

Nah gah chi wa nong (Far end of the Great Lake – Fond du Lac Reservation) Di bah ji mowin nan (Narrating of Story)



Pictured are day and night views of the newly completed Black Bear Casino Resort. Also pictured is Wayne Newton, who helped to inaugurate the Otter Creek Event Center on Aug. 17 before a near-capacity crowd of 1,200. Showman Newton performed his signature songs and played a number of instruments. See page three for a story on the construction project.

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Northrup wins Brookston election; takes office in August

Mary Sue Northrup was sworn in as the new Brookston District representative on Aug. 21 at the Brookston Community Center.

About 80 well-wishers were on hand to witness the ceremony and congratulate the new Tribal official. Tony Northrup, Mary's husband, participated in the ceremony by reading the oath to his wife.

The ceremony was followed by a receiving line; the Black Bear Casino Resort catered a sandwich/salad lunch.

Brookston voters elected Northrup at the Aug. 12 special General Election held in that district. Northrup defeated Anna Wait. The vote was 81-69, which gave Northrup 53.45

Mary Sue Northrup was sworn in as the new Brookston RBC Representative on Aug. 21. She is shown here with Secretary Treasurer Ferdinand Martineau at the open meeting held shortly after the ceremony and luncheon.

percent of the votes cast versus 46.55 percent for Wait.

Almost 40 percent of eligible voters participated in the election. The district has 441 qualified voters, and 174 turned out for the election.

Each woman received 10 absentee votes.

The election points to a historical landmark at the Fond du Lac Reservation. For the first time in the history of the Reservation Business Committee, the majority of the tribal officials will be women.

Northrup joins Karen Diver, chairwoman, who was reelected in June, 2008. Sawyer Representative Sandy Shabaiash took office in December, 2006.



Open meeting starts discussion on making the Reservation a safer place

By Deborah Locke

An exercise in democracy took place on the Fond du Lac Reservation on Aug. 19 at an open meeting to examine the current violence policies and give direction to the RBC on potential changes to those policies.

The two and a half hour meeting arrived after a spring and summer of increased Reservation violence, including a drive-by shooting, arson, drug-related activities, the effects of drug addiction including overdoses, and gang activity most evident now by a growing amount of graffiti.

RBC Chairwoman Karen Diver conducted the meeting with its 65-member audience.

"We can have a lot of rules, but will those rules receive support from the community?" she asked. She said that Band Members complain to RBC members when violence occurs, instructing them to "do something." But do Band Members really want "something" to occur when the perpetrator is a husband, brother, aunt or uncle? She also said that perpetrators create an environment of fear. The RBC is looking for direction from Band Members so some of that fear is removed and power is taken from the thugs.

Audience members were asked to list their concerns at this first meeting, and suggest levels of consequences for crime. A second Band-wide meeting is scheduled for

5:30 p.m. on Sept. 30 at the Sawyer Community Center.

Issues raised at the August meeting included these:

On what should consequences be based? The number of offenses and the severity of the offense?

Or, should a first time sexual predator, for example, be banished from the Reservation if an investigation by law enforcement officers shows without a doubt that the individual is guilty.

Another option: should the RBC consider banishment only after an individual is tried in a court and found guilty?

What about this: should Band Members receive special treatment if they are found guilty of a crime? To

date approximately 20 people have been banished from Band land in recent years; all are American Indian but not Band Members.

The June drive-by shooting led to the eviction of a family from FDL housing, followed by renovation to the home on Whispering Pines Drive. Shortly before another family was scheduled to move into the home, it was destroyed by fire that was allegedly deliberate.

The FDL housing policy on violence and drugs, adopted in 1998, states that the household will be evicted if there is clear evidence that members of the household have engaged in assault, murder, robbery, sexual assault, distribution or

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Nah gah chi wa nong Di bah ji mowin nan

Translation: Far End of the Great Lake – Fond du Lac Reservation; Narrating of Story

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The mission of this publication is to provide the Anishinaabeg community of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Fond du Lac Reservation, with news and information that will be of help to them in their everyday lives. In addition, our goal will be to highlight many of the honors, accolades, accomplishments and awards that are earned by community members but are mostly overlooked by the mass mainstream media.

It is our hope that through greater information about the activities of our people, this publication can be an instrument of true community. It is not

our intention to be a vehicle of divisiveness. To that end, we do not publish editorials, opinion pieces or letters to the editor. There is an abundance of opportunity for the publishing, airing and dissemination of material of personal opinion in other communication vehicles available throughout the area, region and state.

Our mission is to provide for Fond du Lac Anishinaabeg a publication that will not dismiss their culture, heritage, hopes and dreams. We are striving to make this newspaper fill that role. *Member of the Native American Journalists Association*



Final phase of Casino construction complete; construction manager Dennis Olson hangs up his hardhat Oct. 3

There was celebration in the air on August 15 at the Black Bear Casino Resort. Rose centerpieces graced the tables and a three-piece orchestra serenaded vendors who came to mark the opening of the Otter Creek Event Center.

The event was one of several to mark the culmination of the third and final phase of the Casino Resort's \$120 million construction project.

On the other side of the wall from the luncheon, scurrying to remove all of the remaining construction operations and get the 1,550-seat auditorium ready for the Wayne Newton concert, were Dennis Olson, Fond du Lac Construction Project Manager, and his employees. His assistant throughout the project has been Mike Murray, Jr.

The opening of the Convention Center marked the end of a three and a half year process for Olson, who oversaw the planning, input, drawing, scheduling, and budgeting of the new Casino.

The greatest challenge during

construction was trying to keep the business operating while at the same time, keeping patrons out of the construction areas and providing ample parking.

The only other problem Olson encountered during the two and half years required to build the Casino was hitting shale and bedrock beneath the four-story parking ramp.

"Otherwise, everything else ran like clockwork," Olson said. "I can't believe how big the project was and how well it went," he said.

And just how big is it? The total square footage of the project is 833,456 square feet. Over the course of its construction, 400 workers were given steady employment, with a total of 1,000 workers employed during different phases of construction. Supplies needed over the 3.5 years included 49,671,000 pounds of concrete and steel, 65 miles of sheet rock, 180 miles of steel studs, 792,000 dry wall screws, 2,000 gallons of paint, 12,000 yards of vinyl wall covering, and 230 miles of wire.

The project included demolition

of the former structures followed by the building of a 12-story 250-room Hotel, a Resort Casino parking ramp, renovation of the existing Hotel, expansion of the Casino area to include an enlarged bingo hall and slot machine area, an upscale restaurant, new administrative offices and the Otter Creek Convention Center.

Denny to retire

Now that the project has wrapped up, Dennis Olson, FDL Construction Project Manager, has decided to wrap up, also.

On Oct. 3, Olson will end a 25-year career with the Reservation that began in 1977 as Manpower Director. In 1986, he served as Executive Director of Fond du Lac, and in 1994, he began his current role, overseeing \$250 million of construction of Fond du Lac buildings, including the original hotel in 1995, the Head Start buildings, Ojibwe School/s, Min no aya win Clinic, Tribal Center, Brookston and Sawyer Community Centers, Fond du Luth Casino, Natural Resources Buildings, Bus Garage,

Commodities, water and sewer lines, many housing units, and remodeling of the Center for American Indian Resources.

Olson is most proud of the \$9 million Black Bear Golf Course that opened in 2003. He recalled the years it took to get approval from the Army Corps of Engineers, and the 900,000 cubic yards of dirt brought in to fill the wetland where the golf course now stands.

Olson describes himself as a type-A person, getting to work every morning at 6 a.m. and not leaving until 4 p.m., adding that he never took a day of sick leave or rarely even lunch.

Relaxing and traveling with his wife, Dorothy, figure in his plans for retirement, along with some consulting.

"It's been a fun run," said Olson, "I can feel very proud of everything. I hope what I've been a part of will benefit the people of Fond du Lac for years to come."

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possession with intent to distribute illegal drugs, criminal damage to property, a threat of violence toward another, or aiding and abetting in any of the above.

The policy also states that the tenant or leaseholder is responsible for the conduct of the home's occupants.

After the June shooting, neighbors immediately met with RBC members to voice their safety concerns. The family was evicted in keeping

with the housing policy provisions, followed by what is believed to be arson.

The general reception from the audience at the August meeting appeared to be no tolerance for violence and crime. Suggested punishments included immediate banishment, removal of the \$400 monthly dividend payment, and the withholding of all FDL services.

Audience suggestions also included the creation of a drug task force, the importance of due process for the accused, a generous reward

offered for the identification of drug dealers, better use of the FDL "speak up" tip line that is anonymous, an increase in the number of police officers, more police patrolling, and withholding per capita payments to juveniles and adults who break laws.

The audience consensus on the treatment of sexual predators of all levels was banishment, loss of job and housing, no rehabilitation, and a denial of further per capita payments. Diver asked if this "no tolerance" stance was acceptable to everyone. No one disagreed.

The audience agreed that anyone who is banished would have their name published in the tribal newspaper. Also, several audience members requested that a police blotter be published in the tribal newspaper.

In a later interview, Secretary-Treasurer Ferdinand Martineau said that for the most part, families feel safe at Fond du Lac.

"I've never had a problem," he said. The meetings will help to give clarity to the RBC as it deals with certain emergencies, he said.



In some families on the Fond du Lac Reservation, pride in being Indian is installed at an early age. Children are taught the best parts of their heritage, and eventually pass those lessons to the next generation.

In other families, learning to be Ojibwe is not so clear-cut. For example, many members of the boarding school generations from the late 1800s until the 1960s were forbidden to speak Ojibwe, practice Ojibwe religion or follow any customs. Sometimes Ojibwe children were forcibly removed from their families.

The “generation of shame” found its way back to reservations throughout the United States, or they found their way into relocation programs and moved even farther from their home reservations.

When many of those Indians returned home, they brought an understandable conflict about who they were. They manifested self-doubt that surfaced in harmful ways: denial of their heritage, tobacco and alcohol misuse, a loathing for

education, family violence, drug addiction and more.

Each subsequent generation picked up on what the previous generation taught by example.

Not every Fond du Lac family experienced the worst outcomes. At times, being Indian was merely swept under the carpet.

Bunny Jaakola started to learn her heritage after her oldest daughter, Dell, interviewed Bunny’s father, Frank Whitebird, for a college assignment in the 1970s. Frank never spoke about his childhood, and no one asked about it. When Frank’s granddaughter showed up one day with a notebook and curiosity, the floodgate opened. That watershed day changed the lives of the Jaakola family members. That’s why we picked Bunny and her daughter Lyz for this month’s FDL profile. Again, that family was not on the extreme end of the generation of shame, but it felt its impact through omission.

