Frozen stalactites hang from ice-coated cliffs and caves creating a winter fantasy along Lake Superior's south shore. Not far from the Red Cliff reservation are the Squaw Bay caves, pictured above, which make a remarkable scene through all seasons. (Photos by Amoos)
Consensus on deer management units reached

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—New population goals for deer management units in the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process have been reached through a collaborative process between the Voigt Intertribal Fish and Wildlife Board (VITFB) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR is working with the Voigt Intertribal Fish and Wildlife (VITFB) to develop the new goals, which will be presented to the WDNR for approval. The process has been ongoing since 1990, and the tribes and the WDNR have worked together to establish the new goals. The new goals will be based on the results of the 2017-2018 deer harvest survey, which showed that the deer population in the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process has increased to 75% of the carrying capacity. The new goals will be used to guide deer management activities in the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be presented to the WDNR for approval and will be implemented by the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be used to guide deer management activities in the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process.

Wewabanaabidaa (Let's go fishing)

Odanah, WI—On the last day of the off-reservation spring fishing season, the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process has reached a consensus on the new goals for the tribes' section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be used to guide the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be presented to the WDNR for approval and will be implemented by the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be used to guide the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be presented to the WDNR for approval and will be implemented by the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be used to guide the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The new goals will be presented to the WDNR for approval and will be implemented by the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process.

Ceded territory deer management units showing maximum tribal harvest (1990-94)

This section of the Masaingenai page focuses on the exploration of the Masaingenai page's primary theme, which is the importance of recognition and compensation for the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The section highlights the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process's role in shaping the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The section also discusses the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process's role in shaping the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The section also discusses the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process's role in shaping the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The section also discusses the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process's role in shaping the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process. The section also discusses the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process's role in shaping the tribe's section of the WDNR's deer management process.
Wisconsin sues EPA over Mole Lake's Clean Water Act designations

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Couda, Wi—The Sokaogon Chippewa are not being sued, but in their answers that are due in court in a lawsuit filed by the State of Wisconsin against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in late January, the Sokaogon Chippewa, Mole Lake Band, want to protect their reservation water resources especially their fishery, but they really the entire habitat, including the people, which is much more than water and will not feel better. The Sokaogon Chippewa don’t feel that the EPA has attended to the needs of the people and the programs that are needed. It is the people’s right to have the water and the resources to live in a healthy environment.

The Sokaogon Chippewa are asking the EPA to reconsider the 1987 order that was issued by the EPA that included the Sokaogon Chippewa, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, and the Menominee Tribe.

The Sokaogon Chippewa applied for a clean water Act (CWA) designation in Wisconsin, but the EPA denied it. The Sokaogon Chippewa want to have control over their own water resources to protect them.

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Late night duty ahead for electroshocking crews

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odawa, Wi—The warming weather and hints of spring have GLIFWC, electroshocking crews busy getting geared up for the spring assessment season. Crews begin assessment shortly after ice out. The electrocuted fish are then measured, weighed, and recorded. Prior to taking readings, the non-prenatal fish are killed, rinsed and dressed. The fish are also measured, weighed, and recorded. The fish are also measured, weighed, and recorded. The fish are also measured, weighed, and recorded.

Late night assessments are performed to determine adult population estimates. The electroshocking boats are from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), three from GLIFWC, and one each from the St. Croix Band and the Menominee Tribe.

GLIFWC biologist to collect walleye fillet samples for mercury testing

By Neil Kmetz, Director Biological Services Division

For spring 1996 GLIFWC has developed an electroshocking program. The joint assessment program will be used to collect fillet samples from 650 walleye for mercury testing.

Jimi Wojcik, GLIFWC Environmental biologist, will collect the samples and is responsible for the mercury testing effort and is looking for cooperation from persons who wish to collect walleye for mercury testing. Samples will be paid for each fish that is collected.

In 47 Wisconsin and Michigan lakes,plans are in place for electroshocking fish from waters that fish will be electroshocked. Fish will be electroshocked by approved electroshockers to assess fish populations. A detailed description of the sampled fish will be available for mercury testing. The sampling program is in place to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Arrangements will be made at the time of the electroshock to collect fillet samples from the walleye. Before the fish are killed, the fillets are removed and the fish is weighed and measured. The samples will be processed. Since only one fillet is treated for mercury testing, the rest of the fillet may be retained for the person. If the fillet is retained, it will be retained in the lab for at least three years.

