Mazina'igan
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Human rights conference slated for Mille Lacs

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mille Lacs, Minn.—It will be a first time for the League of Minnesota Human Rights Commission (LMHRC) to hold its annual conference off of a major university campus and a big step to hold it on an Indian reservation, says Mary Sam, local government and community relations coordinator for the Mille Lacs Band.

Sam is looking forward to the September 29th League of Minnesota Human Rights' Commission conference at the Grand Casino Convention Center that will highlight Indian Country issues this year. Entitled "HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL RIGHTS AND TREATY RIGHTS: Minnesota Challenges," the one-day event will bring in speakers from across the nation.

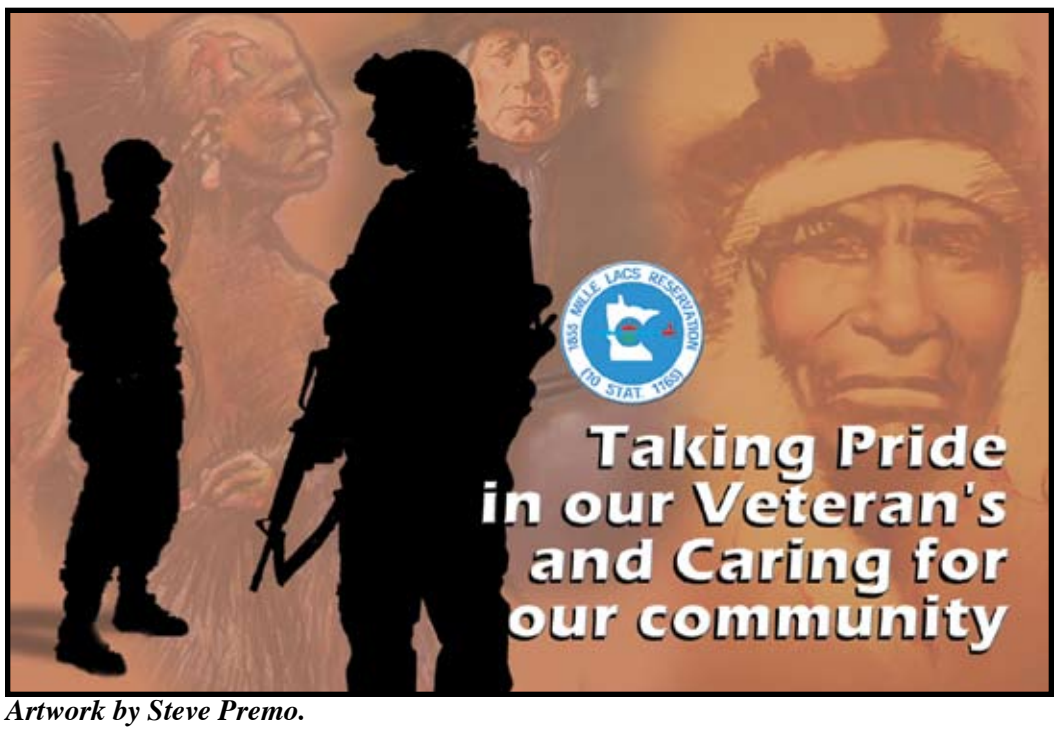
This will be the League's 36th annual conference. "The core task for the League is to link the local human rights commissions across the state. By holding the conference in Mille Lacs and presenting this particular program, we hope to demonstrate solidarity with the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission and community," says League Secretary Marion Helland. Helland says one objective of the conference is "to raise awareness about positive aspects of American Indian culture and to counter disrespectful and hurtful actions toward Indian people in communities surrounding reservations."

LMHRC Vice President Boyd Morson, conference planner, says a conference goal "is to collaborate with brothers and sisters to bring awareness of human rights to the Mille Lacs community as well as to be a resource to the Mille Lacs region." Morson hopes to draw representatives from all the member commissions statewide to the conference as well as participants from other organizations that are supportive of human rights. He believes having the conference in the Mille Lacs area will be more beneficial to the community than holding it in the Twin Cities.

The League represents about 48 human rights commissions statewide and highlights different human rights issues during its conference each year.

An active board member of the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission chartered in 2005, Sam hopes the conference will "succeed in creating a regional

(See Human Rights conference, page 15)



Artwork by Steve Premo.

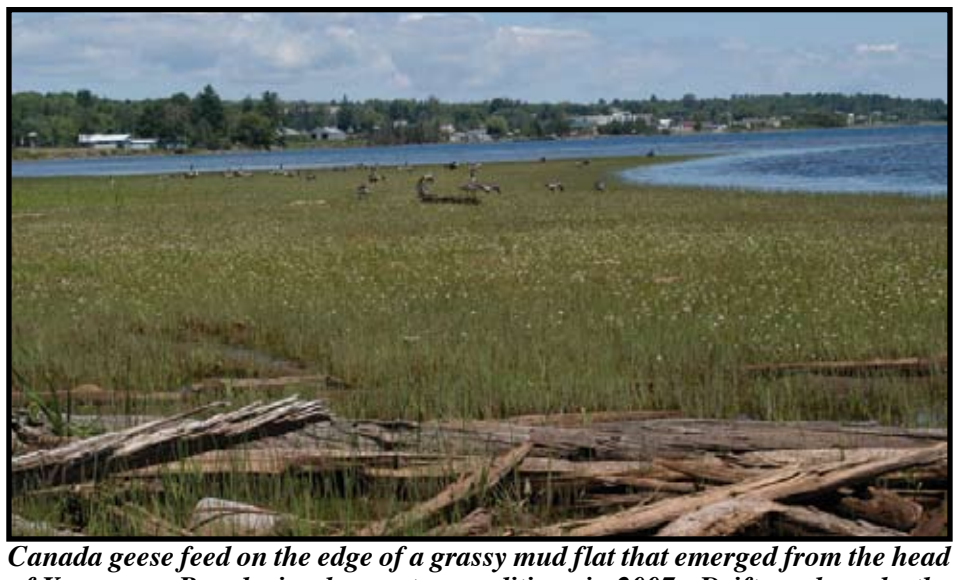
Parched for water, Ojibwe Country feels impact

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis. — As severe drought conditions persisted through summer 2007, low water levels on Gichigami, inland lakes and streams continued to impact ecosystems and impede tribal members' access to traditional resources.

Two months of above-average precipitation offered some hope early in the year, but that soon evaporated. According to the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, the ceded territory region requires at least 18 inches of rain this autumn to snap the drought that's parched the area for the better part of a year.

While drought and historic shoreline fluctuations are natural processes that can yield ecological benefits, the recent arrival of aggressive invasive plants on the landscape has natural resources managers concerned about the future of native species in some areas.



Canada geese feed on the edge of a grassy mud flat that emerged from the head of Keweenaw Bay during low water conditions in 2007. Driftwood marks the former shoreline and the city of Baraga is the background. (Photo by COR)

"Invasive narrow leaf cattails are colonizing more of the Kakagon Sloughs and along with purple loosestrife could be a problem for wild rice beds once water levels rebound," said Ralph Dashner, environmental specialist for the Bad River Tribe.

Home to an extensive manoomin or wild rice marsh, the Kakagon Sloughs has long formed a nucleus for tribal subsistence and cultural activities. Dashner said the wild rice beds will suffer as long as low water prevents suitable manoomin growing conditions and allows invasive plants to expand. Narrow leaf cattails, for example, thrive in damp soil and shallow water, which characterizes much of the Kakagon estuary in 2007.

After more than 45 years of harvesting wild rice on the reservation, Bad River's Dana Jackson said it's emotionally jarring when he visits the Sloughs to identify harvestable ricing areas.

"It's a scary thing. I've never seen anything like it in my life. Some areas of the Sloughs are just devastated," said Jackson, also a member of the tribe's Wild Rice Committee.

Bad River's rice committee is comprised of tribal elders and harvesters who determine when Kakagon manoomin is ripe.

Both Dashner and Jackson agree that a few locations in the vast slough will be suitable for ricing, but harvest totals will be low and tribal members may have difficulty finding enough water to float a canoe.

"Areas that normally have very good rice have nothing this year," Jackson said. "But it's interesting how some areas that have never had rice before have it now. On balance the rice crop will be way down."

Wild rice at the head of Keweenaw Bay disappeared this year as the water receded and left behind mud flats, said Todd Warner, Natural Resources Director for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC). In other locations like Sand Point on the west shore of the bay, rice seems to be tolerating the drop in the lake level, he said.

Warner said tribal resource staff has been monitoring aquatic conditions for some key fish species. "Low water in

(See Water level, page 3)

Protecting Aki's Gifts

Tribal natural resources programs do their PART

By Jim Zorn, GLIFWC Executive Administrator

Jim Zorn

Odanah, Wis.—PART—Performance Assessment Rating Tool. What is it and why is it important for GLIFWC and tribal natural resource management programs?

Short Answer: PART is a test used to make federal budgetary decisions. Pass this test and stay in the President's annual budget proposal. Fail this test and face the budgetary music. This is not just any test. It's given by the White House's Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the gatekeeper of the President's budget proposal.

Good News: GLIFWC and tribal natural resource programs have passed the test. OMB has determined that tribal natural resource programs are effective and efficient in protecting natural resources in a culturally appropriate way.

This determination now serves as the basis for continued, albeit still inadequate, federal funding for GLIFWC and other tribal natural resource management activities. This is no small matter in today's budgetary climate.

Even in times of budgetary surplus, federal funding for any type of tribal program is modest at best and extremely competitive. Tribal health care, education, law enforcement, social services, housing, and natural resource management needs are well-documented. Yet, chronic under-funding of tribal programs is the rule, not the exception.

It's common to hear that there just isn't enough money in the federal treasury to go around. Yet, from what I can gather, the impact of tribal program funding on the overall federal budget would be detected by only the most sensitive of seismic monitoring devices if one were using some sort of cash-calibrated Richter scale, barely a decimal point of overall total federal expenditures.

So, to me, the federal government's funding for tribal programs is more a matter of choice than financial inability. Therefore, I look for any edge I can find to convince policy makers that GLIFWC's programs are worthy of their support. Not lip service support, mind you, but dollars to help us get the job done that our member tribes have asked us to do.

Enter today's nearly $9 trillion (that's 12 zeros) federal budget deficit. How do tribal programs work their way into the Bureau of Indian Affair's (BIA) annual budget given even fiercer competition for even scarcer federal dollars? That's where PART comes in.

OMB has imposed PART as a way of rating how well federal programs are performing and assessing how effectively tax dollars are spent. It is used in the budgetary sausage-making process as an important tool to decide what gets in and what's cut from the President's budget.

Take for example the BIA's Housing Improvement Program. It failed the PART test ("results not demonstrated"). It was completely left out of the President's budget proposal to Congress last February. That's a $28 million cut from previous years. Call me a cynic, but I've got to believe that there are still a lot of houses in Indian Country that need improving.

Thus my nervousness when I learned that the BIA's programs that fund GLIFWC and our member tribes' natural resources programs would be put to the PART test. I was confident, yet my crystal ball was clouded with uncertainty about what OMB might determine. If the tribal housing improvement could be deemed unworthy of federal dollars, who knows what could be next.

I am happy to report that we passed! OMB rated a number of the BIA's natural resources programs as "effective." In fact, in two areas, OMB gave a 100% rating. Call me an optimist, but I've got to believe that OMB's rating is an important reason why, unlike with HIP, the President's funding proposal for these programs was the same as last year.

Admittedly, the President's proposal is less than Congress actually appropriated last year. Nevertheless, I'm convinced that OMB's effective rating provided the necessary defensive ammunition to stave off additional cuts within the Administration as well as the offensive tool necessary to convince Congress to restore funding to previous years' higher levels, as appears likely to happen. Just so there's no misunderstanding, I'm not an apologist for the federal government's abysmal record in chronically under-funding programs to meet well-documented tribal needs. However, in all fairness, except for the still too-low funding level, this is one area where the federal government has gotten something right.

It's easy to understand why. As OMB noted, more than 99% of the BIA's fish, wildlife and parks funding "goes to tribes under [Indian Self-Determination Act] contracts in an expedient and efficient manner." The bottom line is that the "effectiveness" of the BIA's program is directly attributable to the tribes themselves.

Kudos to the BIA for recognizing that tribes and not some federal agency are in the best position to manage their own natural resources! Kudos to GLIFWC and tribal staff who carry out these responsibilities with unmatched commitment, knowledge, expertise and results!

Here's some more of what OMB found. Look closely how these findings portray the BIA's role as that of assisting tribes carry out natural resource management responsibilities themselves rather than having the federal government do it for them.

The BIA's natural resource programs are clear in their purpose to assist tribes "to protect and use their property, natural resources, water, fish and wildlife, gathering rights and other rights. . . ." They "promote and maintain tribal self-determination and self-governance."

These programs address specific needs and problems "to ensure tribal . . . access to fish, wildlife and plant resources promoting conservation and enhancement, in a manner consistent with the culture and traditions of the tribal communities involved." They are well-managed and accountable. Tribal programs use strong financial management practices (including comprehensive annual audits) to account for how taxpayer dollars are spent and "to determine if funds are being spent for their intended purpose."

Finally, they do not duplicate other federal programs. In fact, the BIA's fish, wildlife and parks program area "is the only federal program to provide base funding for tribal capacity and infrastructure for treaty obligations related to tribal fish, wildlife and plant resources."

I am not naïve to the chances that the PART process can be and likely is used to axe programs for political reasons. In today's tough budgetary times, all sorts of reasons are offered for budget cuts because, as we often hear, there simply just isn't enough for everyone.

Nevertheless, I likewise am not naïve to the realities that GLIFWC receives federal funding and that it must be accountable in how it spends taxpayer dollars. By passing the PART test, at least GLIFWC and tribal natural resource programs can defend their programs against budget cuts and stake their claim to their rightful share of Indian Self-Determination Act and other funding.

I welcome this type of scrutiny. I am confident in our work and in the results that we produce.

After all, should anyone ask, even OMB agrees that GLIFWC and tribal natural resource programs effectively and efficiently do their rightful part in fulfillment of solemn treaty obligations for the benefit not only of the tribal communities involved, but of the broader communities touched by our work.

Editor's note: For more information on the *White House's Office of Management and Budget* go to www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10003730.2006.html.

Under a mix of rain and sun, Wisconsin ceded territory fisheries managers gathered at Lac du Flambeau for the annual Partners in Fishing event on June 6-7. Pictured from right: guide Lyle Chapman, special guest Antonio Freeman, an unidentified companion, GLIFWC Commissioner Mic Isham, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Deputy Secretary Mary Schlaefer. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

On the cover

Lavonne Meshiquad, Lac du Flambeau, proudly displays her catch during Lac du Flambeau Kid's Fishing Day at Pokegama Lake this summer. About twenty third and fourth graders participated in the event which ran for two days. GLIFWC wardens use the event as an opportunity to attract youth to outdoor recreational pursuits by teaching skills and promoting interest. (Photo by GLIFWC staff)

Ricing moon approaches

By Peter David
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Odanah, Wis.— The cycles of the seasons generally give me great pleasure, and this time of year offers some of my favorites.

My family and I have been busy picking—and consuming—various berry crops in an anticipated annual ritual that satisfies the spirit and the body. However, this is also the time of year that I am asked to write a preview of the upcoming ricing season. Each year I say yes, and then each year I squirm a bit mentally as I actually approach the task.

It's not that I dislike writing; I wish I got to do more of it. And it is certainly not the general subject matter, for manoomin is one of my favorite things, and always a pleasure to contemplate. Its just that I always feel a bit like a member of that blind-folded committee that is given the assignment of describing an elephant—each gets only a small part of the picture yet is supposed to take a stab at describing the whole.

A week of July remains as I write this. In the past couple of weeks I have been visiting as many rice waters as my schedule allows, and have been gathering information vicariously through summer manoomin interns Joe Graveen and Katie Lancaster as well.

This year I even managed to get in an early aerial survey of some Minnesota beds with wildlife technician Dan North (whose resistance to motion sickness I greatly envy). Still, I am as aware of the gaps in my knowledge about this year's crop as I am of what I have learned. How am I going to describe this elephant?

The challenge is intensified by an inherent weakness in our surveys: we have to live with the assumption that the rice plants we see now produce seed come fall.

Most years this is a reasonably good bet, but long-time ricers know it does not always hold true. They will recall the year that the Throughfare beds looked thick—but when brown spot disease robbed the production, or the summer when a scorching July produced robust plants, but interfered with pollination so that only the empty hulls of "ghost rice" fell into the canoe in September.

Manoomin, always gracious as well as giving, offers me an out. As an annual plant whose abundance on individual waters varies greatly from year to year, I can always stay with generalities and say that some places will be better and some worse than last year. That way I will always be reasonably right and avoid the fear of having more specific predictions proven ridiculously off when the harvest season arrives. Safe, but not very satisfying to either the reader or the writer.

So I will try to take a bit more of a stab at things: I think the Minnesota season (at least in the 1837 Treaty Area, where we look) will be slightly above average overall, but noticeably down from the very good crop observed last year. The decline will be more in the density of the beds than in their size.

Northwest Wisconsin looks more discouraging, with some important beds looking poor. Clam Lake (Burnett Co.) is a bust, and Totogatic Lake (Bayfield Co.) only fair. In addition, Phantom Flowage (Burnett Co.) is in a management drawdown. This should be good for the rice on that flowage in the long run, but it may be unpickable this year.

That will also likely be true of the beds in the Kakagon Sloughs on the Bad River Reservation, which may lead those ricers to seek out ceded territory beds in greater than usual numbers. Still, folks who look around should do alright. Try North Fork Flowage (Burnett Co.) or check our website (*www.glifwc.org*) around mid-August for other suggestions.

My information from northeast Wisconsin is the weakest. Water levels on many lakes are down, and crops may be good, but harvest poor if pickers can't get into the beds. If you pick on Aurora Lake (Vilas Co.) be sure you check posting information especially closely this year, as the DNR and Lac du Flambeau ricing authorities are considering cycling the opening of this lake between open and closed days.

Overall, for this part of the state I am going to stick my neck out and predict that some places will be better, and some worse than last year.

Remember, you heard it here first. Have a great ricing season!

Freshly harvested manoomin and ricing sticks. (Staff photo)

We need your wild rice seed!

Each fall the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission coordinates an intertribal, inter-agency effort to restore manoomin to its historic abundance. You can help by selling your freshly harvested wild rice seed to us for use in reseeding programs both on and off area reservations.

If you are interested in selling or donating seed to these seeding efforts, please contact Peter David or Dan North at (715) 682-6619 before harvesting. Miigwech!

Minnesota Passes Manoomin Legislation

Minnesota's 2007 Legislature took action to help protect wild rice, the state grain. The Legislature directed the state Environmental Quality Board to adopt rules requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (rather than a less stringent Environmental Assessment) for both the proposed or actual release of genetically engineered wild rice.