Then one day, everything changed.

Deborah Locke

When roots mean more than wings

FDL mother and daughter reflect on learning their histories and reaching for the stars

By Jane Skalisky

One expects a parent to have the greatest influence on what a child becomes.

In the case of Bunny Jaakola and her daughters, Dell Wuollet Johanson and Lyz, the reverse occurred.

Julia ‘Bunny’ Jaakola was born Julia Novacinski on Oct. 31, 1938 at the Fond du Lac Indian Hospital. She was the oldest of Dottie Tibbett’s seven children and was raised on a farm on Big Lake Road in Cloquet. She said her earliest years were consumed by farm chores, and didn’t allow time or the opportunity to pursue a traditional way of life.

It wasn’t until Dell began taking classes at the College of St. Scholastica in the mid-70s that Bunny began to learn about her Ojibwe heritage.

“My grandfather, Frank Whitebird, never spoke Ojibwe to us or told us stories,” Bunny said. “Then Dell started interviewing him for her college class, and he opened up.” Her grandfather went on to teach

birch bark art and do storytelling at the local public schools, making a lasting impact on students.

Bunny graduated from Cloquet High School in 1956. Classmates from that era included Elwin Benton, Les Northrup, Darwin Bishop, Lyman LaFave, Loretta Martineau, and Norma Graves.

Lyz arrives

In 1967, Bunny married Ken Jaakola. The next year, their daughter, Lyz, was born. It wasn’t long before Bunny knew that there was something extraordinary about Lyz.

“She had a photographic memory, a large vocabulary, and an interest in everything on Channel Eight (the local PBS station),” Bunny said.

When Lyz was three and a half years old, Bunny called the school psychologist and asked, “What do I

do with this kid?” It was then that the decision was made to enroll her in school as early as possible.

Bunny remembers that Lyz asked then if she could be a nun when she grew up. Bunny responded that she could be anything she wanted to be.

“O.K. then, I think I’ll be an orange,” said Lyz.

As a young child, Lyz immersed herself in music and books and was reading at the age of two. Bunny said one of the two most difficult things about raising a gifted child was dealing with ways others perceived her. For example,

an elementary school principal once invited college students to Lyz’s classroom and asked them to “pick out the genius.” The other challenge was seeing Lyz leave at the age of 12 to attend Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

After Lyz left for boarding school, Bunny’s quest to better understand her daughter led her to follow in daughter Dell’s footsteps and enroll at St. Scholastica. Bunny graduated with a degree in social work in 1985

Meeting FDL needs

In 1990, three years after joining the Fond du Lac Human Services Department, Bunny developed and secured funding for the first transitional housing program for Indian women and children in the United States.

She also knew that the need for Indian foster homes was great. Bunny developed the board of directors of the Fond du Lac Foster Care Licensing and Placement Agency, licensed by the State of Minnesota to recruit and retain Indian foster homes located outside of Reservation boundaries. She serves on that board.

Today, the agency manages 23 Indian foster homes that serve more than 35 Indian children. With an all-



Bunny Jaakola
high school
graduation picture

continued on next page

Indian Board, the agency is only the second Indian organization in Minnesota licensed for this purpose. In 1996, Bunny developed a host county agreement with Carlton County for licensing homes on the Reservation, the only program of its kind in Minnesota.

"In both social services and behavioral health, Bunny has spearheaded many policy changes that have improved the overall welfare of American Indians living in Minnesota," said Phil Norrgard, FDL Director of Human Services.

Bunny describes herself as a strong advocate for women getting an education and pursuing careers.

She said that if you look at American

Indian history, women played an important leadership role. The community respected the opinions of those women. They didn't put others down.

She added that the world today needs women as much as it needs men. "There are many Indian people, men and women, with natural skills and abilities that should be nurtured and recognized," she said.

Dell

In spite of all her successes, Bunny's life has not been without tragedy and loss, including the loss of her daughter, Dell. Dell was the Administrative Coordinator at Min-No-Aya-Win Clinic, overseeing billing and accounts payable. In February of this year, she died from cancer at the age of 50.

"There was a huge loss here [at the Clinic] when Dell died," Bunny said. "She made a connection with every one of her staff in a good way."

Bunny recalled Dell being 'like a rock,' an avid gardener and thrifty, managing to save money even when she was on unemployment. In discussing Dell's passing, Bunny shuns self pity and remains optimistic.

"I don't allow the sadness to take over because I'm feeling bad," she said.

Much of what keeps Bunny going is making the world better for future generations at Fond du Lac. Her dream is that every 11-year-old, on the cusp of adolescence, will one day go through ceremonies to cement

their Ojibwe identity.

"My experience with children has shown me that this is the time when a child needs an identity to get through adolescence in a positive way," Bunny said. "I want them to be proud of what and who they are," she said.

Lyz tells her story

A recurrent theme among Fond du Lac Band Members is leaving and returning. Some left for work, some left for war, some left to wander. Many left for school, but not of their own accord.

The exception to this was Lyz Jaakola.

"School is all I know," said Lyz one warm

July day beneath the towering pines of Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College. "It has to do with how I define success. I want to be a bridge; in order to do that, I need to interface with the mainstream. To be a success as an Indian person today, you have to be skilled at being an Indian and an American."

Lyz began her academic journey at the age of four when she started kindergarten at Churchill Elementary in Cloquet. At age five, she was in

third grade. When she was 12, she left for senior high boarding school near Madison, Wisconsin, and at 15, she entered college.

The choice at age 12 to go away to school was hers, as she found herself unchallenged by public school and beginning to get into trouble. At the time, her mother, Bunny, was coordinating a program for juvenile offenders. Lyz wanted to avoid the humiliation of entering her mother's program, so she applied to Wayland Academy in Wisconsin and was accepted.

Generational divide

She remembers her great-grandparents, who argued vehemently with Bunny about the prospect of Lyz attending the Wisconsin boarding school. As children, Bunny's grandparents had been sent to Indian boarding schools. But Lyz went, over their objections.

continued on next page



Lyz at age 3;

Lyz and Dell at the Duluth Zoo (below)



Top: Bunny at age 6; Middle: Bunny with her sisters Mary Ann and Ellen; Bottom: Bunny as a toddler




(Above) Bunny, her mother Dottie Tibbets, and Dell (Right) Lyz and Bunny with Lyz's children, Xander and Hunter



"I was related to half the Rez at that time," she said. "I wanted total freedom to be who I wanted to be." She discovered that 'smart kids' aren't that popular in Cloquet, so she thought she could change her image and gain more friends if she weren't such a good student.

Trouble found her again when she began college. Being so young and so far away from home proved too much for Lyz, and she began to abuse alcohol. After a year of college in Chicago, she left for the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, but the downward spiral continued. At 16, she came home to the Reservation for good.

Her mother made it clear that Lyz would have to do something with her time, so she took a job at McDonald's. It didn't take long for her to realize that she wanted more out of life, so, once again, she returned to school, this time to the University of Minnesota-Duluth (UMD).

A second chance

"I remember cornering the head of the department of music there, pleading with her to give me another chance," said Lyz. "Fortunately for me, she did." It was at UMD that Lyz began to study opera, touring Europe twice with the University Singers.

After graduating with a bachelor's degree in music in 1992, Lyz took

a teaching job with the FDL Ojibwe Schools. Always the over-achiever, Lyz was soon teaching 250 students from preschool through high school in Cloquet and Duluth. Burned out, she quit three years later and left for the Rome Opera Festival, hoping to become a star. It was there that everything changed for her.

"I was so turned off by the 'dog-eat-dog' attitude I saw there," said Lyz. "Opera, for me, is a team effort and not about one person." Disillusioned, she quit, and then asked what's next?

Lyz knew then that she wanted to be useful to her community. "I am to be a soldier in the grassroots, not singing at the Met," Lyz said. "It's not about doing for yourself by yourself, it's about doing it here. It's hard to walk that road because of American society's focus on individual success. I guess I discovered that I have bigger roots than wings."

Wins fellowship

Upon her return from Rome in 1995, Lyz applied and won the largest student music fellowship UMD had ever granted. Because of the publicity surrounding the fellowship, many became aware of her Ojibwe heritage for the first time.

"People in the department began to treat me differently," she said. She recalled having to miss one rehearsal

because she had accepted tobacco to perform at a ceremony on the Reservation. Even though it was commonplace for musicians to miss rehearsals, she said her instructor yelled, "Why don't you people do things like the rest of us?"

Lyz received a master's degree in music in 2003 and is currently teaching music and American Indian studies at FDLTCC in Cloquet. She incorporates her Ojibwe heritage into the way she teaches, by using storytelling, recognizing diverse learning styles, and creating a relaxed learning environment. Lyz doesn't make getting to class on time paramount and allows students to bring their children to class. She brings her children to class on occasion, too.

"I nursed my baby during final exams one semester," she laughed. "You should have seen the double-takes I got from some students."

Besides teaching full-time and being a mom to Hunter, age 8, and Xander, 18 months, Lyz directs a women's drum group and the Anishinaabe Youth Chorus, sings in the Arrowhead Chorale and in the Lyz Jaakola and the Smoking Chimokes Blues Band, and performs in local opera productions, most recently appearing in "La Traviata" at the Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center.

She admits that she is an over-

achiever. "We American Indians are over-achievers because we have to be; we have to know both native and non-native culture."

Drumming

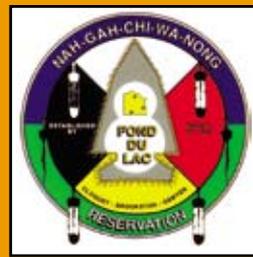
Traditionally, women always sang and drummed, said Lyz.

"With the coming of Europeans, egalitarian ways changed, she said. Women became less involved. Lyz started drumming after a dream she had in the early 70s and, after learning that Anishinaabe women in Canada and in other tribes in the U.S. drummed, she gained more confidence in pursuing her dream.

"Drumming is empowering," she said, "for me, it is like breathing; I have to do it."

Now that the dream to drum has been accomplished, Lyz's next dream is to one day open an Anishinaabe center for the visual and performing arts on the Reservation.

"With all the creative, skilled, artists, writers, and musicians we have here at FDL, and our location being so close to Gichigami, it is a natural and logical fruit of our combined efforts to make that happen," said Lyz. "I'd like to 'pay it forward' for our kids and future generations. That's what the elders teach us."



