Joint effort stocks 500 lake trout

A raw wind bit the fingers of fisheries staff from GLIFWC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa, and volunteers from Round Lake Property Owners as they stocked 500 adult, male lake trout from the federal hatchery in Iron River into the chilly waters of Round Lake last November. But nobody complained as they transferred the monster fish from the transport truck, measured and tagged each fish, and finally slipped them into the waters of their new home. (See story page 13)
An Anishinabe twist on elderly feeding brings fresh venison to elders’ tables

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wis.—It’s almost deer-hunting season. Two weeks ago, Mark Duffey and Jack Deragon, Red Cliff tribal members, showed up at a store—pretended to return a can of soda and walked off. Both deer were killed. The store’s owner, who was able to return the deer, said it happened this way:

Duffey, who works for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, said he was able to get a tag for the deer in time to register it. He said he wanted to keep the deer to feed his family, which consists of himself, wife and daughter. The deer were shot on November 6th, a particularly successful season for treaty hunters.

The season, 12,000 total mule deer, 2,000 tribal members harvested venison. The harvest is down from the previous year, when 2,000 deer were taken. The tribe even provided a tank of gas, which was used to transport the deer to the elderly.

The hunt has brought in food for the elderly. In fact, Red Cliff tribe, which has provided an elderly feeding program, will be able to meet the demand this year. The tribe even provided a tank of gas, which was used to transport the deer to the elderly.

A total of 2,000 deer were harvested during two days designated as hunting for the elderly. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Deer taken for the elderly were all procured by Ron Nordin, Red Cliff, who volunteers his time and skills annually for this project. A total of 2,000 deer were harvested during two days designated as hunting for the elderly. (Photo by Sue Erickson)
Research considers impact of predators on forest ecosystems

By Jonathan Gilbert
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Ogdensburg, Wis.—In 1996 GLIFWC began a series of surveys designed to study the impact of reintroducing predators, such as fishers, on the communities of higher trophic levels. Fishers and martens have been reintroduced into the Chequamegon National Forest and have already shown signs of shifting the community structure of northern Wisconsin forest ecosystems.

In 1996 GLIFWC continued with its trapping efforts to determine the presence and abundance of predators in the forest. In order to better understand the distribution of predators and their prey, the department has begun to implement trapping efforts to monitor the species' activities.

This year, GLIFWC will focus on the impact of reintroducing predators, such as fishers, on the communities of higher trophic levels. Fishers and martens have been reintroduced into the Chequamegon National Forest and have already shown signs of shifting the community structure of northern Wisconsin forest ecosystems.

More data on turtles needed as basis for harvest regulation

By Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Ogdensburg, Wis.—The well-being of snapping turtles becomes a concern for several Ojibwa bands in 1996. There was a proposed turtle farm in Brule County which was not supported by the Turtle Farmers of Wisconsin. Turtles are a major food source for many Ojibwa bands. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 snapping turtles in the Brule County area. The proposed turtle farm would be located on a lake that is also a popular recreational area. The Ojibwa bands have been concerned about the effects of the proposed turtle farm on the turtle population.

Turtles are a major food source for many Ojibwa bands. It is estimated that there are approximately 8,000 snapping turtles in the Brule County area. The proposed turtle farm would be located on a lake that is also a popular recreational area. The Ojibwa bands have been concerned about the effects of the proposed turtle farm on the turtle population.

1996 wild rice season a good one

By Peter Davis
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Rice Lake, Lake Superior and other parts of the Great Lakes were expected to have a good wild rice season in 1996. The 1995 survey estimated the area covered by wild rice was approximately 35,000 acres of wetland ranging from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan. The 1996 survey estimated the area covered by wild rice was approximately 35,000 acres of wetland ranging from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan.

The 1995 survey estimated the area covered by wild rice was approximately 35,000 acres of wetland ranging from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan. The 1996 survey estimated the area covered by wild rice was approximately 35,000 acres of wetland ranging from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan.
Bad River Band receives conservation award

For generations, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa have been stewards of the Kikawaga Bad River beaches, a mosaic of sand and islands, trees, meadow swales, forests and dunes located on the western shore of Lake Superior. As a result of expert stewardship by past and present members, the Bad River beaches have been successful breeding and nesting sites for multiple species of birds, particularly finer leafed, fibrous aquatic vegetation, Doolittle says. The bird largely feed on pond weeds. The birdlargely feed on pond weeds.

