presumed to be Heck Thomas, rode up to stop the burning.

The mob held the marshals at bay, took their weapons, and detained the lawmen until both Indians were dead. Then, the marshals were given back their weapons and told to ride away.

The fire burned for twelve hours, completely burning the limbs off the bodies. The tree was cut down to undo the chains. The remains, still chained together, were taken to the Seminole Nation for burial.

In the aftermath, fear gripped the area. Rumors of retaliation led white settlers to arm themselves and congregate in public places. Local papers fueled the fever, claiming that Indians were burning houses and massacring innocent people. The hysteria spilled over into the surrounding counties. Hundreds of armed men entered Pottawatomie County to make their presence known. However, the rumors were proven false.

Warrants were issued. In all, 69 men were arrested in connection with the lynching. U.S. Marshal Nelson Jones was sentenced to twenty years and served out his time at Jefferson City, Missouri. Mont Ballard and Andrew Mathis each served a ten-year prison sentence at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. Bird Ivanhoe and Sam Pryor were sentenced to three years, but served only 21 months.

A total of \$13,078.75 was paid in restitution. Thomas McGeisey was paid \$1,113.25 for property destroyed and \$5,000 for the death of his son. Mrs. Lukey Sampson was paid \$82.50 for property destroyed and \$5,000 for the death of her son. Other Seminoles received amounts ranging from \$25 to \$500 for property loss and personal injury resulting from torture and false arrest.

Cora, the Leard infant, died three months after the incident from complications due to the fall. In 1929, Frank Leard, his second wife Myrtle, and two of their children were decapitated when their car smashed into the back of a truck carrying oil field pipe. It happened at night, and the truck's back lights were not working. The accident occurred not five miles from the spot of Mary Leard's death.

Years after the lynching, a Seminole woman came forward with a letter written by her brother who was serving time at a federal jail. In the letter, she claimed that Keno, aka Cundalee Harjo, confessed to the crime. However, the letter was disregarded for unknown reasons. Perhaps it was to prevent old wounds from opening up. We will never know.

In the Next edition of the HowNiKan Charles Clark discusses the establishment of the first Potawatomi Business Committee in Kansas.

CPN Honors Vets with 'Wall of Honor'



With the new Veterans' Wall of Honor in the background, CPN Chairman John 'Rocky' Barrett presents a Pendleton blanket to Gen. LaRita Aragon.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation members gathered on November 10 to express their thanks to members of their Nation and to all veterans who have sacrificed—and continue sacrificing—to preserve America's freedom and values. The day-early Veterans' Day celebration also offered an opportunity for the CPN to unveil a "Wall of Honor" within its new Cultural Heritage Center.

The "Wall of Honor" features photos of Citizen Potawatomi members who have defended their country in times of both war and peace, several of whom have lost their lives. It tells their stories with displays of uniforms and other military memorabilia.

Many will find the videos with veterans telling their individual stories to be the Wall's highlight. The videos can be viewed at several touch-screen kiosks along the Wall.

In dedicating the wall, Cultural Heritage Center executive director Jon Boursaw, a CPN member and retired Navy colonel, pointed out that, because CPN members continue giving of themselves to safeguard their country, the Wall will always be a "work in progress."

Brig. Gen. LaRita Aragon of the Oklahoma Air National Guard, the highest-ranking female Native American in U.S. military history, delivered the Veterans' Day address. She told CPN members she is proud the Nation has taken this step to honor its veterans.

"I am so grateful that you as a Nation of people have chosen to recognize those military members past and present with your honor, with your dignity, with your Wall of Honor," she said. "That's what Native Americans do."

Gen. Aragon spoke of the fact that Native Americans join the armed forces in percentages greater than for any other ethnic minority. "That goes to show what the

American way of life is all about. It is inclusiveness," she added. "All of the different tribes, we bring a great deal with what is the fabric of America."

Aragon, who is a Choctaw Nation member from Dale, Oklahoma, credited her time in the armed forces with teaching her the true value of teamwork. "We in the military understand the brotherhood," she explained. "(It is) being beside someone, and you know your life is in their hands, and their life is in your hands. It builds a bond unlike anything else that I can think of other than the one between a mother and her child—that I would give my life for that person."

Turning to current events, Gen. Aragon urged vigilance in the War on Terrorism.



CPN veteran Lyman Boursaw of Topeka, Kansas leads the color guard in posting the U.S., CPN, armed services branches, and POW/MIA flags during the Veterans' Day observance.

She said that Islamofascist Web sites contain maps of showing the world in the early 22nd Century "that actually show the United States of Islam. That's their goal."

And, Gen. Aragon urged all female veterans or their relatives to sign up for inclusion on the Women Veterans Memorial. "Please go online at www.womensmemorial.org and register. It's a wonderful living tribute to all women who have served our nation."

Concluding the festivities, tribal officials urged all CPN veterans who have not provided information about their service to the U.S. and its citizens to contact Stacy Pero at the Cultural Heritage Center to arrange for a video interview and to allow copying or donation of their service memorabilia.



CPN member Mary Powell reads her sister's poem honoring veterans

A SALUTE TO OUR NATIVE VETERANS

A salute to our Veterans
young and old,
With scars of battle
and stories untold.
They fought for our freedoms
which we can not deny,
In lands afar
And from oceans high.
They proudly waved Old Glory
of red, white and blue,
As they protected democracy
For me and for you.
So when you meet a veteran
give them a hand,
For their courage and sacrifice,
To protect our land.
And lest we forget
those who've walked on,
With their scars of battle
In our memories, never gone.

Lois Lee (Melott) Williams
Lafayette, Louisiana
November 9, 2006

TO MY SON

To fight a battle in foreign lands,
To gamble your life with savage hands,
To leave your home and loved ones behind
Takes strength of body, strength of mind.

They'll bid you go when you're but ten and eight,

Defy your trust, replace it with hate.

They'll take your hands
That have created and known fun -
Make them carry an issued gun.

A gun whose muzzle you must aim
At some strange face with some strange name.

Yes, my son, I fear it's true -
There are some things that you must do.
To keep this nation proud and strong
You may have to do what some say is wrong.

But, think a moment and you will see -
These unwanted acts are keeping us free.

Alan H. Kelly
March 1962

Note: I wrote this after I attended a protest in front of the Oklahoma City Selective Service Office (Draft Board) on N. Robinson. I had already served in Korea almost ten years earlier and wanted to try to understand this "protest." After the speech I asked one of the protesters to give me an acceptable alternative to the draft, as well as an acceptable alternative to the reasons we used to enter this conflict/war in Vietnam in the first place - Something to the effect of: "Do you really understand why we entered this initially and what the consequences would be if we did not offer our assistance?" As expected, I did not receive any response, alternative thoughts, or understanding of anything other than "Why should I have to go?" At no time there was I able to explain that democracy and its inherent freedoms come at a cost - the involvement and participation of those who enjoy the freedoms that come with being a citizen of the USA.

P.S.: I have never had a son, but I think this is what I would have said to him had there ever been one.

Regional Council Meetings Schedule

Eastern	- Saturday, Feb. 17
North Texas	- Saturday, March 3
Gulf Coast	- Saturday, March 24
Northwest	- Saturday, April 14
Midwest	- Saturday, April 28
No. California	- Saturday, May 5
Rocky Mountain	- Saturday, May 19

This schedule is subject to change. Please reference future HowNiKans and www.Potawatomi.org for information about specific Regional Council Meeting sites. Call 800-880-9880 for information on the art contest or naming ceremonies.

Doctor's Notes

by Dr. Kevin O'Brien

Greetings to each of you from the members of the Medical Staff and all the employees at the Citizen Potawatomi Nation Health Services.

I just want to remind you to get your flu shot if you haven't already gotten one. The flu season in our area got off to a later-than-normal start this year. Other areas of the country experienced flu outbreaks earlier than Oklahoma, but regardless of where you live, influenza season can last well into April.

Fortunately, flu vaccine is readily available just about everywhere this year, so protect yourself and your family by getting your immunization. If you reside within driving distance of the CPN Health Services clinic, contact our Public Health Department at 405-273-5236, ext. 270 for an appointment to get your shot. Most state public health agencies are still offering vaccine, and vaccine is still available at many hospitals and physician offices. So, if you can't get to Shawnee, contact one of these offices in your area.

Health Services is well on its way to achieving Chairman Barrett's mandate to admit every Citizen Potawatomi in our area who wants to use the CPN Health Services for his primary medical and dental care. Currently, there is no waiting period for medical services, and we are implementing actions that we believe will reduce the waiting time for admission to the dental department to just a few weeks.

So, if you are a CPN member residing in the central Oklahoma area and would like to establish a medical chart at the CPN Health Services, simply contact Janet Bryce at 405-273-5236, Ext. 297 and tell her you would like to see one of our physicians.

Regrettably, access to dental services will take significantly longer to arrange, but as I said, we are working on ways to



Dr. Kevin O'Brien

reduce the waiting period from several months to just a few weeks. I'll be talking about some of the measures already underway and others that are under consideration for reducing the dental backlog in subsequent Doctor's Notes articles, so stay tuned!

Many of you may already know that Terry Peltier has started a limited patient transportation service for individuals who need a ride to the Health Services clinic or to any medical or healthcare facility in the five-county area surrounding Shawnee. If you would like to request transportation, Terry's number is 405-234-7425. Presently, the transportation service has only one vehicle and one driver, so services are extremely limited. You will need to call well in advance of your appointment to increase the likelihood that Terry will be able to help you.

And, don't forget to call us at 405-273-5236 if you aren't going to be able to come in for an appointment; if we have sufficient notice, we can fill your unused time slot with another patient.

American Indian women rank in the top demographic of per capita domestic violence deaths.

Tribes address domestic violence



At a Domestic Violence Awareness Month seminar at the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Silent Witness silhouettes stood in for the women, children, and, yes, men who have lost their lives in domestic violence incidents.

by S.E. RUCKMAN, Tulsa World Staff Writer

TAHLEQUAH -- On the last day of her life, Grace Mouse of Tahlequah spent Sept. 23 at an American Indian casino with a boyfriend. She then went home to her Cherokee Nation housing community. Before noon the next day, the 43-year-old Mouse had become a statistic. Her estranged husband came to the residence, and a fight between the two ensued, officials said. Except this time it turned deadly.

Her estranged husband chased the boyfriend down the hall and shot him multiple times and wounded him, officers said. He then shot Mouse and turned the gun on himself, Cherokee County Sheriff's records show.

His body was found slumped across Mouse's in the front room.

Nationally, American Indian women rank in the top demographic of per capita domestic violence deaths, according to a new report from the Violence Policy Center. The 2004 data show that Oklahoma is tied for seventh with Georgia for having the most female domestic-violence victims. Two Indian women were victims of homicide of the 36 total in Oklahoma. Eighteen Indian women were homicide victims in 2004 of the national 1,797 total, the report shows.

Nationally, American Indian women are being killed by people they know, usually with guns. The Violence Policy Center recently reported that Indian women are the second-largest minority class of abused women in the country, after black women.

Socially and historically, domestic violence has carried with it deep stigma for the victim, perpetrator and the families. But Shawn Partridge, caseworker for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation's domestic violence program, said the problem in Indian country needs to be pulled out into the

open. "Abuse is not part of our traditional cultural values; it's learned behavior," she said. "In native cultures, we honor and value our women."

To address the growing numbers of abused, the Creek Nation has six furnished apartments at one tribal housing authority community to serve as transitional living sites for Indian domestic-violence victims. The rooms are not rented or assigned to other tribal members. They are available year-round so domestic-violence victims with children have a place to go, Partridge said.

Geana Casto, domestic violence program coordinator for the Creek Nation, said 20 to 30 women go through the tribe's transitional living program a year.

Despite differences from mainstream abuse cases, domestic violence has a common denominator that transcends culture: The abuser wants to control the victim. Casto said the Creek program stresses counseling, helps families process trauma, works to reduce violence triggers and formulates a safety plan.