A few thoughts from RBC members

From Chairwoman Karen Diver

The Casino/Resort project is complete! The entertainment and conventions are being booked. The new Executive Chef has been on duty for a month, and he has had an amazing impact on the quality of the food. The first event in the convention center was for VIP members of the Player's Club, followed by a luncheon event to thank the people who helped us complete the project. The food was great, the room was beautifully decorated, and the staff made sure everyone has a great time. Hats off to you all for a great grand opening!

In order to help things go more smoothly, the RBC has delegated hiring decisions to Casino management. There are certain positions

that are called permanent postings because we constantly hire for these positions. Permanent postings can now be hired by managers without RBC approval as long as the Human Resources at the Casino can certify that the Tribal employment rights ordinance (for tribal preference in hiring) has been followed, along with gaming and drug testing compliance. Up until this point, the RBC had to approve each and every hire, slowing down the process since we don't meet every day of the week. This is much more efficient, and is the beginning of the RBC streamlining our structure.

The RBC will also be implement-

ing new wage scales at Black Bear within a few weeks. Wage scales have not been updated at the Casino in many, many years. Our benefit package is among the best there is, but hourly wages have failed to keep pace with the area labor market. Not only will the new wage scale attract new employees, but it will show current employees that they are appreciated. For Band Members who live locally, please consider working at the Casino/Resort. It would

be great to see more of our Band Members on the property helping to make it a success!

By the time you read this column, the RBC will have held its community meeting to hear from Band Members regarding the Policy Against

Violence. In the last few months, some non-Band members have been served notice that they are no longer welcomed on any Band land because of violent and/or criminal behavior. This can be done by an exclusion order under Band Ordinance. There were also a couple of evictions from Band housing for the same reasons. These decisions are not easy, but the RBC considered them to be in the best interests of the safety of the community. We need the community's help in making reports to law enforcement.

Band members will shortly be receiving a letter directly from the RBC with an update of financial matters. *Please feel to call me if you have questions or comments. I can be reached at the office at (218) 878-2612, or by cell at (218) 590-4887, or by email at karendiver@fdlrez.com.*



Karen Diver

From Ferdinand Martineau

The saga continues! The issues remain the same, drugs and violence. We have had to evict some more tenants for drug sale and possession. Violence continues to affect the reservation. The community meeting will tell us how far Band Members want to go to prevent these acts of violence on our Reservation.

On the better side we went through our New Bear Celebration this past week and 99 percent of the comments were positive. I would like to say that is a success! The number of people that took part in the celebration was phenomenal - some waited for two hours in the buffet line before they were seated.

The convention center sold out for our first concert. We had an invitation only party for some of the higher end players and they were very pleased with it. I heard that they never had anything like it at any other casino and felt special to be a part of our first celebration. I had a chance to talk with the staff involved with the party and they also were very happy that they were a part of it. I told players and staff that we would only

get better in the future. That was well accepted.

Our casino is up and running now and we have to look at the financial future. We are going to pay off the current loan and start over with our accounts. The unreasonable position that we were placed in by the current loan package has forced us to pay it off now. We will have to tighten our belts some but this is only for the short term.

The last thing I want to comment on is the Enrollee Day celebration. There were some problems with it. There were complaints about the food and the cost of some vendor items. We will be dealing with them in order to make the celebration better next year.

A short comment on last month's column. I was not disappointed with our scholarship program. I was disappointed that the Council had not made any innovative changes in ways to make an education more attractive to students. I hope to lend some innovation in that area in the near future.

Again, I am always interested in hearing any new ideas, so please feel free to call me. My home number is (218) 879-5074, Office (218) 878-8158 or you can e-mail at ferdinandmartineau@fdlrez.com. Miigwich!

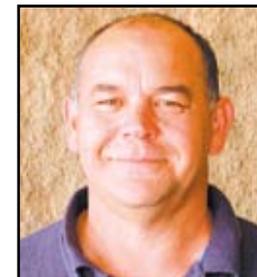


Ferdinand Martineau

From Wally Dupuis

Acts of violence continue to consume valuable time and finances, not only of the RBC but our reservation communities, programs and divisions. Recently, our housing division spent thousands of dollars fixing up a home that was vacated due to an eviction. The housing board made a recommendation for a new tenant. Just two days before the move-in date, the house was destroyed by arson, rendering the home a total loss.

This violent act is costly to all of our communities, programs, divisions and us. I assure you that law enforcement is investigating. Along with that, a number of other criminal related activities have occurred, causing further evictions. I am convinced that the RBC stands together and will not tolerate this type of activity. Law enforcement has also put in many extra hours to address these issues. As such, the RBC scheduled an open meeting with our members to discuss toleration levels for violence and criminal activity within our communities.



Wally Dupuis

On a different note, I have met with the Community Center managers to discuss a plan for activity development and possible consolidation of resources and services. This is in discussion stages and no decisions have been made. Further, the RBC has been in discussions regarding the current financing of the Casino Resort expansion project.

We are looking at our financial options as well as short and long-term effects. I believe that the RBC as a whole may be making some decisions soon regarding the issue. Our intent is to keep you all informed of the decisions made, if any, and the rationale for the decision.

The New Bear Celebration week seems to have gone well and the Wayne Newton show was a sell out. This attracted a large crowd to our Casino. I would like to thank the entire staff at the Casino Resort for their long hours and dedication during this period.

If you have any questions for me, please feel free to call or send an email. I will do my best to get you an answer.
Home phone: (218) 879-2492;
Work phone: (218) 879-4593
Email: wallydupuis@fdlrez.com

(Off)Rez Adventures with the Indian Scout

By Deborah Locke

The Indian Scout left town, so a new Indian Scout stepped in as a replacement. The new Scout suggested that we view the Ojibwe trail of tears that ended horribly at Sandy Lake.

With little reflection, I agreed. What was unclear then and became sorrowfully clear was this. Last month's Off-Rez Adventure to Madeline Island in Lake Superior presented a historical jumping off place for the Sandy Lake tragedy.

It's so darn easy to turn blind eyes to the past when all you see is today's beautiful lake view of blue sky, tall pine trees and water. The Indian replacement Scout led the way west to McGregor where history delivers a kick in the backside. I scurried home afterward, reading words from a historian for comfort.

But the story gets ahead of itself. The Scout and I left the Rez the morning of Aug. 8 via University Road and then Hwy. 210 toward McGregor. The subject turned to hunting, as it often does with Ojibwe men of a certain age. The Scout spoke affectionately of deer sausage as the truck ambled through Cromwell.

He turned north on Hwy. 65 past McGregor. We stopped at an area on Sandy Lake with displays explaining the 1850-'51 tragedy. More miles of exploration led to Mikwendaagoziwag ("We remember them"), the glacial mound memorial overlooking the lake.

Twelve Ojibwe bands helped to design and pay for the memorial including Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Bad River, LCO, Lac du Flambeau and Red Cliff.



The history

According to the 1837 and 1842 treaties, the Ojibwe were to receive annuities for 25 years as payment for relinquished land. The annuities were made to the people in the fall months on Madeline Island in Lake Superior.

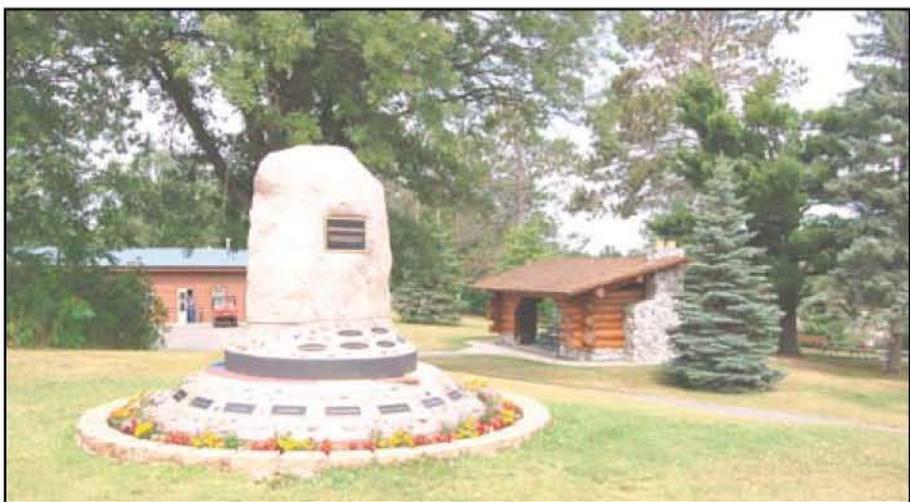
Minnesota Gov. Alexander Ramsey and others believed that the Wisconsin and Upper Michigan Ojibwe should be removed to Sandy Lake, freeing up more land for economic gain to non-Indians. In 1850, President Zachary Taylor ordered the Ojibwe people living east of the Mississippi River to move to unceded land. The order was met by public outcry throughout Wisconsin by state legislators, businessmen and, of course, Ojibwe leaders who knew the order violated the treaty.

The order failed, so Ramsey informed the Ojibwe that in order to get their annuities, they would have to travel from Madeline Island to Sandy Lake, 285 miles by canoe to the west. The intent was to trap the Ojibwe at Sandy Lake over the winter.

More than 5,500 Ojibwe set out for Sandy Lake. They arrived exhausted. There was no food. Living conditions deteriorated.

A harsh winter and disease took hold; more than 150 Ojibwe people died. The government sent a three-day food supply early in December. In response, many people headed home on foot. An additional 250 Ojibwe died on the reverse trail; those that reached their homelands vowed that they would never leave again.

Sandy Lake burned a resolve



into our people never to relinquish hunting, fishing and gathering traditions on ceded territories. Nationwide, only the Ojibwe retained their traditions on ceded land.

Grief redux

Once that history is known, the Sandy Lake memorial site assumes a depth that's hard to describe. Reflection on the people who came before leads to a heaviness of spirit. The Scout and I went our separate ways that morning, climbing the small mound to the memorial, walking the lake shore, imagining the frustration and agony of the winter of 1850. We didn't talk much on the way home.

Renewable grief, however, doesn't take a people forward. A continual reflection on victimhood paralyzes. Anger harms the angered far more than it harms the source of anger.

In his book "A People's History of the United States," Howard Zinn wrote that tears and anger cast into the past deplete our moral energy for the present. His chapter on Columbus states that

historians could choose to emphasize new possibilities from the past, rather than present an endless cycle of

defeat. That's because people have always shown an ability to resist, join together, and even to win.

"I am supposing, or perhaps only hoping, that our future may be found in the past's fugitive moments of compassion rather than in its solid centuries of warfare," he wrote.

The Lake Superior Ojibwe, with fresh memories of Sandy Lake, ceded more land in exchange for permanent reservations in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin through the 1854 Treaty.

They wanted a place where their grandchildren many generations into the future could live, join together, and maybe even win.

