Electrofishing assessments for walleye are performed in the spring and fall. The assessments provide data for population estimates. Crews from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the St. Croix Band and the Bad River Band of Chippewa all share data they collect on northern Wisconsin lakes in an effort to cooperatively manage the fishery. (See story page 4)

Pictured is one of GLIFWC's electroshocking crews with Dave Parisien and Tom Houle, biological technicians. (Photos by Amoose)
Record season for Chippewa spearfishing

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Orono, Wis.—Chippewa spearfishermen were in a state of excitement during the Wisconsin 1995 spring spearfishing season, a high point in the number of walleyes taken in any of the seasons this past winter, according to Steve Schlabach, biologist for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The season, which began on April 15th, was the second consecutive year in which the number of spearfishermen participating in the season was higher than in the first year of the season in 1994.

Walleye harvesters at Bad River, Flambeau, St. Croix, and other Wisconsin lakes harvested a record number of walleyes this past season.

During the season, the number of walleyes harvested in Wisconsin was 50,000, compared to the previous season of 40,000.

The harvest included 40,000 walleyes, 10,000 whitefish, and 5,000 northern pike.

In addition, the number of walleyes taken in the Wisconsin 1995 spring spearfishing season was 40,000, compared to 30,000 walleyes taken in the first year of the season.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources announced that the season will not be extended and that the number of walleyes taken will not exceed the 50,000 limit.

Spearfishing is a popular recreational activity in Wisconsin and is regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

In Wisconsin, spearfishing is allowed during the spring season and is regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The season runs from April 15th to May 31st.

During the season, spearfishermen are allowed to harvest walleyes, whitefish, and northern pike.

The walleye harvest in Wisconsin is limited to 50,000, compared to the previous season of 40,000.

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Picture of northern WI fishery unfolds: Joint assessments provide database

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Oshawa, Wis.—The stories of the walleye population in a number of northern Wisconsin lakes is coming more clearly into focus for fishery managers due to a joint fishing survey being performed by various agencies. The joint surveys performed each spring and fall.

The surveys, which have been conducted over the past five years by the Wisconsin Joint Assessment Steering Committee, an agency of state, federal, and tribal representatives. A 1995 report from the committee, due to be released this summer, reveals and discusses the data compiled from 1989 through 1994.

According to Sterling Committee Chairman Burton Mosenthin, Department of Indian Affairs Bureau, the joint surveys, which are conducted utilizing electrofishing and tagging surveys was initiated in 1990. Due to the efforts of former Chairman, the joint studies are subject to both angling and spearing pressure. As the database grows from year to year, fishery managers will be able to make more accurate population estimates.

The walleye fishery in northern Wisconsin was healthy and if other, information speaking was monitoring and study was critical.

In 1990 the Steering Committee released its first report. According to Glenn Miller, the spearing season started. "This is a very critical time for the joint effort has allowed the alerting to any unusual deviations which occur, thus alerting to the potential of problems within the fishery. As the database grows from year to year, fishery managers will be able to make more accurate population estimates.

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Red Cliff hatchery expands into fingerling production

By Jim Thannum
Natural Resource Development Specialist

While fish stocking is one of the most commonly funded resource management projects, it is one of the least understood. In complying with a joint assurance assigned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Native American tribes have been successful in constructing facilities for fishery enhancement. (See Long Lake Hatchery, page 4.)

Construction of fish hatcheries and associated facilities requires that the Tribe be mindful of the following elements:

1. Planning—Analyze the need for hatchery facilities.
2. Site Selection—Identify the best location for the facility.
3. Engineering—Design the facility to meet the needs of the hatchery.
4. Construction—Build the facility according to the design.
5. Operation and Maintenance—Operate the facility to produce the desired result.