The Creeks' domestic violence program is funded by federal and state grants.

In Tahlequah, at the Cherokee Nation, the approach is less hands-on. The tribal council voted to contribute \$150,000 to area shelters for domestic violence in fiscal year 2006. The 250,000-member tribe has no transitional living arrangements within its housing authority nor a tribally run shelter, officials said.

Domestic violence is still an issue within the tribe's 14-county jurisdiction. Domestic violence slaying victim Mouse was a member of the Cherokee Nation.

According to figures from the Cherokee Nation Marshal service, from January to June this year, officials received 24 domestic violence calls, with 10 resulting in an arrest.

See DOMESTIC VIOLENCE on page 17

Shop
FireLake Discount Foods
for bargains!!

Circle of Life Native American Recovery Group

Located at Highway 177 & Acme Road n Shawnee - "Old Charley's Place"

Meetings:

Sundays: 4 p.m. - Mondays: 12 Noon - Tuesdays: 8 p.m. - Thursdays: 8 p.m.

"Open and Welcome to Anyone"

For more information, call Tom Negahnquet at 405-878-8956

Fellow Citizen Potawatomi

We ask for your vote for Mrs. Bobbie Bowden for Business Committee.

John A. Barrett - Tribal Chairman

Linda Capps - Vice Chairman

D. Wayne Trousdale - Secretary/Treasurer

Paul Schmidlkofer - Committeeman

A Change Is Necessary For The Good Of Our Tribe



Mrs. Bobbie Bowden

As the other Members of the Business Committee, we realize that our unanimous decision to support a candidate other than Jim Snow must only be if absolutely necessary. We sincerely believe it is. Our prayers go with him for a change in his life. We wish him well.

We have no desire to dwell on the negative or talk about events that are hurtful to others. We are choosing in this ad to speak about the positive. That positive is Mrs. Bobbie Bowden's future service to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. It is a future full of promise.

She is, by far, the most qualified candidate running. She is an experienced, educated business woman, chosen for top management by a large successful company. She has many years of experience in banking, real estate transactions, understanding legal documents, and managing personnel. All of this experience is valuable to all of the members of the Business Committee. All of this experience and talent will be of great value to our Tribe.

We believe she will serve her people with honor and distinction. We ask that you support her with your votes. Thank You.

Paid for by John A. Barrett, Linda Capps, D.Wayne Trousdale, and Paul Schmidlkofer

Bobbie Bowden for Business Committee

For the future of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation

Mrs. Bobbie Bowden is a member of the Trombla family, an original Kansas family of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. As Vice President of Capitol Abstract & Title Company and Branch Manager of the Midwest City location for 11 years and with nine years of commercial banking experience, she brings a powerful combination of experience and talent to her candidacy for the Business Committee.



Bobbie Bowden and her husband Jimmy, daughter Alex, and son Bryce

As a young woman of 39 years and the mother of two young children, she also provides another valuable perspective on the Nation's role in its relationship with families. She and her family own their home in Choctaw, Oklahoma - within the original boundaries of the Nation's reservation, 15 miles from Shawnee.

Bobbie graduated from Choctaw High School in Choctaw Oklahoma and attended the University of Oklahoma and Rose State University in Oklahoma City. She is professional, dedicated, and capable. Bobbie Bowden *will* serve the Citizen Potawatomi Nation with hard work and intelligent decisions.

Bobbie Bowden for Citizen Potawatomi Nation Business Committee

advertisement published free as provided for in the CPN Election Ordinance §6-109

CPN's Rich writes 'The Nativity Story'



Just in time for the Christmas season, Citizen Potawatomi Nation screenwriter Michael Rich's fifth motion picture will premiere across the world in early December. In mid-November, Carolyn Orr, a CPN member and Rich's mother, said, "The (world) premiere will be held at the Vatican in Rome a week before (the December 1 wide release). He and his family will be in attendance."

From the movie's Web site, www.TheNativityStory.com: "The Nativity Story"

chronicles the arduous journey of two people, Mary and Joseph, a miraculous pregnancy, and the history-defining birth of Jesus. This dramatic and compelling story comes to life in a major motion picture starring Keisha Castle-Hughes (Whale Rider) as Mary Oscar Isaac (Guerilla) as Joseph, and Academy Award nominee Shohreh

Aghdashloo (House of Sand and Fog) as Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist.

(Castle-Hughes, who is still just 16 years old, earned a Best Leading Actress Oscar nomination for "Whale Rider".)

The Nativity Story is directed by Catherine Hardwicke (Thirteen, Lords of Dogtown) from a screen play by Mike Rich (The Rookie, Finding Forrester). It

was opened on December 1.

The filmmakers are bringing an unprecedented level of commitment to ensure the authenticity not only of the Nativity story itself, but of the film's look as well. Director Hardwicke, a former production designer, was adamant that every detail, from the locations to the sets to the props, look and feel authentic. As a result, Hardwicke, writer Rich, and production designer Stefano Ortolani spent countless hours researching the era.



Oscar Isaac and Academy Award nominee (Best Actress) Keisha Castle-Hughes portray Joseph and Mary in "The Nativity Story," written by CPN member Mike Rich.

Because the actual locations of Bethlehem and Nazareth have become fairly modernized over the years, the production decided to shoot in the village of Matera, Italy, which has been virtually unchanged for centuries (and was previously used as a location for "The Passion of the Christ"). Additionally, the production journeyed to Ouarzazate, Morocco, where it shot scenes involving Herod's castle and the temple of Jerusalem at the same locations used in

such films as "Gladiator" and "Kingdom of Heaven".

"This story means so much to people all over the world. I hope audiences can relate to the film on a personal level and find some inspiration to get through their own challenges and difficulties," says director Hardwicke.

Rich also wrote the screenplays for "Radio" and "Miracle", which was the story of the U.S. Olympic hockey team's gold-medal win in the 1980 Games. Of his five screenplays which have now made it to the big screen, four have depicted real-life events (all except "Finding Forrester") and four have been centered around or have featured sports (all except "The Nativity Story").

The Nativity Story has generated a tremendous buzz in the press, along with some stunningly positive reviews. Steven Rea, Philadelphia Inquirer movie critic, said: "Amid all the holiday junk food, this film's the real deal. Catherine Hardwicke's human-scaled biblical about Mary and Joseph cuts to the quick of ordinary Nazarenes who rise to their extraordinary destiny as the parents of Jesus.

On Catholic News Service, Mark Pattison reported that lead actor Oscar Isaac spent two months filming The Nativity Story in Italy and Morocco, and one month before that he was in what he called "Bible camp," learning how to work and carry himself as a Judean during the time of Augustus Caesar.

Pattison added, "Keisha had one (consultant) who taught her how to milk goats. I had one who taught me how to use first-century tools," Isaac said. "I was actually building that stone house in the film. So when you saw all those cuts and scrapes and bruises on my hands, that wasn't acting."

In the San Diego Union-Tribune, Religious & Ethics Editor Sandi Dolbee reported, "Christians are excited about The Nativity Story, the latest epic-style faith flick that is turning Hollywood into Hollywood. 'I give it five stars and two thumbs up,' raves Anne Graham Lotz, Billy Graham's evangelist daughter, who saw it during a preview in North Carolina. 'The film is just beautiful,' says the Rev. David Jeremiah, pastor of Shadow Mountain Community Church in El Cajon, who also has screened it."

Dolbee continued, "On November 26, the 93-minute movie became the first feature film to premiere at the Vatican. On December 1, it opened to general audiences at 8,000 theaters - accompanied by a Christmas CD and a small library of companion books, including a study guide written by Jeremiah ('Why the Nativity?'-Tyndale House, \$9.99)."

The Vatican event, attended by 7,000 people, served as a benefit, with contributions going toward construction of a school in the village of Mughar, Israel -



The Nativity Story screenwriter Mike Rich speaks at the CPN Northwest Region Council Meeting in Tacoma, Washington in 2004.

about 40 kilometers from Nazareth.

At ChristianToday.com, Gretta Curtis offered this: "New Line Cinema's The Nativity Story has been called the best movie about the birth of Jesus since nativity movies were first produced in the 1890s. 'With the release of The Nativity Story, Hollywood is finally putting Jesus Christ back into Christmas,' Dr. Ted Baehr, chairman of the Christian Film & Television Commission noted recently.

"Hollywood has recognized there's a gigantic part of the population that goes to church each week," Baehr said. "Go see The Nativity Story, and tell your family and friends to do the same."

Curtis concluded, "The movie tells the story of the birth of Jesus 'in a compelling, captivating, entertaining and inspiring matter that shatters expectations,' according to Baehr, who has reviewed the film. 'The Nativity Story is refreshingly dramatic, so much so that the movie will elicit tears at points.'

"...The Nativity Story is biblically accurate, historically authentic, and visually stunning. Written with heart... it's destined to become a beloved Christmas classic," said Anne Graham Lotz, founder of AnGeL Ministries and daughter of evangelist Billy Graham."

"The Nativity Story" sold more than \$8 million worth of tickets in more than 3,000 theaters across the United States in its opening weekend. It followed that up with another \$5 million-plus of ticket sales in its second week in wide release.

(Editor's note: As this edition of the HowNiKan was being prepared, Mike Rich was touring the U.S., doing promotional work in advance of release of "The Nativity Story." The next edition of the HowNiKan will feature a more detailed story about this movie, from Rich's viewpoint. You will be able to listen to a Mike Rich interview as an edition of the radio program "The Native American Speaks." The CPN Public Information Department posts each edition of the program on the department's page on www.Potawatomi.org.)

CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - September 30, 2005

Primary Government

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$20,909,013	7,925,427	28,834,440	7,898,880
Investments	2,343,897	1,939,835	4,283,732	-
Securities Available for Sale	-	-	-	49,946,127
Restricted Assets Held in Trust	5,879,490	-	5,879,490	-
Accounts Receivable	1,826,541	2,012,849	3,839,390	-
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	509,737
Notes Receivable, Current (Net)	-	-	-	13,537,227
Other Receivables	2,592,611	-	2,592,611	-
Inventories	-	2,848,493	2,848,493	-
Prepays	-	214,886	214,886	-
Other Current Assets	451,519	-	451,519	1,439,029
Total Current Assets	34,003,071	14,941,490	48,944,561	73,331,000
Non-Current Assets:				
Notes Receivable, Non-Current	-	-	-	37,143,492
Capital Assets:				
Land & Construction in Progress	19,403,329	9,135,442	28,538,771	85,000
Buildings & Improvements	6,743,123	16,818,195	23,561,318	78,709
Other Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,868,372	15,835,906	17,704,278	459,897
Total Non-Current Assets	28,014,824	41,789,543	69,804,367	37,767,098
TOTAL ASSETS	\$62,017,895	56,731,033	118,748,928	111,098,098
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$1,015,522	3,476,591	4,492,113	918,571
Accrued Salaries	-	424,567	424,567	-
Deposits	-	-	-	95,920,894
Accrued Interest and Other Liabilities	-	3,089,117	3,089,117	5,256
Accrued Compensated Absences	75,199	158,171	233,370	-
Notes Payable, Current	-	400,895	400,895	-
Deferred Revenue	15,680,066	-	15,680,066	-
Total Current Liabilities	16,770,787	7,549,341	24,320,128	96,844,721
Non-Current Liabilities:				
Bonds Payable, net of unamortized discount	8,420,401	-	8,420,401	-
Notes Payable, Non-Current	7,280,000	1,858,777	9,138,777	711,960
			41,879,306	97,556,681
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$32,471,188	9,408,118		
NET ASSETS				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	12,314,423	39,529,871	51,844,294	623,606
Restricted for:				
General Government Trust Assets	5,879,490		5,879,490	-
Debt Service	1,161,958		1,161,958	-
Lending	-		-	1,764,167
Health & Human Services	3,791,940		3,791,940	-
Education & Job Training	3,699,334		3,699,334	-
Unrestricted	2,699,562	7,793,044	10,492,606	11,153,644
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$29,546,707	47,322,915	76,869,622	13,541,417

Overview of Financial Statements at September 30, 2005, as included in the Nation's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

Prepared by Jeff L. Detwiler & Associates, LLC, independent external auditors for the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

The Fiscal Year 2005 brought about another period of steady growth for all areas of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. Accompanying this narrative are two financial statements that are excerpted from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Statement (CAFR) of the Nation. This "annual report" was submitted to the Government Financial Officers Association to compete for the prestigious Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting, a highly sought-after recognition by city, state, and tribal governments. The Nation has won the award for the last 17 years, and just prior to this issue's going to press, administration was informed by the GFOA that CPN had again won the award for this year's submission, making it 18 straight years.