Nashville Town Board passes local agreement despite overwhelming resident objection

By Sue Erickson

Nashville Town Hall to discuss the merits of the Local Agreement with the Nashville Town Board, when the draft was decided to walk out. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Keepers of the Water Women's youth group

By Jessica Van Zile, Mole Lake

We, the young women of the Mole Lake and Chippewa communities, have formed a new group called Keepers of the Water. Our goal is to help in the fight against mining and development that is happening in our communities.

Bad River swans gone for the winter

by Tom Doolittle

The Trumpeter swans have been a part of the Bad River for a long time. They are a very important part of this ecosystem and their presence adds to the beauty of the area. They are a symbol of the Bad River's healthy environment.

Ohnaha, Wi.—The trumpeter swans have all left the Bad River reserve for the winter recently. Four of the twenty-four birds that were first spotted in the Bad River Slough by Tom Doolittle during the month of October left for the winter.

They remained on the reserve through November 27th, when the trumpeter swans began to fly south and make their long flight to Mexico. Seventeen of the twenty-four swans have already left.

By December 2nd all had departed and the Bad River Slough looked as though it had been drained for the winter. The swans were a part of the Bad River's heritage and their departure marked the end of a winter that was unusually warm.

The most significant of the losses is the trumpeter swan. The trumpeter swan is a large bird with a distinct white head and neck, and a black back and tail. It is a beautiful bird that is found in the Bad River region.

Unfortunately, the trumpeter swan is in danger of extinction and the Bad River Slough is one of the few places where it can be found in the United States. The Bad River Slough is an important breeding ground for the trumpeter swan and it is important that we protect this area for the benefit of future generations.

In conclusion, it is important that we continue to work to protect the Bad River Slough and the trumpeter swan. This area is a treasure that is unique to the Bad River region and it is important that we do everything we can to protect it.

Town meeting democracy loses to Exxon

Sandy Lanza, Anna Kuhns, and Fran Van Zole, Mole Lake, take time out during a walk held in Mautio earlier this year. Both women were present at the Webster Town Hall to discuss the merits of the Local Agreement with the Bad River Band, when the draft was decided to walk out. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Rahle Hodler, Wi.—District Court Judge Charles Sleeter ruled in an order on Dec. 12 that would have prevented the mining of a airplane fuel site on the Bad River Band's reservation. The mining company, Exxon Mines, had applied for a permit to mine for a airplane fuel site on the Bad River Band's reservation.

This order was signed shortly after Exxon's initial signing of the Local Agreement with the Bad River Band on Nov. 1. The Local Agreement is a formal agreement between the Bad River Band and Exxon Mines that outlines the terms of the mining operation.

The Bad River Band is one of the many communities that has signed the Local Agreement, which allows for the exploration and mining of natural resources on the Bad River Band's reservation.

In conclusion, it is important that we continue to work to protect the Bad River Slough and the trumpeter swan. This area is a treasure that is unique to the Bad River region and it is important that we do everything we can to protect it.

In conclusion, it is important that we continue to work to protect the Bad River Slough and the trumpeter swan. This area is a treasure that is unique to the Bad River region and it is important that we do everything we can to protect it.
The scene of this summer’s protest and lawsuit stopped rail traffic across the Bad River reservation for weeks. The conflict has delayed the construction of the Bad River Tribal Broadband project. (Photo by Amanda).---MINING---

Copper Range submits permit application for full-scale mine

Odanah, Wis.—While the Copper Range Co. (CRC), White Pine, Michigan, suspended its pilot solution mining project in October, Ann McCammon-Soltis, GLIFWC policy analyst, said, EPA is reviewing permitting in Michigan for the pilot mining project underground and, at the end of the process, to inject spent sulfuric acid, which will remain in the ground indefinitely.

The permit application will change the review process, according to Soltis. Currently, GLIFWC and member tribes have no power to call for the EPA to hear the application. The recent permit application will change that review process, according to Soltis. Currently, GLIFWC and member tribes have no power to call for the EPA to hear the application. The recent permit application will change that review process, according to Soltis. Currently, GLIFWC and member tribes have no power to call for the EPA to hear the application.