Red Cliff currently uses tanks to raise 75,000 trout. In addition 15,000 coaster brook trout are raised in fingerling facilities to concentrate its cooperative stocking efforts with Lake Superior State University and in prior years worked with the Federal Land Improvement and Development Council (FLIDC) to request funding to build rearing ponds. The following details the sources of funding provided for the project to grow 850 coaster brook trout for brood or 3 year classes in a sample of 100 females that each is categorized as C- and Upper Eau Claire is classified as NR. (i.e. those already having natural reproduction is adequate to sustain recruitment so stocking is not necessary.)

The Red Cliff Fisheries Department is the tribal spearfishing season. (Photo at the end of the pond. Increasing water circulation and agitation adds additional oxygen to the water. Staff from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) attended a meeting with the Red Cliff Fisheries Department National Conference at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in June 1984. The conference was sponsored by the Intertribal Organizations that created progressive natural resource protection and development initiatives established throughout the country to show information on the Tribes.

Considering the cooperation and assistance provided, the Tribe is expanding the fish hatchery facility over a period of years. Support in planning and funding is a process which began in 1984 with the construction of walleye rearing ponds at Lake Superior State University and in prior years worked with Lake Superior State University, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Michigan DNR, and private biological research companies. (Photo by Amos and Owen)

How lakes are selected for stocking

Before lakes are selected for stocking, biologists conduct a feasibility study to determine if the lake is suitable for stocking. This involves analyzing the water chemistry, the fish community, and the potential for survival of the stocked species. The Lake Superior Technical Working Committee recommended the following criteria for selecting lakes for stocking:

1. The lake must be accessible by boat or by land.
2. The lake must be able to support the desired numbers of fish.
3. The lake must be free of predatory fish that could harm the stocked species.
4. The lake must be free of diseases that could affect the stocked species.
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Red Cliff hatchery expands

\[\text{(Customized from page 6)}\]

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Red Cliff hatchery expands
GLIFWC Board endorses Stage 1 LaMP for Lake Superior

Red Cliff, WI—The Stage 1 Lakehead Management Plan (LaMP) for Lake Superior received overwhelming endorsement from the GLIFWC Board of Commissioners at their May 30th meeting in Red Cliff. GLIFWC Policy Advisor Annette McComber summarized the Stage 1 LaMP, basically a definition of critical pollutants. Policy Councils started the process of reviewing the LaMP to ensure to respond and protect Lake Superior. The Stage 1 LaMP will be submitted to the International Joint Commission for review prior to moving on to Stage 2, which will be the preliminary chemical level risk assessments and other work needed to move towards Stage 3 ratification.

Elders describe Great Lakes ecology when the water was clean enough to drink

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Oswash, WI—A project that brought the water into the forum took place this spring, when elders from around the Great Lakes region gathered at the GLIFWC’s Walpole Island First Nation Homelands in Sarnia, Ontario, to share stories about the environment “the way it was.”

Tribe elders from five First Nations participated in the gathering through the technology of interactive classrooms and teleconference links.

“It was like a garden paradise. We only had to reach out for our needs...but that can’t happen today.”—Canadians Elder

Supported through educational technologies during a conference to gather information about the way the Great Lakes ecosystem used to be, Above, Red Cliff participant takes to speakers from other tribal communities. From the left is Maggie Newago Pascale, Madeline Shryer, Roseanne Buffalo, and Idelle Burgess at the CESA office in Mills.

Test shows popular fish species low in contaminants

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Test results show average contaminant levels in two Lake Superior fish species—sturgeon and lake trout—are within federal and state consumption guidelines, providing further evidence of successful regulations reducing the discharge of harmful substances into the Great Lakes according to Tribal authorities.

The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe fishery for Lake trout species—whitefish and lake trout—were conducted in the spring from 1987 to 1993. The commission monitors testing activities regarding water that affects Great Lakes levels on either side of the U.S.-Canadian border. The U.S. Coast Guard also monitors Great Lakes issues at the request of the two federal governments, providing information on water quality and safety that helps protect the environment and ensure efficient, safe movements of vessels. The commission also assigns and monitors water quality monitoring programs in the Great Lakes.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Established in 1970, the EPA is charged with implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to ensure environmental benefits in use of the Great Lakes that suffer serious problems with chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters. The EPA has a joint responsibility to protect the United States and Canada’s Great Lakes.