Information in this section was produced by the Joint Assessment Steering Committee, which includes representatives from state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies. The report provides information from the 1995 Great Lakes Fishery Report.
Intervention by paper company and sport groups denied in Menominee case

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

**Snowmobile safety course taught on reservation**

**By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer**

**Traditional foods**

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

**Spring 1996**
No ruling on Wisconsin tribes intervention in Mille Lacs treaty case

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mille Lacs, MN—The Mille Lacs Band of the Chippewa tribe has been fighting a lawsuit against the Minnesota DNR to preserve its treaty rights. The tribe has been demanding that the state stop stocking lake trout in the Mille Lacs area, a practice that was allowed under the 1837 Treaty of Traverse des Sioux. The tribe argues that the stocking violates their treaty rights and that the state has not been able to prove that the stocking is necessary.

The lawsuit is one of a series of legal actions that the tribe has taken to protect its treaty rights. The tribe argues that the stocking of lake trout is a violation of the treaty and that the state has not been able to prove that the stocking is necessary. The tribe has also argued that the stocking is a violation of the treaty's requirement that the state preserve the natural resources of the area.

The tribe has been demanding that the state stop stocking lake trout in the Mille Lacs area, a practice that was allowed under the 1837 Treaty of Traverse des Sioux. The tribe argues that the stocking violates their treaty rights and that the state has not been able to prove that the stocking is necessary.

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Biologists prepare for spring assessment in Mille Lacs area lakes

By Sue Erickson

Mille Lacs, MN—Biologists are preparing for the annual spring assessment of Mille Lacs area lakes. The assessment is a joint effort between the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians.

The assessment involves collecting data on fish populations and habitat conditions in the area. The data will be used to develop management plans for the lakes and to help ensure that the treaty rights of the Mille Lacs Band are protected.

The assessment is scheduled to take place in late April and early May. The biologists will be using a variety of methods to collect data, including electrofishing, seine nets, and visual observations.

The results of the assessment will be used to develop management plans for the lakes and to help ensure that the treaty rights of the Mille Lacs Band are protected.

Keweenaw Bay Hatchery serves as isolation facility for broodstock

By Sue Erickson

Mille Lacs, MN—The Keweenaw Bay Hatchery serves as an isolation facility for broodstock. The hatchery is located near the mouth of the Keweenaw River and is managed by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

The hatchery is designed to prevent the introduction of disease into the wild populations of fish that are released from the hatchery. The hatchery is also used to hold broodstock fish that are being used to restock the lakes.

The hatchery is managed by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and is located near the mouth of the Keweenaw River. The hatchery is designed to prevent the introduction of disease into the wild populations of fish that are released from the hatchery. The hatchery is also used to hold broodstock fish that are being used to restock the lakes.

Coastal trout and two species of lake trout are now being raised in the Keweenaw Bay Hatchery as an isolation facility.

The hatchery is a joint project between the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The goal of the hatchery is to produce broodstock for the Keweenaw Bay area that can be used to restock the lakes. The hatchery is also used to hold broodstock fish that are being used to restock the lakes.
GLIFWC completes move,
settles into new building

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—GLIFWC staff finally took settled into their new offices in the Bad River tribal administration building. The long anticipated move took place in the last weeks of December and now, most everything has found its spot.

The Bad River Tribal Administration followed in January, taking occupancy of the second level of the beautiful new building, which is tucked just behind the new clinic in new Odanah.

About a month ago it was difficult to navigate the halls due to stacks of boxes as people unpacked. Furniture and equipment slowly found their places within the various offices. But now, with halls finally cleared, it is easy to appreciate the space and decor provided by the new facility.

The Old St. Mary’s school building in Old Odanah, the home for GLIFWC during its first eleven years, retains only some items for temporary storage, but is otherwise devoid of its daily activity which has filled its halls for so long.

With the exception of GLIFWC’s satellite enforcement offices on each member reservation and the biologist stationed in Mille Lacs, all of GLIFWC’s divisions are once again housed under the same roof. Public Information, Administration for Native Americans (ANA), Planning and Development, the Great Lakes Section of the Biological Services Division, and the Division of Enforcement’s dispatch office were housed in Ashland for the past five years due to overcrowding.

GLIFWC’s offices are on the second floor of the new building with the exception of the Bad River off-reservation enforcement office, which is on the first floor along with shared laboratory and darkroom facilities.

The mailing address for GLIFWC remains P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861. The building is located on Maple Street. If you happen to be driving through Odanah, take a few minutes to stop by and visit us. We would be happy to see you.

GLIFWC and the Bad River Band of Chippewa are planning a joint open house and celebration for May 28th with a feast and ceremonies around noon. Everyone is invited to share.