They also directed the Commissioner of Natural Resources to prepare a study to 1) establish the current abundance of rice beds in the state, 2) identify potential threats to those beds, and 3) develop recommendations on protecting and increasing natural stands in the state. MN DNR staff have requested GLIFWC participation in the technical committee that will be writing the study.

Low water levels

(Continued from page 1)

streams is putting a lot stress on brook trout," he said. "We've recorded high water temperatures in some locations. It's in that range where it's not very favorable to trout."

The KBIC Tribal Hatchery turned loose 6,000, seven-inch coaster brook trout into Keweenaw Bay in mid-July. Coasters generally split time between near-shore areas of Lake Superior and its tributaries.

Tribal commercial fishermen around Keweenaw Bay were able to operate in the Big Lake without incident but customary docking locations had either become too shallow or resulted in the fishing tugs scraping bottom.

Hancock-area fisherman Gilmore Peterson said his crew could no longer simply slide boxes of whitefish through the window of the tug and onto the dock. Fish and gear must be wrestled at sharp angles to pass between the now-elevated dock and boat.

Larry Wawronowicz, Lac du Flambeau Natural Resources director said low water levels and elevated water temperatures contributed to fish kills on Pokegema Lake. Tulibees—an important forage source for fish like walleye and muskie—started appearing belly-up in mid-summer, he said.

As for fish reared in the tribal hatchery, Waronowicz said staff had to conduct monthly intake pipe cleanings to maintain flow to fish stocks. Increased light penetration into Lake Pokegema—the hatchery's water source—encouraged vigorous plant and algae growth that routinely clogged the water pipe entering hatchery.

"Times like this makes it clear that you can't take water resources for granted," Wawronowicz said.

Tribal managers region-wide continue to monitor low water impacts through the fall season and advise that it will take some time to evaluate how key resources like manoomin and fish stocks are impacted on the long term. In the meantime, let it rain.

Bringing Native American culture and spirituality into the US Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District's "Change of Command" ceremony is Red Cliff's Leo LaFernier, tribal elder. LaFernier smudged US Army Corps of Engineers' dignitaries during the ceremony held at the University Club Grand Ballroom in St. Paul on June 8, 2007.

The smudging took place as part of the invocation which preceded the change of command when Colonel Michael F. Pfenning formally turned over the District's command to Colonel Jonathon L. Çhritensen. Also present was Brigadier General Robert Gear, Commander, Mississippi Valley Division, who officiated at the ceremony. Also providing part of the invocation was Deacon Marty Shanahan. LaFernier was assisted by his son, Richard.

Pictured above during the smudging ceremony are: Brigadier General Robert Gear, Leo LaFernier, Colonel Jonathon Christensen, and Colonel Michael Pfenning. (Photo submitted)

Biologists collaborate to assess sturgeon fishery in the Bad River

By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Biologist

Odanah, Wis.—Since 1994, Great Lakes Technician Mike Plucinski has annually trained in new interns from local colleges to help with the capture of namé (lake sturgeon) in gill nets set in Lake Superior near the mouth of the Bad River. This ongoing study, done in cooperation with the Bad River Natural Resources Department and the Ashland Fishery Resources Office, focuses on studying the biology and distribution of namé in and around the Bad River Reservation's boundary with Lake Superior.

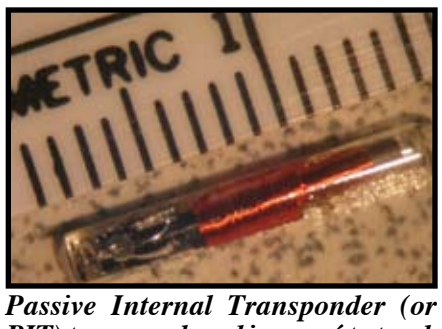
Twenty-one naméwag were captured, tagged, and released off the mouth of the Bad River in June and July. Captured naméwag were scanned for passive internal transponder (PIT) tags, which are small glass cylinders inserted into fish prior to release.

Those without a PIT tag received one courtesy of the GLIFWC staff members. In addition to the PIT tag each fish gets an individually numbered Floy tag. The tags individually identify a fish so that its movement and growth can be tracked overtime.

Fish tagged by GLIFWC staff have been recaptured during assessment netting near the mouth of the Bad River by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources nets set for lake sturgeon in Chequamegon Bay near the Ashland Breakwall and for lake trout off the mouth of the Bad River, and by fishers fishing from Marble Point (five miles east of the Bad River mouth) to LaPointe, Wisconsin on Madeline Island to Houghton Point in Chequamegon Bay.

Naméwag are also examined for coded wire tags (CWT's), which are small slivers of metal inserted into hatchery fish prior to release. When recaptured, the CWT can be extracted. Markings on the metal are used to determine stocking location and the hatchery that raised the fish. One fish captured on June 13, 2006 had a CWT in its snout, which USFWS-Ashland staff extracted. The CWT and size of the fish indicated that it was stocked in the Ontonagon river last year as part of a Michigan DNR program to reintroduce the species there.

By-catch in the nets are mainly suckers, but in one set in July of this year seven non-native salmon were captured. Intern Sam Wiggins, from LCO Ojibwa Community College, gladly cleaned them and delivered 11 pounds of fresh fillets to the Bad River Elderly Program.



Passive Internal Transponder (or PIT) tags are placed in namé to track individual fish movement and growth over time. (Photo by Bill Mattes)

A namé waits to be taken out of the gill net. (Photo by Andrew Fox).

Great Lakes Intern Sam Wiggins with a juvenile lake sturgeon. (Staff photo)

Assessment crew finds plenty of Lake Superior siscowet, whitefish

By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Biologist

Eagle Harbor, Mich.—Staff from GLIFWC's Great Lakes Section, led by Mike Plucinski, sampled waters from shore to 800 feet deep over a two week period in mid-July off the Lake Superior shoreline of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

At Eagle Harbor, a half mile of gill net (2,700 feet), six feet high and consisting of nine panels of differing mesh sizes from two to six inches was set to capture fish.

When setting the assessment gill net at depths of 800' over a mile of gear was deployed, including the line from the bouy, above the water, to the anchor and then the ½ mile long gill net.

Captured fish were identified to species, measured, weighed, and otoliths (ear bones) and stomachs were removed for aging and diet analysis.

The highest density of siscowet was found between 450 and 712 feet, where relative abundance was 21 fish per 1,000 feet of gill net set. This was followed by a relative abundance of 11 siscowet per 1,000 feet of gill net set in water 790-804 feet.

Lamprey were found to be feeding on the siscowet. Marking rates were 56 marks per 100 fish examined in the 450-712' range and 117 marks per 100 fish examined in 790-804.' The target marking rate for lamprey on lean lake trout in Lake Superior is five (5) marks per 100 fish examined.

In addition to gill nets, beach seines were used to index juvenile whitefish abundance in three locations around the Keweenaw Peninsula; Great Sand Bay, Bete Grise Bay, and Traverse Bay, where 301, 169, and 20 juvenile whitefish were captured, respectively.

Treaty fishery discussed at Gogebic College

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen Staff Writer

Ironwood, Mich.—Following a request from local Lake Superior sport fishermen, staff from Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and Red Cliff Natural Resources Department conducted a presentation on treaty rights and tribal fishing at Gogebic Community College on July 19.

Anglers that primarily launch boats from Black River Harbor to fish Michigan's western Lake Superior waters expressed concern that tribal commercial fishing tugs are responsible for declines in lake trout catches. During the fishing heydays of 5-10 years ago, anglers reported excellent lake trout success. According to assessment data gathered by Red Cliff, GLIFWC and Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the laker population reached a high mark in 2001. Since then the bite has cooled and trout numbers eased back to historic levels before the arrival of predatory sea lamprey.

"The current levels mirror the relative abundance levels of the 1920s and 1930s before the population crash," said Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes biologist. Exotic lampreys decimated lake trout numbers through the middle of the twentieth century. Through interagency lamprey control efforts, lakers have recovered but still suffer heavy losses from the eel-like parasites.

Mattes said it's unclear why the lake trout population in management unit MI-2 around Black River Harbor experienced the recent spike in numbers at the turn of the century or why it has ebbed downward. According to harvest reports and monitoring, commercial fishermen continue to stay below quota restrictions.

Fishermen from three Ojibwe tribes commercially harvest fish in western Michigan waters of Lake Superior under the 1842 Treaty. The gill net fishery—which supplies whitefish and lake trout to regional fish markets—is regulated through quota and effort restrictions as well as seasonal closures.

"We're at a level that ensures enough large fish reach spawning age to maintain healthy populations," Mattes said. He pointed to a number of factors that are likely impacting trout including a growing whitefish population in near-shore areas frequented by lakers and a decreased availability in some forage fish.

Red Cliff Biologist Matt Symbal was also on hand to discuss that tribe's role in the management and harvest of MI-2 fishery. Red Cliff resource managers work with tribal commercial fishermen to place assessment nets used in estimating fishery abundance.

The tribe licenses four fishing tug operators to gillnet MI-2 waters. A total of 29 commercial operators are sanctioned by Red Cliff officials—approximately half of which are large boats.

The evening began with an overview of treaties negotiated between the United States and American Indian tribes. GLIFWC's Jim St. Arnold explained how tribal sovereignty and the canons of treaty law were interpreted and clarified by federal courts through history, leading to the unique nation status tribes have today. The United States entered into more than 500 treaties with tribes between 1776 and 1867, he said.

Voigt Task Force issues Wisconsin fisher, otter & bobcat declarations for 2007-2008 season

By Jonathan Gilbert, Ph.D., GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

At the July meeting of the Voigt Intertribal Task Force the tribes issued their declarations for fisher, otter and bobcat harvest limits for the Wisconsin portion of the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories. The tribal declarations for otter and bobcats remained at 100 each. The fisher declaration, on the other hand, increased from 800 in 2006 to 1,065 in 2007.

The purpose of the tribal declarations is to ensure that the tribes have access to enough harvest to meet their needs, up to 50% of the harvestable surplus. Each year, when it comes time to determine the harvest declaration for that year the tribes examine their past harvests and their past declarations to see if they remain adequate. When the declarations are inadequate the tribes have the opportunity to adjust them to meet their current needs.

Tribal harvest of fishers, otters and bobcats in Wisconsin has increased steadily since the early 1990's. There were no bobcats or otters harvested in some of the early years of tribal off-reservation trapping/hunting. Harvests of these two species began to increase around 1995. There were on average about 5 bobcats and 5 otters harvested each year during the 1990's (see graph below).

During the past few years otter harvests ranged between 40 and 65 while bobcat harvest ranged between 12 to 35. In 2006–07 the harvests of both species reached their all-time records. Nevertheless, the tribal declarations for otters and bobcats have been sufficient to meet tribal demands for these species so the declarations were not changed this year.

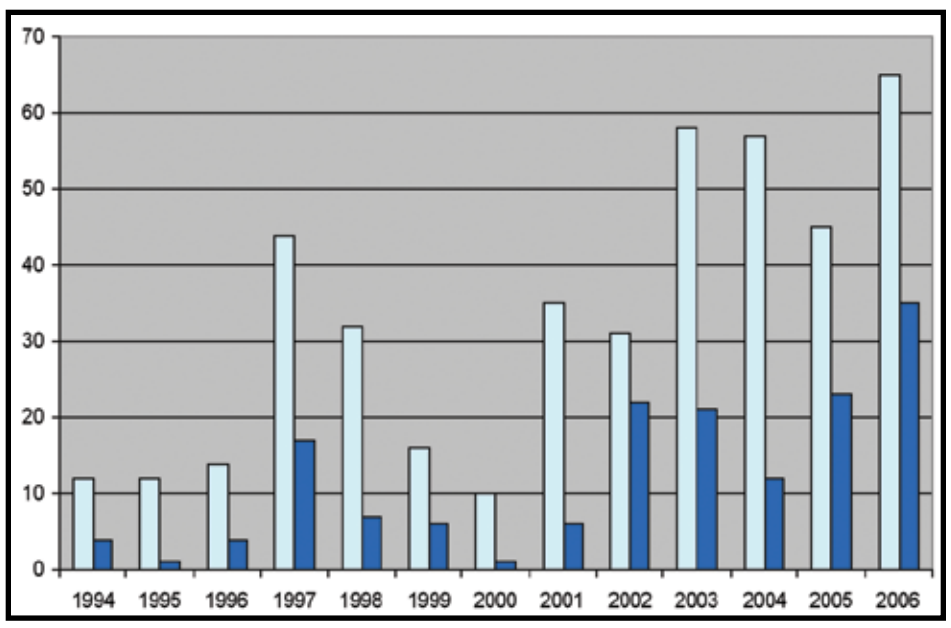
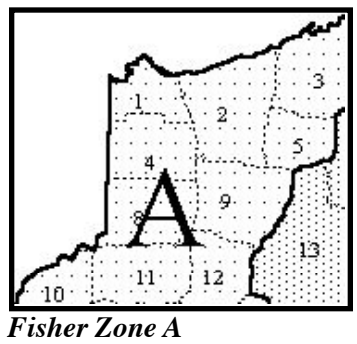


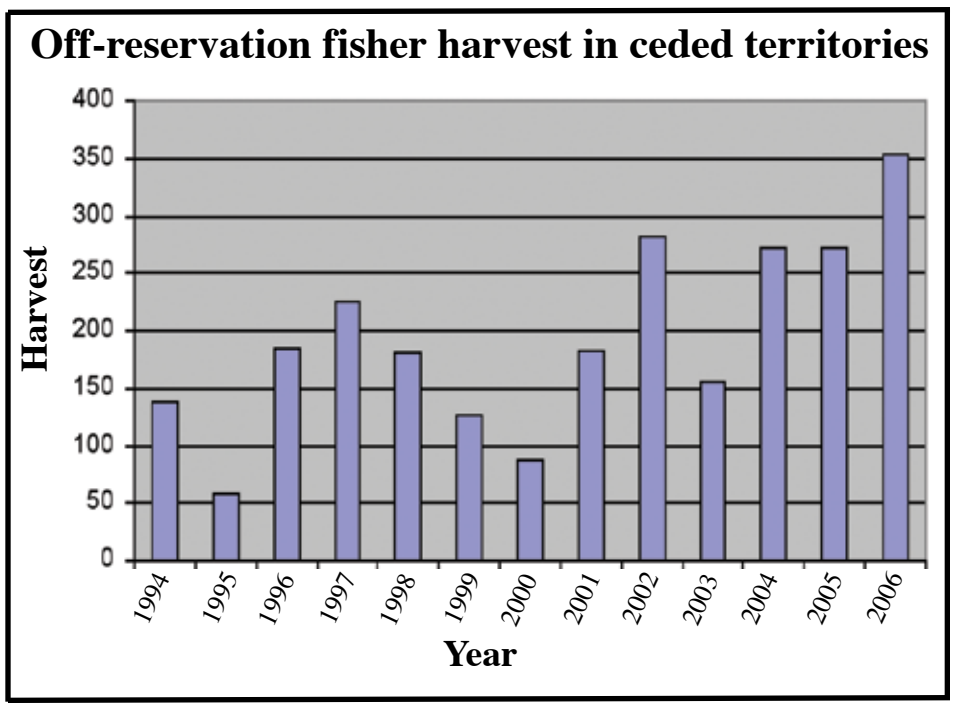
Figure 1. Tribal harvest of otters and bobcats from 1994 through 2006 in Wisconsin. Bobcat figures are shown in light blue.

The harvest of fishers has also increased in the Wisconsin ceded territories since 1994. The harvest of fishers in Wisconsin is regulated by harvest zones. There are 4 zones across the northern part of the state, lettered A – D (west to east).



Fisher Zone A

Tribal harvest has been concentrated in the two western most zones, Zone A and Zone B. In 2006 all but 8 of the fishers harvested by the tribes in Wisconsin (354) came from these two zones. In fact Zone A was closed early to harvest because the tribal declaration had been reached prior to the end of the season. Thus, when issuing their declaration for 2007 the tribes elected to declare 50% of the harvestable surplus of fishers in these two zones (425 for Zone A and 275 for Zone B).



Species	Zone	2006 – 07 Declaration	2007 – 08 Declaration
Bobcat	None	100	100
Otter	None	100	100
Fisher	A	225	425
	B	210	275
	C	160	160
	D	160	160
	E	15	30
	F	None	15

Table 1. Declarations for the Wisconsin portion of the ceded territories for three harvested species.

USFWS Notice of Intent regarding religious or ceremonial use of migratory birds other than eagles

By: Kekek Jason Stark
GLIFWC Policy Analyst

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is considering amending its migratory bird regulations to allow tribal members to acquire bird parts and feathers from birds other than eagles for religious or spiritual use.

Currently there are no federal regulations that govern the acquisition and possession of non-eagle migratory bird parts for these uses. Informally, the Service has employed a policy that members of federally recognized tribes may possess migratory bird parts. [See: U.S. v. Eagleboy, 200 F.3d 1137 (8th Cir 1999).]

There was also a district court ruling that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act did not abrogate Ojibwe Tribal treaty rights and, as a consequence, cannot be used to regulate tribal members. [See: U.S. v. Bresette, 761 F. Supp. 658 (D. Minn. 1991).]

The regulation of migratory bird harvest activities, including the acquisition of bird parts and feathers within the 1837 and 1842 ceded territory, is a matter of internal tribal control which is already regulated by the tribes' off-reservation conservation codes.

Beginning in 1990, the National Eagle Repository began to distribute non-eagle migratory bird parts and feathers on an ad-hoc basis. The Service had no formal criteria or conditions enacted governing these distributions and temporally suspended these distributions in 1999 due to administrative resource constraints.

The Service is now considering establishing a formal legal mechanism for the acquisition of non-eagle migratory bird parts and feathers by tribal members for religious and spiritual purposes.

An otter takes a morning dip—one of the many wildlife scenarios witnessed by GLIFWC wild rice interns as they survey inland lake rice stands. (Photo by Katie Lancaster, Northand College wild rice intern)

The story of a traveled women's water song

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Sandy Lake, Minn.—A small group of women walked over to the water rushing through the dam from Big Sandy Lake during the July 25th Sandy Lake ceremonies commemorating the 1850 Sandy Lake Tragedy. The ceremony was in honor of the Ojibwe ancestors who perished there, as well as those who returned to their homelands.