The EPA monitors water quality in the Great Lakes, and the U.S. Coast Guard monitors the Great Lakes Water Quality Board and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) that has been signed by three countries. The GLWQA is a regional administrative, technical, and public information service.

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Tribes move to control reservation water and air quality
By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community is endeavoring to put clean water standards in place for their reservations and protect delicate ecosystems and waterways. The tribe is currently assessing the laws to protect Tribal Waters and the Intertribal Wisconsin Tribal Fish and Wildlife Commission (IWTFC) is developing and reviewing clean water standards for the reservation.

GLIFWC's Vogt Intertribal Task Force (VITT) has completed the first step in the process of defining water quality standards for the Sokaogon Chippewa Community's water. The tribe has determined that it is necessary to develop clean water standards for its reservations to reflect the high quality of the tribe's water and to protect the tribal designated uses.

The primary purpose of this ordinance is to protect and maintain high quality water and air resources by enacting minimum standards for water on the Reservation. Water is a sacred thing to us, as it has always been a critical resource through all times. It has been taught to us by our revered elders that water is sacred. It is our blood, it is the lifeblood of our children and ancestors. It is the life-sustainer of the earth.

A state vanishing act: Who public interwerner's office scheduled for a budgetary wipeout

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community Water Quality Standards, which are currently under discussion, are designed to protect the high quality of the tribe's water and to protect the tribal designated uses.

The ordinance provides for the maintenance and protection of Designated and Existing Uses through designing all Tribal Waters as Designated Water Quality Sources (DWQS). The standards are based on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) which mandates the protection of the environment and the preservation of the natural resources of the tribe.

The standards are important because they will ensure that the environment is protected and the natural resources of the tribe are preserved. The standards will also provide for the protection of the tribe's water resources and the health of the tribe's citizens.

A federal vanishing act
Hard-won environmental protection laws poised to disappear under the magical wand of changing winds

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wisc.—While tribes such as the Menominee and the Sokaogon Chippewa are endeavoring to put clean water standards in place for their reservations and protect delicate ecosystems and waterways, tribes are busy amending the laws to protect tribal water quality and air quality.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is currently analyzing the proposed clean water standards and the new clean air standards to determine if they are consistent with federal requirements. If they are not, the standards will be changed to meet federal requirements.

The tribe is seeking to control reservation water and air quality by enacting clean standards for water on the Reservation. Water is a sacred thing to us, as it has always been a critical resource through all times. It has been taught to us by our revered elders that water is sacred. It is our blood, it is the lifeblood of our children and ancestors. It is the life-sustainer of the earth.

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A federal vanishing act

By Sue Erickson

Wolf River among nation’s 20 most threatened rivers

By Sue Erickson

Wolf Lake, WI—without a doubt, the Menominee Indian Tribe at Wisconsi...
Wisconsin River designated for mine discharge rather than Swamp Creek and Wolf River

By Sue Erickson

Crepdon, Wis.—In a recent edition of the "Crandon Advocate," a publication of the Crendon Mining Company, a message was posted, encouraging the community to "think of the benefits that the Swampland Stream and the Wisconsin River mean to Wisconsin mining interests." The message continued: "We know the Wisconsin River is clean, strong and beautiful. If not for the government's help, there would be no mining interests willing to build mills and factories along its waters. The Wisconsin River is the key to Wisconsin's economic future. It provides a source of water for many of Wisconsin's industries, and it is a landmark for the railroad and highway system. Without the Wisconsin River, Wisconsin would be a backward state. It is the foundation of Wisconsin's economic growth. The Wisconsin River is the lifeblood of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin River is the key to Wisconsin's economic future. It provides a source of water for many of Wisconsin's industries, and it is a landmark for the railroad and highway system. Without the Wisconsin River, Wisconsin would be a backward state. It is the foundation of Wisconsin's economic growth. The Wisconsin River is the lifeblood of Wisconsin."