Keweenaw Bay files suit against State of Michigan

Permission for White Pine is the issue

Keweenaw Bay, Mich.—The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community was challenging the State of Michigan’s decision to allow the Copper Range Co. (CRC), White Pine, Michigan, to operate a pilot sulfide solution mining project at its site in White Pine, Michigan. (Photo by Amanda)

Articles by Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Keweenaw Bay and Bad River press joint action against EPA

Odanah, Wis.—The Bad River and Keweenaw Bay bands jointly filed suit against the EPA for failure to adhere to the Environmental Protection Agency’s approval of the site at White Pine, Michigan, to be used for a pilot sulfide solution mining project. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Bad River passes ordinance to ensure safe tracks and trestles

Odanah, Wis.—Concern over the safety of tracks and trestles used to transport steam from Wisconsin to Michigan prompted the Bad River Tribe to pass an ordinance which stopped all rail traffic across the reservation for weeks this summer. (Photo by Amanda)

John Colman, GLIFWC mining specialist, Madison, Wis., provided information on the Bad River and Keweenaw Bay bands’ suit against the EPA. (Photo by Sue Erickson)
A review of the proposed Local Agreement

By the Wisconsin Resource Protection Council

The tentative Local Agreement attempts to equate the company’s "performance of mining elsewhere" with the mining operations proposed near the Wolf River. But, the company has never been convicted of violating any law, and thus the "performance of mining elsewhere" is not a reliable precaution against the contaminants proposed to be discharged from the mine. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region.

The video not only presents a challenge to viewers to think about their issues confronting Wisconsin, but it also presents a challenge to viewers to think about the issues confronting Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's renewable system of environmental laws has been challenged by the company's proposal for a new mining operation. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region.

The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region.

The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region. The mining company has also failed to provide any evidence that the contaminants will not creep into the region.
**Study to produce maps showing mercury levels in speared lakes**

By Jenny Krueger

**By Jenny Krueger**  
**Minnesota Department of Natural Resources**

Tribal members in six Wisconsin Chippewa bands will be able to look at maps depicting levels of mercury contamination in lakes they use for spearing this winter.

The production ofmercury-maps through the Geographic Information System (GIS) is one goal of a comprehensive sampling of fish for mercury during the spearing season. The GIS is an interactive computer system which provides powerful tools for data processing, analysis, and visualization. Several lakes in the ceded territory will be tested for mercury this year as part of a comprehensive spearing study.involving the Chippewa bands.

**Fish sampling**

A total of 59 Wisconsin ceded territory lakes were sampled during spearing season of 1996. One hundred eighty-seven walleye (skin-off) fillets were collected from Wisconsin ceded territory lakes and analyzed for mercury and other contaminants.

**The study**

The study was designed to produce maps showing mercury levels in speared lakes. The GIS maps will show the minimum size of walleye where 0.5 ppm of mercury was detected. Data were provided by the National Health and Environmental Effects Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Results**

Nearly one-third of the walleye fillets (47%) contained mercury levels greater than or equal to 0.5 ppm (parts per million). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources recommends limiting consumption of fish with 0.5 ppm mercury, and consumption of fish with 1 ppm or more. About 7% of the walleye fillets (30 and 36 of the 383 tested) contained mercury levels of 1 ppm or more, according to Krueger.

**The data collected by GLIFWC**

In 1996, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) added a new species to their sampling plan. Walleye are a separate species of fish and because of the difference in legal size limits, they are not considered a training species. Walleye are also a separate species of fish and because of the difference in legal size limits, they are not considered a training species.

**Funded by**

The project was funded by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) grant. The comprehensive study of walleyes was conducted in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The project provided the WDNR with comprehensive information regarding the viability of a lake fishery. Miller says, "We are working on the project with the WDNR to provide a comprehensive look at the lake trout because it is a lake trout." The lake trout population was initially discovered in 1945. The lake trout population was discovered in 1945. The lake trout population was initially discovered in 1945. The lake trout population was discovered in 1945. The lake trout population was discovered in 1945.
Chippewa Flowage to be focus of 1998 celebration

By Sue Erickson

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—Planning a celebration at the Chippewa Flowage on its 70th anniversary brought representatives from many aspects of the Flowage community to a meeting hosted by the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) band at the LCO Convention Center on November 13th.