The first financial shown, the Statement of Net Assets, presents a snapshot of the financial position of the Nation at September 30, 2005, and portrays the

growing financial strength of the government and business entities that the Nation oversees. Fiscal year 2005 was characterized by continued growth, wherein the Nation's Total Assets grew to a record \$229,847,047, a 16% or \$31,078,630, increase over prior-year amounts.

Total assets encompass all Citizen Potawatomi Nation assets, including the Nation's wholly owned bank, First National Bank of Shawnee. Net assets, which closely resembles "net worth," as described in the corporate world, grew by 25%, or \$18,149,770 to a total of \$90,411,039.

Revenues for the Nation's Enterprises grew 20% during 2005 to a total of \$84,760,371, and the net income generated by those same enterprises was \$12,918,678, an increase over 2004 of 5%.

This increase came from increased revenues at FireLake Entertainment Center and FireLake Discount Foods. The growth was also offset by increases in property and casualty insurance costs, healthcare costs, and other employment related costs.



Jeff Detwiler explains the financial report at the General Council meeting.

Margins at the convenience store also saw pressures from the dramatic rise in the wholesale cost of gasoline, as well as the loss of certain purchase incentives on cigarettes.

Revenues from Federal Grants and Programs totaled \$34,235,457 for 2005, which represented a slight decrease over 2004 revenue of \$34,611,264. Health Care, Housing, Employment, Job Training, and Child Care all provided services at a sustainable level. The Office of Self-Governance is constantly working to keep the flow of Federal grant dollars consistent or increasing, and has been successful in

its grant-writing endeavors. The results can be readily seen in the financial statements.

The Summary of Changes in Net Assets report presents these revenues and expenses associated with the governmental activities and business-type activities of the Nation, and compares each category with the prior fiscal year.

As in the past several years, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation has been able to effectively employ its capital, both human and financial, to produce growth in nearly every area of the Nation's businesses and governmental programs. The audit report for the year reported no instances of non-compliance with federal laws and regulations, and issued an unqualified, or "clean," opinion on the financial statements for the Nation.

The receipt of another "Certificate of Achievement" is an added acknowledgment that the Nation is responsibly and prudently carrying out its fiduciary duty to manage the resources in its care. Please feel free to direct any questions you might have regarding these financial reports to Susan Blair, Chief Financial Officer, or contact our external auditors, Jeff L. Detwiler & Associates, directly at 405-834-1447.

Summary of Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals		\$ Amount Change	% Change
Revenues:	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2003		
Program Revenues								
Charges for Sales & Services	\$3,229,746	2,734,764	84,694,014	70,346,973	87,923,760	73,081,737	14,842,023	20.31%
Operating Grants and Contracts	24,039,173	26,309,687	-	-	24,039,173	26,309,687	(2,270,514)	-8.63
General Revenues								
Sales & Gaming Taxes	4,723,911	4,250,389	-	-	4,723,911	4,250,389	473,522	11.14
Investment Income	1,072,551	545,009	66,357	55,273	1,138,908	600,282	538,626	89.73
Rebates	612,328	362,718	-	-	612,328	362,718	249,610	68.82
Miscellaneous	557,748	408,697	-	89,706	557,748	498,403	59,345	11.91
Total Revenues	34,235,457	34,611,264	84,760,371	70,491,952	118,995,828	105,103,216	13,892,612	13.22
Expenses:								
General Government	\$1,816,785	2,585,102			1,816,785	2,585,102	(768,317)	-29.72%
Health & Human Services	26,292,059	23,402,276			26,292,059	23,402,276	2,889,783	12.35
Education & Job Training	2,826,463	2,721,512			2,826,463	2,721,512	104,951	3.86
Interest on Long-Term Debt	714,081	295,372			714,081	295,372	418,709	141.76
Entertainment Center	-	-	16,263,091	12,832,174	16,263,091	12,832,174	3,430,917	26.74
Grocery Stores	-	-	28,839,249	25,100,547	28,839,249	25,100,547	3,738,702	14.89
Convenience Store	-	-	10,351,696	8,261,415	10,351,696	8,261,415	2,090,281	25.30
Golf Course	-	-	600,394	570,967	600,394	570,967	29,427	5.15
Farm Operations	-	-	501,870	301,015	501,870	301,015	200,855	66.73
Network & Computer	-	-	579,949	637,068	579,949	637,068	(57,119)	(8.97)
Museum	-	-	209,534	184,959	209,534	184,959	24,575	13.29
Radio Station	-	-	676,280	-	676,280	-	676,280	100.00
Insurance & Administrative	-	-	12,023,843	9,717,866	12,023,843	9,717,866	2,305,977	23.73
Other Business Activities	-	-	1,795,787	554,148	1,795,787	554,148	1,241,639	224.06
Total Expenses	31,649,388	29,004,262	71,841,693	58,160,159	103,491,081	87,164,421	16,326,660	18.73
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets								
Before Transfers	2,586,069	5,607,002	12,918,678	12,331,793	15,504,747	17,938,795	(2,434,048)	-13.57%
Transfers	1,363,442	(750,690)	(1,363,442)	751,938	-	1,248	(1,248)	(100.00)
Change in Net Assets	3,949,511	4,856,312	11,555,236	13,083,731	15,504,747	17,940,043	(2,435,296)	-13.57%
Beginning Net Assets	25,597,196	20,740,884	35,767,679	23,199,195	61,364,875	43,940,079	17,424,796	39.66%
Ending Net Assets	\$29,546,707	25,597,196	47,322,915	36,282,926	76,869,622	61,880,122	14,989,500	24.22%

Community Development Corporation receives Oweesta award for excellence

WASHINGTON, D.C. - As Native community development financial institutions (NCDFIs), Native economic development practitioners and tribal representatives from across the U.S. gathered in Washington, D.C. to share ideas and learn about ways to promote Native development and integrated asset building strategies, two of the Native institutions -- the Citizen Potawatomi Community Development Corporation (CPCDC) and Four Directions Development Corporation - were honored with awards for their outstanding work.

The awards were presented during the first ever Native CDFI Award Ceremony and Reception in conjunction with the third annual Native CDFI Convening hosted by OFN and Oweesta. The Native CDFI Convening is part of OFN's 22nd annual conference in Washington, D.C.

Additionally, the CPCDC was one of just seven tribal government programs that recently earned "High Honors" from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government "Honors American Indian Nations" program. Fourteen tribal governments were honored and held up as examples of excellence by Harvard's Honoring Contributions in the Governance of American Indian Nations (Honoring Nations) awards program.

Those programs and initiatives accepted the Harvard University awards in recognition of their good governance achievements. The seven which achieved High Honors received \$10,000 each to share their stories of success.

Elsie Meeks, executive director for Oweesta, said, "While, in general, community and economic development work is certainly not without its challenges, doing this type of work in Native communities can be especially hard. For many Native people and tribes, the idea of private assets and ownership is often viewed as diametrically opposed to their cultural ways and traditions. Therefore, we wanted to honor the efforts of those who are committed to making Native CDFIs a force for change in their communities."

Opportunity Finance Network President & CEO Mark Pinsky said: "Native CDFIs are demonstrating the power of opportunity. With the support of the CDFI Fund (within the U.S. Treasury Department), Oweesta and Opportunity Finance Network are supporting a new network of Native CDFIs serving underserved Native markets. In many Native communities, CDFIs represent the sole access to capital or one of the very few means of accessing a financial institution."

The Citizen Potawatomi Community Development Corporation was the recipient of the Circle of Honor Award which



CDC Executive Director Kristi Coker, left, accepts "Circle of Honor" award from Elsie Meeks, Oweesta executive director, at Washington, D.C. seminar.

recognizes the outstanding achievements made by an NCDFI. CPCDC, led by Kristi Coker, is a tribally-chartered non-profit corporation operating in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke spoke at the Opportunity Finance Conference. He praised the role that local organizations such as the CPCDC play in opening economic opportunities to low-income and low-wealth people. Bernanke said, "The Federal Reserve and the CDFI community share a common interest in increasing economic opportunity for all Americans. CDFIs work with partners in both the public and private sectors to help unlock the economic potential of lower-income and underserved communities."

Kristi Coker, Executive Director of the CPCDC said, "Chairman Bernanke affirmed that organizations such as the CDC are vital to ensuring that we are building an inclusive prosperity based on one economy, not two. It is an inspiration to those of us at the Citizen Potawatomi Community Development Corporation to know that the Fed chairman understands that we play an important role in American finance as we help to fill the gaps between lower-income households and other households."

Bernanke also said in his remarks, "... I expect that the local knowledge and specialized financial expertise that CDFIs provide will continue to add significant economic value and complement market forces in the support of community economic development. Thus, CDFIs are likely to contribute to our shared goal of expanding economic opportunity for many years to come."

By offering a combination of training, technical assistance, loans, and financial education, CPCDC helps create businesses that provide needed products and services for the people of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. CPCDC's three key lending programs provide micro-business, commercial, and emergency employee loans.

To-date, CPCDC has made 76 micro-
see CDC 's Oweesta Award on page 16

New Potawatomi

Elle Shannon Michaud represents the seventh generation of Potawatomi women in her family. She was born on May 30, 2006, the daughter of Michael and Brigid (Shannon) Michaud. Her father is a Citizen Potawatomi Nation member.

Her Potawatomi grandmother is Lucinda Shannon. Her Potawatomi great-grandmother is Jacqueline Taylor, a former member of the Oregon legislature.

Elle's great-great-grandmother was Bertha Self (born in 1898). Her great-great-great-grandmother was Isabelle Schalles Murray (born in 1868). And, her great-great-great-great-grandmother was Elizabeth Pettifer (born in 1838).



Elle Shannon Michaud

Citizen Potawatomi Nation

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3. A Photo ID
4. Residence in Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Lincoln, Oklahoma, or Logan county

child care celebrates halloween



1. leta meeks runs the jumping frog booth.
2. ashley gamble applies temporary tats.
3. spring cleveland and niece johanna kitchens appear to have won some goldfish.
4. megan coleman is very interestingly cos-tumed.



The Neshnabe Wigwam: *Traditions in Potawatomi Architecture*



by Kevin Finney

Generally speaking, Native American architecture has gotten a bad rap by Europeans. Traditional Indian homes in the Eastern Woodlands have often been described by historical accounts and modern texts alike in the manner one historian wrote, “crude huts...quickly made....offering little protection from rain or cold. They were covered with an assortment of tree bark, grasses, or animal skins....with an open fire in the center the inhabitants constantly suffered from smoke.”

This sounds to me like a pretty rough way to survive. In fact, one might begin to consider why, after thousands of years of adaptation to their regional environments, Indian folks didn't invent and make use of better methods to protect themselves from the elements, come up with some form of insulation, or develop a system to vent the smoke from their homes. Fortunately, I know the answer to these questions: they did all of these things and more.