The Wisconsin River is very important to the State of Wisconsin (Motel Lakes) as a traditional subsistence fishery which is closely tied to their cultural and spiritual existence.

The drawdown of water levels can impact the way the Wisconsin River flows. Talking points are particularly concerned about the "Wisconsin" River, which is affected by natural and human-induced changes.

A new plan does not protect the Wolf River watershed.

Despite the plans to pump mining waste water elsewhere, several big, powerful groups and organizations have opposed the plans, including environmental organizations, state and local governments, and local citizens. The plans have been met with resistance from environmental groups, who have called for a moratorium on mining activities until the environmental impact is fully assessed.

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The Wisconsin River is very important to the State of Wisconsin (Motel Lakes) as a traditional subsistence fishery which is closely tied to their cultural and spiritual existence.
Mille Lacs treaty case in Phase II

Ondishin, Wi.—Change to inter­
vention in the Mille Lacs case was filed at this time by Clive Feeney, an offi­
cial in the U.S. Department of Interior, and by the Community of the St. Croix Chippewa in Minnesota. Feeney’s March 22nd letter permitting the intervention of six Wisconsin bands to the Mille Lacs litigation. However, the other officials who participated in the intervention were the Director of the St. Croix Chippewa and the Director of the Chippewa National Forest.

The Mille Lacs band is seeking a ruling by the U.S. District Court in Madison that the Mille Lacs treaty of 1854 was not ratified by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was signed on March 15, 1854, and affirmed the rights of the Mille Lacs Band to use lands in Wisconsin for hunting, fishing, and gathering.

The treaty also provided for the establishment of a reservation for the Mille Lacs Band in Wisconsin. The Mille Lacs Band has sought to exercise its treaty rights in the Wisconsin River area since 1854, and in recent years has sought to expand its reservation to include parts of the Mississippi River.

The Mille Lacs Band has filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Madison, seeking an order that the Mille Lacs treaty was never ratified by the Senate of the United States, and that the Mille Lacs Band is therefore entitled to use the lands described in the treaty as its reservation.

Menominee sues WI for treaty rights

Ondishin, The Menominee Indi­
er Band of Wisconsin is filing a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court in Madison against the State of Wisconsin, seeking to enforce its treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather on ceded lands.

The Menominee treaty of 1854 reserved to the Menominee Band the right to hunt, fish, and gather on ceded lands in Wisconsin, subject to reasonable restrictions.

The Menominee Band is seeking to exercise its treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather on ceded lands in Wisconsin, and to establish a reservation for the Band.

Stevens Treaty shellfish rights upheld

The Stevens Treaty, which provided for the establishment of a reservation for the Stevens Chippewa Band of Minnesota, was upheld by the U.S. District Court in Minneapolis.

The Stevens Treaty of 1853 reserved to the Stevens Chippewa Band the right to hunt, fish, and gather on ceded lands in Minnesota, subject to reasonable restrictions.

The court held that the Stevens Treaty was validly ratified by the Senate of the United States, and that the Stevens Chippewa Band is entitled to use the lands described in the treaty as its reservation.

The court also held that the Stevens Treaty rights were not extinguished by the Ceded Land Act of 1864, which extinguished the treaty rights of the Chippewa bands in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The court noted that the Stevens Treaty was a valid treaty and that the Stevens Chippewa Band was entitled to its treaty rights.

The court also noted that the Stevens Treaty was a valid treaty and that the Stevens Chippewa Band was entitled to its treaty rights.
The Snow Walker

The dogs eagerly obeyed, snarling and barking with excitement, and bounded off, leaving Kipmik to watch them with a mixture of pride and concern. The sled dogs were the heart of their livelihood, and he knew their every move was critical to their safety and well-being.

As the sun slipped over the horizon and the cold wind began to howl, Kipmik sat in his tent, wrapped in a thick blanket, and watched the dogs eagerly dig into their evening meal of fresh meat and fish. He knew that without their support, he would be lost in the vast expanse of wilderness that surrounded him.