Bad River & GLIFWC Open House
May 28, 1996

You are cordially invited to join us as we celebrate the opening of the new Bad River Tribal Administration building. Mark your calendar now.

Dedication ceremonies and open house
Come and tour the new Bad River Tribal Administration and GLIFWC offices.

Both Bad River and GLIFWC offices will be open for the public to tour during the entire week, from May 28-May 31.

Join us at a community feast and pow-wow starting at 5 p.m. at the Bad River Community Center Friday, May 31st.

GLIFWC completes move,
Dee Bainbridge, a member of the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, is a storyteller, traditional dancer, and author. Dee Bainbridge's life remains busy today. She is willing to chance any frog-related event. As Dee notes, Ojibwe stories do not have a "happy ending," but they provide a new way of seeing things, feeling things, believing in the unseen. One story about the blackthorn tree has a distinctive marking—the stitches it left in the bark and the bird-wing pattern that is imprinted in its bark. Holding a blackthorn basket, Dee explains that blackthorn berries were a main part of her grandmother Ida DePerry's diet. Dee had difficulty as a child following her grandmother Ida DePerry. They had to electrically or manually walk to their home and then be taught variety, so naturally Dee was out of court and taught what she knew.

Dee's grandmother told stories during the long winter months, but made Dee tell them back to her in Ojibwe to make sure she remembered them. Dee's grandmother was giving her a great gift—a knowledge of the many rich and varied stories, her native language, and a knowledge of plants traditionally used for remedies, spices, and teas. But in order to keep this knowledge, Dee's grandmother insisted that she special feeling in relation to the animals, plants, water, and earth—but that is so much a part of an oral and not written. Consequently, they are not static and have their own dynamics as they are carried from person to person. As Dee notes, stories are not meant to stay exactly the same, because they are oral and not written. Consequently, they are not static and have their own dynamics as they are carried from person to person.

Dee Bainbridge really isn't too much taller than her tiny grandmother Ida. Petite, with long hair rolled up in a tidy bun on her head, and a soft-spoken, unassuming way, one wouldn't guess at the stories Dee Bainbridge has been telling for the environment—the animals, plants, water, and earth—that is so much a part of Dee Bainbridge really isn't too much taller than her tiny grandmother Ida. Petite, with long hair rolled up in a tidy bun on her head, and a soft-spoken, unassuming way, one wouldn't guess at the stories Dee Bainbridge has been telling for the environment—the animals, plants, water, and earth—that is so much a part of her life. Dee Bainbridge was born in 1946 and grew up on the Red Cliff Reservation, so obviously television was not part of her life. In addition, she also gets requests to speak at elementary school and reservation events throughout the United States. Dee Bainbridge's life remains busy today. She is willing to chance any frog-related event. As Dee notes, Ojibwe stories do not have a "happy ending," but they provide a new way of seeing things, feeling things, believing in the unseen. One story about the blackthorn tree has a distinctive marking—the stitches it left in the bark and the bird-wing pattern that is imprinted in its bark. Holding a blackthorn basket, Dee explains that blackthorn berries were a main part of her grandmother Ida DePerry's diet. Dee had difficulty as a child following her grandmother Ida DePerry. They had to electrically or manually walk to their home and then be taught variety, so naturally Dee was out of court and taught what she knew.

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Stories from the files of Dee Bainbridge

How the Indians got tobacco

Tobacco was given to the Indians by Wenabojoo, who took it from a mountain giant. In Wisconsin, show us at least one mine in a sulfide ore body where you have not harmed the environment.

Nanabozho—Ojibwa Myths & Legends

Stories from the files of Dee Bainbridge

Matchless Lake Superior Whitefish

Nanabozho—Ojibwa Myths & Legends

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A kinder, gentler hate

By David McLaren

There's a new brand of hate brewing in the back rooms of legislatures across Canada. It's a brand of hate that's being exploited by politicians to divide and conquer, to gain power and control. It's a brand of hate that's being fed by the fear and mistrust between different groups of people.

In Canada, the anti-Native rights lobby is often portrayed as the vanguard of a movement to preserve the traditional lifestyles of the Inuit, Métis, and First Nations people. However, this is a misleading portrayal. In reality, the anti-Native rights lobby is a coalition of right-wing politicians and organizations who are using the fear of Native rights to advance their own political goals.

First, let's consider the environment in which this hate is being played out. In Ontario, for example, the provincial government has been embroiled in a series of disputes with the First Nations over access to public lands and waters. These conflicts have been fueled by a lack of consultation and a failure to respect the inherent rights of the First Nations.