At the time of European arrival into the Great Lakes, Neshnabe folks had developed and perfected a long architectural tradition of building beautiful and comfortable homes, making creative use of very specific natural resources designed to fit the needs of a family and communities seasonal cycles and industries. Unfortunately, as these Neshnabe needs and ways of life differed greatly from what was the standard way of life across the Atlantic Ocean, Europeans almost entirely failed to see the complexity and function of Neshnabe homes.

Of all the art forms and technological traditions developed and practiced by human beings, architecture may be one of the most intriguing and revealing. How we build our homes is a reflection of our lifestyle, daily needs, activities, family structure, and adaptation to regional climates and local environment. Yet, architecture is more than simple function; it is a true form of artistic expression. As with all arts, house design has aesthetic value and is often an external expression of the ideas and values of a culture. The traditional architecture practiced by the Potawatomi and Neshnabe peoples as a whole is no exception.

A Cycle of Seasons

Potawatomi architecture is part of a much larger architectural tradition once practiced by tribal communities throughout the Great Lakes Region. Generally speaking, Potawatomi homes were similar to those made by their Northern Neshnabek neighbors, including the Odawa, Ojibwa, and Menomini, as well as the Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, and Miami who inhabited the Southern Great Lakes Region. At the time when these peoples were the predominant population in the Great Lakes area, each followed a specific round of seasonal activities throughout the year based upon the specific climate, habitats, and resources available within their given territory. Most variations in Great Lakes Indian architecture are reflective of the variations of these regional resources and seasonal needs.



Occupying the region surrounding the southern portion of Lake Michigan, Potawatomi communities congregated in small villages in the fertile river valleys to grow corn, beans, and squashes during the summer months.

These villages were semi-permanent settlements to which families returned each summer. About mid-summer many folks often left the villages to engage in communal bison hunts in the prairie areas to the Southwest of Lake Michigan. They returned in the fall to harvest crops, then relocated to small, sheltered winter camps scattered throughout the region, with just a few families, to hunt and trap during the cold season. When spring arrived, about the end of February, folks moved again, this time to a sugarbush in the maple forest where they were reunited with extended kin.

The maple trees were tapped and the sap cooked down to make sugar. After the sugar was cached in bark boxes, families traveled to the rapids of rivers and streams to spear fish during their spring run. Then it was time to move again, back to summer village to plant. It was a carefully balanced cycle, perfectly coordinated to maximize the use of natural resources. It was this

cycle that also shaped the form and function of Potawatomi homes.

A Note on Terminology

Most contemporary literature refers to the houses used in much of the Great Lakes and Eastern North America as ‘wigwams’. This is indeed a Potawatomi term (a term also used by many other Algonquin languages). The word has been adopted by the English language to describe any Eastern Native American home that is domed in shape (versus say a teepee, which has a conical shape). The original meaning of the word wigwam to Neshnabe folk seems to have been far more general, simply describing a house of any type (even a European-style house). In Neshnabemowen, a domed house is referred to specifically by the term wage’nogen, which roughly means ‘bent house’, in reference to bending the poles for the frame. A short survey of fluent Native speakers or even a quick browse through a Ne’shnabe dictionary will give an impression of just how many terms there are to describe houses, as many as we use in English at the least. Some of these terms refer to the season of use, where others note the function of the structure, and yet others the materials used in construction.

The Potawatomi Summer House



Summer homes were permanent structures for the Potawatomi, the same homes were occupied year after year from springtime to fall at the summer village site. A typical historic Potawatomi summer village in what is now southwestern Michigan would have had some 10 to 20 families, arranged by clan affiliation and clustered around their garden fields by the river's edge, or at the edge of an “opening” or prairie like area maintained by regular controlled burning.

These houses were circular to oval, domed-shaped (wage’noggen), and covered with panels of heavy bark. The houses ranged from 15 to 25 feet in diameter, depending largely upon individual family size.

It was a sizable task to put in a new village site and to clear land for gardening. The establishment of new fields and homes probably took place every 10 to 12 years, which is about the lifespan of a

bark-covered house with regular maintenance. It was also advantageous to move summer sites due to factors such as firewood depletion and to allow the soil to reforest and replenish after heavy gardening.

When a new village site was selected and homes were to be built, everyone worked together to accomplish the task. Men assisted with clearing fields and women oversaw home construction. It is often surprising to those unacquainted with Neshnabe traditions that women were the primary architects and builders of the homes. In European-based cultures, these have tended to be distinctly male roles.

I have pointed out to more than a few folks an elm-bark basket and asked them which gender they might imagine had made it. Every time, the response is women. Then I point out that the basket is structured with a bent wooden rim and sewn with boiled roots. A house is also made of elm bark, structured of bent wood and sewn with roots. Is it too hard to fathom, I ask, that a woman made a home as she made a basket, just on a grand scale of size, to hold her family?

The first step in constructing a new wage’nogen is to assemble the domed-shape frame. This was made of young, straight saplings such as maple, tamarack, hickory, elm, or ironwood. Saplings growing in dense second-growth stands were preferred for their length and straightness. The saplings were cut, limbed, and dragged to the construction site. This was the 2x4 of the Neshnabe world.

The plans for the house were laid out on the cleared ground, much like a full size blueprint, marked with small sticks and lines etched into the soil. The outline of the home might be round or oblong depending on the preference of the family. The places for each of the poles were marked, and a large stake was driven into the ground to create a hole where each of the vertical poles were to be placed.

The poles were then set into the ground and bent to form a series of interlocking arches in a dome shape. The bent poles of the frame were secured in place, lashed and tied with inch-wide, fresh strips of wigob, sometimes called wigbish. This is the inner bark of the wigobatek, American Basswood tree.

After the vertical arches were added, a series of four to five horizontal rungs was



added round the frame for additional structure. The lashed frame of a wage'nogen is incredibly strong. A dome distributes weight and pressure far more efficiently than a shape with straight edges. This aerodynamic design is also incredibly resistant to high winds, and sheds water readily. The finished frame looks something like a large jungle gym. In fact, to complete lashing the top of the frame it was common practice to climb up the sapling rungs.

The house covering was traditionally made from large panels of American Elm



Bark - anib nagek. These were gathered from the forest along the fertile flood plain near the village site. Elm bark only peels from the trees from late April to mid-June, conveniently, the same time folks were arriving to establish the summer village.

To gather the bark, a hatchet was used to cut around the tree as high as one could reach and at its base just before the trunk expands at the roots. The two hatchet cuts were then connected by making a long vertical cut down the trunk of the tree. A flat spud, shaped like a large wooden spatula, was slid between the moist bark and the tree, separating the bark in large flexible panels.



The panels of bark were secured to the house frame with boiled, peeled, and split conifer root, called watap or basswood bark - wigob.

To add additional strength, external sapling rungs and framework were often added to the outside of the house, being secured by ties to the inner framework. To cover one typical home about 80 elm trees needed to be peeled. This process kills the trees. Though this may seem like a big environmental cost (80 mature trees per home), one must remember that, at this time, cleared land in the region was rare. Killing the trees along the river near a vil-

lage had an added benefit - clearing land for crops. The dead trees were then burned, sometimes felled then burned. The remaining ashes helped to enrich the soil.

The summer house was fitted with a door covering, usually a large hide such as an elk or bear. The interior was often outfitted with low benches, around three sides of the homes, for sitting and sleeping. Storage space for bark boxes, baskets, and firewood was available under these benches. At times, shelves were added. The floor was traditionally covered with naknen, large mats with elaborately woven designs made from bulrushes.

Many possessions such as bags, bows, quivers, and clothing were hung about the ceiling. In the middle of the home was the hearth. Shkode' was at the center of the home providing light, heat, and a point for thoughtful reflection. People have stared at fires long before they stared at the televisions, they probably learned more as well.

I can't think of anything more pleasant than spending an evening in a wage'nogen with the warm glow of a flickering fire reflecting off the golden bark walls and the stars peering down upon me through the square smoke hole in the roof, beautifully woven baskets and quilled buckskins dangling amidst the shadows.

The Winter Home - Pekye'gen



By the late summer, women in the villages were making their annual pilgrimage to swamps and marshes to gather abakweshk - cattails. The leaves of these cattails would be used for covering their winter homes. The preferred variety was the broadleaved cattail. The non-reproductive plants, those without seed heads, were cut off near the base. The two outermost leaves were discarded, then the rest of the leaves were separated while the plant was still moist and sappy. Inner and outer leaves were bundled separately and



brought back to the village to cure and dry in the sun.

The dried leaves were worked into large mats (5-7 feet tall and 10-15 feet long) that would serve as an insulating covering for the winter homes. Making mats, apakwnen, was a labor intensive task. The abakweshk leaves were cut to length then tied in pairs onto a long selvedge cord made of twisted basswood bark. The unfinished mat was then laid on the ground and sewn at intervals of a hands distance apart in long stitches running the length of the mat. The stitching was done with a large flat needle made of a split bufalo or elk rib, nameng.



Neshnabe women preferred to work on mats early in the morning as the dew softened the cattails and made them less likely to break. A completed 14-foot mat has an average of 1200 cattail leaves lying four layers deep.

With the crops harvested, dried, and stored in caches, families prepared to depart for their wintering grounds. The summer houses were left empty, and each family headed to its own spot in the forest to hunt and trap through the cold season.

When families moved, many of their possessions were packed inside the rolled cattail mats which were carried in bundles of two or three at a time using a burden strap worn over the forehead or shoulders. Imagine that, a roof that doubles as a suitcase.

When the family or families arrived at their winter camp, a new domed frame was erected and the mats were rolled out over it. Cattail mats were placed two layers thick on the home and sometimes a third layer was added on the windward side of the house for extra protection.

It is interesting to note that, whereas it takes two layers of mats to cover a house, a family typically made only one set of mats each year. The new set of mats was placed on the inside of the house and the old set on the outside. After two winters, mats are usually pretty much shot.

The principals and efficiency of the Ne'shnabe winter house, called a pekye'-gen, are really quite extraordinary. Cattail leaves themselves are full of thousands of tiny air pockets that serve as a sort of micro-insulation.

When the leaves are woven into a mat their slightly curved nature causes them to overlap each other to make an effective barrier against wind and rain. Each mat is, in turn, constructed four layers thick, and

two layers of mats are placed on the house. The end product is a fantastic insulating covering. A mat house is like a home with a thick winter coat.

Comparably, a summer house with thin bark covering is like a home in a t-shirt. I have noticed one other significant characteristic of cattail mats: the leaves are incredibly moisture-sensitive. In fact, on a humid day, the leaves double in width. Conversely, on a dry, hot day, the leaves contract, allowing the breeze to pass through and cool the house. A few times I have accurately predicted that it will rain just by looking at the lodge mats.

The greatest overall attribute of the pekye'gen, however, may be its portability. The coverings for an average-sized mat house weigh less than 45 pounds and can be carried by two persons, an important feature for folks who move a few times a year.

Inside the pekye'gen, a thick, insulating layer of pine boughs covered the floor, then a layer of hides and woven mats. The bulrush mats also lined the lower walls inside the home adding a sort of vapor barrier.

The pekye'gen was a cozy place to spend the long winter evenings carving or working with beads and quills and listening to the stories and teachings of a grandparent or elder.

About the Writer

Kevin Finney is a cultural historian and lifelong student of Neshnabek architecture and technologies. Over the last twelve years, he has constructed well over a dozen traditional bark and mat houses, including many for museums and interpretive sites. He is grateful for the many teachers and tradition bearers who have taken the time and effort to share their knowledge and insight. Kevin can be reached for questions or comments via e-mail at pathways@atttelco.net.



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Indian Pride TV Series Kicks Off Production During American Indian Heritage Month

Fargo, North Dakota - Production is underway for the highly anticipated Indian Pride, a 13-part cultural magazine series to be aired on PBS stations throughout the United States in February 2007. Indian Pride will spotlight the diverse cultures of American Indian people throughout the country. Prairie Public Television of Fargo, North Dakota, is producing the weekly magazine in cooperation with Circle of Nations Publishing of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

As the nation celebrated American Indian Heritage Month in November, a full production crew at Prairie Public Broadcasting in Fargo, North Dakota was busy capturing the essence of Indian Country from in-studio guests for the television series.