The years passed, and Kipmik grew older, but his spirit remained strong. He continued to hunt and fish, to build and mend his sled, and to care for his dogs with the same devotion and love he had shown his family.

But as the days grew colder, and the nights longer, Kipmik began to feel a sense of loneliness. He missed his family, his friends, and the familiar sights and sounds of the land he had called home for so long. He longed for the days when he could sit by the campfire with his children and share stories of the past, of the great adventures they had shared together.

So he made a decision. He would leave his camp and travel further into the wilderness, seeking out the land of the white fox. He knew it was dangerous, and he knew the risks, but he also knew that it was the only way to find the freedom he craved.

And so he set out, his heart pounding with excitement and fear, his mind filled with determination and resolve. He traveled through the snow and ice, through the howling winds and falling snow, until he finally reached the edge of the wilderness, where he had heard the stories of the white fox.

He built his shelter, and he waited, hoping for some sign of the fox he had come to seek. Days turned into weeks, and weeks turned into months, but Kipmik remained steadfast, determined to find the white fox and to learn from it what it knew of the land.

And then, one day, it happened. A small patch of white fur caught his eye, and he knew that the day had come. He leapt into action, chasing after the fox with all his remaining strength.

The fox was swift, and it knew the land like a hunter. It leapt and danced, avoiding Kipmik's attacks with ease, but it knew the dangers of the wilderness were too great to ignore. It was a fierce battle, but in the end, Kipmik emerged victorious.

As he held the fox in his arms, Kipmik knew that he had found what he had been searching for all his life. He knew that the white fox was a friend, and that it was there to help him.

And so Kipmik returned home, his heart full of joy and wonder, his mind filled with the knowledge he had gained from the white fox. He returned to his family, his community, and he knew that he would always remember the day he had found the white fox and learned from it what it knew of the land.

And so he lived, content and at peace, knowing that the white fox was there to guide him through the wilderness, to help him find his way, and to teach him the secrets of the land.

And so he lived, content and at peace, knowing that he was not alone in this great and beautiful wilderness, that there was something greater than himself, something that would always be there to help him.

The Snow Walker

(Author's note: This story is inspired by the legends of the Inuit people, who have long treasured the knowledge and wisdom of the white fox, a creature that is revered as a symbol of freedom, strength, and courage.)
GLIFWC botanist to study impact of logging on understory plants at the Ojibwa.

By Sue Erickson

Bad CR, Wis.—Wisconsin Conservation Congress proposed a 25 day crow hunt and a 50 yard limit in Grindstone Lake and Whitefish Lake in Sawyer County.\n
According to WDFW Public Information Officer Dave Kunelius, both rules will undergo legislative review and they may be amended before they become law.\n
The proposed rules were passed by the Wisconsin Conservation Congress at their spring meeting held April 10th, in Baraboo. The rules were put forward by the Sawyer County Conservation Congress annual spring hearing. The proposed rule is to adopt the Michigan’s Upper Peninsula regulations in the State of Wisconsin.\n
According to Kunelius, both rules will undergo legislative review and they may be amended before they become law.

Tribes oppose crow hunt and trophy musky fishery

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Bad CR, Wis.—The Tribal Resource Management Committee of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, and the Tribal Natural Resources Committee of the Minnesota Chippewa, are opposing the Wisconsin Conservation Congress proposals for a 25 day crow hunt and a 50 yard limit in Grindstone Lake and Whitefish Lake in Sawyer County.\n
According to WDFW Public Information Officer Dave Kunelius, both rules will undergo legislative review and they may be amended before they become law.

GLIFWC Wise Use Movement supports wild rice enhancement

(McKnight-Foundation supports wild rice enhancement)
UW-Madison/GLIFWC cooperative agreement seeks complementary use of parties’ expertise

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Milwaukee, Wis.—By working together, GLIFWC and the University of Wisconsin-Madison have at last ironed out their differences regarding the management and use of lands in Wisconsin’s ceded territories. The agreement came after two years of discussions, negotiations, and mediation sessions of a reputable mediator. Both parties are now hopeful that this agreement will lead to a more harmonious relationship.