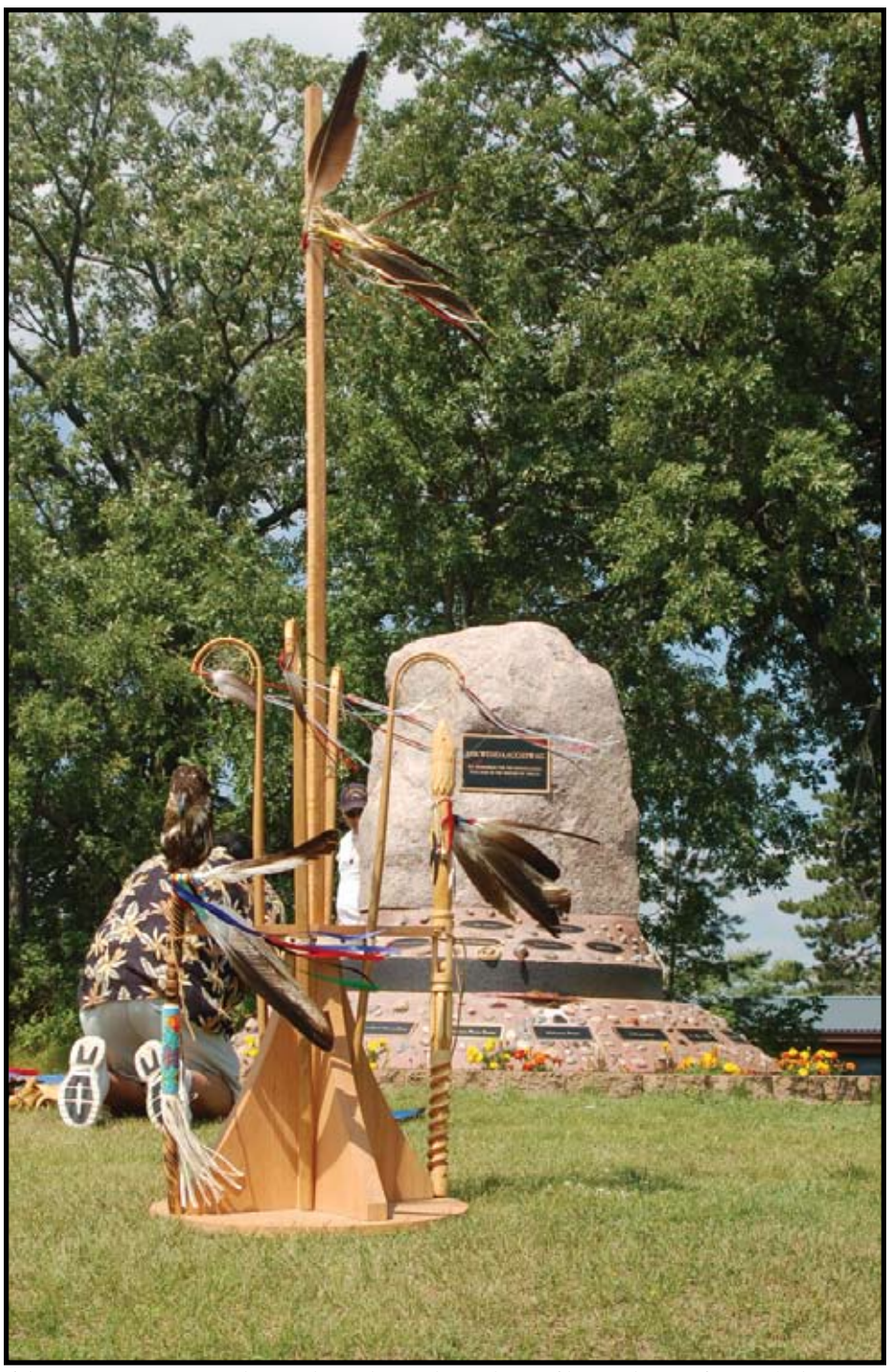
In front of them the rushing water and behind them, high on the hill, the Mikwendaagoziwag (They are remembered) Memorial monument stood quietly shining in the hot July sun.

Asemaa in hand and with a single rattle for accompaniment, the small group offered up a women's water song, honoring nibi (water), the life-giver.

The song had seemingly arrived back home after a circuitous journey through Indian Country. It had been given to Lorraine Norrgard while visiting in Tucson, Arizona from a woman who had received the song from another woman in Maine. The song had been presented on a flyer from a reserve in Montreal, Canada, with the intention of sharing it with all women and encouraging that it be sung whenever possible near the water and especially at the time of the 13th moon Lorraine was told.

Lorraine noticed the song seemed to be in Ojibwemowin (the Ojibwe language) so brought it home and recently shared it with Sue Nichols, a Bad River Ojibwe who is deeply concerned about the well-being of nibi and the traditional role of women as "keepers of the water."

So it was that it came to be softly sung by the small group standing between the rushing water and the tall, stone monument, symbols of life and death, subjects for tears of both joy and sorrow. Nibi, the lifeblood of aki (earth), the great purifier, seemed to accept the gentle recognition with tremendous energy and show of power.



About seventy people gathered at the The Mikwendaagoziwag (They are remembered) Memorial monument at Sandy Lake, Minnesota in July to pay respect to and remember those who perished during the Sandy Lake Tragedy and also to those who made their way back to their homelands and refused to be removed. For more information on the 1854 Sandy Lake Tragedy, contact GLIFWC at (715) 682-6619 ext. 150 or email pio@glifwc.org (Photo by Jen Schlender)

For Nibi genawendamojig (Keepers of the Water) everywhere:

The message that came with the song, apparently written by grandmothers in Canada relates:

"In the Algonquin way, the spring is when the first water starts to run (and) is the time that the women offer tobacco ties to the water in thanks. In the summer, it is the time for the Rain Dances and the ceremonies of renewal. In the late fall is the time when the Aurora Borealis (northern lights) come out in the north(;) water ceremonies are also done. And in the cold of winter, the Nibi Wabo ceremony to honor the grandmothers are held. It is good. It is necessary now more than ever.

The elders tell us that if things continue the way they are we may not have any clean water left within 10 years. They tell us that it may already to be too late. Unless women everywhere make the water their first priority. Now. Pass it on. Meegwetch."

NIBI WABO
A water song

[redacted]

PLEASE—P.S. The Grandmothers do not want this song passed through the Internet. However it would be a quick way to gather the women (only). We had our water analyzed by Dr. Emoto in Japan to discover that this song changes the molecular structure of water creating crystalline structured water. It works.

For relevant reading: Anything written by Dr. Emoto, Maude Barlow's BLUE GOLD: The Global Water Crisis and the Commodification of the World's Water Supply and Vandana Shiva's Water Wars(.)

meegwetch
One of them

So, this is the story of a water song and how it seemed to come back full circle to the Ojibwe people and be sung during the 2007 Sandy Lake ceremonies, an annual event at the US Army Corps of Engineers' Sandy Lake Recreational area sponsored by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission.

The song is for women everywhere. It is a gift and is meant to be shared and passed on, NOT THROUGH THE INTERNET, as the flyer states. It has also been said that as many women as possible should sing it the night of the 13th full moon.

Ikwewag ganawendaanaawaa nibi. The women look after the water.

Sue Nichols spoke briefly during a ceremony at the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial on behalf of a small group of women who paid respect to nibi (water) by singing an Ojibwe water song on the shore of Sandy Lake. The song seems to have traveled widely across the nation and returned back. Women in the group include: Front: Sue Nichols, Back row: Robbie Lapp, Jen Schlender, Agnes Fleming, Connee Chandler and Lorraine Norrgard. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Elders note decline in bees

Pollinators critical to plant survival

By Karen Danielsen
GLIFWC Forest Ecologist

Odanah, Wis.—Elders from GLIFWC's member tribes have mentioned that they see fewer "aamoog gaye memengwaag" (bees and butterflies) nowadays, raising a concern about declining numbers of pollinators.

They link this observation to an apparent decrease in fruit production by miin (blueberry), bawaa'imin (pin cherry), odatagaagomin (blackberry), miskomin (raspberry) and ode'imin (strawberry).

Many scientists share these elders' concern. In their book *Forgotten Pollinators*, Steven Buchmann and Gary Nabhan state that, "62 percent of some 258 kinds of plants studied in detail suffer limited fruit set from too few visits by effective pollinators." Since the majority of flowering plants require pollinators for seed and fruit production, the elders' concern does indeed seem dire.

Pollinators primarily include manidoonsag (insects), bapakwaanaajiinyag (bats), and bineshiinyag (birds). Their decline has been blamed on pathogens, the introduction of other aggressive non-native pollinators, habitat fragmentation, and the improper use of pesticides.

Recently, reports of a mysterious disappearance of countless honeybees have created considerable distress for farmers dependent upon this important pollinator. Referred to as colony collapse disorder, adult honeybees suddenly vanish from their hives leaving larvae and food stores intact.

The exact cause remains uncertain, but potential explanations include pathogens, chemical contamination and lack of genetic diversity in honeybees.

Ironically, honeybees have been one cause of decline for other pollinators. Imported from Europe by early settlers, honeybees continue to displace many native bees (which should be noted, do not sting). Similarly, an African bumblebee, recently introduced for commercial crop pollination, threatens to displace native bumble bees.

One might assume that pollination could occur no matter a bee's region of origin. However, pollinators and plants of the same region change and adapt simultaneously (co-evolve) often resulting in more efficient, specialized modes of pollination.

Given that over 4,000 native bee species occur in North America, ample opportunities have existed over thousands of years for specialization between plants and pollinators.

Consequently, though introduced bees might be able to pollinate most plants within their new home, efficiency and pollination rates may suffer significantly. Furthermore, in cases where plants and native bees have developed a strict interdependency, introduced bees inevitably fall short of functioning as valid pollinators.

Habitat fragmentation due to urban sprawl is another key cause of pollinator decline. As habitat parcels become smaller and more isolated, fewer pollinators can be supported and movement of pollinators between parcels becomes less frequent. Eventually, these parcels maintain only a limited subset, if any, of their original pollinators.

Attracted to giant squash blooms, a variety of bees actually enter the flowers seeking nectar. Their hairy bodies pick up the pollen so they unintentionally carry it to neighboring flowers, effectively pollinating the squash and enabling the plants to produce fruit, in this case squash. The actual fruit will form directly beneath the flower. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

(Photo reprinted from PD Photo.org.)

Not surprisingly, the improper use of pesticides has accounted for the loss of many pollinators. Few pesticides distinguish between "bad bugs" and "good bugs." With each application of pesticide, more pollinators become at risk.

Decades ago in her widely acclaimed book, *Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson unambiguously articulated the associated costs to our environment of misusing pesticides. Even so, some people still do not fully appreciate the toxic capacity of many pesticides. They tend to practice the old adage, "more is better," using excessive quantities of pesticides.

Oftentimes, smarter gardening techniques eliminate the need for pesticides altogether. These techniques can be as simple as landscaping with plants that are more resilient or less attractive to harmful pests. Many gardening books now offer numerous suggestions for non-toxic pest controls.

Pollinators tend to be overlooked. However, without pollinators, most of the plants that we depend upon for food, utilitarian needs and basic aesthetic beauty could not exist. Pay attention to those pollinators. We need them!

Protecting Our Pollinators

- ✕ Do not use pesticides. If this is unavoidable, minimize pesticide applications and carefully follow directions.
- ✕ Provide food for pollinators by incorporating native flowering plants in your garden.
- ✕ Provide shelter for pollinators by surrounding your garden with shrubs, trees and natural ground cover.
- ✕ Enjoy and appreciate the bees, butterflies, moths, hummingbirds and all the other pollinators with which you share your garden. Their diversity and beauty will astound you.

Spear fills supervisor position with Ottawa National Forest

Susan Spear began duties as the new Ottawa National Forest Supervisor last spring in Ironwood, Mich. Most recently, Spear worked at the USDA Forest Service's Washington DC office and also served as District Ranger on the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado.

Spear fills the vacancy left by former Ottawa Supervisor Bob Lueckel who transferred out of the region earlier in the year. (US Forest Service photo)

Higgins new supervisor at Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Regional Forester, Randy Moore, announced the selection of Jeanne Higgins as the new Forest Supervisor for the Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest (CNNF). Higgins has been serving as Deputy Forest Supervisor on the CNNF since 2005.

Prior to her assignment on the CNNF, Jeanne worked in Idaho on the Nez Perce National Forest (NF) as the Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor and the Bitterroot NF in Montana as a District Ranger. Higgins served in several positions throughout many wetern National Forests including operations forester and environmental coordinator.

Higgins said, "I am honored and humbled by the opportunity to step into this new role. Serving as Deputy Forest Supervisor for the past two years has given me a wonderful opportunity to recognize the tremendous value this forest has to offer the communities we serve, the State of Wisconsin and the citizens of this country."

Blow the whistle on invasive thistles!

Article and photos by GLIFWC Staff

Odanah, Wis.— In her 1913 poem "*Sacred Emily*," Gertrude Stein famously wrote that "A rose is a rose is a rose is a rose." Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for thistles!

Thistles are some of the most recognized plants on the landscape. At least 10 species of thistles are found in the upper Midwest. Most of these, including swamp thistle, are native, and one, Pitcher's thistle, is quite rare. Across much of the northwoods, though, the most common and familiar thistles are bull thistle, Canada thistle, and (in Upper Michigan and northeast Wisconsin) European marsh thistle. Most people don't realize that all three of these weedy thistles are introduced from overseas.

Bull thistle in flower. *Large flowerheads of bull thistle.*

Our most common thistles are introduced

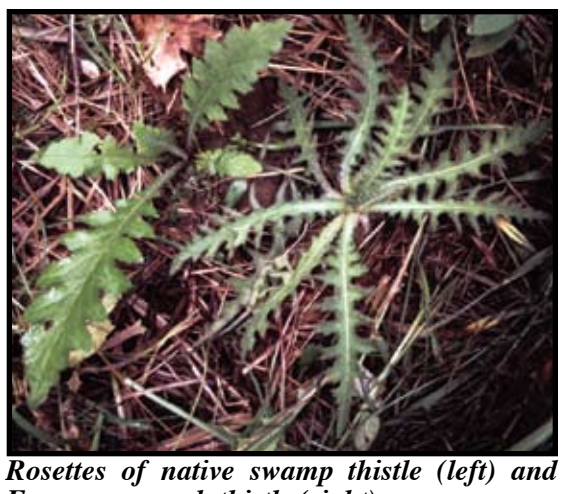
Bull thistle *(chi-mazaanashk, or Cirsium vulgare)* was introduced during the early days of European settlement, probably as a contaminant in soil or crop seed. It is typically a large, stout plant, with winged, spiny stems and large flowerheads. It is a familiar site along roadsides, in fields, on soil piles, as well as lakeshores and logged or burned-over woods. It often thrives in cattle pastures, where the cattle graze the competition but leave it alone. It was used in Ojibwe medicine as a gastrointestinal aid.

So-called "Canada thistle" *(mazaanashk, or Cirsium arvense)* apparently got its name because it was well-established north of the US-Canadian border before becoming common in the US, and thus was perceived by European settlers in the US as having come from Canada. Despite laws passed as early as 1795 (in Vermont) requiring its control, it continued to spread. (Like other invasive plants it doesn't follow the law!) It is the only thistle found in North America that spreads extensively by underground rhizomes, forming dense patches. It is also the only one that is dioecious, with separate male and female plants.

Canada thistle in bloom.

Canada thistle is a serious agricultural weed. It also colonizes natural habitats such as lakeshores, wet meadows, and disturbed open woods. Similar to bull thistle, Canada thistle was used by the Ojibwe as a cure for stomach cramps.

Musk and plumeless thistles (including *Carduus nutans and C. acanthoides*) are also introduced from Europe, and are invasive in some habitats. Like bull thistle, musk and plumeless thistles have spiny, winged stems. They differ from true thistles primarily in having seeds with capillary (single-filament) instead of plumose (feathery) bristles. In the upper Great Lakes region these two thistles primarily invade open, disturbed habitats.



Rosettes of native swamp thistle (left) and European marsh thistle (right).

Winged, spiny stem of European marsh thistle.

European marsh thistle in flower.

Small clustered flowerheads of European marsh thistle.

European marsh thistle

The most recent thistle to arrive in the northwoods may unfortunately turn out to be the most troublesome. European marsh thistle *(Cirsium palustre)* was first recorded in North America in Newfoundland and New Hampshire in the early 1900s. It next showed up in Marquette County, Michigan in 1934. Since then it has spread across the entire Upper Peninsula, and into lower Michigan and northeast Wisconsin. It is also established and spreading aggressively in east-central British Columbia.

Like most thistles, European marsh thistle reproduces entirely by seed. Immature plants form a rosette (a circle of leaves close to the ground). The plants are fibrous-rooted, and don't form a real taproot. Flowering plants are very spiny, with a winged, spiny stem. They vary greatly in height, with 4 feet being about average.

(See Invasive thistles, page 18)

Native swamp thistle going to seed (upper left). Swamp thistle stems lack spines (upper right). Swamp thistle flowerheads (lower right).

Need more info on invasive species? Pay a visit to GLIFWC websites

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Eek!!! You may not want to look at *www.glifwc-maps.org* where the extent of problematic, exotic invaders hits you square between the eyes as you open the distribution maps.

Through the use of interactive GIS maps, the website reveals the various terrestrial and aquatic invasive plants and critters currently thriving and spreading throughout Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the maps are loaded with the little icons depicting the distribution of major troublemakers.

Where are they? Where have surveys been conducted? Where have control efforts taken place? Answers to all these questions and more are at your fingertips. For instance, tiny spray cans depict the annual efforts of GLIFWC's control crew, led by Wildlife Technician Ron Parisien, to treat infestations of purple loosestrife and leafy spurge.

For the purposes of public education and outreach as well as coordinating invasive species management and control efforts, GLIFWC maintains two information sources at two different website. One is at *www.glifwc-maps.org* and the other is part of the GLIFWC website at *www.glifwc.org/invasives/*.

www.glifwc-maps.org

Custom Geographic Information System (GIS) maps can be created for viewing onscreen and can easily be printed for future reference. Checkboxes next to each map layer allow you to decide which layers to view.

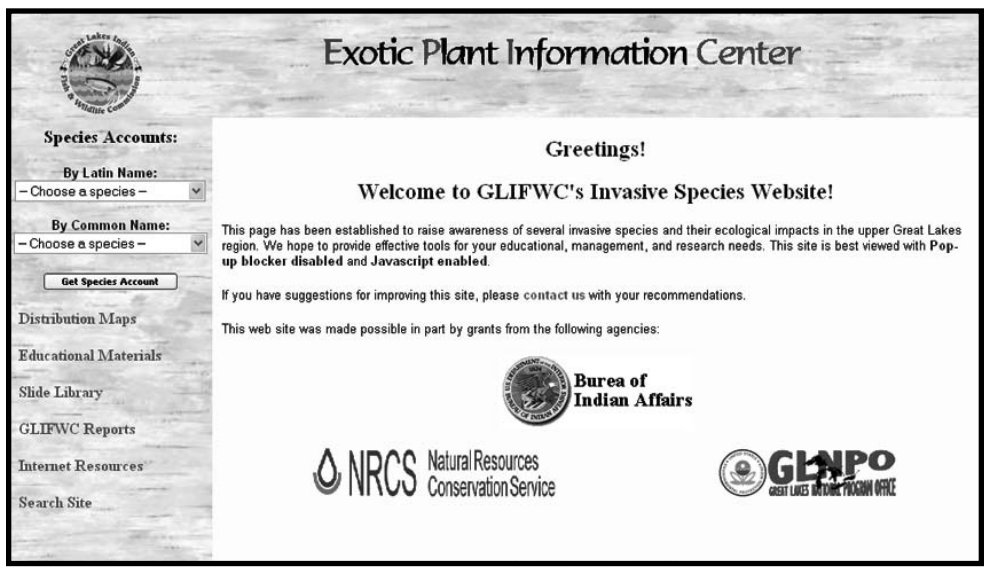
For example, if you want a look at all invasive species, you can easily turn them all on together to get a good idea of the extent of the problem when considered as a whole. Need a closer look? Zoom in to get a more detailed perspective. Most sites are mapped using Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to within 10 meters or less.