One of the production crew's initial stops was the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, where host JuninKae Randall interviewed Chairman John Barrett and Vice Chairman Linda Capps about the Nation's amazing entrepreneurial success and what those advances have meant for enhanced services to CPN members.

The first program showcases "A Historical Overview" of Indian Nations, and has a respected scholar from UCLA, Dr. Duane Champagne, as the in-studio guest. Champagne, an American Indian professor, is the author of over 100 articles and books on the history of Indian Country.

As Dr. Champagne shares his view of how American Indian history was passed down through oral and written forms of communication, he sets the record straight... "American Indian Nations had carried on the obligations to their sacred teachings for thousands of years before Europeans entered into this land." What is now called "self-government" was a way



Indian Pride's JuninKae Randall interviews CPN Chairman John Barrett for the PBS television series.

of life for the Indian Nations... "A sacred moral code and purpose that fulfilled the sacred teachings and obligations, not only to the nation but, to all the beings and powers in the cosmic order."

Randall of Circle of Nations Publishing is the host of the 13-part series. She is a member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa and has been traveling the country for several months to bring the stories and scenes of American Indian culture to the television screen. Each 30-minute episode includes three distinct segments: mini-documentaries shot on location, on reservations and around other parts of Indian country; in-studio segments featuring discussion of current issues by nationally-known American Indian guests; and original and cultural performances featuring traditional and contemporary artists, as well as storytellers.

Future programs will highlight Indian art, education, traditional healing, storytelling as well as coverage of critical and timely issues of government, economic development and politics. When the topic of "Treaties and Sovereignty" is aired, Randall's special in-studio guest will be the founding director of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), John Echohawk. Echohawk is a major figure in

Indian Country and he will share his perspective on the past and current state of sovereignty among Indian nations...the treaties that were signed by the United States Government...and the treaties now forgotten. He will share what these contracts mean between the United States Government and the Indian Nations.

"The Indian Pride television series will feature an educational component both on-screen and via the web. Its national broadcast distribution and website will fully integrate with schools so teachers everywhere can share the contents of the series with their students. This is a significant contribution because modern textbooks contain very little material on the culture, history and struggle of the American Indian. This program will help bridge that gap," stated Randall.

Indian Pride will be distributed to PBS television stations nationwide through NETA. The world premiere of the 13-week series is scheduled to begin February 3, 2007. Contact your local PBS station for local dates and times.

Prairie Public Television is a premiere broadcaster of public television, radio and on-line services throughout the prairie region encompassing the state of North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, southern

Manitoba Province, Canada, eastern Montana and northern South Dakota.

In addition to a roster of PBS programs, Prairie Public has been a leader in providing locally produced award-winning programs that examine important issues that affect the lives of viewers in the United States and Canada.

CDC's Oweesta Award, con't. from page 12



Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke spoke at the Opportunity Finance Conference.

business loans, investing more than \$5 million in Native owned businesses, and has made 339 loans to Citizen Potawatomi Nation employees totaling more than \$300,000. The result has been an increase in the number of jobs available for community members along with a dynamic strengthening and growth of Citizen Potawatomi small businesses.

Oweesta's Director of Training and Technical Assistance, Stewart Sarkozy-Banoczy said: "CPCDC is being recognized because it is a very strong financial organization with diverse sources of capital. It provides an innovative loan product that effectively meets the market demands of the community, and their target market includes all members of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, regardless of geographic location, and all residents of the community regardless of tribal affiliation."

The first ever Visionary Leader Award for Outstanding Achievement was awarded to Susan Hammond, the founding executive director of Four Directions Development Corporation located in Orono, Maine.



The legendary rock band Three Dog Night and red hot Country star Gretchen Wilson have performed at FireLake Grand Casino in recent weeks. Wayne Newton and The Four Tops are on the schedule.



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CPN Domestic Violence Program advocate Renee Brewer speaks at the Domestic Violence Awareness Month event at the CPN's Reunion Hall South in October.

Domestic Violence, con't. from page 7

Renee Brewer, advocate for the Citizen Potawatomi Nation in Shawnee and a victim of domestic violence, said experience shapes their program. Brewer spoke while on her way to an appointment with a mother testifying in the murder trial of her 4-month-old son. Brewer, who is Muscogee, serves as advocate for the Kickapoo, Iowa, Citizen Potawatomi, Sac & Fox, and Absentee Shawnee tribes.

"If anything happens in Indian Country about families and violence, we're usually going to get a call," she said.

The program, Soaring on Survival, is under the Citizen Potawatomi Nation's

Indian Child Welfare program. It is funded primarily through federal grants. The 27,000-member tribe matches federal funds to supplement the program, Brewer said.

One of the first things Brewer did was place an Indian advocate in the local Shawnee domestic violence shelter. Stereotypes about American Indians abound, she said, and she knew Indian victims needed an advocate who understands their needs.

"Indian women raise their children differently than other people and their values are different, but that doesn't make them wrong," she said.

Re-elect Jim Snow Business Committee #2



As I announce my candidacy for re-election to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation Business Committee, I would like to thank my fellow members for the confidence and trust you showed me with your votes in 2003. Since then, I have played an important role as tribal leadership has moved the Citizen Potawatomi Nation to its greatest prosperity ever.

FireLake Grand Casino has our Nation poised to be able to enhance services to members across the U.S. more than ever. We recently doubled the burial death benefit and increased the CPN higher education benefit by 50%. We have built a community center in Rossville, Kansas and begun building tribal member housing there. We'll be replicating this model in all regions.

In my five years on the Business Committee, I have worked hard and in concert with our tribal leaders to continue this progress as a great family.

I ask for your vote so we can **CONTINUE THE PROGRESS.**

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THANK YOU LETTERS

Citizen Potawatomi Nation,

Thanks so much for your continued financial support to help me with my education. I am a sophomore at Baker University, and my major is in Business.

Thanks again for all your help.

Jeffrey Theis

Paola, Kansas

Dear Charles Clark & Scholarship Committee,

I recently received a scholarship for \$500.00 from the Citizen Potawatomi Nation (CPN), and I am very grateful. I am sending this e-mail with much appreciation and sincerity to the CPN. I have received this scholarship award several times now. Each time, it has helped me afford the rising costs of university and the equally expensive course textbooks.

It is with great honor and dignity that I accept this gracious award as I continue to work toward my Master's degree in teaching at the University of San Francisco.

Sincerest regards,

Browning Neddeau

Dear Potawatomi Scholarship Fund,

I am writing to thank you for the housing and tuition scholarships I received. I greatly appreciate the generosity and help the tribe provides me with for school. This money truly helps me along the way, and I am able to focus more of my time on my studies.

I am proud to be part of something so great. Thank you again.

Lauren McCauley

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Charles Clark,

Thank you so much for "Potawatomi Cornerstone: Pottawatomie County, The Territorial Years, part 1." This was a great article to read from the *HowNiKan*, vol. 27, Issue 3.

It makes me want to explore this area so rich in our history. I can't wait for part 2, better yet to go and buy the book "Lynchings in Oklahoma: A Story of Vigilantism 1830-1930.

Keep up the good work, Charles.

Sincerely,

Mark Scott

Webster, Texas

Chairman John A. Barrett,

It is with great honor that I accept the scholarship funds that the Potawatomi Tribe has granted to me. That is inspiration to carry such a high score in the field I have schosen - Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration (HVACR). As it stands, my current GAP is 98% or above.

I have a fantastic instructor at Metro Tech by the name of Mike Benson. He is certainly an intelligent man, and has quick-

named me "The Professor," due to the constant high scores on the tests.

In the future, when or before I have completed this course, I would like to not only vote within the tribal government, but I will also be a part of the tribal community, serving our nation with a competent knowledge and expertise that I have developed during the course of my study.

I do plan to move to the area and build a home there. I am sure that I will find a way to fit my skills into the community, whether it is becoming a contractor or an employee of the Potawatomi Nation. By the time this course is over, I will have an Unlimited Contractor License and two more certifications from the school, Metro Tech. I am already certified for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration by the EPA for Class I-, II-, and III-type equipment.

Please keep me informed of elections, candidates, and when I need to vote,

My sincere thanks,

Don Savory

Guthrie, Oklahoma

Dear CPN,

Thank you! Your generous contribution to my education has made so many things possible. I cannot express my gratitude enough. Your help is making things possible for many people and many generations to come,

Thank you!

Sincerely,

Brittany Sheridan Kuhns

Grand Junction, Colorado

Dear Tribal Scholarship Committee,

I just wanted to send a thank you note to let you know how much I appreciate the scholarship and housing money I received. Being in school and working, it sometimes becomes overwhelming with finances. I can't tell you how much you've helped out. Thanks again and God bless!

Krista C. Spencer

Wichita, Kansas

Dear Scholarship Committee,

Thanks so much for awarding our son Tanner a \$1,000 scholarship to go toward his college education. He is working hard in school and having the time of his life while getting a great education at Oklahoma Christian University.

Thanks Again!

Neil and Nancy Hazelbaker

Fellow members of our tribe,

I wanted to thank you very much for the scholarship that you granted me this semester for school. It truly means so much to me that the people of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation have given me help and have faith in my still-building future.

I would really like to learn more about the history of my tribe and take a more active role in elections and things like that. So, please let me know how I can do that, and thank you very much once again.

Ray Michael Johnson

Emporia, Kansas

Chairman Barrett, Vice Chairman Capps, Mr. Clark, and Scholarship Committee members,

Thank you for the Fall 2006 scholarship. I appreciate it so much. It will help further my nursing education. It is great to know my tribe is supporting my decision to further my education.

Thank you!

Toni Motley

Noble, Oklahoma

CPN Scholarship Committee,

Please accept my sincere gratitude for my selection as a Fall 2006 Citizen Potawatomi Nation Tribal Rolls Scholarship recipient. The support of the tribe will enable me to reach my educational goals, be a better role model for my son, and allow me to become a more capable representative of the Potawatomi Nation.

Best regards,

Chadley Bergeron

Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. John Barrett,

I would like to take this time to thank you and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation for

assisting me with my finances to further my education. I also received assistance during the summer and apologize for not recognizing the Tribe previously for the much needed assistance.

I will look forward to taking on some responsibility and participating in business of the Tribe.

God bless you,

Angie Amparano

Elmore City, Oklahoma

Dear Scholarship Committee,

It is with sincerest gratitude that I accept the Fall scholarship award from the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. I was filled with a great pride in our people when I read the letter that accompanied the scholarship notification. I was also filled with a sense of humbleness and belonging.

In the last year, there have been revelations in my family of origin that have set me apart and left me with a sense of aloneness. When you referred to me as a family (member) and kin, it made me cry. I hope to someday come home and live and work on the reservation.

In the meantime, I will be working diligently on my education so, when I do come home, I will be an asset to the community. Because of the scholarship award, I will not have to work while attending school full-time and being a single parent.

Respect and gratitude,

Edith Marie Minnick

Grants Pass, Oregon

See THANK YOU on page 24

Tune into "The Native American Speaks" on KGFF-AM (1450) or KOKC-AM (1520) or download "TNAS" from

www.Potawatomi.org/Services/Public+Information/default.aspx.

CPN HOUSING AUTHORITY STORM SHELTER PROGRAM

The CPN Housing Authority has been awarded a 2006 USDA Rural Development Housing Preservation Grant. The grant funds have made it possible to create a new Tribal Storm Shelter Program. Because of funding limitations, we will implement this program in phases, serving elders first. These will be primarily elders who have received Housing Authority rehab services in the past. As more funding becomes available, we will continue this project until we have provided storm shelters to as many CPN tribal members as possible.

Surveys are currently being conducted. The results will enable us to serve those most in need first. Then, a waiting list will be created for the remaining applicants, ranking them based on their age, income level, need, and location.