The idea for special events in 1998, the 70th anniversary of the Chippewa Flowage, was suggested by Charly Teitard, Tribal Chief, Wayne, Nebraska, at a monthly meeting between the LCO staff, GLIFWC and officials of the Chippewa Flowage and Round Lake. The result was the November 13th brainstorming session which tentatively decided on making the Flowage a focus of celebration and educational events throughout the entire 1998 year.

Some ideas included the production of a historical video and book about the Flowage, a "kick-off" event during the state fishing opener, a powwow and feast, and developing a slogan for the year.

Jim Schlientz, GLIFWC executive administrator and LCO tribal member, noted that the tribes would insist on an accurate historical presentation of the Flowage's development, including cultural perspective on the event and the continuing impact at the tribe's community.

Marlene Bratton, LCO Community College, suggested that the celebration emphasize preservation of the Flowage and the need for increased vigilance in order to maintain the unique qualities of the future.

Following general brainstorming, committee members scheduled special events, developed special areas of focus, and developed different aspects of the proposed celebration. Committees included: historical events, marketing, and communications.

A meeting of the special events, Round Lake, LCO, and GLIFWC committees was held on the November 13th and the LCO Casino. Committee representatives are invited to comment on special events at that time, and all participants are challenged to come up with a rational statement for the Flowage for the December meeting.

Tested note that early planning is necessary to schedule events as well as to seek funding avenues.

Stocking

(Continued from page 10)

Stated the lake trout, prove damaging to the walleye population, managers would not want a self-reproducing population to remain in the lake.

All state fisheries officials were engaged with the hopes of obtaining important biological information should the lake trout be caught. The study will visit the lake trout in various stages of their life cycle. Biologists will examine stomach samples from the trout before determining that it will be tagged. If they are proving especially vulnerable or unhealthy, then, further, or possibly, for management reasons may conclude that it is necessary to cull the species. Biologists would damage the current fishery.

Although existing a second lake trout from Round Lake is encouraged to provide information regarding the size of the fish and tag number of the fish, plus keep 10 fish for the sampling study.

Signs posted around the lake will indicate days of open season for the tagged fish so that information can be taken. Taped notices include AW's Timber Trail Lodge on Round Lake, the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department, the WDNR office in Haywood, and the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission in Wisconsin.

The "Round Lake" is a 300-acre pond in Round Lake Bays. A few of the general topics explored in the manual include:

- "Historical Biology of the Chippewa Flowage"
- "Walleye Culture Notes"
- "Intensive Culture of Walleye Fry"
- "Rearing Speared Walleye Eggs with Big Redd Incubators."
- "Introduction to Carter's Potato Watermelon Culture"
- "Walleye Cultivation in Nine Mile Pond's Balloonicercus Triangle"
- "Cultivation of Walleye Fertilizer"
- "Walleye Culture Manual"
- "A Note on Walleye Fertilizer"
Ojibwe: dialects, check for correct usage in your text.

The trees were glad the Great Spirit had sent Manto live among them and wanted...

They all skate! Let's all go snowshoeing/S. Don't forget to have your parent or guardian sign your entry or you will be disqualified.


There will be two winners chosen from each of the following grade levels: K-1, 2-3, and 4-5. All winners will receive $50.00. Deadline for entries is January 30, 1997.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, Coloring Contest, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861.

Don't forget to have your parent or guardian sign your entry or you will be disqualified.
**Paper birch (wiigwaas) still important resource for Ojibwe**

**By Beth Lynch, GLIFWC Botanist**

Paper birch is currently important to the Great Lakes Ojibwe. The tree is often used to make canoes and is associated with Great Lakes Ojibwe culture and values, with a long-standing and diverse history and tradition. Paper birch is the most commonly used tree species for canoe making among the Ojibwe, and it is also an important resource for the Ojibwe people.

A seedling starts to grow into a tree, which can grow under the shade of the birches. Birch regeneration attempts in northern Wisconsin have failed, largely because the young trees are unable to grow. The dry conditions inhibit seed germination, and a seedling often grows into a small tree, then dies. We have noticed many dead birch trees at the northern Wisconsin site, which is a habitat for many trees.