An excellent educational and research tool on regional invasive species with easy accessibility, glifwc-maps.org resulted from the work of Miles Falck, GLIFWC wildlife biologist. Falck has been developing the site over a period of years, obtaining information from GLIFWC's annual invasive species surveys and information compiled from other contributors including: Lac Courte Oreilles Natural Resource Dept., Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota DNRs; Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture, National Park Service, Sea Grant, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Survey.

While glifwc-maps.org currently features invasive species information, Falck views it as management tool that will help facilitate coordination of management efforts in a variety of fields in the future.

All in all, the maps currently feature 130 data layers, over 100 of which deal with invasive species, including species locations, invasive species surveys, and control efforts.

Dara Olson, AIS project coordinator, recently updated the invasive species database, which now comprises over 25,000 records! Other layers display background layers to aid navigation such as administrative boundaries, towns and cities, roads, rivers, and lakes.



GLIFWC staff currently use the site to coordinate surveys for aquatic invasive species (AIS) between WDNR, county AIS coordinators, and the Western UP Cooperative Weed Management Area.

Each cooperating agency is able to see the "big picture" utilizing glifwc-maps.org to identify the current distribution of aquatic invasives, where past surveys have occurred, and where gaps in our knowledge exist. This helps to make decisions on where future surveys should take place. "This collaborative approach avoids duplication of efforts and makes management planning, especially in cooperative projects, much more efficient," Falck comments.

The site is also integrated with Google Earth, which allows you to overlay map layers from glifwc-maps.org within Google Earth. Other features of glifwc-maps.org offer a view of relief and topographic maps, satellite imagery, and up-to-date weather services. These layers all originate from "Open GIS" map services available on the Internet.

The "Open GIS" protocol provides a standard for map services to communicate with one another over the Internet so information can be combined on the fly and line up correctly in your web browser.

The website continues to be a work in progress, where seemingly endless possibilities confront the developer, leading to the "next step."

For Falck the next step in the development of glifwc-maps.org will be to publish the map service using the "Open GIS" protocol. This will enable other mapping web sites to communicate with and display data from glifwc-maps.org as discussed above.

www.glifwc.org/invasives/

If you are up to taking the blinders off and getting educated on invasive species, you can easily travel to GLIFWC's invasive species section at *www.glifwc.org/invasives/*, which offers a wealth of information and digital images and is linked to *www.glifwc-maps.org*.

It provides a host of individual species abstracts for many of the worst invaders depicted on glifwc-maps.org along with educational materials, many of them downloadable, annual reports of GLIFWC's Invasive Species Program, Internet resources and a slide library. Falck notes that the images in the library are available in three resolutions, with the highest resolution suitable for publications.

"What does garlic mustard look like? How about Eurasian marsh thistle? How do I know when I see it?" These are common questions from members of the public trying to be alert to invasive plants and animals in their neck of the woods.

The website allows you to find an invasive species either by using its common or scientific name and opens to web pages with photos of each species as well as information that details their appearance, distribution, impacts and control measures.

Discussions about the pros and cons of different control measures are often included, like at what point do you cease trying to dig up these nasty invaders and switch to chemical or possibly biological controls. Then the questions arise about which types of chemical agents are most effective and least damaging to native vegetation. All of these issues are addressed on the website.

Steve Garske, Invasive Plant Specialist, is responsible for the vast majority of the invasive species photos and information compiled on the website. Steve spends his summers surveying roadsides, forested areas and fields in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northwestern Wisconsin for invasive plants. A digital camera and hand-held GPS/GIS allow Steve to pinpoint areas of infestation, record the data into a GIS database, and document the site with photos.

Dara Olson, AIS project coordinator, and Sam Quagon, AIS survey aide, conduct similar surveys for AIS in the region's many lakes. They spend much of the summer afloat on ceded territory inland lakes gathering water samples and making observations on the presence of any invasive species.

So, if you want to get up and personal and take a closer look at the problematic invaders in the Upper Great Lakes Region, take a little tour on GLIFWC's website, the invasive species section or visit glifwc-maps.org. You may see more than you want to see and end up knowing more than you want to know.

Eek!

First Annual Superior Whitefish Festival

The Bay Mills Indian Community with the Department of Recreation & Health Promotions and the Boys & Girls Club of Bay Mills/Brimley are sponsoring the First Annual Superior Whitefish Festival to be held August 24th through August 26th 2007.

The goal of our festival is to showcase whitefish and its importance to the local Native American community, in an historical aspect as the main staple for food and economic development.

Whitefish is abundant in Michigan and vital to many communities located on the shores of the Great Lakes. Fishing for our Tribe has long been a tradition passed down through many generations of families making their living on the waters. The Whitefish Festival is a way of celebrating our fishermen, their hard work, and, of course, the whitefish itself.

Our plans include many community events and activities. Below you will find a schedule of tentative events. Event times and locations will be available soon.

Registration details for events such as: Road Race, Kayak/Canoe Race, Quad Run, Cooking Contest, etc. will be sent out as soon as possible. For additional information regarding the Superior Whitefish Festival or any of it's events, please contact Sandra Walden, 248-3241 ext. 3133 or sawalden@bmic.net.

Road Race (Marathon)
Kayak/ Canoe Race
Drum Social
PRIDE Pancake Breakfast
3 on 3 Basketball Tournament
Contest
Motorcycle Rez Run (Parade of Bikers)
Quad Run
Fish Derby
Music
Commercial and Non-Commercial
Fish-Cooking Contest
Music
Car BINGO
Horseshoes & Cribbage
Boat & Fishing Information Display
Kid's Games/Midway
Sock Hop
Pot-Luck Dinner
Craft Show
Farmer's Market
Commercial Fisherman Olympics

EPA recognizes KBIC's brownfield cleanup at Sand Point in Baraga County

L'Anse, Mich.—The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) recently recognized the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community for completing the first tribal brownfield cleanup project in Region 5, which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

The plaque received by the Community in recognition of this achievement bears the inscription: "In recognition of a cleanup completion at Sand Point which brought beauty to a scarred landscape."

With help from the U.S. EPA, the Great Lakes Commission—Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Program, USDA—National Resource Conservation Service, and Upper Peninsula Resource Conservation and Development Council, a soil cover was constructed over approximately 35 acres of stamp sands at Sand Point, a tribally-owned beach area along the western shore of Lake Superior's Keweenaw Bay.

The soil cover will serve to decrease contaminant loading into Keweenaw Bay by reducing stamp sand erosion, increase biodiversity, and allow for vegetation growth on a previously barren landscape.

The Sand Point Brownfields site is impacted by industrial copper mining processing waste (stamp sands) from the Mass Mill, an early 20th century copper ore processing plant that was located approximately four miles north of Sand Point. During copper ore processing at the Mass Mill, billions of pounds of stamp sand waste was deposited into Keweenaw Bay. Lake currents have since carried these stamp sands southward and deposited them onto the 2.5 miles of the Community's property at Sand Point. The deposited stamp sand contains elevated levels of copper and mercury.

From the summer of 2000 through late 2001, the US Army Corps of Engineers collected data to quantify the stamp sands in their entirety along the Sand Point shoreline. This study approximated the total amount of deposited stamp sands at six billion pounds, above and below the water surface.

"It's nice for the Community to be recognized by the EPA for this cleanup effort," said Todd Warner, Director of the Community's Natural Resources Dept., which includes the Tribal Brownfields Program. "It's also nice to do something positive for the environment, that also provides an attractive, useable recreation space and additional walking areas for the Community."

Prior to construction of a soil cover over the stamp sands at Sand Point, environmental assessment activities were conducted at the property over the course of several years. Following completion of assessment work, feasibility studies were completed, and a range of potential cleanup options were examined for their suitability.

Susan LaFernier, Tribal Council President stated, "The Tribal Council adopted a Sand Point Concept Master Plan in 2004, that includes elements for development and property improvements at Sand Point. Our beautiful Sand Point area is a tremendous community asset on Lake Superior. Future projects include a shoreline walking trail; camping, boating and picnic areas; fishing ponds; and restoring the historic lighthouse. The cleanup project is a big step forward towards these goals. This is an amazing project that is the beginning for many generations to enjoy."

The Community received its initial Brownfields Tribal Response Program grant from the U.S. EPA in 2003, and currently has two staff members working on brownfield issues, Katie Kruse, Environmental Response Program Coordinator, and Jennifer Romstad, Brownfield Assessment Coordinator. The Brownfields Program is designed to identify and address contaminated or potentially contaminated properties that are present on lands under the jurisdiction of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.

For more information, contact the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resource Department at (906) 524-5757.

Vehicle tracks appear in stamp sands which have migrated along the Keweenaw Bay shoreline in the currents of Lake Superior.

These before-and-after images of Keweenaw Bay's Sand Point illustrate the successful brownfield cleanup conducted by the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recognized the tribe for rehabilitating the area which was impacted by stamp sands from early 20th Century copper ore processing. (Photos submitted)

Big numbers yield small walleye on Lake Gogebic

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer

Marenisco, Mich.—Think of that typical bluegill pond, loaded with small, stunted fish that rarely reach keeper size. Only lots bigger—and packed with walleye. That's Lake Gogebic, Upper Michigan's largest lake at 13,300 acres, which supports miles and miles of prime spawning grounds and one of the highest walleye densities in the state.

"Walleye reproduction is too high for the available forage base. It's like they are eating themselves out of house and home," said Brian Gunderman, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fisheries biologist.

Gunderman and DNR Fisheries Supervisor George Madison conducted a listening session on July 11 in Marenisco to address public concerns that walleye and yellow perch were being overharvested and northern pike were too abundant.

According to both recent and historic fisheries survey data, overfishing is not a concern. The problem with Lake Gogebic's walleye population centers on too many fish with too little to eat, Madison said. High walleye reproduction continues to suppress the forage base and fish struggle to grow much beyond the 12-15 inch range. Madison added that the region's cool climate and low nutrients in the lake further restrict walleye growth.

Lake Gogebic is one of the most studied lakes in Michigan, Madison said, pointing to 65 years of fisheries survey data on the lake. It also has one of the most productive walleye populations in the state. DNR assessment crews conducted the most recent survey in 2005.

During the meeting, some area residents asked if the spring treaty walleye harvest negatively impacted the fish numbers. Others questioned how well tribal fishing is monitored. Madison—who works cooperatively with Lac Vieux Desert and Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife fisheries managers—explained the tribal harvest monitoring system that includes tallying each fish speared, size restrictions, bag limits and requirements for using specific boat landings.

As in most ceded territory lakes harvested by treaty spearers, more than 80% of the spring bag on Lake Gogebic is comprised of males—largely in the overabundant 13-plus-inch size range.

Another angler favorite—yellow perch—also continues to do well in Lake Gogebic despite concerns that too many fish were being caught during the ice-fishing season. Gunderman said the large, predatory walleye population likely keeps perch at low densities across the lake. Almost half of the yellow perch harvested in 2005 were an impressive 10-inches or more, according to DNR creel data.

Consecutive spawning seasons with heavy precipitation allowed the northern pike fishery to ebb higher in recent years, but their total numbers remain fairly low and near long-term averages. Pike spawn in the lake's limited marsh habitat, and high seasonal water creates more areas to reproduce in the springtime.

As for improving the size structure of the walleye fishery, no clear answer emerged from the listening session. Madison left open the possibility of returning the walleye size limit to 13-inches for state licensed anglers. It was bumped to 15-inches in 1996 to encourage better walleye growth but has failed to make an impact.

Petersons expand with popularity of Lake Superior fish

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen
Staff Writer

Hancock, Mich.—With growing public interest in healthy eating and an expanding pool of regular customers, fresh fillets and specialty products are sailing out the door of Peterson's Fish Market. Now in its fifteenth year, the small roadside market overlooking the Keweenaw's Portage Canal is poised to expand to make additional room for fish processing implements and retail sales.

"You get friendly service here whether you want it or not," Gilmore Peterson said with a chuckle. "Word-of-mouth has helped bring people to the shop. And people seem to be more health conscious and know about the benefits of eating fish."

On a typical afternoon in high summer, the shop is buzzing with customers while Peterson's sons Chris and Kevin—with help from seasonal staff—process the morning's catch into fillets. Chris' wife Tammie and family matriarch Pat Peterson bustle between paperwork, recordkeeping and filling orders.

Customers and staff, however, are rubbing elbows in the limited space, prompting the family to map out expansion plans set to begin this fall. Peterson has a new glass display case ready for the retail area. A walk-in freezer and stainless steel implements are destined for an adjacent processing area.

Peterson acquired some of the upgrades through Administration for Native Americans grants with assistance from Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission. The equipment includes a hand pin-bone machine, vacuum packer and freezer. Peterson said they'll be able to snap-freeze trout and whitefish fillets, preserving taste and freshness.

"We probably wouldn't have been able to buy all this on our own," Peterson said. "ANA has been very helpful." Peterson also purchased a large pin bone machine off the Internet that will be housed in the expanded processing area.

A demanding product

As principal operator of the family fishing tug, Chris Peterson is at the dock by 5:30 a.m. daily and soon motoring out to raise gill nets set in nearby Lake Superior. The nets are generally heavy with whitefish and may contain small amounts of lean lake trout, which are tightly regulated with harvest quotas. The work is difficult and sometimes dangerous. The hours are long. But in recent years, it just hasn't been enough.

"Lake trout are big in this area. Restaurants and grocery stores buy a lot of whitefish, too," Gilmore Peterson said. Unable to meet the demand with their own nets, Petersons now buy fresh fish—mostly trout—from area commercial fishermen. The closure of two area fish shops in recent years, along with an overall spike in consumption has helped boost the growing business, he said.

Peterson said that specialty products are establishing a following along with traditional fish sales. His favorite: smoked fish sausage.

"It's great for people who like the taste of bratwurst but don't want the fat. The texture is a little different, otherwise it's like a brat," Peterson said. Made with whitefish, Petersons also offer a patty version. The usual arrays of smoked and pickled fish remain staple items at the fish shop.

Avery Paavola (from right) and Tammie Peterson process fresh fish orders from local customers and vacationers at the family-run Peterson's Fish Market in Hancock, Mich. The demand for lake trout and whitefish fillets peaks from July to late October. Petersons also operate a commercial fishing tug on Lake Superior, mainly targeting whitefish with lake trout, herring and chubs occasionally included in the catch. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

A Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) seafood safety class was taught at Keweenaw Bay on July 10-12, 2007 and attended by 15 tribal members from Keweenaw Bay, Bay Mills, Red Cliff, and Bad River. (Photo by Jim Thannum)

National Fish Action Plan

By Kekek Jason Stark
GLIFWC Policy Analyst

The National Fish Habitat Action Plan (Plan) was created in 2001 in an attempt to address the loss and degradation of fish habitat. The creators of the Plan utilized a partnership approach modeled after the North American Waterfowl Management Plan that was created in the 1980's.

The Plan began with the implementation stage in March 2006, and the National Fish Habitat Board (Board) was established in an attempt to direct the Plan's implementation.

The Board consists of a number of federal, tribal, state, local, academic and private interests including: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Fisheries, state wildlife agencies and the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council.

Mic Isham, GLIFWC Board Chairman, is the lone tribal representative on the Board, and has diligently worked to keep Tribes involved in the various components of implementing the Plan. A number of Partnerships have emerged as models of the type of grassroots work that can be done to protect, preserve and rehabilitate fish habitat.

The Board has already leveraged a few million dollars of available funding for regional partnerships, but is working on legislation that will provide millions more for these partnerships. Tribes are being encouraged to become active collaborators in these regional partnerships to access these available funds.

There is also a concerted effort to develop partnerships in areas lacking existing coordinated efforts, so there are possibilities to pursue available funding in this regard as well. Funding is awarded based on habitat need, strength of local and regional partnerships, and the likelihood of success.

By 2010, the Board hopes to achieve the following Plan goals: audit the condition of all fish habitats in the U.S., prepare a comprehensive Status of Fish Habitats in the United States report, identify 12 priority habitat areas, establish Fish Habitat Partnerships to target them, and fund regional partnerships. Overall the Board hopes to continue the combined collective energy of local partnerships as the best chance to achieve success.

Making a Great Lake Superior conference

Duluth, MN
October 29-31, 2007

Want to hear about how research, management and education intersect to affect the most important issues on Lake Superior? Then mark your calendar for Making a Great Lake Superior 2007 on the waterfront in Duluth, MN at the DECC on October 29–31, 2007.

Breakout sessions at the conference will include current research, educational programs, and management experiences relating to:

Invasive species
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Climate change
Water levels and lake withdrawals
Watershed stewardship
Fisheries and aquatic ecology

Visit the conference website at *www.seagrant.umn.edu/superior2007/* for more information, including the conference agenda, the conference's environmental statement and to sign up to receive e-mail updates.

Working hard

Work helps interns learn Ojibwe language

Finishing touches put on language CD & atlas

Odanah, Wis.— Working with GLIFWC's Administration for Native Americans (ANA) Ojibwe Language Program offered a unique opportunity for several interns to be involved with the Ojibwe languge on a daily basis this summer—an opportunity which brought UW-Superior students LaTisha McCoy, Bad River, and Jason Schlender, Lac Courte Oreilles, on board with the program for eight weeks this summer.

LaTisha McCoy.

As interns they were involved in several aspects of the ambitious undertaking to provide the Ojibwe names for native species in the tri-state ceded territories as well as develop maps using Ojibwe place names for rivers, lakes and communities.

The three-year project is coming down the home stretch, scheduled to conclude this fall with the production of an interactive CD that provides images, sounds, the Ojibwe name and any cultural information or stories for each particular species. It will also produce an atlas containing the Ojibwe maps of the ceded territory.

The interns have been involved in helping complete both the CD and atlas. Jason has worked largely on collecting sounds, like bird songs, that will be added to the CD, and labeling plants, animals, birds, insects, reptiles—the whole gamut of species to be included in the CD's record.

"Working with the language everyday has really helped me with the language," Jason comments. He has taken Ojibwe language in school and is exposed to it during Three Fires and Big Drum ceremonies as well. He hopes to be able to develop a proficiency with the language so he can pass that on to his children.