Deborah Locke can be reached at deborahlocke@fdlrez.com



The ravages of hidden sorrow

By Arne Vainio, M.D.

I assume it was a bright, sunny day when my father committed suicide. It was midsummer, 1963, when the sky is clear, the birds are singing, and families are out having picnics. But not ours.

My parents owned a failing bar business called, of all things, "The Good Luck Tavern." The business wasn't doing well, and my father was not a good businessman.

I was about two months shy of my fifth birthday when my father shot himself. I remember even then blaming myself for his death. When I started first grade the week of my birthday, the teacher had us make cards for a girl in the class who had lost her father to stomach cancer. I made a card for her, but no one made a card for me and the teacher didn't mention my father. As I grew up, I was jealous of my friends with fathers, and at times I could see people nodding toward me and whispering. I was the "son of the suicide" and I was well aware of it.



I thought hard about suicide myself when I was 17 or 18, and even had a plan for a spectacular and fiery death in my 1971 Plymouth Roadrunner. At the time I thought I would have been glorified in my high school annual, and always remembered by my classmates. It seemed a better option than the misery I was going through.

I never talked to my mother about it, as I didn't want to reopen her wounds and add more to mine. It wasn't until my fourth year of medical school that I asked her about it.

This reopened wounds for both of us and was a very hard conversation. She told me the bar was deep in debt and my father had turned to drinking heavily and was taking "tranquilizers." He had already threatened suicide a few times, and when he walked through the bar that day with the intent of killing himself, one of the

women at the bar told him "You goddamn Finlanders don't have the guts to shoot yourselves."

That was the last sentence he heard. He walked out of the bar, crossed the road and shot himself.

He owed money when gasoline was 19.9 cents a gallon, pop was a nickel a bottle and hamburger was 39 cents a pound. How much could he owe? \$800.00? \$1,000.00? \$2,000.00? \$5,000.00? How much

was too much? It occurs to me that right now, as a doctor, I could write a check that would have saved him. But would it have?

If he had lived, would I be in the bar business or would I have gone to medical school? I would have liked the chance to find out. My son was born 35 years to the day after my father's death. I see myself in my son every day. His thoughts and concerns are the same ones I had at his age. Did my father see himself in me? If so, how could he leave that behind?

Talking about difficult issues is like lancing a boil: it needs to be let out. If it seems someone is suicidal, talking about suicide won't put the idea into his or her head. It is already there. Talking with them, being supportive and getting them in to see a medical professional is essential.

Arne Vainio

Suicide aftermath

Suicide leaves wreckage in its wake. It always lingers, shattering families and forever changing those left behind. My mother told me the last words he heard on that summer day haunted the woman who spoke them for the rest of her life.

But that woman didn't cause my father's suicide, and neither did I. There was a darkness in him fueled by alco-

hol and "tranquilizers."

Lila George is the Behavioral Health Coordinator at our clinic. She has researched suicide extensively as she has had three of her brothers commit suicide. She spoke to me about "hidden sorrow" and "disenfranchised grief." There are some things in us that we are unable to tell others or we can't articulate well. Many of these are things that society doesn't want to hear.

Without being able to talk about things, there is a snowball effect. Escape therapies include gambling, alcohol, drugs, shopping and other addictions. In the U.S. there are 80 suicide deaths a day and ten to 20 attempts for every death. Suicide is the third leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults after motor vehicle accidents and homicide. Native Americans have one of the highest suicide rates in the U.S.

What can we do? We need to listen to each other. Talking about difficult issues is like lancing a boil: it needs to be let out. If it seems someone is suicidal, talking about suicide won't put the idea into his or her head. It is already there. Talking with them, being supportive and getting them in to see a medical professional is essential.

Can we prevent every suicide? Probably not. But I know that preventing my father's would have made all the difference in the world for me.

If you are or someone you care about is thinking of suicide, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline is (800) 273-TALK (8255). This number is answered 24/7, is confidential, and can connect you with resources in your area in addition to handling an ongoing crisis.

Dr. Arne Vainio, who practices medicine at the FDL Min No Aya Win Clinic, writes about his experiences for this newspaper. He can be reached at a-vainio@hotmail.com

Finding solid footing

Former Mash program director who “danced on quicksand” celebrates 35 years of walking the road to sobriety

By Ron Hagland

I first moved to this area in April, 1978 to accept a job as Program Director for the new Mash ka wisen chemical dependency treatment program located at Fond du Lac.

It came as a pleasant surprise to find sober Indians when I arrived in Cloquet. I had presumed that most sober Indians were in urban areas. However, the American Indian sobriety movement already had a foothold in this area. Mash ka wisen became a huge positive influence for many Natives and non-Natives.

I was at Mash ka wisen for almost seven years. Throughout that time, I saw many Native Americans go through treatment. A large percentage of them chose sobriety.

This June, Bonnie “The Wife” and I hosted about 70 friends and relatives at our home for a celebration of my 35th sobriety anniversary. It was an Inter-tribal event that included some local Finns, bikers, representatives of various denominations and, I suspect, a few pagans. The important thing was that we had a great time and everyone who had a need to be sober remained sober.

I have been asked to share some personal experiences and perhaps a few insights I have had on the Road to Sobriety.

First, I don’t think a “garden variety” alcoholic or chemically dependent person has ever existed. Each person is different. Often those who have reflected on his or her chemical use pattern would like to ignore that pattern. Each person is inclined to compare themselves to someone they consider “worse” than they are, and then justify their continued chemical use. I call it “clutching for wellness.”

A fraternizing alcoholic

I clutched for wellness in several ways. For example, I never drank

alone because I had been told, “alcoholics do that.” So I would go to bars to drink in Minneapolis and St. Paul where people didn’t know me and I didn’t have to interact with anyone. I was surrounded by people but all alone.

I had also experimented with heroin but chose not to use it. I knew I already had enough monkeys on my back. So I just stuck with speed, barbiturates and alcohol. By doing that, I could say I wasn’t as bad as the heroin users. I unintentionally created my own Sea of Denial by minimizing and justifying and I felt I was drowning.

What was just described are end stage dynamics. How does a good Indian boy end up in this situation? This was a question I asked myself many times. I’ll say I came from my own “garden” and I was a “unique variety.”

My history isn’t much different from many others. My mother found herself a single parent after being abandoned by my father. She was left with four children of which I was the second born. My older sister was stuck with much of the babysitting, as my mother was forced to work to make ends meet. I was close in age to my older sister, and didn’t mind her. I flipped her off. So, I was farmed out to my grandmother.

This was a good thing because “Ahsut” spoke the language to me and taught me many things. What she told me as a child is still beginning to make sense. I have often wished I had listened better and learned more from her. The values of the “Standing Stone People” she gave me have helped me to get sober and stay sober.

Schoolyard bullying

I didn’t know we were poor until I started school. I was often in fights because of my homemade shirts or the patches on my clothes. I was



Ronnie Hagland at the August Mash ka wisen Sobriety Powwow

sent to a parochial school because they gave poor kids free lunch. Between the schoolyard fights and the nuns’ rulers, a kid toughened up quick. Maybe I was just inclined to defiance, but the attitude was honed by new violence at home.

My mother, in what I thought was a purely economic state of mind, married a practicing alcoholic. She paid dearly for little economic security with routine beatings by my stepfather. When either my older sister or I tried to intervene, we were beaten as well. My sister left home at 17. I stayed two more years and left when I was 15.

I had already started drinking at the age of 11, the same year my stepfather arrived. My mother’s medicine cabinet was well stocked with painkillers and tranquilizers so I began mixing drugs and alcohol by age 13. Once out of the house, I was

using alcohol and/or drugs three and four times a week. I was having fun, found acceptance by the older crowd of kids and developed a questionable reputation. I also found that I had what is called a “High Tolerance.” I could drink many people under the table. I was often the designated driver, not because I was abstinent but because I was less intoxicated than the others at the party. My high tolerance disappeared with the arrival of blackouts at about age 21.

Friends became enemies

Over the next five years my situation got worse. I was trying to dance on quicksand. My best friends, alcohol and drugs, had turned on me and had become my enemies.

I also remember bars in Minneapolis when they saw me coming

continued on next page



Aug. 1-3 Annual Honoring Sobriety pays homage to those on Red Road

The 30th Annual Honoring Sobriety Powwow was held Aug. 1-3 at the Mashkawisen powwow grounds in Sawyer. Participating were 725 dancers and 25 drums, with host drum group, Powwow Travelers. Masters of ceremonies were Dickie Graves and Robin Mosay.

“We’re here to honor and celebrate sobriety,” said Jim Mallery in a telephone interview. Mallery is powwow committee chairman and Mashkawisen Treatment Center Administrator.

The powwow goal was to provide a place for people who have found sobriety where they could come and say hey, I’ve been sober for four years, Mallery said. Or maybe they’ve been sober for a week. He added that nothing is more fulfilling for Mashkawisen staff than to see a former client come to the powwow and share their sobriety.

George Dick, a former employee at Fond du Lac School, was honored with a dance on Saturday and on Sunday, Chet Welsch was given an eagle feather for his 28 years of service as a Chemical Dependency Assessor at Mashkawisen. Ron Hagland, Mashkawisen’s first Director of Rehabilitation, spoke on Sunday, recalling the modest beginnings of the Mash powwow tradition: the first powwow featured nine dancers and three drums.

Mashkawisen Treatment Center began providing services to adults seeking treatment for addiction to drugs and alcohol in 1978. A consortium of six Ojibwe tribes and one Sioux tribe runs it. In 2002, Mash opened a wing for adolescents ages 13-18 and currently is home to 30 clients in Duluth and 16 at the Thunderbird/Wren Halfway House in Duluth. An average length of stay is 30 days.

Penny Wick, center, in a woman's traditional regalia at the 30th Annual Mash ka wisen Sobriety Powwow

in the door. They wouldn’t say, “Here’s that alcoholic!” They’d say, “Here’s that damn drunken Indian again!” I became the stereotype my grandmother warned me about. I arrived at the point of desperation and in my depression, considered suicide.

I knew my life wasn’t on the road I wanted to be on: a road that seemed to be headed downhill. I was painted into a corner by my own behavior and I knew that all the blaming of others I had been doing was a lie. I was 26 and had to grow up. I had spit in a lot of eyes through defiance, but now I had to ask for help.

I called another Indian guy who somehow seemed to have gotten his life on track. He had a job, was supporting his family, staying out of jail and was even buying a house. Simple things that a ‘normal’ person perhaps doesn’t think twice about: They all seemed like miracles to me. I went to treatment at a place very similar to Mash ka wisen.