Four waterfowl recently left from the Chippewa Valley Technical College Basin to the GLIFWC wetlands near Biwabik, Minnesota. The birds were released near the GLIFWC wetlands at 6:00 a.m. on February 15th. The waterfowl were released in a dry environment, which is not ideal for waterfowl survival. However, the GLIFWC wetlands have the resources needed to support these birds.

**Model Code Section 137**

Certification of a building contractor must be issued by the tribe, no building permit or inspection is required. The contractor must meet specific criteria, such as having a construction license or being a member of the tribe. The contractor must also agree to complete the project within the specified timeframe and within the budget.
Agreement is reached regarding Ojibwe Bands’ 1837 treaty rights

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved

Six issues left to be resolved

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved

Don Webb, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Millis Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Six issues left to be resolved
The great arsenal of sovereignty

The following speech was given by Marie Anderson, Chief Executive of the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, at the NCAI Annual Convention in Phoenix this fall.

"Today, I want to talk about the great arsenal of sovereignty that we possess in our countries. This is the arsenal of sovereignty that has served our people through the ages. This is the arsenal of sovereignty that has allowed our people to overcome great challenges and to protect our rights.

Greed is at its most powerful when it is disguised. Good disguised itself as a noble cause, as something we all should support. It is like an iceberg, with the majority of it unseen. It is the most dangerous enemy of the Native American people because they have hidden and are ignored.

A good way to fight greed is to empower ourselves. Like Senator Kennedy, we must send out ripples of hope by empowering ourselves to protect our sovereignty. When we send these ripples of hope, they become a powerful current.

The third wall is that of Action. We must use the Unity PAC to exert our strength when a showing of strength is needed. As we must reward our friends, we must punish our enemies. We must prepare our tribal members and other friends, to resist, ensuring that they are ready to answer our call when we send them to the federal courts.

The great arsenal of sovereignty is not the federal court system. It is the federal government itself. It disguises itself as being benevolent, humane, fair and just, but these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

Like any structure, it must have a strong foundation. Four great walls provide the foundation of this great arsenal.

The first wall is the Foundation. We must have a call to unity for the Minneapolis Circle of Nations. We must have a call to unity for all of our friends and neighbors. We must have a call to unity for all of our parents.

We must ensure that we are good neighbors and our visitors are not afraid to bring. We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The second wall is the Foundation. We must have a call to unity for the Minneapolis Circle of Nations. We must have a call to unity for all of our friends and neighbors. We must have a call to unity for all of our parents.

We must ensure that we are good neighbors and our visitors are not afraid to bring. We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The most dangerous enemies of Indian people are ignorance and greed. Ignorance of our legal rights, our political systems, and our way of life is what we must conquer. When we conquer ignorance and greed, we conquer our enemies.

And when the greatest aggressor of all time arrived upon our shore with his own forms. And so I have learned that the only solution is to embrace the other's languages, traditions and customs. We were not unified.

The third wall is that of Action. We must use the Unity PAC to exert our strength when a showing of strength is needed. As we must reward our friends, we must punish our enemies. We must prepare our tribal members and other friends, to resist, ensuring that they are ready to answer our call when we send them to the federal courts.

We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The second wall is the Foundation. We must have a call to unity for the Minneapolis Circle of Nations. We must have a call to unity for all of our friends and neighbors. We must have a call to unity for all of our parents.

We must ensure that we are good neighbors and our visitors are not afraid to bring. We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The most dangerous enemies of Indian people are ignorance and greed. Ignorance of our legal rights, our political systems, and our way of life is what we must conquer. When we conquer ignorance and greed, we conquer our enemies.

And when the greatest aggressor of all time arrived upon our shore with his own forms. And so I have learned that the only solution is to embrace the other's languages, traditions and customs. We were not unified.

The third wall is that of Action. We must use the Unity PAC to exert our strength when a showing of strength is needed. As we must reward our friends, we must punish our enemies. We must prepare our tribal members and other friends, to resist, ensuring that they are ready to answer our call when we send them to the federal courts.

We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The second wall is the Foundation. We must have a call to unity for the Minneapolis Circle of Nations. We must have a call to unity for all of our friends and neighbors. We must have a call to unity for all of our parents.