Per USDA guidelines, this program is limited to specific rural areas in Oklahoma within the Citizen Potawatomi Nation tribal jurisdiction. For more information, contact Carla Walker at 405-273-2833.

Bode'wadmimwen Mzenegen

ONLINE CLASSES NOW AVAILABLE

In the Language Department, we are always trying to push the envelope on what is possible. We believe that technology is a tool which can multiply our talents. This being said, we are extremely excited to announce we are now teaching online classes. The class times are either Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7:00-8:00pm CST or Tuesday and Thursday during lunch-time from 12:15-12:45 p.m. CST.

The first classes were very well received even though there had been little publicity except for information on the website and word-of-mouth. We had one lunch class with a tribal member from Washington D.C., two from California, one from Nevada, one from Texas, one from Kansas, one from New York, and one from Minnesota. We also had several individuals from Oklahoma.

The idea behind a lunch class is that tribal members who work for the tribe can join us during their lunch breaks. Starting at 12:15 allows people time to heat some food. Ending at 12:45 gives folks time to return to work.

The evening classes have been well received, too. We had nearly 20 people participating. Don Perrot, a Prairie Band Potawatomi elder and fluent speaker, is teaching the evening classes. He mentioned that there were people from all over the country participating. For many people, evening works a little better. Mr. Perrot has long been an advocate of using technology to spread the language and has a website at www.neaseno.org.

We believe that, as word spreads, these online classes will grow. Additional classes may be added as time and need dictates. We hope that, if you are interested, you will contact me at jneely@potawatomi.org for more information.

These classes are a great opportunity for those who don't live in the immediate Shawnee area to participate in the culture. Remember, without language, who are we as a people? The language will give you a deeper and more fulfilling understanding of what it means to be Potawatomi. Please even if you are uncertain of your time or desire to learn the language take the time to join us and learn just a couple words you can pass on to future generations.

IW- end

Justin Neely

CPN Language Program Director

Navigating the language pages online

As many of you already know, we have an assortment of language audio available online, at www.Potawatomi.org. We have broken the language site into eleven sub-categories - Main, grammar, games, Beginner, Intermediate, Advanced, Songs, Classes, Resources, Online lessons, and Kids' page.

The first step in accessing this information is to go to www.potawatomi.org. This will take you to the Home Page. There, click on the Menu sidebar which says, "Culture." Then, click on the popout menu item "Language" on the left side of the screen. This will take you to the Language Department's Home Page.



You will now see the 11 sub-categories which were mentioned above. From there, you have a variety of options as to where to go to learn more Potawatomi. To find more information on the online classes or classes being held at the complex, choose "Classes." For links to other Web sites relating to the Potawatomi language,

choose "Resources." To listen to and/or learn some songs in Potawatomi, choose "Songs." If you wish to download any of the songs or any of the other audio on the site right, saving it to your computer's hard drive, right-click on the audio item's link and choose "Save As." To play games which use the language, choose "Games."



If you are a beginner, the best place to start is by clicking on the Beginner section. This will take you to five different categories of words - animals, weather, food, objects, and fish. When you click on any of the categories, you will be taken to a section which has pictures which can be clicked on to hear the words. Some also have example sentences. After exploring the Beginner section, you might decide to

Fun with Potawatomi

WORD SEARCH Solution

D N W A S K O N E N J E G E N T S Q L Q
R E A F E Y Y R H J I D S W I R R G I P
B G B G F O N C K J P M I F D V X I A J
D A O D B E G I S W A N I O P E E J T I
E B Y K O M A N T I R G P S K O M A R P
K M A U I K W I W P A W U O R E C I H D
J G N S I W A T I A E Z A G N E N I S E
I O G K Y A D T G N S A G O K W E T P B
G S E K S N E E W R T S G H A M E P I W
E Y S T F O K S A W S E N G O T O K M E
N E G A W H S O M P K W E S M O W E N N

Word Bank: Waskonenjegen - light/lamp, Waboyan - Blanket, Dopwen - table, Bdekjigen - fork, Wigwam - house, Emkwan - spoon, Jipdebwen - chair, Mbagen - bed, Moshwagan - scissors, Pkweshmowen - pillow, Dbe Giswan - clock, Koman - knife

NEW INTERACTIVE LANGUAGE LAB

The Language Department is pleased to announce we now have available an onsite language lab for individuals who wish to learn the language but have too irregular a schedule to join a class or who might prefer the idea of working individually at their own pace.

The department recently purchased five computers for the language lab. Other than accessing the new interactive lessons, a student may also wish to use the lab to join the online classes if he doesn't have a computer at home. These computers will also be able to access the online materials as well as being filled with additional videos and audio with elders, material which has not as been placed online.

Language lessons are being placed onto the computers using the program PowerPoint. The language lab user simply opens the class which he or she wants as a starting point. The classes are set up in ascending order of difficulty, with the beginning classes first. Each lesson is numbered.

After opening PowerPoint, the user chooses "Play Slide Show." He can then watch the lessons. There is a narration with each slide show. All the user has to do is watch the slide show, listen, and repeat the Potawatomi language words and phrases.

If the user desires, he can print the lesson using the printer in the lab. After each lesson or after each five lessons, the student will have the opportunity to take a quiz to determine if he is learning the information. If he is not, he can choose to go back to the lesson which he believes he needs to spend more time learning. Thus, the lab allows students to access their own ability and work with the language in an easy-to-use self-evaluating manner.

Please stop by and try out this new and exciting tool to learning our language. We are also available to answer any questions you might have or give assistance as necessary.

Language Lab Hours

Monday - 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday - 8:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Wednesday - 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Thursday - 8:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Friday - 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

****If you are planning to use the lab after 5 p.m., please call 275-3121 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to let us know.**

FLG access improving

A project to significantly enhance traffic flow efficiency and safety of the I-40 interchange adjacent to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation's FireLake Grand Casino moved up two years courtesy of an \$8 million infusion from the Nation. An Oklahoma Department of Transportation official says the project would have happened within 18 months, even without the casino's being built.

Ron Brown, Oklahoma Department of Transportation Division 3 assistant engineer, said, "The main focus for this project is safety. Currently, (the SH 102) bridge (over I-40) is one of Division Three's worst bridges, as far as maintenance goes."

Frequently, maintenance crews must repair holes in the bridge deck. They were forced to devise "make-shift safety panels" to prevent material from the bridge from dropping onto I-40 traffic.

ODOT let the contract for this project in August 2006 to Sewell Brothers Construction of Oklahoma City for about \$18.5 million. Brown said the Nation's financial participation moved the beginning of work up two or three years.

Brown said anticipated traffic growth also made the project necessary. Currently, about 40,000 vehicles drive through the interchange daily. That is expected to



When this photo was shot on November 27, construction crews were moving quickly on a project to improve traffic safety and flow on Interstate 40 at FireLake Grand Casino.

increase by 50 percent over the next two decades. To deal with that increase, ODOT engineers had planned to add a lane to I-40 in the interchange.

Safety will also improve for motorists entering I-40 through the interchange. Existing entrance lanes, designed 40 to 50 years ago, are very short. "Our engineers have taken into consideration traffic growth and speed patterns," Brown said. "They have designed what we consider decent acceleration and deceleration lanes."

Brown said ODOT has empowered the general contractor with more control than normal over the length of the construction period. Drawing on lessons learned in the rapid reconstruction of an I-40 bridge that collapsed near Webbers Falls in eastern

Oklahoma in May 2002, ODOT wrote cash incentives for early completion into Sewell Brothers' contract. As a result, the project could be finished as soon as May 2007.

According to Brown, ODOT learned from traffic delays that have resulted from an I-35 construction project just north of the Red River. At the SH 102, or I-40 mile marker 178, project, ODOT is using a "Smart Work Zone Traffic Control System." Brown adds, "It's basically a series of messages boards that are strategically placed throughout a work zone" to give motorists information about traffic flow in the construction area.

Through use of that system and a well-designed detour, ODOT and Sewell Brothers have avoided traffic flow prob-

lems in the construction zone - problems that could have engendered ill will for FireLake Grand Casino.

The Citizen Potawatomi Nation's making this construction project happen 18 months earlier than would have been the case has made traffic flow efficiency and safety available to Dale and McLoud residents, I-40 travelers, and FireLake Grand Casino patrons quicker. CPN Self-Governance Director Rhonda Butcher says about \$1.5 million of the Nation's contribution to the project comes from its BIA road funds. The remainder is from the Nation's own monies, generated by enterprise profits and tax revenue.

ODOT's Brown is pleased. "I'm fortunate to be working on a project of this size...to deliver a new interchange that's going to be a functional interchange with improved safety, not only for people going to the new casino but also for people from the community of Dale," he said.

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DAVID BARRETT

Citizen Potawatomi Nation

Grievance Committee, Position #2

A vote for David Barrett for Grievance Committee is a vote for:

Experience - Hard Work

Strong Leadership - Honesty

I am the incumbent candidate for this office and have served the Nation with pride. I would greatly appreciate your continued support.

I earned my BBA degree from the University of Oklahoma in Accounting and my master's degree in Business Administration from Oklahoma City University. I served on the U.S.S. Durham LKA-114 in the Navy as an electronic technician during the Vietnam era.

I was born in Oklahoma City and have lived most of my life in the Shawnee area. I have been married 35 years to Connie (Fry) Barrett. We have two children, Allison Barrett and Chad Barrett. And let's not forget our grandchild, Drake Alexander Barrett.

I have been in management positions working for these corporations: Kerr McGee Corporation, Windsor Door Company of Oklahoma, and L & S Bearing. I served as a Financial Controller in the following corporations: Worthington Pump, Oklahoma Liquefied Gas, and Goff Corporation.

I have the training and experience from working in major corporations to render decisions based on management by objectives coupled with my knowledge of internal auditing. My accounting experience with one of the United States' Big Eight accounting firms gives me confidence in the fact-finding process to render a good decision.

I have served on the Board of Directors at First National Bank since August 2002.

I was able to use my education to advance myself in the business world working for the other man. At the same time, I have established myself as a profitable entrepreneur, which allows me to be self-employed. I owned and operated Windsor Door Co. of Kansas, of Great Bend, Kansas, from 1979 to 1993.

I am a member of the Bourassa family. My great-great-grandmother was Margaret Bourassa, "Muitoqua." My grandmother was Minnie Haas, who married a Barrett.



David Barrett

Burkes skate to success



Roller skating tradition is returning to an Oklahoma City skate rink, courtesy of Citizen Potawatomi Nation members Miles and Anna Burke. They received an important boost with a loan from the Citizen Potawatomi Nation Community Development Corporation (CPCDC).

The Roll-A-Way skating rink has been in Miles Burke's family in one form or another for many years. It has a history among roller skating rinks dating back half-a-century. The current incarnation of the Roll-A-Way opened in northwest Oklahoma City on November 1, 2005.

It has changed appearance and venues through the years; but, one thing still remains true of all skate rinks. They have always been a hot spot for good times and fun with friends and family.



The tradition of Miles Burke and his mother Anna have retained satisfied Roller Skating rinks used CPCDC help to make the Roll-A-Way repeat skaters. With a goes back two gen-skate rink successful.

It began with his great-grandfather Ivan Kennedy, who had a rink in Perry, Oklahoma in 1930s and 1940s. It was named, simply enough, Kennedy Roller Rink. Ivan Kennedy also owned a traveling skate rink for awhile, an odd concept compared to the skating rinks we are familiar with today.

In 1949, Kennedy decided to settle his business in Shawnee, Oklahoma. There, it became an icon of fun and good times for 50 years. Unfortunately, it was not to last forever. On the night of December 16, 2000, the Roll-A-Way skate rink was consumed by fire, leaving it irreparable. It was a great loss to the community and the Burke family, was missed by children and adults alike.