A history major with a minor in First Nations studies, Schlender plans to eventually enter a graduate program. Ideally, he would like to work on writing history books. He views knowledge of the language as something he will be able to incorporate into both his personal and professional life in the future.

A highlight of the internship for both he and McRoy were the recording sessions held with proficient language speakers. Information and pronunciations from the speakers will be used in the CD and terminology as well as names of places provided by them will be incorporated into the atlas. Native speakers included Nancy Jones and her sons, Dennis and Dan, as well as Mary and Leonard Moose. Both students learned a lot from listening to the spoken language and also greatly enjoyed the stories and traditional knowledge that was shared.

McCoy is also a history major and hopes to be able to teach history in the future. She took Ojibwe language at Ashland High School as well as at the UW-Superior, studying under Dan Jones as well as taking several independent studies courses under him.

For her the daily exposure to the language has proven helpful. "The other morning I heard a bird outside," she relates, "and I knew its song and its Ojibwe name and I knew some traditional information about it as well."

Although the internship has basically entailed many hours glued to a computer screen and keyboard doing lots of editing, McRoy says its worth it. "The harder I work, the better the program will be!"

They both definitely view the end products of their work as a valuable resource and are happy to have been able to contribute towards its completion.

Pat Mayotte, ANA language language research assistant, and Jason Schlender, LCO Ojibwa Community College language intern, work on assembling an Ojibwe atlas. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Summer in a canoe

Wild rice interns rough it through the season

Odanah, Wis.— Rather like endangered or threatened species, the summer wild rice interns are rarely sighted, especially around GLIFWC's main office, although they pay a weekly visit to deliver paperwork and enter data they have gathered. Katie Lancaster and Joe Graveen, who have spent the summer months surveying wild rice beds on forty Wisconsin inland lakes, camped out many nights as their weekly schedule led them from lake to lake.

Both Northland College students, Lancaster and Graveen have no complaints about their solitary work, paddling the shorelines of lakes with noted wild rice beds. Preferring the outdoors to office work, the job suits them both well, even though it requires a little bit of "roughin' it." Both of them brought fairly extensive canoeing experience to the job, Graveen as a wild rice harvester and Lancaster as a recreational canoeist along with her father. The experience helps because life in canoe consumes the giant's share of their workweek.

Lancaster is entering her junior year at Northland pursuing a degree in natural resources, fish and wildlife ecology. She's considering looking for work as a forest ranger following graduation or possibly pursuing graduate work in California. Graveen is entering his senior year with a major in outdoor education and universal design. It's essentially an education-oriented course with emphasis on serving people with disabilities, he says.

The twosome are in charge of collecting a host of data on wild rice stands in the forty survey lakes. Provided with a map of each lake, they survey any indicated beds. This entails using a quadrant to measure density of the rice as well as taking measurements on individual plants. Information such as the depth of the water, height of the plant, stage of development, and number of tillers (secondary stalks) are recorded for each site.

They also make note of any beds that have not appeared on any new stands they might discover.

(See wild rice, page 13)

Katie Lancaster, UW-Superior wild rice intern, records data on an inland wild rice stand. (Photo by Joe Graveen)

Joe Graveen, Northland College wild rice intern, takes wild rice samples for analysis. (Photo by Katie Lancaster)

d and lovin' it

Sam Wiggins displays a catch of siscowet from 400' down while Andy Fox takes a quick break from boxing net. (Photo by Jason Meacham)

Sam Wiggins, Andy Fox, and Bill Mattes set an assessment net near Eagle Harbor, Michigan. (Photo by Jason Meacham)

Wild rice interns

(Continued from page 12)

Surveys have been done on the forty lakes for about nine seasons, so a comparative database over a long period of time will allow resource managers to track trends,

They are also keeping an eye out for both trumpeter swans and black terns, two threatened species, which can possibly appear in wild rice habitat. They were fortunate to observe about 20 black terns on Mud Lake, a small lake with no road accessibility, and have noted trumpeters and a few black terns at other sites.

For Lancaster observing many of the woodland and wetland wildlife is a highlight of the summer work while paddling to the various destination rice beds. Sightings of ducks, beaver, otter, muskrat, and many other species add interest to the workday on the lakes.

For Graveen, who is a Lac du Flambeau tribal member and longtime wild rice harvester, increased knowledge about wild rice and knowing the location of the "good" wild rice stands are side benefits of the job.

Graveen both harvests and processes his own rice and is equipped to process either traditionally or mechanically.

The two generally put in four 10-hour days of surveying, so are able to return home for a three-day weekend, giving them time for a good respite and for Graveen, some time with family and children.

Articles by Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Student interns help out Great Lakes fisheries section

Odanah, Wis.—Handling a couple thousand, squirming sea lampreys and checking out the contents of siscowet trout stomachs may not sound like the ideal summer job to many students. However, all three of the 2007 Great Lakes Fisheries section summer interns found their summer interesting, educational, and, with maybe a few exceptions, enjoyable.

Joining GLIFWC's Great Lakes Fisheries Section staff for a four month "tour of duty" as student interns this season were Sam Wiggins, Bad River tribal member and Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College freshman, Jason Meacham, Northland College senior, and Andy Fox, Northland College senior. Meacham was back for his second year as a student intern.

The three worked under the supervision of Bill Mattes, Great Lakes Fisheries section leader and Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes Fisheries technician. Exposure to a wide variety of work and experiences plus plenty of time outdoors especially on Lake Superior seemed to be the universal appeal of the temporary position, which all three billed as a great opportunity, especially for summer work.

The dreaded monotony of tasks like data entry that characterizes many student intern-type positions definitely did not comprise the majority of the internship which began in April with the spring lamprey assessments at the Bad River Falls on the Bad River reservation.

Four-wheeling down to the Falls to set and pull lamprey traps in April was the threesome's first assignment. Overall they trapped about 2,000 sea lamprey at the location, according to Wiggins, and tagged those to be returned to the system and recorded data on their catch. GLIFWC has cooperated with the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Sea Lamprey Control program since 1986, a program that tracks lamprey population figures and manages control efforts.

Following sea lamprey trapping, the interns moved from the Bad River Falls to the mouth of Bad to set nets for juvenile lake sturgeon surveys. Spring efforts paid off with about 21 young sturgeon being netted and tagged. They returned to sturgeon assessment work following a several week interlude aboard GLIFWC's "big boat," the *Mizhakwad*, used for Lake Superior fishery assessment and enforcement work in the Michigan waters of Lake Superior.

Lucking out with ideal climatic conditions, the crew set and pulled siscowet trout assessment nets for a period of four days, collecting stomach samples and biological information on siscowet for database entry. In total the crew set 13,400 feet of net in waters ranging from 40 feet to 800 feet deep, according to Wiggins. They would set a 2,700 foot net and pull it the next day "working up" or recording data such as numbers, length, and sex of the fish on shore later in the day.

Back at the main office, time was spent at the computer, doing data entry for all the information that had collected, and time was also spent in the lab examining the contents of siscowet stomachs, the only aspect of the work that Meacham, who was back for his second year, found less than appealing.

For Andy Fox, this was the "best job I ever had. You learn so much that it doesn't seem like work." Fox, a biology major, would like to pursue a fisheries management career and grad school, after graduating next year. Fox viewed his summer position with GLIFWC as educational not only about natural resource management programs, but about political, cultural and social issues as well.

Meachum also cited exposure to the Ojibwe culture and understanding some of the political issues that can and do arise between tribes, state and federal organizations as an important part of the educational process. He plans to seek work following graduation in the area of fisheries management, much preferring field and out-door work. "I'm not a big fan of desk work," he says.

For Wiggins who is just beginning his college career, the work experience definitely sparked an interest in fisheries work. "Maybe someday I'll get hired by GLIFWC," he says with a sparkle in his eye. An experienced welder and also a veteran following three years in the US Army and a one-year tour of duty with the Wisconsin National Guard in Iraq, Wiggins decided it was time to take advantage of educational opportunities offered to vets and pursue a college education.

For him the highlight of the internship was time spent on Mizhakwad doing siscowet studies out of Eagle Harbor. "So far, I learned more this summer than I have at school," he comments.

Language interns visited the weeklong Red Cliff Language Camp in July. (Photo by Jen Schlender)

Human rights conference to bring awareness and resources to Mille Lacs area

(Continued from page 1)

conversation to promote human rights issues in Indian Country and in all of Minnesota." This would be based on understanding civil, human and treaty rights issues and the challenges and implications with each, she maintains.

While the negative impact of racial and cultural prejudices is certainly not a new thing for the Mille Lacs Band and while some progress has been made in changing attitudes and promoting an environment of mutual respect, several recent incidents in the Mille Lacs area make it clear that continued efforts need to be made to educate and to facilitate healthy communication in lieu of bigotry and prejudice.

Sam points specifically to the handling of an eleven-year old Mille Lacs Band member and crime victim. The boy failed to show up as a witness in a trial, and by the directive of Jan Kolb, Mille Lacs County attorney, was arrested, shackled and taken off to jail—a reaction Sam views as extreme, uncalled for, blaming the witness and one which probably wouldn't have occurred if it was a non-Native child. She also points to an historical, long-term lack of trust in the Mille Lacs County system stemming from past actions dating back many years that generate mistrust and fear.

She also cites the 2006 Isle Day parade when Mille Lacs veterans were jeered during the annual July parade by a small group of onlookers. She and her husband, David, happened to pull that float with their truck and ended up with a shattered windshield. "This wasn't the first time our veterans were harassed," Sam comments.

She also notes with some concern the continued existence and activism of anti-Indian groups within the Mille Lacs area—groups such as Proper Economic Resource Management, Inc. (PERM), for one; a national umbrella organization CERA, which stands for Citizens Equal Rights Alliance, and the re-organized 'Tea Party Organization," now called Mille Lacs Equal Rights Foundation. Their presence indicates a continued effort to promote an anti-Indian political, legal and ultimately social agenda, says Sam, which undercuts efforts to foster understanding, communication and an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

Photo by Jen Schlender.

According to Evelyn Staus, LMHRC president, it was the incident involving the eleven-year old boy that prompted the League to action. "We were aware of other problems, but that was like the last straw," Staus states. It prompted setting the conference in the Mille Lacs area for the 2007 effort. Each year the conference has a different focus, Staus says.

"In 2006 it was immigration. This year our focus will be American Indian issues. Our goal will be to raise awareness about what American Indians often put up with day after day. Unfortunately, people often think civil rights issues were 'taken care of' in the 1960s and that's not the case," Staus said.

Sam also believes a little education can go a long way in improving human relations in the region. "You know a few years back people were planting purple loosestrife in their gardens, thinking it was a beautiful addition. But recently, due to education, they became aware that it was also an invasive weed causing devastation to many wetland areas, and they quit planting purple loosestrife. It didn't seem so pretty anymore. Now we are trying to get rid of it. In fact, federal, state, tribal, local organizations all cooperate in control endeavors. The same can be true with attitudes. If you understand bigotry and prejudice, you can stop being influenced by it and even spreading it, but you have to be able to recognize it first."

Sam emphasizes that the Mille Lacs region needs a healthy environment for all our children to live and grow. This includes good air, safe water, a safe, clean food supply, AND a social framework free from the polluting attitudes, she adds. We are very concerned about water and air quality, but often forget the 'social air quality' is just as important. Just like the loosestrife, human rights violations need to be acknowledged and corrected openly in order for healthy change to occur.

Sam is excited about the agenda and the inclusion of many excellent presenters during the conference, including Billy Frank, Chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for 22 years and Morris Dees, founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center to mention a few. (See conference agenda for more details.)

"HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL RIGHTS AND TREATY RIGHTS:
Minnesota Challenges"
League of Minnesota Human Rights Commissions 36th Annual Conference
Saturday, September 29, 2007
Grand Casino Convention Center – Mille Lacs, 777 Grand Avenue, Onamia, MN 56359

8:30–9:00	Registration, continental breakfast
9:00-9:30	Business meeting
9:30–9:50	Welcome **Mary Sam,** Chair Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission **Evelyn Staus**, President League of Minnesota Human Rights Commissions
9:50-10:10	Message from the State Department of Human Rights **Velma Korbel**, Minnesota Human Rights Commissioner
10:10-10:30	**Keith Ellison**, U.S. Representative from Minnesota District 5 (invited)
10:30-10:40	Break
10:40-11:40	**Keynote — Morris Dees**, Cofounder and Chief Trial Counsel, Southern Poverty Law Center (Confirmed)
	Plenary Sessions
11:40-12:40	Lunch "Anti-Indian Movement in United States," **Travis McAdam, Montana Human Rights Network**
12:40-1:00	Presentation of Human Rights Awards — **Boyd Morson**, LMHRC Vice President
1:00-1:30	"American Indians' role in the Civil Rights Movement," **Billy Frank, Jr**, Chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
1:30-2:15	"Dynamics of Racial Disparity in Education," **Rolanda Mason,** St. Cloud Legal Services Attorney**; Irene Opsahl** , Mpls. Legal Aid Society Attorney
2:15-3:00	"American Indian History, Culture and Language Curriculum Framework" LMHRC Board members, **Jackie Fraedrich** and **Marion Helland**
3:00-3:10	Break
3:10-4:00	"Federal Indian Policy: Race and Racism Implications," **Mary Jo Brooks Hunter,** Child Advocacy Clinic attorney **Tadd Johnson**, Special Counsel for Government Affairs for Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
4:00 - 4:30	"Standing in Solidarity - Creating a Human Rights Commission Vision for Minnesota" Audience participation, **Larry Clark,** Moderator

CEU and CLE accreditation pending

Who is invited to attend?

You are, if you are interested in advancing cross-cultural understanding, communication and respect. Human rights commissioners, tribal and nontribal educators, lawyers, law enforcement personnel, advocates, community and political leaders, students—all are welcome and encouraged to participate.

Registration

There is a $75.00 registration fee, which includes a continental breakfast, lunch and snacks. The fee will be $100.00 after September 1, 2007.

For additional information contact Marion Helland, secretary (763) 546-7469 or email at *marionhelland@comcast.net*.

The League of Minnesota Human Rights Commission also maintains a website *(www.hrusa.org/league/)* with conference information available.

Mille Lacs conservation officer receives human rights award

By Diane Gibas
Mille Lacs Messenger Staff Writer

Onamia, Minn.—Three people whose lives are entwined in the Mille Lacs Lake area were honored on Wednesday June 20 for their work in creating a community that embraces diversity, civil and human rights and eliminates hate, prejudice and discrimination.

The recipients of the awards are: Gail Kulick Jackson of Milaca, Conservation Officer Mike Taylor and Idell Newsom of Onamia.

Kulick Jackson's name was given to the human rights commission by a nominator who said she has "gone to great lengths during the past year to increase understanding of racial and human rights issues among our youth."

Kulick Jackson organized field trips for seventh and eighth-graders from schools in Mille Lacs County to an exhibit on racism at the Science Museum of Minnesota. She secured funding for the trips for the nearly 700 students and their chaperones, including lunch and a snack. She has, "generously given her time to support greater understanding in our area and has succeeded in her mission," the nominator said.

Taylor was described as a "peaceful, fun and effective leader in the Mille Lacs area community," by his nominator. He was recognized because he treats "all people equally and with inherent dignity."

He has worked in the surrounding area for 12 years—in Aitkin County as a deputy to the Aitkin County Sheriff's Office, a peace officer for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, and a peace officer for the city of Onamia. He now serves as a conservation officer with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe department of human resources and was promoted to chief conservation officer in 2006.

His nominators wrote, as a conservation officer, Taylor is a steward of the environment. He has worked with the Boys of Summer Program, Maiingan Athletics and Activities at Nay Ah Shing School, Hooked on Fishing and he has promoted healthy lifestyles for youth. He has volunteered as an instructor for youth firearms safety, snowmobile and ATV Safety Training. He is also cofounder of FASTCOP INC, a nonprofit organization dedicated to saving the life of motoring youth throughout the state.

Idell Newsom "is the best kept secret in Central Minnesota," Mary Sam, chair of the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights commission, said. Newsom has cared for others for 25 years in her Mille Lacs area home. As one of few African American members of the community, she has run across-cultural foster care home for the elderly and disabled adults. She cares for people with respect to their cultural roots and encourages participation in daily life skills.

Newsom is on call 24 hours a day for the people in her care. She has had a licensed foster home since 1985. She said she thought she could give care to others who need it in her home. She offers nutritious meals and makes sure special dietary concerns are met. Newsom gardens and her residents enjoy watching the plants grow and those who are able help preserve the food they will be served.

Chartered in 2005, the Mille Lacs Human Rights Commission supports human rights throughout the Mille Lacs region. The cities of Isle, Garrison and Onamia, the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Onamia, Isle and Nay Ah Shing school districts along with the Mille Lacs Band Corporate Commission and the Mille Lacs Health System, local law enforcement agencies, tribal elders and area clergy partner with the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission.

Father Larry Gallis congratulates Mille Lacs Chief Conservation Officer Mike Taylor and presents him with a plague on behalf of the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission. (Photo by Diane Gibas)

Ceded territory news briefs

Compiled by Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mild winter leads to high deer numbers

Madison, Wis.— For the third year in a row, relatively mild winter weather across the north is expected to result in high level of survival and good reproductive rates in white-tailed deer, according to state wildlife biologists. They estimate that the Wisconsin whitetail population will be between 1.6 and 1.8 million animals this fall.

Each winter Department of Natural Resources (DNR) wildlife biologists across the north record weather data to establish what is called the Winter Severity Index (WSI). Temperature and snow depth are the main components of the index as they have a direct impact on white-tailed deer over-winter survival and reproductive rates the following spring.

"Region-wide, this winter ranked as mild with an average WSI of 33 compared to the 30-year average of 56," said Keith Warnke, DNR big game ecologist. "These kinds of conditions generally promote above average birth rates and survival in the yearling age class."

"During this time of national interest in climate change it is noteworthy that the first 30 years of WSI history produced an average index of 68, while over the most recent 30 years that average has dropped to 56."

"There is no doubt that mild winter weather the last few seasons is at least one factor in keeping northern deer herds at high numbers," adds Warnke. "There will be ample deer hunting opportunity across the north and throughout the state in 2007.

(Excerpted from a WDNR news release.)

WDNR under new leadership

Madison, Wis.—Gov. Jim Doyle recently announced two changes to his cabinet, replacing top officials at the Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Corrections.

According to Doyle outgoing WDNR Secretary Scott Hassett decided to leave his position to write, travel, and work as a consultant on environmental and regulatory issues. Hassett will be replaced by current Department of Corrections Secretary Matt Frank. Frank's deputy, Rick Raemisch, will succeed him at the Corrections Department, Doyle said.

Doyle said Hassett had demonstrated to the state and region that protecting the environment can "go hand in hand" with expanding the economy and made Wisconsin a leader on regulatory reform. Hassett has been DNR secretary since January 2003, when Doyle became governor.