We must ensure that we are good neighbors and our visitors are not afraid to bring. We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The most dangerous enemies of Indian people are ignorance and greed. Ignorance of our legal rights, our political systems, and our way of life is what we must conquer. When we conquer ignorance and greed, we conquer our enemies.

And when the greatest aggressor of all time arrived upon our shore with his own forms. And so I have learned that the only solution is to embrace the other's languages, traditions and customs. We were not unified.

The third wall is that of Action. We must use the Unity PAC to exert our strength when a showing of strength is needed. As we must reward our friends, we must punish our enemies. We must prepare our tribal members and other friends, to resist, ensuring that they are ready to answer our call when we send them to the federal courts.

We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The second wall is the Foundation. We must have a call to unity for the Minneapolis Circle of Nations. We must have a call to unity for all of our friends and neighbors. We must have a call to unity for all of our parents.

We must ensure that we are good neighbors and our visitors are not afraid to bring. We must have a call to action as tribes and as individual Indians. Robert Kennedy once said, "Like the citizens of the world, our people are under the constant threat of these enemies, we must build the Great Arsenal of Sovereignty.

The most dangerous enemies of Indian people are ignorance and greed. Ignorance of our legal rights, our political systems, and our way of life is what we must conquer. When we conquer ignorance and greed, we conquer our enemies.

And when the greatest aggressor of all time arrived upon our shore with his own forms. And so I have learned that the only solution is to embrace the other's languages, traditions and customs. We were not unified.
White House Working Group summarizes progress on Indian issues

Phoenix, Ariz. — Two years have passed since tribal leaders were called to the White House to begin the National Indian Policy Review, an event that provided the opportunity to set major agendas affecting their respective tribes. Subsequently, the National Indian Policy Review has been followed by the "Working Group on American Indians and Alaska Natives" as part of the Domestic Policy Council.

The Working Group has been focusing on information on Indian issues and programs, providing a forum for resolution of lesser-stated Federal agencies. The Working Group has five subgroups, including: Tribal Freedom, Consultation, Education, Wellness, Environment and Natural Resource Protection. A high-level meeting of the working group took place in January.

Advancing the government-to-government relationship

Several Departments and agencies have strengthened or begun to implement policies that recognize the inherent tribal sovereignty of Indian nations. These include the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing, and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Working Group is also focusing on several Indian "offices" and others.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOI have agreed to implement a series of initiatives that include recognizing Indian reservations as areas where tribal governments have authority to determine when the tribes' water interests are threatened. These have included the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing, and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt speaks during the NCAI convention in Phoenix. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

White House Working Group has five subgroups, including: Tribal Freedom, Consultation, Education, Wellness, Environment and Natural Resource Protection. A high-level meeting of the working group took place in January.

Advancing tribal sovereignty

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has formally incorporated into its budget the concept of "tribal sovereignty," which requires respect for tribal self-government on their lands. Appropriations bills of state governments are now used by tribes to pay their employees on their lands. Appropriations bills for state governments are now used by tribes to pay their employees on their lands.

Protecting religious freedom and cultural resources

On May 24, 1996, the President signed an Executive Order directing federal land management agencies to accommodate sacred sites, such as Indian sacred sites, in their decisions. The order is the first formal measure of its kind to address the issue of sacred sites in federal lands.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting environmental and natural resources

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting environmental and natural resources in its land management plans. The policy, which is consistent with the land management plans of other federal agencies, is intended to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States. This policy recognizes the need to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States.

Protecting tribal economies and Indian businesses

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the economic interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the economic interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

Protecting tribal interests

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting religious freedom and cultural resources

On May 24, 1996, the President signed an Executive Order directing federal land management agencies to accommodate sacred sites, such as Indian sacred sites, in their decisions. The order is the first formal measure of its kind to address the issue of sacred sites in federal lands.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting environmental and natural resources

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting environmental and natural resources in its land management plans. The policy, which is consistent with the land management plans of other federal agencies, is intended to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States. This policy recognizes the need to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States.