Several years later the lost legacy has been restored at a new location. How to restore the Roll-A-Way name was up to Miles Burke and all the things learned through the years from his grandfather.

"Roll-A-Way is a little different compared to when it was in Shawnee," says Miles. With the bigger market available in Oklahoma City, the crowds are larger then they were in Shawnee. Still, roller rink

owners like Miles have had to come up with new ways to entice people into their businesses.

Even with recent movies emphasizing roller-skating rinks such as ATL, in recent times, rinks haven't been as popular as they were in the Disco era. As a result Miles has had to find different ways to attract new clients while still maintaining the original skate rink atmosphere that made the skate rink tradition so successful for his family so many years ago.

What he created was a diversified mix of activities that he can accommodate

without constantly having to reconfigure the business. This consists of a church night, dance night, Latino night, regular night sessions, and, of course, private parties. This has been successful in generating new customers and

a variety of focused niches on certain days of the week and regular peak hours on the weekends the business has been a hit.

One thing many might note associate with an Oklahoma City roller rink is the Roller Derby. Miles says he has been fortunate to incorporate the Derby into the Roll-A-Way Rink experience.

The Tornado Alley Roller Girls is the squad that frequently practices at the Roll-A-Way in an effort to reinvigorate the derby and roller skating in general. In recent years the roller derby's popularity has boomed. For awhile, back in the 1970s and 1980s, roller derby had a theatrical quality to it. It was a bit hokey, like professional wrestling, with staged fights and other antics. Now the roller derby participants and enthusiast are bringing back the spirit of competition to the Roller Derby.

Miles enjoys working with the roller derby team and hopes that it will also be a driving factor in getting the word out about the new Roll-A-Way Rink.

Roll-A-Way is at 5800 N.W. 36th in Oklahoma City. The phone number is 943-4000. Get operation hours and special nights at www.rollawayrinkokc.com.

Vice Chairman's Column

In this edition's column, I would like to address CPN members who are 17 to 20 years old. Your Nation sponsors the **Potawatomi Leadership Program (PLP)**, a program that has been in place since 2003. The PLP is designed to give you workplace experience, earnings for college, and actual college credit. It is open only to enrolled tribal members of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation (CPN) and is limited to eight students.

In order to qualify, you must have a current grade point average of 3.0, and, next fall, you have to be entering either your senior year in high school or your freshman year in college. Finally, you must be willing to devote six weeks of your summer to come to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation headquarters in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

If you are chosen to participate, the CPN will pay you to work for the tribe for six weeks as an intern. The Nation will also provide your round-trip transportation from your home. You will be responsible for the cost of your food and tuition costs to St. Gregory's University for three units of college credit that can be transferred to the college of your choice.

You will live in a dormitory either at the CPN headquarters or at St. Gregory's University. You will report to headquarters every work day, where you will comply with a workplace schedule and dress code. You will be assigned to different depart-



Vice Chairman Linda Capps

ments throughout the six-week program.

Your job will be to pay attention, learn how your tribe works, and assist in any duties assigned to you. During the last week of the program, you will write a term paper about your experiences at the CPN and then present an oral report, based on your paper, to the Business Committee for a pass/fail grade.

If you or your parents have any questions, please call Dennette Summerlin at tribal headquarters. The toll-free number is 800-880-9880, ext. 1103. Our telephone switchboard is open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. CST, Monday through Friday.

Linda Capps
Vice Chairman

The CPN Housing Authority is accepting applications for move-in at its **BRAND NEW** Elder Living Complex adjacent to the Community Center in Rossville, Kansas.

These are two-bed, one-bath units with a maximum monthly rent of \$250. Two of the available units are handicapped-accessible.

We are looking for Elder CPN members who currently reside in the Midwest Region. For more information, call Lyman Boursaw at 785-584-6401 or 785-249-2915.



Addresses sought for CPN members

The Citizen Potawatomi Nation would like to offer all of the benefits of being part of a tribal family to all its members. Several hundred members do not have an address on file with Tribal Rolls. In this edition of the *HowNiKan*, we begin publishing the list of those members. We will continue in the next edition.

These names are in alphabetical order by surname. If you know any of these CPN members, please contact Tribal Rolls at 878-5830, 800-880-9880, CClark@Potawatomi.org, or 1899 S. Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, OK 74801.

Jamie Abbott; Michael Abbott; David Abrams; David Abrams; Kevin Acker; Michele Ackerman; Jenny Adair; Peggy Adamietz; Leigh Adamo; Carrie Adams; Edward Adams; Ellen Adams; Hannah Adams; Harry Adams; Joeleen Adams; Mary Adams; Robert Adams; Thomas Adkins; Richard Agnew; Brian Akerman; Amanda Albarado; Brenda Albertson; Robert Albertson; Gregory Alderman; Shasta Alfrey; Derrick Ali; Angela Allen;

Christina Allen; Deanna Allen; Kim Allen; Penny Allen; Aaron Allison; Faith Allison; Julee Allison; Michael Allison; Ronald Almy; Jimmie Amos; Steven Amos; Amanda Anders; Angel Anderson; Bradley Anderson; Cassandra Anderson; Clinton Anderson; Clinton Anderson; Dominique Anderson; Donald Anderson; Earl Anderson; Holly Anderson; and John Anderson.

Kimberly Anderson; Maddison Anderson; Michael Anderson; Paul Anderson; Robert Anderson; Sandy Anderson; Shawn Anderson; Shawna Anderson; Steven Anderson; Tandi Anderson; Thomas Anderson; Brandy Andis; James Andro; James Anttonen; Mathew Anttonen; David Appier; Paula Appier;

Lyle Applegate; Cheryl Armstrong; Erin Armstrong; Mary Armstrong; Katherine Arnaud; Patty Arnett; Dana Arnold; Frank Arrasmith; Jarrod Arrasmith; John Arrasmith; Ronald Atkinson; Adam Austin; Melissa Austin; Jerry Ayers;

Sheena Ayers; Louis Bagley; Renee Bagley; Donald Baglin; April Bailey; John Bailey; John Bailey; Jordon Bailey; Julia Bailey; Sherrie Bailey; Heather Baird; Adam Baitis; Bryan Baker; Christopher Baker; John Baker; Patricia Baker; Robert Baker; Lisa Baldwin; and Shelli Baldwin.

Diana Ballard; Billy Baptiste; Billy Baptiste; Kristin Baptiste; Matthew Barnard; April Barnes; Lily Barnes; Theresa Barr; Kathryn Barrett; Alex Barshaw; Courtney Barton; Constance Baselt; Mary Basham; Holly Bass; Nancy Bateman; Deborah Baucom; Russell Bazil; Kenneth Beam; Amanda Beasley; Clinton Beaver; Sandra Beavers; Heidi Beavor; Robert Behrens; Jessica Belcher; Kevin Belcher; James Bell; Nancy Benak; Melissa Bennett; John Bergeron; Jarrod Berry; Kendal Berry; Thomas Bevington; William Bevington; Amber Bibb; Clarence Bibb; Azilia Bigheart; Anna Billingsley; Linda Bingham; Clyde Bishop; Cody Black; David Black; Michael Black; Rebecca Black; Terry Black; Anthony Blackman; Mark Blain; Matthew Blankenship; Larry Bassingame; Rebecca Blaylock; and Brandy Blevins.

Claudia Blevins; Edwin Blevins; Torri Blevins; Victoria Blevins; Barton Bodine; John Bodine; Velda Bodine; Catherine Boehnen; Debbie Boehs; Billy Bogges; Darla Bogges; Donald Bogges; Lucille Bogle; Cecilia Bohannan; Jeremy

Bollinger; Kaci Bollinger; Lindsay Bollinger; Terri Bollinger; Leslie Bolsinger; Ralph Bolt; Thomas Bolt; Teresa Bomhoff; Stacy Bonin; Kenneth Booe; Jason Booth; Dorothy Boothe; Jessica Bornn; Justin Boswell; Austin Bourassa; Daniel Bourassa; Elizabeth Bourassa; Peter Bourassa; Charles Bowles; Katherine Bowman; Dawn Boyssel; Dana Brackett; Charley Bradford; Charley Bradford; Dennis Bradford; Sheena Bradford; Efeard Bradley; Nealy Bradley; Robert Brake; Robert Brake; Mitchell Bramlage; Adam Branch; Charlie Branch; Christopher Branch; Lisa Branch; and James Brandon.

Christen Brannon; James Brenner; Phillip Bressman; Sabrina Brewer; Kenneth Brice; Marla Bridges; Joyce Britton; Bobby Brock; Thresa Brookover; Michel Brooks; Albert Brown; Amy Brown; Dain Brown; Domnic Brown; Donny Brown; Dusty Brown; Lindsay Brown; Michael Brown; Sara Brown; Shyron Brown; Stephanie Brown; Karleta Brownfield; Ann Browning; Joseph Broyles; Brandon Bruner; Dustin Bruner; Jacob Bruner; Katina Bruner; Adam Bruno; Amanda Bruno; Anjanette Bruno; Ann Bruno; Brian Bruno; Brina Bruno; Christopher Bruno; Dianna Bruno; Edward Bruno; Elizabeth Bruno; Joseph Bruno; Louie Bruno; Wm Bruno; Charles Bruton; Dana Bryan; Derek Buchanan;

KRISTIE HALL FOR BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Thank you for electing me and allowing me to serve three terms on our Grievance Committee. I have been a part of resolving many grievances during my tenure and have always looked at every tribal member's concern without prejudice.

I have served as the President of Oklahoma Copier Service since 1984, a business that I started and continue to run in Edmond, Oklahoma.

I feel I can better serve our tribe by being a part of the Business Committee, therefore I am tossing my hat in the ring to run for the Business Committee position that is up for election this year.

I am counting on your support as I have in the past. Be assured, you can count on me to perform my duties to the best of my ability.



Leslie Buchanan; Stephenie Buchanan; Justin Buck; Angela Buckner; Bradley Burkhalter; and Roy Burleson.

Stephen Burleson; Rhonda Burmeister; Elizabeth Burnett; James Burnett; Jeremy Burnett; Kenneth Burnett; Lewis Burnett; Marsha Burnett; William Burnett; Todd Burnette; Karen Burrow; Mary Burt; Lou Burton; Brant Butts; Sammy Bynum; Jennifer Caldwell; Wesley Callison; Carey Campbell; Charity Campbell; Louis Campbell; Miranda Campbell; Paul Campbell; Chad Canterbury; Jennifer Carey; Alvin Cargill; Robert Cargill; Gabriel Carlile; Gary Carlile; Todd Carlile; Samuel Carlisle; Tracy Carlton; La'risa Carr; Scotty Carr; Kelly Carrasco; Teresa Carrot; Amy Carroll; Robert Carroll; Amanda Carter; Dee Carter; Kimberly Carter; Nicholas Casey; Scotty Casey; Antonio Castaneda; Domingo Castaneda; Jamie Casteel; Tanya Cather; Marvin Cavanaugh; Joe Cavender; Kelly Cavender; and Kendall Cavender.

Kenneth Cavender; Tod Cavender; Paula Cavin; Tia Caywood; Joshua Cearley; Glen Chandler; Patrick Chatfield; Geraldine Chayer; Clyde Cheaney; Carol Cheatwood; Mary Cheatwood; Russel Cheatwood; Santana Cheatwood; Earnest Cherry; Chad Christian; Brandi Chronister; Dick Clardy; Dick Clardy; Brian Clark; Christie Clark; Clement Clark; Ellen Clark; Ernest Clark; Johnny Clark; Jonathan Clark; Lee Clark; Melvin Clark; Melvin Clark; Sharon Clark; Timothy Clark; Matthew Clary; Steven Clary; Tiffany Clary; Harold Clement; Steven Clement; Hazel Clevenger; Roger Clevenger; Wyvern Cline; Derek Clutter; Tabitha Clutter; Cynthia Coats; Gregory Coats; Roger Coats; Thad Cockrell; Leanne Coder; Lori Coffeen; Shelly Coker; Todd Coker; Jessica Colarco; Anthony Cole; and Catherine Cole.