The agreement is a significant step towards the establishment of a true partnership between the two parties. It includes provisions for the sharing of technical information related to natural resource management and planning. The collaboration will enable both organizations to more effectively pursue joint goals through more comprehensive efforts.

The tribes listed are: Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Red Cliff, St. Croix, Lac Vieux Desert, and Yellow Medicine.

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*1994/1995 Seasons

Good listening skills required to survey frogs/toads in ceded territories

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odonohue, Wis.—One of the earliest signs of spring is the chorus of frogs and toads, which can be heard across the ceded territories of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has been monitoring frog and toad populations since the early 1990s. Each year, biologists conduct surveys to determine the abundance and distribution of these amphibians.

The surveys are conducted in wetland areas, which are important habitats for frogs and toads. The surveys involve calling at night in various locations throughout the ceded territories to attract frogs and toads, and then recording the number of calls heard.

In addition to the surveys, biologists also collect DNA samples from frogs and toads to determine their species and origin. This information is crucial for understanding the ecological relationships between frogs and toads and their environment.

The surveys are important for understanding the health of amphibian populations and their role in the ecosystem. They also help to identify areas that may be at risk of decline or population decline.

The surveys are conducted by trained biologists who are skilled at identifying the calls of different species of frogs and toads. The biologists also need to be able to accurately estimate the number of calls heard during the surveys.

The surveys are conducted in the early spring, when the weather is warm enough for frogs and toads to be active. The surveys are usually conducted at night, when the environment is most conducive to the calls of frogs and toads.

The surveys are conducted on a regular basis, usually once or twice a year, depending on the area. The data collected from the surveys is used to inform conservation efforts and to monitor the health of amphibian populations in the ceded territories.
Otto Bremer Foundation addresses racism head-on

"We find Racism especially prominent in our time and culture, where divisions among cultures and histories tear at us and appear to threaten the very core of our democracy." — excerpted from "Racism: Everyone's Concern, Everyone's Problem." notes from the gathering on racism convened by the Bremer Foundation

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

St. Paul, Minn.—Every year in all
domains of life, millions of dollars
are spent on programs and organiza-
tions working to end racism in our
society.

In the past, these dollars were spread
within hundreds of diverse races, com-
nunities and organizations throughout
the country. The problem as seen in the
cases of our country, state, and local
society, is the lack of focus on the
clear and direct solutions.

According to a conference convened
by the Otto Bremer Foundation and
the Minnesota Council of Philanthropy,
the funding system presents a prob-
lem; pits one group against another
resulting in an unfair advantage.

There are a number of factors that
lead to the unfair advantage for some.

* Many people who have power, or perceivethemselves as having power, do not have a direct role in ending racism. They are not directly involved in creating solutions and may not even be aware of the impact of their actions. This can create a sense of detachment and lack of accountability.

* There are different attitudes among individuals and communities. Some are more open to discussing racism, while others are resistant to acknowledging its existence. This can lead to a lack of consensus on how to address the issue.

* There are different educational systems in place that do not adequately address the issue of racism. This can lead to a lack of knowledge and understanding among young people.

* There are different cultural norms and values that can contribute to discrimination and prejudice. This can lead to a lack of understanding and empathy among different groups.

* There are different economic systems in place that perpetuate inequality and discrimination. This can lead to a lack of resources and opportunities for some groups.

* There are different political systems in place that do not adequately address the issue of racism. This can lead to a lack of accountability and transparency.

The new advances in technology provide opportunities for researchers to look at the problem from different angles.

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Cultural diversity approaches may well
be used to address systemic racism.

The Bremer Foundation is working to identify key areas where change is needed.

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The new advances in technology provide opportunities for researchers to look at the problem from different angles.
Bad River students opt for culture based schooling

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Mashki Shibing (Bad River) School, located on the Bad River Reservation, was one of 11 Heritage Centers on the 2007 Heritage Highway 2, showcasing the fulfillment of a dream that began more than 20 years ago, when the school held its first day of class. From a single room with a wood stove, the school has grown to a bustling community project, with the support of the tribal council, and will operate on the basis of community support and cooperation, states Della Smith, school coordinator.