Protecting tribal economies and Indian businesses

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the economic interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the economic interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

Protecting tribal interests

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting religious freedom and cultural resources

On May 24, 1996, the President signed an Executive Order directing federal land management agencies to accommodate sacred sites, such as Indian sacred sites, in their decisions. The order is the first formal measure of its kind to address the issue of sacred sites in federal lands.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting environmental and natural resources

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting environmental and natural resources in its land management plans. The policy, which is consistent with the land management plans of other federal agencies, is intended to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States. This policy recognizes the need to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States.

Protecting tribal economies and Indian businesses

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the economic interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the economic interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

Protecting tribal interests

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting religious freedom and cultural resources

On May 24, 1996, the President signed an Executive Order directing federal land management agencies to accommodate sacred sites, such as Indian sacred sites, in their decisions. The order is the first formal measure of its kind to address the issue of sacred sites in federal lands.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting environmental and natural resources

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting environmental and natural resources in its land management plans. The policy, which is consistent with the land management plans of other federal agencies, is intended to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States. This policy recognizes the need to protect the environment and natural resources of the United States.

Protecting tribal economies and Indian businesses

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the economic interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the economic interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

Protecting tribal interests

The Department of the Interior has established a policy of protecting the interests of Indian tribes. The policy is intended to protect the interests of Indian tribes and to ensure that tribes are treated fairly in the marketplace.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.

Protecting religious freedom and cultural resources

On May 24, 1996, the President signed an Executive Order directing federal land management agencies to accommodate sacred sites, such as Indian sacred sites, in their decisions. The order is the first formal measure of its kind to address the issue of sacred sites in federal lands.

The National Park Service has completed a study to determine the extent of Indian ceremonial use of the Grand Canyon. The study was completed in 1996.
A group of Indian fisherman said yesterday they would not back down in their fight to save salmon marking programs. The Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) had ordered the tribes to cease salmon marking programs, claiming it was illegal.

The tribes are concerned that the marking programs have been effective in preserving salmon stocks. "The DFW's decision is shortsighted and not based on science," said John Heim, a wildlife technician from the Makah Tribe. "We have evidence that salmon marking programs improve survival rates and stock numbers." The tribes have filed a lawsuit to challenge the DFW's decision.

HONOR, the Northwest Native Tribal Organization, supports the marking programs. "We believe salmon marking is an important part of our cultural heritage," said Jeff Smith, the organization's president. "It is a way we honor our ancestors and ensure the survival of our salmon populations." HONOR will be holding a rally to support the marking programs on Saturday.

Dead Sea, Syria

An agreement was reached between the Dead Sea Treaty countries and Jordan to allow Jordan to harvest the Dead Sea water for agricultural purposes.

The agreement was signed in Amman, with representatives from Israel, Jordan, and Palestine in attendance. The agreement allows Jordan to divert up to 100 million cubic meters of Dead Sea water per year for agricultural purposes, with the remaining water to be shared among the other treaty countries.

The agreement is a significant milestone in the ongoing efforts to manage the shared resources of the Dead Sea. It is hoped that this agreement will set a precedent for resolving other disputes over shared resources in the region.

HONOR makes move to restructure

The HONOR organization is undergoing a restructuring to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. The organization has decided to move its headquarters from Milwaukee to Phoenix, Arizona.

"This move will allow us to better serve our members and stakeholders," said Charles Naganub, the new executive director of HONOR. "We are excited about the opportunities that this move will present, and we look forward to serving our members in new and innovative ways." The move is expected to be completed within the next year.

New Sea Grant exotic species web site is on-line

The New Sea Grant exotic species web site is now on-line. The site provides information about exotic species that pose a threat to the Great Lakes ecosystem.

The site is available at http://www.gmun.seagrant.org. It contains information on more than 100 species, along with images and videos. The site also provides information on how to identify and manage exotic species.

"This site is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the Great Lakes ecosystem," said Charley Naganub, the new executive director of HONOR. "It is a tool that can help us protect our lakes and rivers from the threat of exotic species." The site is expected to be updated monthly with new information.

Marilyn Benton, a member of the Ojibwe tribe, said that the web site is a "powerful tool" that can help protect the Great Lakes. "We need to make sure that our lakes and rivers are protected from exotic species," she said. "This web site is a great tool to help us do that."
Ethnobotanical Thoughts

Secondary forest resources or primary concerns?