While in treatment, I learned a lot about chemical dependency and faced some things about myself that I did not want to admit. Most

importantly, I was given tools that help me to stay sober. Also, I know that I am not alone in Recovery and regardless of the situation, all I have to do is reach out for support.

Fond du Lac just celebrated another annual Mash ka wisen

Powwow. To me, of the many things the strength of the drum and dancing give, the knowledge that the Creator still cares about us stands out. Our culture and traditions are so important. Unfortunately, even some of these can be twisted and turned against us.

For example, I have been told that before the Dawes Allotment Act, our tribal membership wasn’t measured by animal husbandry techniques known as Blood Quantum. Rather, it was determined by clan membership and what was in someone’s heart. We were a performance-based culture and our behavior reflected what was in the heart. If someone stood up in council and said, “I am full blooded!” it meant that they had been in battle and survived. Having faced death, they then truly knew

something about the value of life. We should pay attention and listen to their message.

I wish I could report that “putting the cork in the bottle” made life rosy and problem-free. Sorry, it doesn’t work that way. To my way of thinking an approach to life that includes honesty, a love of learning, sharing, tolerance and patience can help us through just about every situation.

Healing the spirit

Since sobering up, my grandparents, older sister, father and stepfather have passed away. I gave my stepfather a hug on the fifth anniversary of his sobriety. Forgiveness is good for the spirit. Children, finances, relationships and even my own health have all taken a poke at my nose. I’m not complaining — it’s just life.

My career has blessed me with the opportunity to travel across the country and visit, dance and get to know many different tribes. We have many teachings in common. Our elders were correct when they said, “Don’t try to go backwards — we must only go forward.”

Sobriety is always about going forward.

Ron Hagland is a member of the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin. He can be reached at ronhagland@yahoo.com

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Ron Hagland

Area News Briefs

Pinehurst's sandy bottomed pool may receive repairs

The Cloquet City Council got permission from the state legislature to continue its plans to repair the sand-bottomed swimming pond at Pinehurst Park. The pond had been closed for more than two years because it leaked.

Last year the state Department of Health refused to support repairs that included the use of sand in a public pool. A citizen's group formed to reverse that decision, which led to a legislative amendment that allows the city to proceed. The state health department provided input in development of the amendment, according to an August story in the Duluth News Tribune.

The pool repairs including liner replacement, new sand, and an update to the filter and pump system will cost about \$1.1 million. The sand-bottomed pond had been in use for about 25 years.

Job training offered at Minneapolis OIC offices

The office of American Indian Industrialization Opportunities Center (AIOIC) offers short-term job training and resume development opportunities at its Minneapolis location. The training programs range from three weeks to nine months, and include health occupations, human services, small business ownership, administrative medical assistant and customer service representative.

Financial aid is available. For more information, call Michael Williams at (612) 341-3358, ext. 136. Classes start on Sept. 8 and Dec. 1 of this year, and on March 9, 2009.

The American Indian OIC is located at 1845 E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis.

White Earth to open youth treatment center

The White Earth Ojibwe Band bought a youth treatment center in Bemidji that was formerly a part of Episcopal Community Services. The facility, on a 40-acre site, will provide treatment services for youth between the ages of 12 and 18.

The total cost for purchase and renovation is \$8 million. Of that amount, \$2 million was donated by the Shakopee Sioux Community and the state Legislature contributed \$2 million.

The story was first reported on Minnesota Public Radio in July.

Some tribes move to four-day work week

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana began a four-day work week on a trial basis, according to the Missoulian newspaper. The purpose for the shorter week with longer 10-hour days is to save energy. On Sept. 12, the trial period will end and the change will be evaluated.

About ten large tribal buildings are closed on Fridays, eliminating cooling and maintenance needs. Emergency services and 24-7 programs are not affected by the shortened work week.

Montana's Fort Belknap tribal government also allows some employees to work four-day weeks. The Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan started four-day work weeks to help employees save commuting costs. The stories on shortened work weeks appeared on the indianz.com website.

Record-breaking numbers of Menominee enter military service

In the past four years, Menominee County in Wisconsin has sent more people per capita into the military than any other county in the United States without a large Army installation.

The Menominee Nation is in Menominee County. Ninety percent of the county's 4,562 residents are tribal members. The only county to surpass the number of Menominee County's men and women who entered military service is in Kansas. That county has an Army base.

The story was reported in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tobacco bill passed by U.S. House

The U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act in July. The bill would demand the reduction or elimination of cancer-causing chemicals in cigarettes, according to a story in the Duluth News Tribune.

The bill would also tighten restrictions on tobacco advertising and impose new penalties for sales to minors. President Bush has threatened to veto it.

Twin Cities Metro office now open

Fond du Lac Reservation's urban office is open to provide services to Band Members in the Twin Cities Area. The office is located at 1113 E. Franklin Ave., Suite 110, in Minneapolis. Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. The phone number is (612) 669-6424.

Pine Ridge volunteers work to enforce liquor ban on rez

Volunteers staged another blockade to keep beer out of the Pine Ridge Reservation in July, according to Indian Country Today. A year ago tribal police closed off a similar blockade and arrested three organizers. Alcohol is banned on the reservation. Volunteers stopped drivers to ask if they carried alcohol. Tribal police were stationed further down the road to confiscate any alcohol headed for the reservation. Offenders then received tickets. This was the first time that tribal police cooperated with the blockade efforts.

The volunteers hope to bring attention to the rampant alcoholism on the reservation. Four stores in Whiteclay, Neb., located just outside the reservation, sell about 4 million cans of beer each year and most of it is purchased by American Indians.

Gas prices beg question: will Americans permanently change their driving habits?

The introduction of high gas prices in recent months is more of a fixed state than a trend, experts say. This round of increases, unlike those of the 1970s, will have a lasting impact on what Americans drive, how they drive and their attitude toward mass transit investment. The story was reported in the Duluth News Tribune.

At current rates, it will cost the average two-car family almost \$6,200 annually to gas up its vehicles. Meanwhile, drivers have already altered their transportation habits. About 30 billion fewer miles were driven over the first six months of 2008, compared with the same period a year ago, according to federal government estimates. Drivers are deferring trips and driving less.

During the same period, commuters took 10.3 billion trips on public transportation, the most taken in 50 years,

when the population was about 60 percent of what it is today.

Nonetheless, mass transit only accounts for one percent of travel in the U.S. That means if it increases by 20 percent, it's still only 1.2 percent of travel said Alan Pisarski, a transportation consultant.

Indian casinos see slower but steady revenue growth

The National Indian Gaming Commission reported in June that revenue from Indian casinos grew about five percent in 2007. The increase is significantly less than previous years, but outpaces the Nevada casino growth rate that has seen the effects of a sluggish economy more significantly.

The Commission reported that Indian casinos earned about \$26 billion in revenue in 2007. The casinos earned \$24.9 billion in 2006.

Nevada casinos earned \$12.8 billion last year, a 1.8 percent increase from 2006.

Previous to 2007, Indian casinos enjoyed double-digit growth from year to year. A sluggish economy contributes to the slow down. There are now 423 Indian gaming operations operated by 225 tribes in 28 states, according to the National Indian Gaming Association.

The Commission is part of a federal agency that regulates the industry. In the preparation of its report, the Commission relied on audits from 382 casinos. The story was reported in News from Indian Country.

State unemployment hits 25-year high; inflation highest in 17 years

The number of unemployed Minnesotans in July climbed to 171,500, the highest number since 1986, according to a story in the Minneapolis Star Tribune. Nine hundred jobs were lost in July.

The unemployment rate was 5.8 percent, which was higher than the national unemployment rate of 5.7 percent.

Half of the job losses came in the construction and manufacturing sectors. Inflation was at 17-year high, due to high food and fuel prices.

Sectors that added jobs include education and health care, with an increase of 2,500 positions.

Prevention intervention teaches and entertains

By Jane Skalisky

Hip hop dancing will be offered after school this Fall at the Cloquet Drop-In as part of the FDL Human Service Prevention Intervention Program. The Program is now entering its third decade of providing summertime activities and year-round programming for children and teens in the community.

“Many kids are left alone during the day; our program is one way to keep them safe,” said Sandi Savage, Coordinator.

“It’s sweet, it’s cool,” said Ashley St. Germain, age 10, about Prevention’s day camp. Ashley said what she enjoys most about it is swimming, playing with her friends, video games, and making medicine pouches. She said that sometimes she comes because she wants to, but added, “Sometimes my mom makes me.”

“I like the lunch because I can get seconds,” said Johnathon Hero, age 10.

Libby Rix, age 7, said day camp was fun and that she has made a friend this summer. Kolby Barney, age 9, said he liked the field trips, playing on the computer and the pop

machine. Lacie-Lynn Kranz, age 6, said she liked swimming in the pool, and playing in the gym and on the playground.

This summer’s program had a daily average of 86 children between the ages of six to 17 take part in baseball, kickball, swimming, traditional and nontraditional arts and crafts, and field trips, including the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley and the Science Museum in St. Paul.

The program runs Monday through Thursday for ten weeks each summer. Round-trip transportation is provided to children living in Brookston, Cloquet, Sawyer, Duluth, and Hermantown with pick-ups beginning at 9 a.m. and drop-offs after 3 p.m. In the morning, activities take place at the ball field on Reservation Road, FDL Ojibwe School, and Pinehurst Park in Cloquet.

Lunch is provided at the FDL Ojibwe School and afternoons are often spent at the beach on Big Lake.

Eligible students in grades one through eight can also attend Camp Chicagami near Eveleth for a week each summer. During the summer and throughout the school year, young people are given instruction



Prevention Intervention participants swim at the Tribal Center pool in August 2008. From left to right in the foreground are Brian Wichern, 7, Kaliyah Houle, 6, Malina Pirkola, 7, and Allison Martineau, 6. Pictured in the background at center is Charlotte Mainville, 7, and to the right, Libby Rix, 7.

on alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues, using a health education curriculum that is recognized by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as a model program.

In the near future, Savage hopes to offer a program to students in grades nine and ten called “class action” that provides students with an opportunity to engage in mock-court scenarios related to drug use, drinking, and school policies.

Prevention Intervention is funded

through the RBC. Eligible participating children are ages six through 17 who are enrolled or are the children or grandchildren of a member in Fond du Lac or another federally recognized tribe. They must reside in the Fond du Lac service area.

For further information, or to register for the fall dance class, call (218) 879-1227 and ask for prevention staff.

Finnfest emphasizes cultural similarities between Sammi and Ojibwe

By Jane Skalisky

The connection between the Anishinaabe and Finnish immigrants who settled in this area was one of four main themes of the 25th annual Finnfest, an international conference that attracted over 9,000 locals and visitors to 300 events held throughout the Duluth area July 23-27.