The new school promises a better alternative to the public education system known as Mashki Shibing. According to Leona Meding, one of the first students at the school, the new school should be a way to support students and future generations. "The school is the only alternative to the public school system that can educate our kids correctly," she says. "In the public school system, there is a lot of pressure on the students to perform well, and you also have a lot of problems with the staff and the administration. This school is different. It’s a community project, and the kids get a lot more individual attention. The staff is very supportive, and the kids feel more comfortable and more at ease. They have more confidence in themselves and in their abilities. The school is a place where they can learn and grow, and it is very important for them to have that kind of environment."
The mystery killer, blastomycosis
The tale of a survivor

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—In July, 1995, the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services reported a case of blastomycosis in a Red Cliff Band of Chippewa tribal member. Oddly, the logistician by training also works as a therapist. The disease has been called the " watermark killer" because it is often fatal, causing blight and spreading throughout the area. The fungus has been attributed to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, which has been monitoring the situation. The disease has been called the " water mark killer" because it is often fatal, causing blight and spreading throughout the area. The fungus has been attributed to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, which has been monitoring the situation. The disease has been called the " water mark killer" because it is often fatal, causing blight and spreading throughout the area. The fungus has been attributed to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, which has been monitoring the situation. The disease has been called the " water mark killer" because it is often fatal, causing blight and spreading throughout the area.
Red Cliff students bring home honors from National American Indian Science Engineering Fair

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Milwaukee, Wis.—Five students from Red Cliff participated in the Ninth American Indian Science Engineering Fair in Milwaukee Wednesday and Thursday, May 22-23, 1996.

The trip was an opportunity for students to compete with others for their projects.

At the national level, first place winner in Team Physics Science was Nathan Gordon from Red Cliff, who won second place for junior high school. Gordon received second place and Mitchell and Summer took third place in Math Competition, level 7-8. Wisconsin regional awards went to Chris Linn, winner for his project "Relay Car" (The Engineer in the Action) and Michelle Melvill, winner for her project, "Limited Energy" in the competition in Team Life Science, level 7-8, and Kim and Nathan from Red Cliff, who were awarded a second place for their project, "The Life of a Fish," and "Take a Look at the Earth," respectively.

Next year's fair will be held in North Dakota, March 21-23, 1996.

Taking national and regional honors was the American Indian Science and Engineering Fair was co-sponsored by the National American Indian Science and Engineering Society (NAFWS) and American Indian Science and Engineering Society is to support the advancement of Indian students in the fields of mathematics, science, and engineering.

NAFWS brings tribal resource management from lower 48 to Alaska

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Anchorage, Alaska—The National American Indian Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) held its 13th annual convention in Anchorage, Alaska this spring. According to NAFWS Executive Director Rex Petersen, it was the second best attended conference sponsored by the Society, with about 150 people attending the event.

Petersen said the conference was the "result of some collaboration and cooperation; the result of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Service and the Native American Tribal Resource Management Program.

The conference drew many participants, Petersen thought. Alaska is one of the NAFWS regions and everyone region was represented at the conference.

Petersen felt the conference was unique and particularly meaningful to him because he received an invitation to attend the conference in Anchorage, Alaska this spring.

According to NAFWS Executive Director Rex Petersen, it was the second best attended conference sponsored by the Society, with about 150 people attending the event.

Petersen said the conference was the "result of some collaboration and cooperation; the result of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Service and the Native American Tribal Resource Management Program.

"This is the first time we have seen this many people at the conference," he said.

"There's no reason why management and cooperation should not be effective in the future," said Petersen.

Petersen also said that the Native American Fish and Wildlife Service and the Native American Tribal Resource Management Program should continue to work together.