(Excerpted from a July 200, 2007 news article in the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel by Stacy Forster.)

New regs reduce state walleye harvest at Mille Lacs Lake

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) implemented new regulations to limit the state harvest of walleye on Mille Lacs Lake effective July 9. State anglers will be able to keep only walleye that are at least 14 inches and no more than 16 inches in length, plus one walleye 28 inches or larger with a four-fish bag limit remaining the same. The MDNR hopes to relax these regulations as of December 1, 2007.

The restricted state harvest follows a "hot" biting season. "The hot bite has been great, said MDNR Commissioner Mark Holsten, "but unprecedented fishing pressure, higher than anticipated catch rates and higher-than-normal hooking morality due to unusually warm water temperatures compel us to take this conservation action."

As of June 30th, the DNR's estimated state walleye harvest figures reached about 434,000 pounds of walleye, within 15,000 pounds of the state allocation, hence the more restrictive harvest regulations.

(Information taken from the MDNR July 3, 2007 news release.)

Bald eagle afforded protection even after de-listing

On June 28, 2007, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne announced the removal of the bald eagle from the list of threatened and endangered species. After nearly disappearing from most of the United States decades ago, the bald eagle is now flourishing across the nation and no longer needs the protection of the Endangered Species Act.

The two main factors that led to the recovery of the bald eagle were the banning of the pesticide DDT and habitat protection afforded by the Endangered Species Act for nesting sites and important feeding and roost sites. This recovery could not have been accomplished without the support and cooperation of many private and public landowners.

To ensure that eagles continue to thrive, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will work with state wildlife agencies to monitor eagles for at least five years. If it appears that bald eagles again need the protection of the Endangered Species Act, the Service can propose to relist the species. The Service is making the draft post-delisting monitoring plan available and is soliciting public comments for 90 days. Comments must be received on or before October 9, 2007.

Even though they are delisted, bald eagles are still protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. These Acts require some measures to continue to prevent bald eagle "take" resulting from human activities.

(Information from the US Fish and Wildlife Service website.)

Flambeau Mine site Reclamation Certificate successfully opposed

By Ann McCammon-Soltis
GLIFWC Policy Analyst

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—On June 4, 2007 the Tribal Governing Board for the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (LCO) approved a settlement with the Flambeau Mining Company and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) that provides for protection and monitoring of waters in the 1837 ceded territory near the former Flambeau mine site.

The settlement followed several days of negotiations related to whether and under what conditions Flambeau Mining Company should receive a "Certificate of Completion of Reclamation" (COC) for its Flambeau mine site. The open pit Flambeau mine operated during the 1990s and was located adjacent to the Flambeau River.

GLIFWC provided assistance to the Lac Courte Oreilles tribe at the request of the Voigt Intertribal Task Force because of GLIFWC staff's long involvement in monitoring conditions at the former mine site.

LCO and other opponents to granting the COC argued that ongoing soil contamination and pollution of the "Industrial Outlot" disqualified that portion of the site from eligibility for the Certificate.

The settlement requires that FMC withdraw its COC petition for the Industrial Outlot and specifies that FMC cannot reapply for a COC for at least three years. Even in the portion of the site that received the Certificate, there remains uncertainty about groundwater quality. Groundwater quality issues will be addressed as part of separate long term care provisions.

The settlement also requires that FMC monitor contaminants at the site. "I'm pleased with the required monitoring," said John Coleman, Environmental Section leader and environmental modeler for GLIFWC.

Coleman added, "The mine company agreed to monitor surface water, sediments, soil and biota over the next five years, which the LCO Tribe and others sought in an effort to clarify the source of elevated copper found in runoff from the site."

Mic Isham, a member of GLIFWC's Voigt Intertribal Task Force said, "I consider this a victory over a large multi-billion dollar corporation."

LCO Tribal Governing Board member, gaiashkibos observed that, "It is a limited victory for the people of Wisconsin and the Anishinaabe because the natural resources are still at risk—the water, the air, wildlife, fish. Time will tell. If mining reclamation in the state of Montana is an indication of things to come, then, the people of Ladysmith and Rusk County and those down stream will have to deal with pollution for decades to come."

Permit process resumes for Kennecott Minerals

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer

Kennecott Mineral Company's application to operate a metallic sulfide mine on the Yellow Dog Plains is again moving forward following preliminary approval from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Mining specialists from Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC) are reviewing the proposed permits.

"We're assessing whether the mining proposal is likely to ensure that the environment is protected as required by Michigan law," said Ann McCammon Soltis, policy analyst at GLIFWC. Kennecott's proposed Eagle Project is the first mine subject to Michigan's new Nonferrous Metallic Mining rules that were enacted in early 2006.

It's the second time this year that the DEQ granted preliminary approval for permits to mine nickel and copper from an ore body underneath the Salmon Trout River northwest of Marquette. The DEQ shelved the permit application process last March after reports surfaced that a structural integrity analysis of the proposed mine had not been made available for public review.

Public hearings are scheduled where interested parties can provide comments to state officials on the mining project:

» West Branch Community Center at K.I. Sawyer—September 11-12 from 1 to 4:30 p.m. and 6 to 9:30 pm and September 13 from 1 to 4:30 pm.

» Lansing Center in downtown Lansing—September 19 from 1 to 4:30 pm.

The Eagle Project site is located southeast of the Keweenaw Bay reservation in a wildland area known as the Yellow Dog Plains. The KBIC tribal council is on record opposing sulfide mining anywhere in Upper Michigan.

A new rez is born

Native students take action at Badger Boys State

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Bad River's Dan Soulier was one of three Native Americans among a total of 900 boys participating in the Badger Boys State program this summer at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. Against the odds, the three were able to create a reservation in the imaginary Carpenter County while they were there.

It started as a joke during part of the program orienting participants to the political process; then it became a proposal, Soulier states. To his surprise, it also passed through both House and Senate, was signed by the "Governor" and became a new reservation, comprised of the campus lounge and Soulier's bedroom for all of two days.

Soulier attended the week long Badger Boys State program from June 9-16 after being nominated by Ashland High School faculty for participation. With a special interest in music, many of his activities were focused there, but the program also featured discussion of the political process and got the boys actively involved in mock political scenarios.

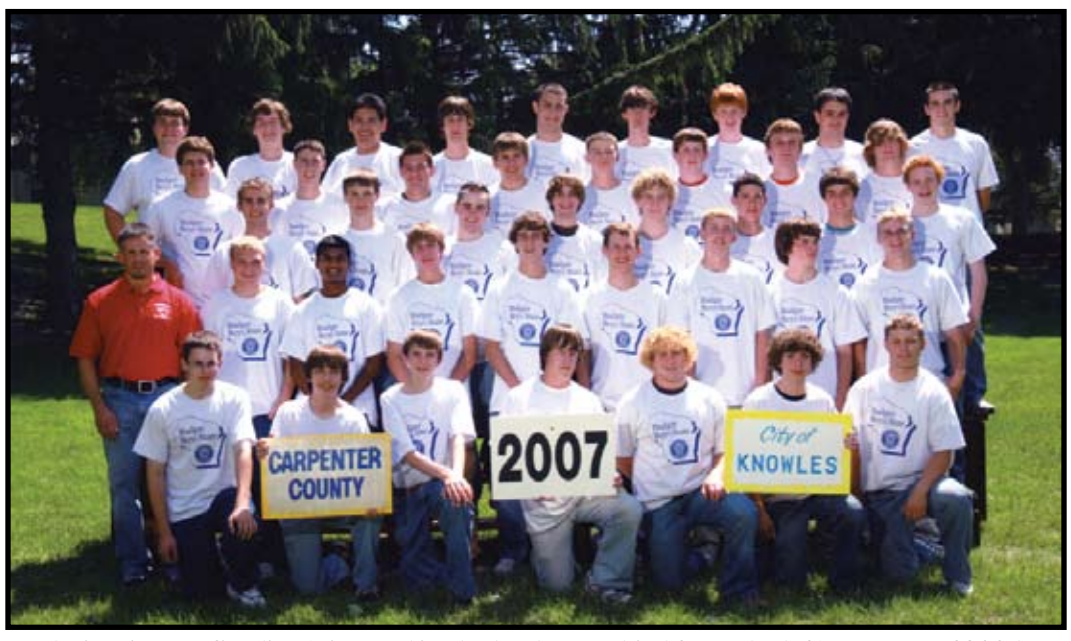
Badger Boys State is made up of eight (8) counties and twenty-seven (27) cities located throughout the residence halls on the college campus. The various cities are named after past governors of Wisconsin while counties are named after the first senators. Each city holds general elections to elect positions such as mayor, city treasurer, and the like. There were political parties as well as city, county and state elections. He ran for chief of police in the City of Knowles, actually campaigning for the mayor who eventually appointed him as chief of police.

It was in his role as a city delegate to the Carpenter County Board that he proposed the creation of a reservation—an initiative that ultimately passed the State Senate and Assembly and was signed by the Governor. The other two Native boys attempted the same measure in Howe and Cameron Counties, but were not successful. However, the threesome were pleased to achieve a one-out-of-three success ratio.

"Our counselors did make us aware that in reality creation of a reservation is a federal not a state issue," Soulier comments. However, the scenario was fun and demonstrated how the legislative process works.

Among other things political, the boys learned how to conduct meetings using the parlimentary procedure, Soulier says.

He also participated in the boys' chorus. The chorus performed on Thursday, presenting a cadre of patriotic songs. "We did well for a random choir that came together for a week," he comments. Himself a tenor, Soulier hopes to pursue a career in music education following his senior year.



Bad River's Dan Soulier (pictured in the back row, third from the left) was one of 900 boys selected statewide who participated in the 2007 Badger State Boys Camp this summer. One focus of the camp is familiarizing students with the state political process. During the week, Dan along with the two other Native American boys in attendance, managed to pass legislation needed to create a new rez in Wisconsin—in this case comprised of the dormitory lounge and Dan's bedroom.

Soulier also enjoyed hearing from a number of dignitaries, some who flew in on Black Hawk helicopters—an impressive sight.

Visitors included the Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and a Lieutenant in the National Guard.

In regard to politics, Soulier plans to avoid a political career, but says, "It was cool to see how it works and what I will enjoy missing."

Soulier is the son of Rose Wilmer, Executive Secretary for GLIFWC, and Erv Soulier, director, Bad River Department of Natural Resources.

GLIFWC works with youth & community

Be safe—*GLIFWC Wardens Mike Soulier and Jim Stone had a large turnout for their ATV Safety class this summer. Offered on the Red Cliff reservation annually, the course includes learning the laws regarding ATV operation as well as hands-on experience in operating one. Enforcement staff offer Boating Safety and Hunting Safety classes on many of the GLIFWC member reservations. For information, contact GLIFWC's Enforcement Office at (715) 682-6619.*

Watch for invaders—*From the waters of Lake Superior to main street Minocqua, Mizhakwad, GLIFWC's Lake Superior conservation enforcement boat, became a float in the Fourth of July Parade this year. Decked out with a message to help stop aquatic invaders, GLIFWC Enforcement staff pulled the vessel through the parade route. The sturdy vessel played a number of educational roles this summer, including the parade and hosting the youth from the Great Lakes Ojibwe Emergency Services Academy.*

Go fish—Local third and fourth grade children got a rare and comprehensive lesson on angling through a GLIFWC-sponsored fishing event at Pokegama Lake on June 18-19. GLIFWC conservation wardens instructed kids in the basics of how to fish with hook and line. "We had some kids who had never been fishing before. The program was basically to get kids outdoors and teach some skills," said Fred Maulson, instructor and GLIFWC Enforcement Chief.

Twenty kids participated in the two-day program that included a session with instructors from the Lac du Flambeau Tribe's Ojibwe language program. Area fishing guides Lyle Chapman and Kurt Justice also spent time with the kids, relating some business aspects of fishing and how a living can be made from taking vacationers out on the water.

The children left with new tackle boxes and a better understanding of the fun and possibilities that go with fishing. The Lake of the Torches Lodge & Casino provided financial support, enabling the wardens to purchase the tackle boxes and fishing poles that will be used at future events.

Be ready—*About sixteen youth participated in the Great Lakes Ojibwa Emergency Services Academy that ran from July 30 to August 4 this summer. Designed to familiarize youth to the roles of fire department, emergency medical services, and police departments, the Academy is jointly sponsored by the Lac Courte Oreilles and St. Croix Bands of Chippewa.*

GLIFWC Wardens Matt Bark and Matt Martin were on hand to assist with training and demonstrations during the nine-day event. One day of the academy was spent on Lake Superior aboard the Mizhakwad *with GLIFWC wardens Jim Stone, Mike Soulier and Vern Stone on deck. They toured the Apostle Islands and the wardens also demonstrated net setting and pulling as well as talked about what wardens look for while monitoring gill netting activities. (Photos by GLIFWC Staff)*

Squaw Bay renamed Mawikwe Bay

Bayfield, Wis.—The U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) recently approved a National Park Service (NPS) proposal requesting a name change for northern Bayfield County's Squaw Bay, located a few miles east of Cornucopia at the western end of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore's mainland unit. The National Park Service has been working with tribal, state, and local officials since 2000 to rename it Mawikwe (pronounced Mah' wee kway) Bay, in order to avoid having to use a racially derogatory term when referring to the area's increasingly- popular sea caves. Mawikwe is the Ojibwe term for "weeping woman."

"We are tremendously relieved that this issue has at last been resolved," said Apostle Islands National Lakeshore superintendent Bob Krumenaker. "The process took much longer than we would have liked, and we had to find new ways to describe the sea cave area that avoided using either the old name or the proposed name. We've been thinking of the place as Mawikwe Bay for seven years now, so it is nice to be able to finally refer to it officially with that name."

Since the 1890's the U.S. Board on Geographic names has been striving to bring consistency to the federal government's use of place names in order to reduce confusion. Federal agencies are required to use only Board-approved names in their publications. There is a formal process that must be followed to change the name of a geographic place.

After hearing from Red Cliff tribal members who considered the term vulgar and derogatory, park officials initiated that formal process. The required application was prepared, and in the winter of 2000 Bayfield County, the Town of Bayfield, and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa all passed resolutions that firmly stood behind the NPS proposal. The first major hurdle was cleared in the spring of 2000 when the state of Wisconsin's Geographic Names Council voted to approve the name change.

After the state board approved the name change, the process—a fast-moving one up until that time—slowed to a crawl. Park officials inquired on an annual basis to find out where things stood, but no one ever seemed to know. The apparent logjam cleared this spring, and recently the Bad River band was contacted by the BGN to find out what they thought of the proposal.

"In hindsight, we should have done that ourselves back in 2000," said Krumenaker.

When Bad River officials indicated recently that they had no objections to the proposal, the matter was finally put to a vote at a meeting of the BGN held on Monday, June 11, and the proposal was approved.

"It actually wasn't all that difficult to clear this final hurdle," said Krumenaker. "But for whatever reason, it sure was difficult getting to it."

In his book *LaPointe, Village Outpost,* historian Hamilton Nelson Ross claimed that the bay was originally referred to as Ganitagekweiag, or "Mourning Squaw Bay." Although it is almost certainly not the original Ojibwe name for the bay, Mawikwe (or weeping woman) Bay was chosen because it is faithful to the original concept, is historically appropriate, easily pronounceable, and honors the park's Ojibwe neighbors.

2007 Healing Circle Run/Walk

The Healing Circle Run/Walk took place on July 14-20, starting and concluding at the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation. Over the seven days runners and walkers followed a route that connected eight Ojibwe reservations in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan and covered about five hundred miles.

Photos by Jen Schlender

From Mole Lake, Fran Van Zile carries an Eagle Staff and gets ready to do a stretch down the road. Fran is a veteran of many of the annual Healing Circle run/walks.

Core runner Neil Kmiecik and son, Conan, pause for a break along the route. Kmiecik along with the late James Schlender, is one of the founding runners of the Healing Circle Run, which began as a Solidarity Run in 1989 following considerable protest and anti-Indian rhetoric during the spring spearing season in Wisconsin.

GLIFWC Deputy Administrator Gerry DePerry, Red Cliff, hands the Eagle Staff he carried over a stretch of road to Agnes Fleming, Lac Courte Oreilles, who is ready to carry the staff over the next mile segment.

Aandeg Schlender helps prepare for morning ceremonies at Red Cliff. Ceremonies and a Talking Circle are a prelude to each day's Healing Circle Run.

Invasive thistles continued

(Continued from page 8)

In favorable habitats European marsh thistle plants usually flower their second year, but under sub-optimal conditions they may remain as rosettes for 3 or 4 years (rarely even longer). After reaching a critical size, they bolt the following spring, flower, produce seeds, and die. The small seeds are produced in abundance, ripening in July and August. With their plume of "thistle down," these seeds can travel for long distances on even a light breeze. Marsh thistle also forms a persistent soil "seed bank" of dormant seeds, making colonies especially difficult to eradicate.

Marsh thistle quickly colonizes disturbed moist to wet habitats such as ditches, road and power line corridors, meadows, old logging roads, and recently-logged woods, often forming extensive colonies. From these areas it invades more natural habitats, including open or shaded wetlands, bog edges, and wet woods.

Marsh thistle prefers moist to wet ground, and is rarely found on dry or droughty soils. While it probably prefers full sun, it is somewhat shade-tolerant and capable of reaching maturity in nearly closed-canopy forest. And it is well-adapted to long, cold winters—in Europe and western Asia it is found as far north as the Arctic Circle!

European marsh thistle similar to native swamp thistle

The only native thistle that is fairly common across the northwoods is swamp thistle *(Cirsium muticum)*. Swamp thistle superficially resembles European marsh thistle, but when you know what to look for the two are easy to tell apart. Swamp thistle rarely forms large colonies and is never weedy. Bolting swamp thistle plants are only moderately spiny, and the stems lack spines altogether. It inhabits wet meadows, floodplains, and open wet woods throughout the eastern US.

European marsh thistle continues to spread

Because the natural habitats favored by European marsh thistle are quite similar to those inhabited by the native swamp thistle, it seems likely that marsh thistle will compete directly with and eventually even displace swamp thistle in some areas. European marsh thistle's often dense colonies may displace other plants as well. Its extreme spinyness makes it unpalatable to deer and most other wildlife. Dense colonies of European marsh thistle are unpleasant to walk through, and detract from enjoyment of the outdoors.

European marsh thistle is apparently still rare west of Highway 51, and non-existent west and south of Wood County in north central Wisconsin. Occurrences outside these areas should be reported. If left unchecked, this serious pest will continue to spread across Wisconsin and beyond.

What you can do

If you spot European marsh thistle west of Wisconsin Highway 51, we would like to know about it. Contact Miles Falck at 715-682-6619 x 124 or at *miles@glifwc.org*. To report marsh thistle occurrences to the Wisconsin DNR, call Kelly Kearns at 608-267-5066.