Duluth was chosen because northern Minnesota has the largest population of Finnish descendents living in a metropolitan area in the U.S., according to Maryanne Wargelin, President of Finnfest USA.

In her welcoming speech to the standing-room only crowd at the Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center on July 23, Fond du Lac Chairwoman, Karen Diver, recognized the many Band Members who shared both Native and Finnish backgrounds.

“Finnfest allows them to celebrate

both parts of their identity,” she said.

Taking part in the closing ceremonies of Finnfest were Chuck Smith, Bill Howes, LaTisha McRoy, Bryan Maciewski, the Pipestone Drum Group, and Lyz Jaakola and the Oshkii Giizhik Singers.

During the conference, Jaakola lectured on the connection between Finns and Anishinaabe, taught Anishinaabe dancing and language through song, and served on a panel with George Himango, Don Bideaux, Frank Bideaux, and Anna Gordon entitled “The Anishinaabe trail of success.” On the last night of the conference, Jaakola and her blues band opened for the rock group, “Indigenous.”

Event organizer George Himango said that he wanted Finnfest to be an example of harmony across cultures. He added that the event gave voice and identity to a large sector of the cultural mosaic represented at Fond

du Lac.

Finnfest also allowed Himango and other Band Members of Finnish origin a way to connect with both Finnish and Ojibwe roots. Common elements exist between the two, including a respect for nature, spirituality, ceremonies, art, seasonal lifestyle, song, dance, dress, dwellings, and history.

Similarities to the Ojibwe

The indigenous people of Finland are known as the Sammi, a group of 80,000 people residing primarily in Scandinavia and Russia in an area on either side of the Arctic Circle. From 8,000 B.C. through the first millennium, they were semi-nomadic reindeer hunters, fishermen, and gatherers with a nature-based religion. During the Middle Ages, 1100 to 1500 A.D., European missionaries arrived, ushering in an era of conversion, colonization, and genocide. Sammi ceremonies were banned, shamans

executed, and drums burned. They then began to herd reindeer. A small percent continue to herd today.

A 1751 treaty imposed boundaries on the Sammi, but guaranteed hunting and herding rights. A century and a half later, laws were passed that required the Sammi to speak Norwegian, Swedish, or Finnish in order to own land.

In the 1930s, Sammi children were sent to boarding schools where they weren’t allowed to speak their language. The post-World War II era saw an exploitation of Sammis and their land for mining, forest, hydroelectric dams, and tourism.

The Sammi rights movement was born in the 1960s and Sammi parliaments were created in Finland, Norway, and Sweden in the 1970s and 80s. In 1992, Sammi language rights acts were passed. The new millennium has seen the construction of Sammi nomadic and immersion schools.

School News

Changes made in admission, grad requirements and more at FDL Ojibwe School

The Ojibwe School admissions criteria have changed in that admission to the School is now described as a “privilege” rather than a “right.” The admissions committee will consider the following in the admissions process:

- Safety of the student and all others
- Determining if the School can meet the child’s learning needs
- Parental/guardian understanding and support of the School’s philosophy and practices
- Fond du Lac Band Member
- Descendent of a Fond du Lac Band Member
- Second generation descendant of a federally recognized tribal member
- Member of a Federally recognized Tribe
- Other considerations include relocation and/or moving into the District or extenuating circumstances beyond the parent’s/guardian’s control.

A student who is denied enrollment may appeal that decision and if the appeal is won, attend the Ojibwe School on a probationary basis.

In addition, the Admissions Committee reserves the right to request additional information before a decision for admission is made. Providing false or incomplete information on the application for admission may result in denial of admission or revocation of enrollment.

Additionally, graduation requirements at the FDL Ojibwe School became more demanding starting with the 08’-’09 school year. Students must complete an additional two credits (one in science; one in math) to earn their diplomas, for a total of 23.5 credits to graduate.

The total credit requirement must include four credits in language arts, four credits in science, four credits in math, three and a half credits in social studies, two credits in the Ojibwe language, one credit in art, one credit in physical education/health, and four elective credits.

Disciplinary action for drug



Sabrina Leith, age three, proudly displays her Fond du Lac Early Head Start Diploma after commencement exercises on Aug. 14. Fifteen children, age 3, joined Sabrina in crossing the stage that day

violations have been broadened to include over-the-counter medications. Additionally, the school will no longer dispense over-the-counter medications such as Tylenol and aspirin.

Students who are suspended are restricted from any school or athletic event for one week.

Eliminated this year are nine-player football, boy’s basketball, coed softball, and the youth leadership council.

Head Start opens doors on Sept. 2

FDL Head Start is accepting applications this fall for children age three to five.

Classes begin Sept. 2 and end in early May. The Head Start buildings are located in Cloquet on University Road, at the Brookston Community Center, and at the Tribal College. Transportation is provided to children in the FDL service area, along with breakfast and lunch. Eligibility is income-based and preference is given to families of American Indian descent.

For further information or to apply,

call (218) 878-8100 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, or stop at the office on University Road next to the Tribal Center.

FDL Ojibwe School seeks community members as cultural teachers

The Fond du Lac Ojibwe School is seeking community members to assist the school in providing hands-on learning opportunities in wild ricing, sugar bushing, drumming, dance instruction, dress making, powwow protocol, drum making, and singing.

A stipend will be provided. If interested, contact Maria DeFoe at (218)878-8084 or Jennifer Trotterchaude at (218)878-7547.

New Ojibwe School employees develop sports and after school programs

Two new but familiar faces, Dennis Angell, Athletic Director, and Maria DeFoe, School-wide Community Activities Coordinator, will create after-school activities for K-12 students.

The school will offer these new additions to the athletic lineup: high

school bowling and downhill skiing, contact football for grades five through eight, and flag football for third through sixth graders.

The sports programs that will continue are junior varsity and varsity volleyball; volleyball for grades four through six; elementary and junior varsity boy’s basketball; girl’s elementary, junior varsity, and varsity basketball; and junior varsity and varsity golf.

Offered during the summer are U-12 girl’s fast pitch and a boy’s traveling baseball team. Angell said there is a possibility that boys’ varsity basketball may be reinstated.

Angell has been a teacher and administrator for more than 30 years, and is now teaching at Mash-Ka-Wisen Treatment Center. “I would like to tie the FDL Athletic program into the Olympics,” said Angell. “Student athletes are ambassadors for the Fond du Lac Ojibwe School and the whole community.”

Maria DeFoe, Activities Coordinator, comes to her position with a decade of experience at the FDL Ojibwe School and serving on the School Board. New this fall will be high school girl’s back-up drum singing. Continuing programs are Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, elementary school through high school boy’s drumming, elementary beading, the Anishinaabe Youth Chorus, after-school tutoring in reading, math, and science, elementary Legos, and the seven sacred gifts for students in grades four through six.

The after school program runs from 3 p.m. until 5:10 p.m. Monday through Thursday.

“I’m hoping that students look forward to coming to school to participate in activities outside of the classroom and learn something positive and new,” DeFoe said.

The School Board is currently seeking suggestions for a new name to the after school program. To submit suggestions or for further information, contact Maria at (218)878-8084.



The 26th annual Johnson O'Malley/Title VII Indian Education Conference was held at the Fond du Lac Ojibwe School July 16 — 18, 2008. There were 250 Indian educators from around the state in attendance. Shown are panelists Karen Diver, FDL Chairwoman; Dr. Jo Olsen, College of St. Scholastica; Valerie Tanner, College of St. Scholastica; and Amy Bergstrom, University of Minnesota-Duluth. The panel discussion was about the ways that higher education institutions prepare teachers to work with Native communities.

“Don't let them chase you out of there”

Educators share ways to incorporate Indian history and life into the classroom

By Jane Skalisky

Educators from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota attended the 26th Annual Johnson O'Malley Title VII Indian Education Conference July 16-18 at the Fond du Lac Ojibwe School.

The purpose of the conference was to provide information to the 250 educators on innovative programs found to be effective with Indian learners. Topics included high school restructuring, Indian teaching styles, improving reading achievement, and *gidakiiminaan* (our earth).

Minnesota Commissioner of Education, Dr. Alice Seagren, gave the opening speech July 16 to the educators, administrators and parents. The conference was concluded with a keynote address by Dr. Sue Ellen Read, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Institute of Learning Styles.

New this year was holding the conference in the summer, which allowed tribes and schools from out of state to participate, said Yvonne Novack, one of the organizers of the conference.

The event was sponsored by

Fond du Lac, Leech Lake, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the Ojibwemowin Series.

Linda LeGarde Grover spoke at a session entitled “Are you teaching them anything yet, my girl?” A Bois Forte Band Member, she is a American Indian Studies professor at UMD. In her remarks, Grover recalled a conversation she had with her Aunt Carol LeGarde upon her return to college when she was in her 30s. Her aunt asked her what she was taking in college.

“History,” Grover replied.

“White man history?” her aunt asked. “Don't let them chase you out of there.”

Grover heeded that advice and is now teaching education courses to future teachers. As the oldest of 14

children, she said that she was the first person in her family to graduate from public school and is troubled by the fact that the graduation rate for American Indians has not im-

proved appreciably since then.

She said that it has been a challenge to teach and maintain a Native integrity. A classroom that includes Ojibwe teaching methods, Grover said, allows for student response and reaction and includes Ojibwe history, world view and traditions.

“The oral tradition is

how knowledge is passed and how American Indians have been able to survive,” she said.

Another key component of American Indian teachings is the transmission of values central to the Ojibwe

and other Native people, including cooperation, patience, nonverbal communication, modesty, respect, gratitude, reflection, an extended view of time, being part of a group, and generosity.

“The most respected people in my community are known for their generosity and service to the group,” Grover said.

In the Ojibwe tradition, teaching is a sacred trust and perfection is not expected from students. She described the conventional style of western education as the ‘factory model,’ as opposed to the Native emphasis on culture, language, land, and elders.

In her class, Grover said that she likes to make students feel welcome and lets them know she is honored to have them. She also emphasized that everyone has an obligation to contribute and that it's important to learn what it means to be in a group.

“Our way of doing things is relevant to all,” she said.

Another key component of American Indian teachings is the transmission of values central to the Ojibwe and other Native people, including cooperation, patience, nonverbal communication, modesty, respect, gratitude, reflection, an extended view of time, being part of a group, and generosity.

Community news

These community pages are yours, the members of the Fond du Lac Band. We welcome family news. Please send us information about births, engagements, weddings, anniversaries and deaths.