Marty Cole; Robert Cole; Russell Cole; Travis Coleman; Stacy Collier; Richard Compton; Richard Compton; Melissa Comstock; Misty Conover; Mecolle Conroy; John Cook; Lanetta Cook; Ricky Cook; William Cook; Darin Coombe; Randi Coon; Steven Coon; Terry Coon; Casey Coots; Kathleen Coover; Leroy Copeland; Mary Copeland; Jennifer Corno; Joshua Costa; Christopher Cottman; Dusti Covalt-Pletcher; Arthur Covington; Gary Covington; April Coykendall; Tabitha Coykendall; David Cranford; Jason Cranford; Glaydene Crapo; Brian Craun; Misty Cribbs; Khara Criswell; Nicholette Cromwell; Daniel Cronin; Edmund Cross; Eve Cross; Kimberly Cross; Jeffre Crow; Billie Crowder; Timothy Crowley; Edward Cryer; John Cryer; John Cryer; Karen Cryer; Michael Cryer; and Patricia Cryer.

Phillip Cryer; Elizabeth Cunningham; Amber Curley; Charles Curley; Mark Curley; Michael Curley; Robin Curley; Clint Curtis; Leonard Curtis; Carolyn Cutlip; Gregory Daiker; Darla Dalton; Sunshine Daniel; Yvonne Judith Darden; Harley Darling; Russell Darling; Richard Darnell; Justin Davenport; Melinda Davenport; Pearl Davis; Melissa Dawson; Shawn Dawson; Andrew Day; Jessica Deadwiley; Luther Dean; Teri Deatherage; Fern Dees; Candace Defoe; Danny Delk; Jesse Delonais; Robbie Delonais; Linda Dembroke; Amy Dement; Jennifer Dement; Jessica Dement; Justin Dement; Lauana Dement; Kathie Demtrak; Todd Dennett; Candace Denson; Clinton Deshazo; Mark Detherage; Michael Detlefsen; Carisa Dewees; Patty Dewitt; Robert Dewitt; and Christine Dibacco.

Kevin Dick; Travis Dick; Melainie Dickison; Brittney Dickson; Sarah Diehl; Charles Dietrich; Danielle Dillman; Anthony Ditzler; Cristie Ditzler-Smith; Michael Doherty; Jill Dombrowski; Catherine Donahue; Rebecca Donalson; David Donelson; James Donelson; Emma Dorn; Lloyd Dorn; Tadd Doty; Karri Doughty; Edna Dowell; Patrick Downing; Patrick Drake; Danny Driskill; Michael Dugger; Nolan Dulany; Reta Dunbar; Allison Dunham; Shawn Dunkin; Christopher Dunn; William Dunn; Sheryl Duray; Charles Durham; Curtis Duvall; Courtney Dwelley; Daniel Dwelley; Shauna Dwyer; Angela Dye; Shannon Eckert; Jason Eddy; Marguerite Eddy; Kara Edge; Sandy Edmonds; James Edwards; James Edwards; David Efnor; Caitlynn Eickhoff; Ryan Eilers; Jeremy Elden; Byron Elliott; Freida Ellison; and Ingrid Engel.

Marcie Engel; Scott Enos; Alicia Erichsen; Christopher Etheridge; Mary Etter; James Eudaily; Tommy Evans; Ronny Everly; Bradley Eybersen; Mary Fair; Albert Fairchild; Zoe Farnsworth; Helen Farrell; Angela Faulkner; Perry Faulkner; Karol Feldhake; Patricia Felton; James Ferguson; Jacqueline Fields; Janice Fields; Carl Fink; James Fink; Leslie Fink; Brian Finley; Tammy Finlon; Marie Fitzgerald; Clarica Flanigan; Donald Fleming; Kyle Flippo; Brian Flores; Kathryn Florey; John Floyd; Sherilyn Floyd; Maria Celeste Flynn; Mykael Fontenot; Phillip Fooks; Sheri Fooks; Brittany Ford; Kerry Ford; Kristin Ford; Patricia Forehand; Julie Foresman; Ralph Foresman; Brenda Forthman; Michael Fortner; Bill Fox; Jeremy Fox; Jerry Fox; Joseph Fox; Nickolas Fox; Mary Fraasch; Davena Franceschi; and Ina Francis.

Leasha Frapp; Earl Frayer; Misty Frazier; Ronnie Frazier; Cynthia Freestone; Blanche Frey; Frederick Frey; Audrey Fritsche; Deborah Froelich; Donald Fry; Lisa Fry; Spencer Fry; Julia Fullam; Julie Ann Fullam; Jonathan Fulton; Philip Fulton; and Travis Fulton.

MARIAN KEEF FOR CPN GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE



ABOUT THE CANDIDATE...

Marian is one of nine children born to Eugene Flanagan and Mary Catherine Janes Flanagan. As descendants of Alexander Peltier, Mary Catherine and her two sisters, Ruth and Velma, lived at St. Elizabeth's Academy for Indian Children in Purcell, Oklahoma from a young age until graduation. Their brother, Walter, lived at Sacred Heart Mission. All taught their children the value of education and set an example of high standards, morals, and respect for elders.

Marian is a 1975 graduate of the University of Oklahoma and 1994 graduate of Oklahoma City University Law School. While in law school, she was president of the Native American Law Students Association and interned at Oklahoma Indian Legal Services. She served as Board Member for Oklahoma Indian Legal Services for several years. She is an attorney in Oklahoma City and practices employment law and Indian law.

As a former Grievance Committee Member, Marian is familiar with the duties and obligations of the position. She was first elected in 1995 and served until 1997.

Thank You For Your Support
Marian Keef

Letter From The Chairman

Bozho, Nikanek (Hello, my friends)

Our tribal Nation is poised on the threshold of a very exiting and challenging time in our history. I am honored you have made me a part of it as your Tribal Chairman. Four great changes are about to take place.

First, we are about to change the very form and nature of our tribal government, with your approval, in our new Constitution. It will allow all of our citizens more economic power and access to government than any other large tribe in the United States. No major tribe has ever granted legislative representation -the power to pass tribal laws and budgets- to its citizens outside its present or former reservation area.

Second, we are building Regional Council structures to actually deliver services to our citizens outside of Oklahoma where we have significant population. We have had Regional Council meetings in eight different cities for more than 20 years. Now we are taking tribal government to those who cannot come to it.

Third, we will soon have the money resources to do those things we have talked and dreamed about for years. I remember as a child hearing from my mother and grandparents that we were going to "get our Indian money" soon. We used to sit outside on the porch at night, look at the stars, and speculate and fantasize about what we would do with "all that money". Of course, that turned out to be another empty promise from Uncle Sam as the little payments came in over the next 10 years and we spent them in one day each. Your tribal economic growth has been averaging more than 20 percent per year for the past 10 years. We must maintain that growth to make our promises real. The payback to all of you will be as cultural, medical, housing, education, banking, and job creation. They have started.

Fourth, and most important, we have the resources, the will, and a whole new generation of Citizen Potawatomi coming to maturity that are embracing the restoration of our individual tribal identity, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. Our Nation is now more than something you read about in the HowNiKan, more than the once a year Festival and local meetings, and more than the tribal enrollment card you carry.

It can be what it used to be before 1838 when we were all living in an interconnected group of villages in Indiana and Michigan. Then, we helped each other, married each other, shared our joys and sorrows, our bounty and times of need. We were a People, the People of the Fire - Bodewadmi. We wielded economic and legal power, defended our territory, protected our aged, and nurtured our young.

The Tribe was our life, it was us. We put



Chairman John Barrett

into it. We got back from it more than we put in. This can happen again. Technology can unite us by overcoming the distances between our homes. Economic development can unite us by building a delivery system to return more than we each put in.

I look forward to seeing you at the Regional Council Meetings this year. We have a very important election coming up, which can either unite us or divide us. We have great plans to make and we need to know what you think. Please, please participate. Vote for our future.

I am asking each of you to send me an e-mail so I can send you personal information and make individual contact with you and your family. It is Rocky@Potawatomi.org and is on the CPN website. Please do it right away. Megwetch,

John Barrett - Keweoge



Walking On, con't. from page 3

scripture service following the visitation at McDonald's Funeral Home in Howell.

Memorial contributions are suggested to St. Agnes Catholic Church or to the donor's favorite charity.

Edith Goodin "Sis" Finney



Edith "Sis" Finney, 87, passed away on January 15, 2006, at her home in Pearland, Texas, after a brief illness.

Her grandmother, Elizabeth Phelps, and her two brothers, John and William, received an original Potawatomi allotment of several hundred acres of farm and timberland located one mile southeast of Little Axe in Cleveland County. The property was considered to be a prime location because of the proximity to the Little River. During the 1880s, Elizabeth Phelps married John H. "Jack" Goodin, and they had one son, John William.

Edith's father, John William, married Maggie Marie Wilson in 1912-13 and they had four children. All of John's and Maggie's children, including Edith, born on April 4, 1918, were born on the family farm. Edith's father, John, was killed after stepping off a trolley in Shawnee in 1922.

Shortly after the death of Edith's father, she and her brothers, J.R. "Bud", Thomas A. "Sam", and Virgil "Jack", were sent to the Colony Indian School near Weatherford, for several years. Upon their return to the family farm, the children attended Bennett Elementary School and Norman High School. Edith's mother, Maggie Mane of Tecumseh, died in 1990 in a Shawnee rest home.

Until late in her teens, Edith "Sis" lived on the family farm and then moved and worked in the Houston area until her passing. While living in Houston, she met and married Gene Finney, and they had one daughter, Lisa Marie. They are both currently residing in Pearland, Texas.

She is also survived by her nephews, Edward "Herb" and Steven Bud Goodin and numerous grand and great grand nieces and nephews living in California.

William Samuel "Bo" Slade

William Samuel "Bo" Slade, 49, of Roanoke Rapids, Virginia died on October 18, 2006 at Duke Medical Center in Durham, after sustaining injuries in a traffic accident on October 17, 2006. Sam was born in Jacksonville, North Carolina, on January 28, 1957, the son of the late Joyce and Spurgeon Slade. He is also preceded in death by his brother, Robert "Bob" Slade.

Sam graduated from Roanoke Rapids High School and worked many years at J. P. Stevens and then as an electrician's assistant. He loved the outdoors, enjoying biking, fishing, the beach, camping, and Rockingham Drag Races. He enjoyed working on cars. He was a loving, giving person, a very gentle soul. He will be dearly missed by his family. Sam was a member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma.

He is survived by his sisters, Dixie Furlong, Linda Slade, and Janet Slade, of Tallahassee, Florida; Brenda Bowden and husband Sid of Escondido, California; two nieces, Debby Wofford and Sandy Jacobs; two nephews, Todd and Nathan Bowden; one great-nephew and one great-niece; and his faithful and loving doggie, Sally.

Arrangements were handled by Hockaday Funeral Home in Roanoke Rapids, where a memorial service was held on October 24. The family received friends immediately following the memorial service at Hockaday Funeral Home.

In honor of the care given to his mother, memorial donations may be given to Home Health and Hospice of Halifax, 1229 Julian Allsbrook Highway, Roanoke Rapids, NC 27870.

Thank You Letters, con't. from page 18

Dear Scholarship Committee,

Thank you very much for the \$1,000 scholarship. It made a lot of difference in allowing me to continue my education. I appreciate you support.

Sincerely,

Ian Black

Carbondale, Colorado

Dear Chairman Barrett and Fellow CPN Members,

Thank you very much for the generous scholarship to help me with my huge tuition bill at Baylor University. Most of all, thank you for recognizing the importance of a good education to improve the strength of our tribe. I am diligent with my studies and plan on being a success story within the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

Sincerely,

Megan Wilson

Waco, Texas