For more information

Much of the interesting historical information on these thistles was obtained from: Voss, Edward G. 1996. Michigan Flora, Part III, Dicots (Pyrolaceae-Compositae). Cranbrook Institute of Science and University of Michigan Herbarium, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

If you are one of those people who really MUST know more about the biology of European marsh thistle, we understand. Check out: Falinska, K. 1997. Life history variation in Cirsium palustre and its consequences for the population demography in vegetation succession. Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae 66 (2): 207-220. (If your local library can't get this for you, we can find you a copy.)

GLIFWC's website has detailed information on European marsh thistle and other invasive, nonnative plants—see *www.glifwc.org/invasives/*.

Finally, the Wisconsin DNR has designated European marsh thistle and 13 other plants "Weeds of the Future." You can get more information at *www.dnr.state.wi.us/invasives/fact/thistle_EMarsh.htm*.

Fond du Lac elders stay active, tackle tough issues

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Participants in the Fond du Lac Elders' Concerns Group include: Front row, from the left: Kathy Peil, Carol Jaakola, Judy Northrup, Ginger Juel, Pat Dickinson; Back row standing: Velvet Linden, Geraldine Savage, Les Northrup, Joyce LaPorte, Barb Winke, Iris Korhonen, Jean Zacher, Val Ross, Val Turcotte. Not all group members were present for the photo. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Cloquet, Minn.— Staying active as an elder doesn't just mean fitting a daily walk in your schedule. For the Fond du Lac (FdL) Elder Concerns Group it means actively participating in community issues and promoting change when needed. This requires continuing education on a wide spectrum of topics and looking for solutions to problems as they see them arise.

According to group member Joyce La Porte, it also involves promoting positive events within the community, especially targeting the elders. So, staying active also means staying involved, continuing to "workout" in an increasingly complex environment.

With about twenty-plus core members the Elder Concern Group is definitely not composed of retiring oldies, but rather dynamic and determined seniors who aggressively pursue issues on behalf the Tribe's elderly population and look for results. "Some people call us the troublemakers," says Group Chairperson Judy Northrup, but the Group is proud of its accomplishments, having succeeded in improving life on the rez for elders as well as the community at large in some cases.

It all started around 2001 when concern about water issues on the reservation originally brought together a group of about 40 Fond du Lac elders, according to Group member Les Northrup. Although the group gradually shrank to twenty-plus active participants, they formed the official FdL Elder Concern Group in 2004. "We are not about individual gain," Northrup comments, noting their efforts also benefit the Tribe's elderly population, the community at large and the Tribe's resources.

The water issues that brought the Group together included residential water supply with unpleasant odor and taste and complaints dating back to 1988 as well as roadside spraying along ditches by the county, according to Northrup. Group members had noticed water accruing in the ditches, water which contained residues from the county spraying. Whole trees were dying according to Nancy Schuldt, FdL water projects coordinator. A dog even died from drinking the ditch water. Even though the Tribe asked the county to cease spraying on the reservation, the response was very slow, Schuldt points outs.

Spurred by the group's concerns over the issue, the Tribe's environmental program pursued qualification for federal assistance under the Federal Clean Water Act, which would implement a management plan and non-point source pollution survey on the reservation. The Tribe received a State of Minnesota Clean Water Partnership grant to complete documentation required to implement a program under the Act's Section 319, which applies specifically to management of non-point source pollutants, according to Schuldt.

The Reservation Business Committee ultimately approved the plan in 2004, and the Tribe was able to apply for and receive Treatment-As-State (TAS) Status under the Water Quality Act for non-point source pollutants. Fond du Lac was one of the first tribes in the Midwest to achieve TAS for non-point source pollutants, Schuldt says.

While the wheels sometimes run slowly through complex, bureaucratic processes, change has occurred, and the Group along with the Environmental Program is now eagerly waiting for sixteen "Please do not spray" signs to be erected at strategic locations throughout the reservation—tangible results and indicators that persistence and determination pay off.

In terms of the tainted drinking water issue, one neighborhood now has a new well, and tribal elderly living units have water bubblers, making purified water easily accessible to its residents—another score for the Group.

A silent observer. An immature eagle watches as GLIFWC wild rice interns quietly paddle by while surveying rice beds. (Photo by Joe Graveen)

The Group's mission statement reads that its goals are to actively work on tasks to support the health and well being of the elders on the rez, which can run a broad gamut of issues, sometimes incorporating the entire community.

Some such issues they are tackling include: elder abuse, community gang-related problems, health care, acquiring passports, disaster readiness, wills, and even spirituality, according to La Porte.

The Group works with and through the FdL Reservation Business Committee. Velvet Linden, Community Services Program, acts as a liaison between the Group and the RBC, preparing notes from meetings and communicating Group concerns to the RBC on the Group's behalf.

The RBC assists the group through some funding and making various staff available as they explore specific issues. Community Liaison Deb Mallory, Community and Sports Center director, helps out by locating appropriate speakers. For instance, they have begun looking into the issues of elder abuse and gang activity on the reservation, according to Group Chairperson Northrup. FdL Law Enforcement has been helpful by meeting with the Committee and providing some background information and education on both of these topics.

Members actively search for information and bring their findings to the group as well. Les Northrup points to information on a Sioux tribe's stance against drugs, meth and gangs by erecting "0 tolerance for illegal activity" bill boards on their rez. LaPorte says they are also looking for further opportunities, such as seminars, to understand these and other issues and to network with others trying to promote change.

In regard to health issues, the Group has worked with the RBC to provide an arrangement whereby the Tribe assists elders with Medicare payments, so Medicare will cover many of their health costs. This leaves more of the Indian Health Service dollars available to other tribal members and ultimately saves the Tribe money by reducing the amount the Tribe has to subsidize health care costs when IHS dollars are depleted.

Some of their other current undertakings are less complex but never-the-less problematic for some. Projects include assisting elders complete passport applications necessary for them to attend pow-wows in Canada They also sought assistance in preparing wills and living wills and have even addressed disaster readiness, noting environmental changes that seem to promote more violent weather conditions such as tornadoes. Flashlights and wind-up radios have been provided to elders as first step preparations, and the problem of safe shelter for those living in mobile homes is currently on the table. The Group also succeeded in getting a small space allotted on the RBC grounds for spiritual purposes, La Porte says. They are currently getting estimates for construction of a small site where spiritual practices, such as smudging could take place. Topics like nutrition and obesity have also been discussed in their weekly sessions, which occur at 10:00 a.m. every Wednesday at the RBC building, except for the first Wednesday of the month when an evening meeting is held to accommodate those with daytime jobs. A light, healthy lunch is usually provided.

While the Group receives some funding from the Tribe, they also promote fund-raisers so boast a small bank account to use for many of their projects, like the disaster equipment and some fun, social events, such as dinners, for elders.

To qualify for Group membership a tribal member must be 62 or older.

"I have learned a lot!" comments Group member Pat Dickinson regarding her involvement with the Elders Committee. "I take the information home and share it with others." Informal networking, keeping others informed is yet another powerful aspect of the Group's role within the community.

The Elders Group far prefers the active to the passive mode. Their weekly sessions may be akin to a round on their mental treadmill, keeping them mentally fit and capable community citizens. They may "stir the pot," at times, but not to be troublemakers, rather to be troubleshooters and advocates for the elderly population, the community and the resources.

The great fruit & vegetable mix-up

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Did you know that if your mom says to eat your vegetables, you could eat an apple, orange or banana? Yes, they are vegetables, according to the dictionary. And if she tells you to eat some fruit, you could enjoy a tomato or squash!!

So what's a fruit and what's a vegetable anyway???

Fall is time to harvest and enjoy all the fruits of the growing season. Apples are ripe and ready. Pumpkins have grown big and turned bright orange. The tomatoes now look like bright red balls hanging heavily on the plants' branches; and the corn has ripened on the stalk. It's a good time of the year to find snacks in the garden or orchards.

But what are you eating—fruits or vegetables? What is the difference? The difference between a fruit and vegetable can be very confusing and some foods are really both.

Sometimes fruits are called vegetables

Guess what? Squash is a fruit, and it seems, is probably also a vegetable.

The same is true with tomatoes. Some fruits of plants that we eat are called vegetables while others are not.

So what is a fruit? The fruit of a plant is the seed-containing part of the plant, like the apple, the orange, the tomato, the squash, and the green pepper. When you cut these open, you will find the plant's seeds often with a thick, protective covering, sometimes called the "flesh" of the fruit. This is what we usually enjoy eating. Often it is quite sweet and contains a lot of fructose, a form of sugar. That's what makes them so good. Watermelon is a large fruit and so are squash and pumpkins.

So why do we also call squash and pumpkins vegetables?

Squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers are all fruits that are usually called vegetable, probably because they are less sweet and often eaten as part of a salad or with a main course meal

A vegetable, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is a "plant of which some part is used (cooked or raw) as food, especially used with meat." So, really, many fruits can also be called vegetables and often are. Vegetables can be the leafy part of a plant, like lettuce or spinach; or it can be the root, like carrots, parsnips or potatoes; or it can be the fruit, like cucumbers, tomatoes, squash and peppers.

Technically, under the definition, fruits like apples, oranges and banana would also be vegetables! Vegetables include the fruit of plants or the leaves, like in lettuce or spinach; and the roots, like carrots, parsnips or potatoes, or even the seeds, like peas—unless, of course, you eat the pod as well. Then you would be eating the whole fruit of the plant.

Squash are fun to grow and their large fruits come in all shapes sizes and colors. They are big plants with far-reaching vines and tendrils, and huge, showy blossoms, usually bright yellow. Their big leaves often hide the fruit growing underneath so you have to search in fall, being careful not to break the very tender vines. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

A long time ago…

Ojibwe people used to depend on many wild plants for food as well as on plants grown in their summer gardens, called gitigaanan. Some people still gather many wild plants for food.

Some of the plants that Native Americans have used include the wild fiddlehead ferns, cattail or bulrush roots, milkweed flowers, wild leeks, leaves and flowers from squash and pumpkin plants, many kinds of native berries and cherries and one of the foods Ojibwe people depended on most—wild rice.

Leaves, twigs and roots also were used to make teas. Many were used as medicines.

So, mom should probably say, "Be sure to eat your roots, leaves and seeds," if she wants you to eat your potatoes, carrots, lettuce and peas.

While all fruits are also vegetables, all vegetables are not fruits. The roots and seeds we eat are not the fruits of the plant.

It seems like our grocery stores have used the term fruits to refer to the sweet, juicy vegetables and the term "vegetables" or "veggies" to mean less sweet fruits, roots and leaves. So, the everyday meaning of fruits and vegetables is now different from the original meanings of these words.

So, would a radish be a fruit or a vegetable? What do you think? And how about a grape? Is that a fruit, vegetable or both? How about green beans?

What are some of our fruits and vegetables called in Ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language)?

Tomato – gichi-ogin

Potato – opin

Squash – okanakosimaan

Corn – mandaamin

Cucumber – bipakoombens

Onion – zhigaagwanzh

Bean – mashkodesimin

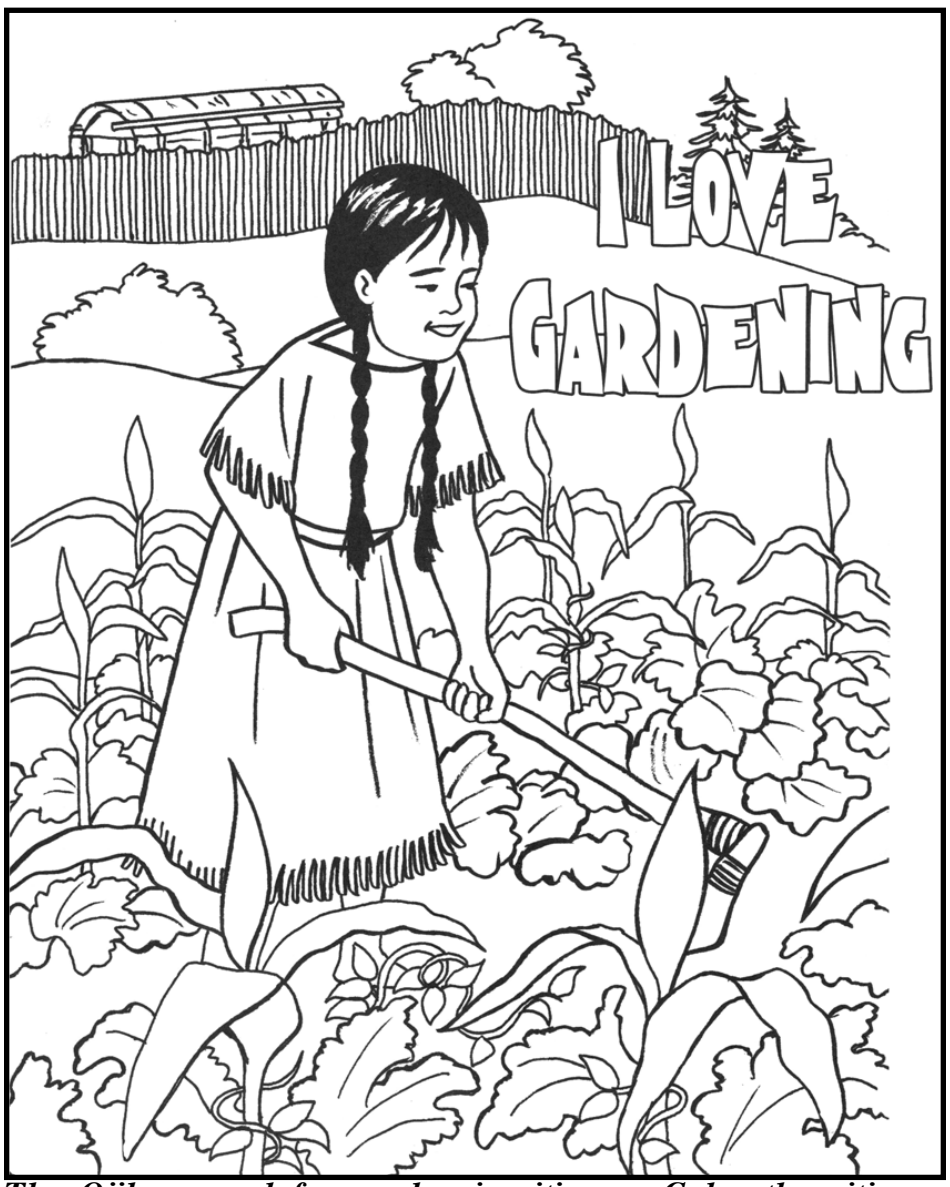
Cabbage – gichi-aniibiish

Apple – mishimin

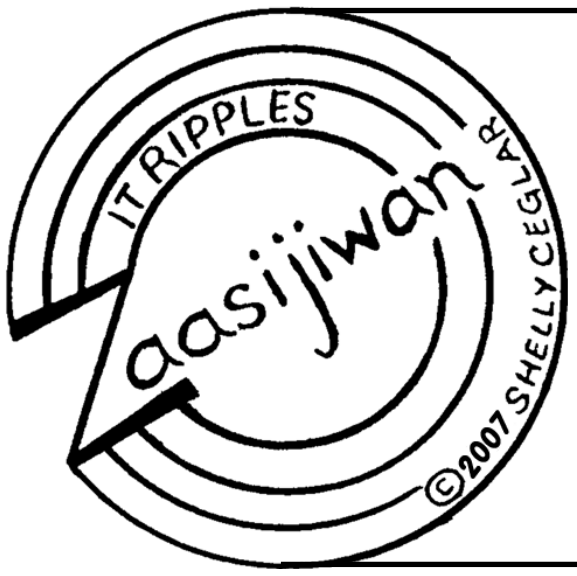
Plum – bagesaan

Blackberry – odatagaagomin

Strawberry—ode'imin



The Ojibwe word for garden is gitigaan. Color the gitigaan picture.



Dagwaagin—It is Fall

Jiimaan i'iw. Jiimedaa! Nindayaan biwaabiko-jiimaan.
Apegish eyaayan gete-wiigwaasi-jiimaan gemaa mitigo-jiimaan. Aaniin eyaan abwi?
Ambe omaa, boozin! Daga ojijiingwanabin gemaa namadabin! Bekaa! Gego niibawiken!
Ninga-jiigewe'aamin. Nimbiindaakoojige. Inashke! Maangwag, nikag, miskwaadesiwag, idash giigooyag.
Awedi, zhashagi dash migizi. Howah, miigwech. Gaye, miigwech wiiyaasi-dakoniwewininiwag.

(This is a canoe. Let's all go canoeing! I have an aluminum canoe.
I wish I had an old time birchbark canoe or wood canoe. Where is the canoe paddle?
Come here, get in! Please kneel or sit! Wait! Don't stand!
We will paddle along shore. I offer tobacco. Look! Loons, geese, painted turtles, and fish.
Over there, a heron and bald eagle. Wow, thank you. Also, thank you conservation workers.)

Bezhig—1

OJIBWEMOWIN
(Ojibwe Language)

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin.
—Long vowels: AA, E, II, OO
Jiim**aa**n—as in f**a**ther
Miigw**e**ch—as in j**ay**
Ji**i**maan—as in s**ee**n
N**oo**ngom—as in m**oo**n

—Short Vowels: A, I, O
G**a**ye—as in **a**bout
M**i**gizi—as in t**i**n
Omaa—as in **o**nly

—A glottal stop is a voiceless nasal sound as in A'aw.

—Respectfully enlist an elder for help in pronunciation and dialect differences.

Participles: VAI's
One who does something.

The first vowel undergoes a sound change, then suffix "**-d**" or "**g**" for singular, "**-waad**" for plural. **a** changes to **e**, **aa** to **ayaa**, **e** to **aye**, **i** to **e**, **ii** to **aa**, **o** to **we**, **oo** to **waa**, **ji**, **ga** to **ge**.
VAI: Anokii.—S/he works.
Enokii**d.**—One who works—Worker
Jiime.—S/he canoes.
Jaame**d**.—One who canoes—Canoer
Maazhise.—S/he has bad luck.
M**ayaa**zhise**d**.—**One** with bad luck.
Minose.—S/he has good luck.
M**e**nose**waad**.—Those with good luck.