By Dr. James Meeker
Associate Professor, Northland College

On a winter's walk, if you're lucky, a solitary raven may be the only reminder that you are in a shared place. Contrast this landscape to the rest of the year and to the remainder of the year. Spring forests are alive with sounds and smells of awakening life. Our attention is outward. Woodcocks "peent" on the smallest patches of bare ground, and the trailing arbutus begins a whole parade of blooming wildflowers. By summer abundant life is literally "in your face" as the sea of green leaves obscures your view and hordes of bloodsucking insects never let you forget that you are not alone in the woods.

This summer busyness is matched only by our lives as we pack as much outdoor activity as we can muster in our allotted time. By fall, although the pace slackens and we are pleasantly distracted by the fall brilliance, we hurriedly prepare for winter's ceaselessness.

In contrast to the rest of year then, winter is a time to count our blessings, a time for reflection upon our surroundings. Whose woods are these? How does the concept of ownership relate to those who come after us? Simply put, what is the purpose of a forest and what do we want for the future of these lands? These questions are especially timely, as land managers are in the process of planning for the next decade. Throughout our public lands (county, state and national forests) decisions made in the next few years will influence what our forests will look like for many years to come.

Traditionally, harvesting a variety of wood products has been the dominant activity in our region's forests. Although forestry practices vary greatly from clear cutting with an emphasis on aspen for pulp, to selective cutting saw logs for lumber and veneer; many still believe wood harvest should be the primary forest activity. It is easy to see why: Often forests have not been beneficial for select species that thrive in younger forests, including very popular species like grouse and deer.

In the 1980's however, concern for uncut, primary forests and biological diversity worldwide has led many people to look at "our" forests in a different manner. Here in the Great Lakes region, true old growth forests are generally not the issue because so little is left, but more subtle concerns relating to general forest health are surfacing. In Aspen management, for example, researchers are just beginning to ask questions about the soil's ability to maintain its fertility with successive rotations.

Aspen has substantially more calcium (an important forest nutrient), in the trunk when compared to some of the evergreens such as balsam fir and white spruce. How much of this calcium can be taken off the site? In other words, how sustainable is the practice of continuous aspen production? We are without the answers. Even with select cutting of hardwoods we know little about the long term effects that these activities have on many of the forest species.

For example, little is known about how understory plants respond to ongoing forest management practices. Northern hardwood communities, in particular, are likely to respond significantly to the major changes in light, moisture and nutrients that are associated with tree cutting and removal, as the organisms associated with these communities have generally evolved with smaller disturbances such as single tree falls and tip-up mounds. There are more uncertainties than answers.

In addition to the timber trees and prominent wildlife species that call forests their home, there are thousands of other forest dependent species, and likely some still unknown to science, even in our region. Land managers have traditionally referred to these species and other benefits as "secondary forest resources," and they provide value to us in innumerable ways.

Dead fall and such debris in streams and moss covered slopes retard runoff that, if left unchecked, sit up our streams and lakes. Wild leek collecting provides spice both to our lives and add joy to our lives. For many of us, these are resources which give our forests a secondary role.

I have long balked at the notion of determining the "worth," or monetary value of a forest, in terms of these less visible resources. Value is difficult to place on benefits such as tranquility, peace of mind, and spiritually. How, for example, can you place a price tag on a mosquito-free hike at the peak of fall color?

However, economists are beginning to just that, and demonstrating in some cases, through a cost-benefit analysis that maintaining forests for their ecological functions, recreation opportunities and collective resources provides a better income than a wood harvest can bring. These discussions are likely to become more common in the future as the many pressures on our forest increase.

I have to admit I'm still skeptical of cost-benefit approaches, remembering an old adage suggesting that those who make the rules usually win the game. On the other hand, we are recognizing more and more the need to protect native species and communities along with their ecological processes with a framework of the seventh generation. These new evaluations may help.

I hope that these words peak your interest and encourage you to use this winter as a time for reflection upon our surroundings. Whose woods are these? How does the concept of ownership relate to those who come after us? Simply put, what is the purpose of a forest and what do we want for the future of these lands? These questions are especially timely, as land managers are in the process of planning for the next decade. Throughout our public lands (county, state and national forests) decisions made in the next few years will influence what our forests will look like for many years to come.

By Dr. James Meeker