Second, let's consider the targets of this hate. The anti-Native rights lobby has identified the First Nations as a convenient scapegoat for its own failures. It has been able to paint the First Nations as a monolithic group, with all members agreeing on a single position.

However, the reality is far more complex. The First Nations are a diverse group of communities, with their own unique histories, cultures, and needs. They are not a monolithic entity, but rather a collection of diverse and dynamic communities.

Finally, let's consider the impact of this hate. The anti-Native rights lobby has been able to create a climate of fear and mistrust between the government and the First Nations. This has led to a lack of consultation and a failure to respect the inherent rights of the First Nations.

In conclusion, the anti-Native rights lobby is a brand of hate that is being exploited by politicians to divide and conquer. It is a brand of hate that is being fed by the fear and mistrust between different groups of people. We must work to counter this hate and promote a more just and equitable society for all.

**By David McLaren

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*Image courtesy of the Toronto Star*
GLIFWC opposes discharge permit at White Pine Mine

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Lansing, MI—GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender addressed the Michigan Natural Resources Commission (NRC) meeting in Lansing on March 7. Among other issues, his comments focused on GLIFWC's opposition to the issuance of a permit to the Copper Range Company for groundwater discharge.

Schlender noted that "GLIFWC member tribes believe the potential discharge of seven billion gallons of highly toxic mining tailings into the mine is the end of the project to be detrimental to the long-term protection of Lake Superior and the surrounding ecosystem. We feel this will lead to the pollution of the predominantly wild, self-sustaining lake, resulting in a loss of billions of dollars over the next 150 years.

He called for the termination of the mining operations and the removal of the toxic material from Lake Superior.

Schlender also expressed concern about the Michigan Natural Resources Commission's (NRC) decision to allow the Copper Range Company to continue mining operations, which he believes will have a negative impact on the health of Lake Superior and the surrounding ecosystem.

In conclusion, Schlender called on the NRC to halt all mining operations at the site and to conduct a comprehensive environmental assessment before making any further decisions.

Legislative Update, 104th Congress

Table: Legislative Update, 104th Congress

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<th>Bill No.</th>
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<th>House Committee</th>
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SAVE Our Clean Waters

Statewide "Family Gathering" to Stop Exhine Rineland, Wisconsin Saturday, May 4th 12:00 Noon Hat Rapids on the Wisconsin River

(30-millimetre pipe discharge from Cusson mine)

(Take Highway 8 east of Olowa, south on Highway 17 to Hat Rapids Road)

Followed by picnic in Pioneer Park

(Business 8 & County G), near Cusson Mining Company (Exxon/Eagle Alum) headquarters

Protect our lakes and wild rice beds from a loss of groundwater Protect our economy from a loss of tourism and local control

NO Exxon Valdez In northern Wisconsin

Sponsor: Wolfe verse WI Wesley Educational Project

For information: call toll-free hotline at 1-800-445-8615

Gathering preceded by speaking tour up the Wisconsin River.

Bring your family, friends, and folding pole. Bring food for picnic (gum — no alcohol or glass containers)

Dedicated to the memory of Hilary Waukau, Sr.

Looking Forward 7 Generations: Meeting Challenges While Preserving Our Heritage

1996 National Conference of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society

May 20-24, 1996 • Black Bear Hotel

Fond du Lac Indian Reservation, Cloquet, MN

Pre-registration form

Name: _________

Address: _________

City: In the blank below.

State: _________

Zip Code: _________

Telephone: _________

Fax: _________

Are you a member of a federally recognized tribe? _________

If yes, which tribes? _________

Mail to: NAFWS, 710 Grand Ave., Suite 501, Chicago, IL 60611-4100;

Fax: (312) 445-6720; Phone: (312) 445-6100.
1995 Tribal hatchery fish production for the Minneapolis Area of the BIA

Fish hatcheries play an important role in co-managing inter-jurisdictional fishery resources. Midwestern tribes have responded to the modern day challenges of multi-jurisdictional resource management in their unique role as users and managers on over 900,000 acres of reservation inland lakes, treaty ceded territories and the Great Lakes.

There are currently fifteen tribal fish hatcheries and or rearing components in the Minneapolis Area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Red Lake and Lac du Flambeau are the oldest, being established in 1929 and 1936, respectively.

These reservations in serving tribal subsistence and commercial needs are also contributing significant fish stocks to reservation waters fished by over 95% non-Indian anglers.

The USFWS and the state Departments of Natural Resources also play an active role in stocking fish as a management tool in reservation waters.

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*Fish produced or obtained by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)

**Total number of one or combination of trout species

More than 54 million fish were released into both on and off-reservation waters in 1995!