Niizh—2

Circle the 10 underlined Ojibwe words in the letter maze. (Translations below)

A. Izhaadaa zaaga'iganing! Babaamizhaakaadaa!

B. Jiigew niwaabamaag ingiw niizho-zhiishiibag.

C. Jiigi-ziibiing, niwaabamaa mooshka'osi imaa.

D. Apane dagwaaging megwaayaak makwa oganawaabandaan miijim.

E. Dagwaagong, mooz ningii-waabamaa gaa-minikwed omaa.

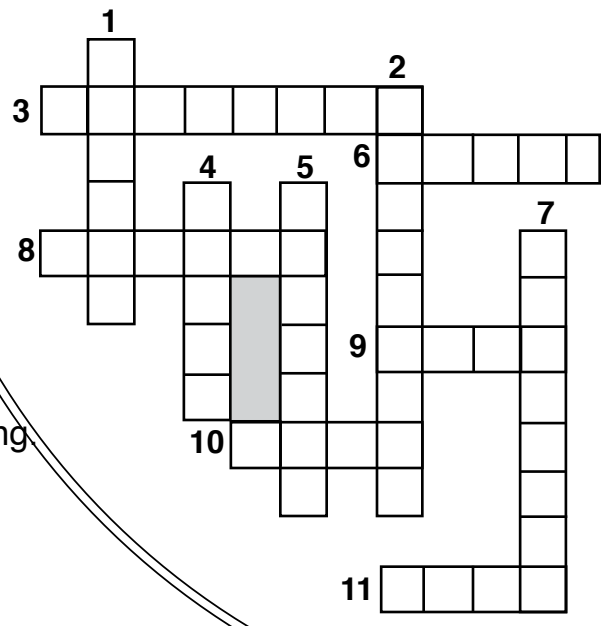
F. Mikinaakwag ninzegi'igog. Ninzaagi'aag miskaadesiwag.

G. Niminwedam jiimeyaan!

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

Niswi—3

IKIDOWIN
ODAMINOWIN
(word play)



Down:
1. where
2. fish (plural)
4. S/he goes canoeing
5. canoe
7. blue heron

Across:
3. loons
6. S/he goes there.
8. bald eagle
9. here
10. please
11. paddle

Niiwin—4

VAI: Participles Practice

Giiyose—S/he hunts.
Giiyosewinini(wag).—Hunter(s).
Gaayosed.—One who hunts.
Nandawishibe.—S/he hunts ducks.
Nendawishibewaad.—Duck hunters.
Googii.—S/he dives. Gwaagiid—diver
Ojibwemo.—S/he speaks Ojibwe.
Wejibwemod.—One who speak Ojibwe.
Wejibwemowaad.—Ojibwe speakers.
Minwendam.—S/he is happy.
Menwendang.—One who is happy.

Goojitoon! Try it!
Translation below.

we....waad

e....waad

e....d

aa....d

we....d

1. Wewiib! Maajaa j_____me_____.
2. M___nose_____ minwendamoog endazhi-ataading.
3. Awesiiyan onisidotawaawaa' _____jibwemo_____ giigidowaad.
4. Oodenaang waabang izhaa _____nokii_____.
5. Daga Ojibwemog! Mikaw _____jibwemo_____.

Translations:
Niizh—2 **A.** Let's all go to the lake! Let's all paddle about. **B.** Near the shore I see them those two ducks. **C.** Near to the river, I see a shypoke (American bittern) there. **D.** Always in the fall in the woods a bear looks for food. **E.** Last fall a moose I saw when he was drinking here. **F.** Snapping turtles they scare me. I love painted turtles. **G.** I am happy when I go canoeing.
Niswi—3 **Down: 1.** Aaniin **2.** Giigooyag **4.** Jiime **5.** Jiimaan **7.** Zhashagi **Across: 3.** Maangwag **6.** Izhaa **8.** Migizi **9.** Omaa **10.** Daga **11.** Abwi
Niiwin-4 **1.** Hurry up! She is leaving the canoer (j**aa**me**d**). **2.** Those with good luck (m**e**nose**waad**) they are happy at the casino. **3.** Wild animals understand those who speak Ojibwe (**we**jibwemo**waad**) when they speak. **4.** To town at dawn he goes the worker (**e**nokii**d**). **5.** Please speak Ojibwe! Find him/her the one who speaks Ojibwe (**we**jibwemo**d**).

There are various Ojibwe dialects; check for correct usage in your area. Note that the English translation will lose its natural flow as in any world language translation. This may be reproduced for classroom use only. All other uses by author's written permission. Some spellings and transaltions from The Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe by John D. Nichols and Earl Nyholm. All inquiries can be made to **MAZINA'IGAN**, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 pio@glifwc.org.

Resources for kids

Materials listed below are available from the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861, phone (715) 685-2108 or email pio@glifwc.org.

Ganawenimaa nimamainan aki (Respect our Mother Earth)—This publication is a twenty-page environmental activity booklet for elementary level youth. It offers basic information about the Lake Superior watershed, its inhabitants and encourages conservation and respect of the water. © 2006—First one is free $1.50 each thereafter.

Ojibwe Treaty Rights Understanding & Impact—This publication is aimed at 4-8th grade students promoting cultural awareness and background information on Chippewa treaties. Includes activities and Ojibwe stories & legends. © 2006 First one is free $2.50 each thereafter.

Growing up Ojibwe—A supplement to our quarterly newspaper Mazina'igan. This 20 page supplement is about Tommy Sky from the Bad River Band of Ojibwe. Like all kids Tommy spends a lot of time in school and playing sports, but he also does some special things that are part of his Ojibwe culture. This supplement takes you through spring spearing/netting, gathering, and hunting with Tommy and his family. This supplement also includes several kid's activities. 1-5 copies of the supplement are free; orders of 6 or more will be invoiced at .25¢ per copy.

Cover artwork by Ken Edwards is featured on the cover of Growing Up Ojibwe.

Iskigamizigan (Sugarbush): A Sequel to Growing Up Ojibwe—This 12 page supplement continues the story about Tommy Sky from the Bad River Band of Ojibwe. The supplement takes you through the various steps involved in the gathering and processing of ziinzibaakwadwaboo (maple sap). Included in this paper are several kid's activities. 1-5 copies of the supplement are free; orders of 6 or more will be invoiced at .20¢ per copy.

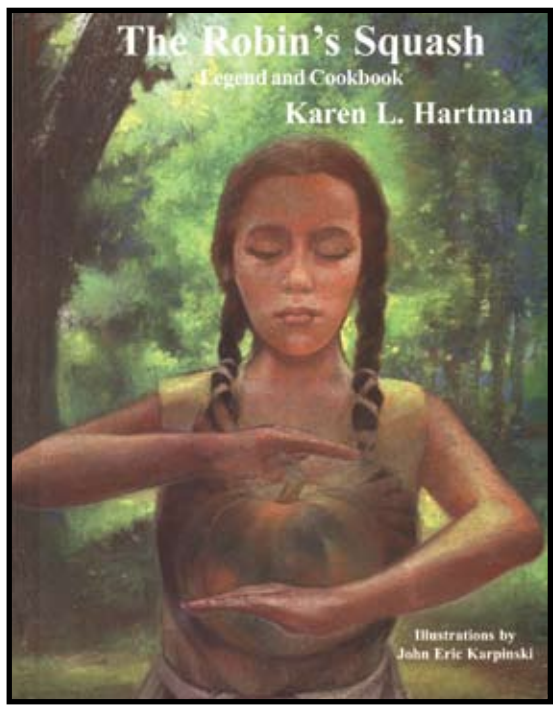
Ricing with Tommy Sky: A Sequel to Growing Up Ojibwe—This 12 page supplement continues the story about Tommy Sky from the Bad River Band of Ojibwe. The supplement takes you through the various steps involved in the gathering and processing of manoomin (wild rice). Kid's activities are included in this supplement. 1-5 copies of the supplement are free; orders of 6 or more will be invoiced at .20¢ per copy.

Following the Megis Shell exhibit tells LVD story

Minwewe and Henri Valliere took in the children's area at the Northern Waters Museum in Land O' Lakes, Wis. on July 1 following an Ojibwe blessing and brief dedication ceremony for the "Following the Megis Shell" exhibit. A cooperative effort by the Lac Vieux Desert Tribe and Land O' Lakes Historical Society, the exhibit highlights the culture, stories and contributions of local Ojibwe people through time. The museum is open to the public and well worth the trip for adults and families with youngsters. For more information contact giiwe Martin at (906) 358-0137 or Barb Nehring at (715) 547-3333. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

Children's book with a Native theme: *A great legend, powerful lessons, lots of fun*

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer



Karen Hartman's **"The Robin's Squash: Legend and Cookbook"** presents a delightful story about a young Native American girl, her fascination with robins and nature as a whole, and the gift of a pumpkin in her garden. John Karpiniski's beautiful illustrations throughout the book make the story come alive and will fascinate youth listening to or reading the tale. The story gently unfolds with many lessons as grandmother and granddaughter observe the seasons and work their garden at the forest's edge.

Offering not only a Native understanding of the Circle of Life but also information about traditional lifestyles and values, **"The Robin's Squash"** is appropriate for both teachers and families. Several sections follow the actual legend providing related activities for children, several pages with ideas for discussions, information on Native calendars as well as pumpkins and squash, and a wonderful array of scrumptious, harvest-time recipes featuring pumpkins and squash. The book is a treasure—a great addition for libraries, personal collection or for use as a beautiful gift.

Excerpt from **"The Robin's Squash"**

"After a long search, she finally decided to bury the robin in the garden where she had learned so many lessons about life. With careful hands, she wrapped the robin in the red cloth and laid it on the ground. She then scooped out a hole with her digging stick. As she placed the robin into the grave, returning it to Mother Earth, a soft rain began to fall like gentle tears from the sky. She covered the grave. Then, standing tall, Morning Star scattered tobacco to the four directions over the burial place as she thanked The Creator for the robin's life and for all she had learned from it."

"The Robin's Squash" is available through Weeping Heart Publications, N1634 Lakeshore Drive, Campbellsport, WI 53010, phone (920) 533-8880. ISBN 0-9635204-3-1 Price is $29.95.

"The Robin's Squash" is also available as a listening cassette ($6.50) with an activity/recipe booklet ($10.50)

Upcoming events at Madeline Island Historical Museum

The Food That Grows on the Water: Gathering the Wild Rice

August 17-19—Saturday & Sunday 10 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Demonstrations of wild rice processing, samples of wild rice dishes, and a special exhibit by GLIFWC. Also, a free film showing, "Traditional Wild Rice Harvest" by Lorraine Norrgard on Thursday, August 16 at 7:00 p.m. and a presentation about the science of wild rice by GLIFWC staff on Saturday, August 18 at 7:00 p.m.

Anniversary of the 1854 Treaty Signing

September 29-30—Saturday & Sunday 10 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

An open house for Ojibwe tribal members honoring the Treaty of 1854, with an exhibit from GLIFWC on natural resource management and the US/Ojibwe treaties.

For more information call (715) 747-2415 or email ***steve.cotherman@wisconsinhistory.org****.*

New from GLIFWC

2007 annual poster & DVD

The Sandy Lake Tragedy DVD

An excellent resource for presenting Native American curriculum, a must for school and tribal libraries

A new, 28-minute DVD tells the story of the 1850 Sandy Lake Tragedy. The story provides a significant historical background for the event at Sandy Lake, Minnesota, which claimed about 400 Ojibwe lives as part of a conspiracy to provoke Ojibwe bands to move from Wisconsin into the Minnesota Territory.

The story dramatically portrays the tragedy as it unfolded in the 1850s and continues to depict Chief Buffalo's heroic trip to Washington DC in protest to the 1850 Removal Order, a trip also in response to the tragic events at Sandy Lake and which resulted in the establishment of permanent reservations.

Ultimately, the story concludes at the Sandy Lake site where the recently erected Mikwendaagoziwag (They are remembered) Memorial Monument now stands honoring those Ojibwe ancestors who perished there and those whose fortitude and determination to return to their homelands helped secure the reservations many Ojibwe now call home.

Directed and written by Lorraine Norrgard, with the story based on the book **Ojibwe Journeys** by Charlie Otto Rasmussen, the DVD is published by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and is available through the Public Information Office for $12.00.

Manoominike (Ricing)

The 2007 GLIFWC annual poster (printed below) features a painting by Red Cliff artist Rabbett Strickland depicting Nanaboozhoo (also known as Waynaboozhoo) and Nokomis—grandmother of the Earth — harvesting manoomin (wild rice.)

Strickland blends painting styles from the "old art masters" with traditional Ojibwe stories, symbols and characters to create his powerful, complex and fascinating pieces. Images of thirteen turtles, representing the 13 months of the old earth calendar, appear frequently in his work. Bold color and interesting detail throughout the painting catch and hold the viewer's attention.

The 27 ¼" by 17" inch poster is available through GLIFWC's Public Information Office. One copy is free and additional copies are $2.50 each. They come with an 8-inch by 12-inch flyer providing some information on the artwork as well as GLIFWC's continued involvement in wild rice management in the ceded territories.

To obtain a complete resource list contact the GLIFWC Public Information Office at (715) 685-2108, also 682-6619 or email to *pio@glifwc.org*.

Additional resources

A Guide to Understanding Ojibwe Treaty Rights—The guide contains the pertinent treaties, discusses the nature of treaty rights, provides historical background on the treaty rights, and details tribal resource management and GLIFWC activities. © 2007 First one is free $4.00 each thereafter.

Seasons of the Ojibwe—The 2006 edition details GLIFWC activities and harvest totals for major off-reservation tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering seasons. © 2004 First one is free $3.50 each thereafter.

Non-Medicinal Plants Used by the Great Lakes Ojibwe—This CD is the result of meetings with elders from GLIFWC's 11 member tribes. The CD identifies non-medicinal uses of plants gathered by the Great Lakes Ojibwe, such as wild bergamot used as a hair rinse and conditioner, elderberry juice used as lipstick when mixed with tallow, or cattail used as a food. The CD includes the complete database of 585 pages and includes summaries that identify specific uses of plants. It also includes transcriptions of meetings with the elders, a seasonal harvest calendar, and a plant listing that includes links to photographs of most plants. There are also five video clips of elders talking about specific uses of different plants. The CD is $12.00.

Plants Used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa—Available in unabridged and abridged versions, this book includes a brief description of the plant and it's use, a reproduced line drawing, and a map showing approximately where each plant is distributed within the ceded territories. The abridged version is much the same but without the drawings, maps and descriptions. The unabridged version is $20.00 and the abridged version is $6.25.

Ojibwe Journeys: Treaties, Sandy Lake & The Waabanong Run—This book explores key events in the history of Ojibwe people in the greater Lake Superior region. Soon after Ojibwe leaders negotiated treaties with the United States in the mid-1800s, tribal members embarked on a journey to maintain their reserved rights to natural resources. Through traditions that include distance running, spiritual living, and a growing legal prowess, Ojibwe people have struggled against formidable governments and anti-Indian groups. Ojibwe Journeys includes rare historical photos, color images and maps, an explanation of treaty rights fundamentals, and an intimate look into the lives of some Ojibwe people today. $16.00 each.

Where the River is Wide: Pahquahwong and the Chippewa Flowage—This book provides a look at historical events as they occurred in the Chippewa Flowage. Some events have been overlooked or forgotten as the region enjoys the benefits of the Chippewa Flowage as it is today. The book is seventy-two pages, including maps and black and white photos. $12.00 each.

(Retail & educational discounts available on most materials.)

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Subscriptions to the paper are free. Write: **MAZINA'IGAN**, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861, phone (715) 682-6619, e-mail: pio@glifwc.org. Please be sure and keep us informed if you are planning to move or have recently moved so we can keep our mailing list up to date.

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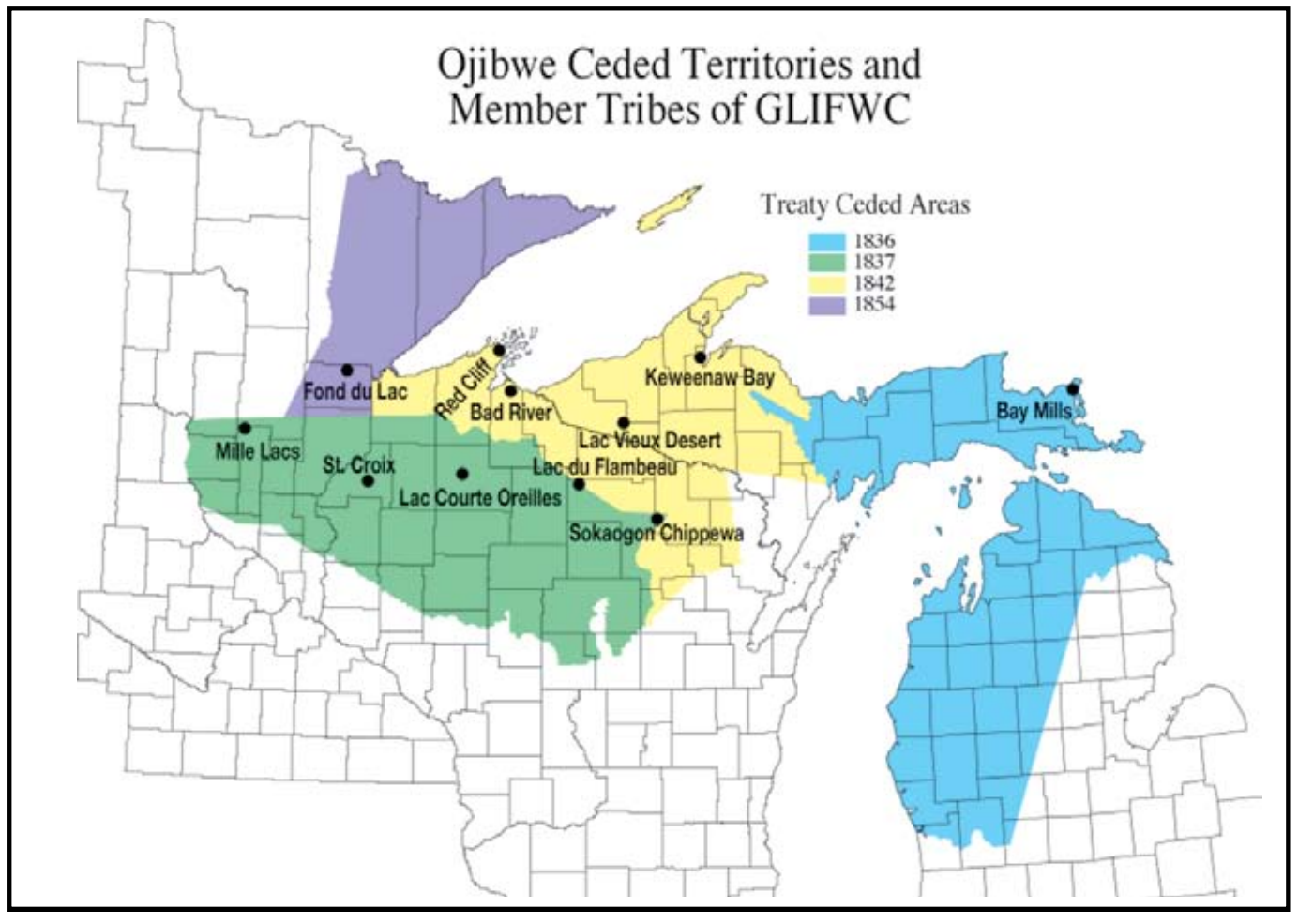

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A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe

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