Also, we will include news of graduations (high school and post-high school) and military service. Memorials to loved ones or notes of appreciation are also welcomed.

Please submit materials during the first two weeks of the month. Information may be sent by U.S. mail to the editor, Deborah Locke, FDL News, 1720 Big Lake Rd., Cloquet, Minn. 55720, or by email to deborahlocke@fdlrez.com

The telephone number is (218)878-2628. You may also drop off items at our office at the Cloquet Tribal Center. Always include your daytime phone number and name with anything you submit. Materials will be edited for clarity and length.

Memorials

In loving memory of
Mahali Agaton Howes:
You are forever in my heart.
Love, Auntie Mary

In loving memory of
James B. Loons, who passed away
Aug. 4, 1982.

Death is nothing at all.
I have only slipped away into the next room.
I am I, and you are you. Whatever we were to each other, that we still are.

Call me by my old familiar name, speak to me in the easy way that you always used. Put no difference in your tone, wear no forced air of solemnity or sorrow.

Laugh as we always laughed at the little jokes we enjoyed together.

Pray, smile, think of me, pray for me.

Let my name be ever the household word that it always was, let it be spoken without effect, without the trace of a shadow on it.

Life means all that it ever meant. It is the same as it ever was; there is unbroken continuity.

Why should I be out of mind because I am out of sight?

I am waiting for you, for an interval, somewhere near, just 'round the corner.

All is well.
*Sadly missed, but spoken of often,
Your family and army buddy, Bill Adams*

For sale

Three bedroom, one bath home in Brookston. Full basement. New windows, siding and roof, newer energy efficient furnace. Two car garage, all on one acre of leased land. \$130,000 or will entertain any offers.
(218) 393-5379 or (218) 987-2100.

In gratitude

Many thanks to the members of the Reservation Business Committee for its support for the 2008 Wiidookaage Relay for Life event. In July, almost 300 people with ties to FDL helped raise money in the fight against cancer. The RBC generously donated \$3,000 to the cause. We deeply appreciate this support.

The Wiidookaage Leadership Committee

Retirement party

I would like to extend an invitation to my friends and family to join me in the celebration of my retirement on Sept. 19, 2008 at the Black Bear Casino's Creek Hall.

Hors d'oeuvres will be served. In lieu of gifts, please make a contribution to the American Indian Alaskan Native Scholarship Fund at UMD by contacting Rick Smith at (218)726-6293. To RSVP, call Sandra at (218)336-8714.

George Himango

Birthdays

Happy birthday Aug. 30 to **Tony**

Barney
from Gail



Happy second birthday
Sept. 7 to **Raymond
Smith III**
from Grandma Gail

Happy seventh birthday
Sept. 11 to **Raeann**

Barney
from Gail

Happy Birthday Sept. 9 to **Blaine**
Love, your favorite cousin, Gail

Happy Birthday Sept.9 to **Blaine**
From Neva, Tony, Sam, Deanna and Dena

Happy ninth anniversary Sept. 19 to **Blaine and Vivian**
Love, your favorite cousin, Gail

Happy ninth anniversary Sept. 19 to **Blaine and Vivian**
From Neva, Tony, Sam, Deanna and Dena

A big **thank you** to the employees from **Wehr Construction** -- Jeremiah, John, David, Kevin, Lu, Brandon and Larry -- for the excellent work done in the renovation of my home. God bless you all! I'm very proud of my home. Thanks, too, to new RBC District Representative Wally Dupuis for his help in completing this project.

Rosemary Bridge

Obituary

Shelley A. Johnson, 54, of Sturgeon Lake, Minn., left us unexpectedly on Aug. 12, 2008, to be with her Creator. She was born in Tomah, Wis. on Aug. 21, 1953 to Mary Ann (Lord) Walt and Russell Sowle.

Shelley attended school in Duluth and held a certificate from Duluth Technical College in auto mechanics. She worked for a variety of Du-

luth-based organizations including UDAC, CAP and Fond du Lac Center for American Indian Resources.

She was a foster parent and was always willing to open her home to children in need. Shelley loved the Minnesota Vikings and Minnesota Twins and enjoyed playing softball. Her greatest joy in life was being with her partner, Brian, her children and grandchildren.

Shelley's kind heart and giving nature will be greatly missed by all.

She was preceded in death by her stepfather, Robert "Bob" Walt, and

her father-in-law, Mitchell Spry.

Shelley is survived by her mother, Mary Ann (Lord) Walt (Morrie Botten); life-long partner, Brian Spry; sons, Wayne Johnson and Chris (Nicole) Johnson; daughters, Angie (Robert Reilly) Johnson and Kiara Spry; grandchildren, T.J., David, August, Jason, Bridget, Marissa, Dylan, Brooklyn, Lilly, Lila, Alyssa and Christopher; brothers, John (Tracey) Walt and Chuck (Jori) Walt; sisters, Sarah (Jeff Simenson) Walt and Barb (Pepe) Curphy; mother-in-law, Barb; sisters-in-law, Stacey, Fabienne and Jessica; brothers-in-law, Jonas and Carter; several nieces and nephews; and her special companion, Buddy.

A memorial service was held at the Cremation Society of Minnesota.



Eighteen teams within the FDL Wiidookaage ("They help each other") clan participated in the 2008 Carlton County Relay for Life on July 18. About 90 people participated in this year's fundraising efforts that so far, have raised \$15,622.28. The Relay route, lit by 1,400 luminary bags, started at the Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College. The Ladies Hand Drum Group "Oshkii Giishik Singers" performed during the lighting of the luminaries. Pictured above is Roberta Pelofske, a cancer survivor and Wiidookaage team member. Also shown are Karen Dufault (left) and Diane Simpson. The women were creating crafts for sale, as well as dessert (strawberry shortcake). To date, all Carlton County volunteers have raised at total of \$41,200 in 2008.



Parenting Page



The Stepfamily Must Become a Team to Survive

By Lucy Carlson

First marriages last an average of seven to ten years. Second marriages last only five years. Many second marriages involve children of one or both of the marriage partners. Many “step-families” split during the first year after marriage because of the strain of combining family styles and values.

Countless stepfamilies complain of unexpected chaos, disorder, and disrespect within their newly formed family. The adults in stepfamilies have been helped immensely by a process in which they create a new family team. In order to have this team become successful, family members need to develop fresh routines, which then become “normal” for their family. Equally important is the creation of new and effective ways of managing children’s behavior.

Jeannette Lofas, with the Stepfamily Foundation in New York, says that in order to feel like a part of a stepfamily, both adults and children need roles, rules, responsibilities, and respect. The parent and step-parent need to ask for the very best both from themselves and from children, whether these children live there or are visiting.

In order to be a team member, each player needs to have a role with assigned responsibilities. Rules need to be respected. The coaches

(parents and step parents) direct the team. To develop the step family team, the “coaches” need to be intentional about guiding each member’s involvement.

Team involvement can be illustrated by Connie, who worked at the Stepfamily Foundation in New York. Connie was raised in a traditional Italian family, where at dinnertime, four-year-olds in the family folded napkins. When a child turned five, s/he was allowed to iron handkerchiefs and napkins. At age six, they helped with dinner. As children grew older, they received greater responsibility. Their mother made it a privilege to help out, and all of her children were excited and elated to part of the family team preparing the meal.

Although a “team” ritual like Connie’s may not work for your family, consider creating your own rituals. Here are some ideas on how to create your team:

Prepare and eat a meal together at least once a week.

Plan family activities as a team. (As the family “coach” you guide, but everyone investigates ideas and talks about them.)

Make sure everyone has his/her own jobs and responsibilities in the home.

Don’t leave preschoolers out. Young children can have little jobs that allow them to be a big part of the family team.

In creating your new stepfamily team, you will have the opportunity to model and reinforce positive values. For instance, being part of the family team will teach an understanding of interdependence. Children will see first hand how to work together to get results and how one person affects another.

Research shows that it often takes ten years for stepfamily members to feel like they did in their own biological family.

Lofas recommends suggests the following:

1. A stepfamily cannot and will not function as a biological family. Don’t try to place the expectations and dynamics of the biological family onto the more complex stepfamily.

2. The children are not yours and they never will be. We’re step-parents, not replacement parents. “Mom” and “Dad” (no matter how awful the biological parents may be) are sacred words.

3. Go slow. Don’t come on too strong.

4. House rules, roles, and discipline styles must be discussed and agreed to by the couple as soon as possible, including the children’s expected behaviors, manners, and duties in this house – whether they are just visiting or living at home

5. Be a parent, not a pal parent. The greatest enemy of a child’s well-being is the lack of consistency and predictability. Divorced par-

ents, without wanting to, bring this upon their children by trying hard to please, rather than being a parent.

6. Unrealistic expectations cause rejections and resentments. Unfortunately, there is no model for the step relationship except for the “wicked stepchild” or “cruel stepmother” from fairy tales!

7. There are no ex-parents, only ex-spouses.

8. Sexual bonds and blood bonds are often in conflict. In the intact family the couple “pulls together” for the sake of their child. In a stepfamily there often exists a conflict as to who comes first – my child or my sexual partner? Be sensitive to your spouse’s dilemma.

9. Children experience what we call the conflict of loyalties. The child often feels, “If I like my step-parent, then I am not loyal to my biological parent.” Never pressure a child to divide loyalties.

10. Guard your sense of humor and use it! The step situation is filled with the unexpected. Sometimes we don’t know whether to laugh or cry. Try laughing.

Lucy Carlson is a Family Educator with the Fond du Lac Head Start Program. She writes regularly on parenting matters for this newspaper. Her email address is lucycarlson@fdlrez.com

Briefs

Changes approved for 2009 Enrollee Day celebration; Band Members invited to weigh in on the decisions

Next year's Enrollee Day celebration will take place on a single day, rather than over the course of four days. In addition, the RBC agreed that the carnival will be eliminated.

Bryan Bosto, Enrollee Day Event Planner, said that the presence of illegal drugs, violence, cost, and lack of family participation were reasons why he recommended the changes to the Reservation Business Committee. The 2009 celebration will feature a one-day music festival and a 30-minute fireworks display.

All enrolled minors will receive a gift certificate or check and adult drawings will continue the same as this year.

Bosto would like feedback on this decision from Band Members. He can be reached by phone at (218) 878-8184 or by e-mail at BryanBosto@fdlrez.com.

RBC approves ordinances covering juvenile tobacco use, graffiti

Late in July, the FDL Reservation Business Committee approved new ordinances prohibiting tobacco use by juveniles and prohibiting graffiti vandalism on the Reservation.