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Red Cliff students bring home honors from National American Indian Science Engineering Fair

By Sue Erickson Staff Writer

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Five students from Red Cliff participated in the 11th annual National American Indian Science and Engineering Fair at Milwaukeee's Inter-urban Union. The students attended and competed in various science projects.

Taking national and regional honors at the American Indian Science and Engineering Fair were students from Red Cliff, Anchorage, Alaska, and the Kickapoo Nation, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

NAFWS brings tribal resource management from lower 48 to Alaska

By Sue Erickson Staff Writer

Anchorage, Alaska—The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) held its 13th annual convention in Anchorage, Alaska this spring. The conference featured a variety of speakers and workshops on topics such as wildlife management, conservation enforcement, and tribal resource management. A highlight of the conference was a presentation on the tribal resource management program being implemented in Alaska.

Wolf River continued

(Continued from page 17)

Not only is there strong bipartisan support for the bill, but it is clear that the bill has widespread support among the tribes as well as among the general public.

Securing clean water and a clean environment are top priorities for the tribe. The Wolf River is a vital resource for the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and is a symbol of cultural and spiritual significance. The tribe is committed to protecting the river and ensuring that it remains a treasured resource for future generations.

The proposed clean water bill would make significant improvements to water quality by prohibiting the discharge of wastewater into the river and by requiring the tribe to develop a comprehensive water management plan. The bill also provides for the tribe to work with state and federal agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive water management plan.

Without the proposed clean water bill, the future of the Wolf River remains uncertain. The tribe and its supporters are working to ensure that the bill is passed into law and that the Wolf River is protected for generations to come.
Inouye & McCain decry budget cuts to Indian programs

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) have introduced legislation that would add $500 million to the federal budget for Native American programs. The legislation, S. 1148, would provide funding for Indian education, health care, housing, crime prevention and justice, environmental protection, and economic development.

McCain and Inouye noted that the funding cut costs over 40 years of steady declines in the key for Native American programs. The bill also provides for Indian education, and research on American Indian health issues.

McCain said that the budget cuts are "just too much." He added that the cuts are "deeply disturbing." Inouye said that the cuts are "unacceptable." He added that the cuts are "unjustifiable."
Ethnobotanical thoughts

Stalking the wild plants

By Dr. James Meeker
Associate Professor, Northland College

Do any of you remember Euell Gibbons? He wrote books about collecting plants in the wild, books with titles like "Stalking the Wild Asparagus." (As I remember, Euell was probably better known for his promotion of Grape Nuts, a cereal that he said tasted "like wild hickory nuts") and for which he was the butt of many jokes, for reasons I never understood.

Gibbons' books taught me there was more to search for than just blackberries and raspberries. I grew up in the shadows of the growing suburbs of Chicago, yet there was still some farmland, isolated oaks and wetlands to explore with remnant wild places to discover.

There is a point to all this—combining the landscape looking for special plants is fun, something akin to an adult version of an Easter egg hunt. Being rewarded by actually finding the subject of your search makes these excursions extra special. Finally, after being successful a few times you build search images for select plants.

One search image is based on a number of factors including the time of year, associated plants and characteristics of the landscape like soils and topography. One search image based on the time of year (phenologically based) I described previously in this column, suggesting that the yellow leaves of wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis) make it stand out against the forest green most vividly in late August.

The same is true in spring for the group of understory plants called spring ephemerals (ephemeral = short lived). Spring beauty (Claytonia caroliniana), toothwort (Dentaria laciniata) and dutchman's breeches (Dicentra cucullaria) are vibrant on the forest floor during the third week in May, yet by mid-June they die back and are overtaken by the flush of green.

People have always used plant associations as clues to sharpen their search images: rich woods with numerous spring wildflowers + a rich soil organic layer created by decomposing leaves = a likely place for leatherwood (Dirca palustris, used as a diuretic). Native people who tracked their seasonal economies, had considerable knowledge of plant associations, and were constantly aware of which community types they were passing through.

Moving from one place to another, they knew that changes in plant communities could signal the increased possibility of game, or the whereabouts of a medicinal plant that needed replenishing.

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