The "Juvenile Tobacco Use" Ordinance prohibits the sale, use or possession of tobacco products by persons under 18 years of age, and also prohibits the use of false identification in purchasing tobacco products. The Ordinance exempts tobacco use for recognized religious, spiritual or cultural purposes.

The action is taken to curb the tobacco addiction that begins with juvenile use that leads to long-term health problems and expense to the community.

The Ordinance "Prohibiting Graffiti Vandalism and the Defacement of Public or Private Property" applies to the defacement of any property on

the Reservation without the owner's consent, and prohibits the possession of "graffiti implements" except for school or other community activities.

The FDL Law Enforcement Division will enforce both ordinances, and violations will be prosecuted in the Fond du Lac Tribal Court.

Copies of the Ordinance are available from the Fond du Lac Legal Affairs Office, (218) 878-2632.

Reminder to FDL residents about juvenile curfew

In 1998, the FDL RBC approved a Curfew Ordinance that restricts juveniles from public places or business establishments on the Reservation from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. on week nights, and from midnight to 6 a.m. on Friday and Saturday.

The ordinance was passed to protect juveniles from exploitation and violence. It provides for some exceptions, such as when a parent or guardian accompanies a young person, or when she or he is traveling to or from employment.

Copies of the ordinance are available in the FDL Legal Affairs Office, 1720 Big Lake Road, Cloquet. For more information, call (218) 878-2632.

A way to tackle the challenge of cancer

A support gathering for people who have had cancer takes place from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Thursdays in the Library quiet room at the Tribal Center, 1720 Big Lake Rd., Cloquet. The gathering is called "Bimajii," which means "Bring back to life."

Family members are welcome to attend. The meeting is sponsored by the FDL Comprehensive Cancer Program through FDL Public Health. Community members are encouraged to bring a snack to share.

Business advice and business loans available to tribal members

Free technical business development services are offered to northern Minnesota tribal members by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Business Development Center. Contact the center for information about business plan development, general business counseling, business loan packaging and certification assistance (state and federal).

MCT also has a Business Loan Fund for qualified MCT tribal members who live in Minnesota. For more information about the informational services or the Loan Fund, call toll free at (888) 322-7688 or (218) 335-8582.

LEGAL NOTICE

The following is a list of deceased Fond du Lac Reservation Band Members who have monies in trust with the Band. We are requesting that the heirs of these deceased Band Members contact the Fond du Lac Legal Affairs Office to assist the Band in distributing the trust monies to the appropriate heirs. The phone numbers are (218) 878-2632 or toll free at (800) 365-1613.

Barney, Randall, Jr.; Brigan, Calvin; Briggs, Rhoda; Brittan, Darel; Christensen, Terry; Defoe, Charles; Depoe, David; Gangstad, Harold; Glasgow, Edith; Headbird, Kathleen; Hernandex, Phyllis; Huhn, Cheryl; Jefferson (Drucker), Mary; Josephson, Charles; Kast, Cheryl; Laduke, Sylvester; Lafave, John; Lemieux, Elvina; Nord, Majorie; Northrup, Jeff A.; Northrup, Robert; Olson, Daniel G. Sr.; Olson, Katherine; Ostrowski, Lorraine; Sjoquist, Mervyn; Smith, Carl; Stanford, Cathy; Starr, Neil; Syverson, Kathleen; Trotterchaude, Rex; Turner, Ida; Wiley, Tanaya; Wright, Frances.

Enrollee Day softball tournament results

Fond du Lac's Rez Dogs were the winners of the Third Annual Enrollee Day Softball Tournament held on June 28 at the FDL Ojibwe School field.

Players on the winning team included: John Korby, Junior Korby, John Tondryk, Don Petite, Matt Salo, Dan Welsand, Greg Olson, Jarvis Paro, Rhonda Petite, Tara Graves, and Ann Rule.

Of the four teams competing this year, Grand Portage's Chaos Team came in second and Melvin Barney's Team came in third. Organizers say they hope for more teams to participate next year.

Schedule of open and quarterly meetings

Band Members are invited to attend open and quarterly meetings. Open meetings are for the discussion of concerns; quarterly meetings are for the dissemination and discussion of financial information. The meeting schedule is as follows:

Type	Date	Time	Place
Open	Sept. 18	5 p.m.	Damiano Center, 206 W. 4th St., Duluth
Open	Oct. 16	6 p.m.	American Indian Opportunities Center, 1845 E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis
Quarterly	Nov. 20	5 p.m.	Sawyer Community Center, Cloquet
Open	Dec. 18	5 p.m.	Cloquet Tribal Center

FDL Transit expands service

Starting in 2009, FDL Transit will increase its hours of service to include nights and weekends, running from 6 a.m. until 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

Briefs

A new antennae tower will also be constructed this fall in the transit center to improve radio communication.

According to Dan Lund, Transportation Supervisor, there has been an increased demand for transportation throughout the Reservation in the past seven months that the service has been in operation. Lund emphasized the need for riders to call the transit office one day in advance to schedule a ride. The number is (218)878-7500. Fares are \$1 one-way for locations on the Reservation and \$2 one-way to Duluth.

Tobacco cessation opportunities at FDL Clinic, CAIR and online

To make a smoking cessation appointment at the Min no aya win Clinic on Trettel Lane or at the Center for American Indian Resources in Duluth, call (218) 878-3707.

Persons not eligible for stop-smoking sessions at the FDL Clinic or from CAIR can access QUITPLAN Services at St. Mary's QUITPLAN Center in Duluth. The phone number at St. Mary's is (218) 786-2677.

The QUITPLAN helpline is available to any Minnesota smoker. It offers free professional telephone counseling to persons who want to quit tobacco use. Call (888) 354-PLAN, or go to www.quitplan.com. The website offers free membership, helpful quitting tools and a chance to connect online with thousands of people with the same challenge.

Weather leading to diminished wild rice crop for '08 season

Last year's drought and a cold, wet, spring point to a below average harvest for manoomin this fall, according to Tom Howes, Natural Resources Program Manager. Howes said that a dry 2007 decreased the number of seeds per wild rice plant and the high water and cool temperatures in 2008 have lowered germination.

Howes added, however, that

another month of seasonal temperatures from mid-August to harvest time in mid-September could turn things around.

Currently on the Reservation, Deadfish Lake is looking the best, Howes said. An excellent alternative to lakes are rivers, he said, as they germinate better and sooner. Two specific rivers he recommended are Sandy Flowage and the Tamarack.

"I want to encourage people to come out this year, whether it's here on the Rez or in the ceded territories," he said.

Howes and his staff are continuing their restoration of Rice Portage and have thus far restored 15 acres, less than they had hoped for, as mechanical problems with their harvesters have hampered efforts to restore more than the 20 acres by summer's end.

Weekly updates of ricing conditions are now available on the Natural Resources link of the Fond du Lac website at www.fdlrez.com, on the 1854 Authority's website at www.1854authority.org, or by calling Resource Management at (218)878-8001 or (218)591-2687.

MCT Finance Corporation requires attendance at homebuyer classes

A First-Time Homebuyer class will be held on Sept. 20 and Oct. 18, 2008 in Cass Lake, Minn., and is sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Finance Corporation. First-time homeowners who qualify for funding from the Corporation are required to take the class.

To reserve a place in the class, call Cindy Beaulieu at (218) 335-8582, ext. 150, or email cbeaulieu@mnchippewatribe.org. The classes are held from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; no childcare is provided. The address is 15542 State 371 N.W., Cass Lake.

Wallace sisters step up to the Breast Cancer Walk Challenge

In memory of their sister, Nada K. Joseph, Band Members Bonnie and Juanita Wallace will participate in the Susan B. Komen Breast Cancer Walk to be held Sept.



Nada K. Joseph

19-21 in Minneapolis. Nada died from breast cancer in 1999 and would have turned 50 on Sept. 19. The fundraiser route is Minneapolis to Stillwater, Minn. and back to Minneapolis. Participants will walk 20 miles each day.

Bonnie said that she continues to memorialize her sister on a daily basis, but an event like the Three Day Walk and the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life gives her an opportunity to honor all the deceased, survivors, and families affected by cancer.

This will be Bonnie's second walk; she completed the Avon 3 Day Breast Cancer Walk from Kenosha, Wis. to Chicago in 2000. Bonnie and Juanita each need to raise at least \$2,200 in the fight against breast cancer. The FDL Reservation Business Committee has pledged that for every dollar the women raise, it will match the amount with \$3.

With odds that good, Bonnie asks that others pledge a donation and can do so at her office at the Tribal Center, or by calling her at (218) 878-2633. Donations are tax deductible.

New counselor joins Clinic

Patti Baker-Dupuis joined the Min no aya win staff as an Outpatient/Aftercare Chemical Dependency Counselor in July. Baker-Dupuis, originally from the Turtle Mountain Reservation, has been working in the field of chemical dependency for 15 years, first with high risk intertribal youth in the Duluth area, then at the Mash ka wisen treatment center.

One of Baker-Dupuis's main duties is to organize the monthly sobriety feasts. The feasts began 20 years and were organized by Elwin Benton, Dick Diver, Chet Welsch, and Giles Heart.

Today's feasts are attended by upwards of 350 people. The feast is at 7 p.m. the last Wednesday of every month, and is located at the Little Black Bear Gymnasium.

In addition to the feasts, Baker-Dupuis has an aftercare group on Tuesday nights.

To be eligible for services, an individual must be referred by an in- or outpatient treatment facility or by human services. For further information, call (218)878-5732 or (218)879-1227.

1854 Powwow slated for September 27 in Sawyer

The 1854 Powwow will be held on Sept. 27 in the Sawyer Community Center Gym. Grand Entries will be at 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. with a feast at 4 p.m.

Lake Vermillion will be the host drum. Payment will be made to the first eight drums, and the first 54 full-regalia dancers. For further information, call (218) 878-8184.

Otter Creek Event Center acts scheduled for August and September 2008

Blake Shelton and Bucky Covington perform at the Black Bear Casino Resort's Otter Creek Event Center at 6 p.m. on Aug. 31. Ticket price range is \$30 to \$40.

Bobby Vinton will be taking the stage at 8 p.m. on Sept. 26. Tickets are \$25 to \$35.

Tickets for both shows are available through Ticketmaster by phone at (218)727-2121 or on-line at www.ticketmaster.com.

Tickets can also be purchased at the Otter Creek Event Center ticket office at the Casino Resort. The Black Bear Casino Resort is located at the intersection of Interstate 35 and Highway 210.

Manoominike Giizis (Wild Rice Moon) September

Cloquet Community Center in black* 218-878-7510 • Sawyer Community Center in blue 218-878-8185 • Brookston Community Center in red 218-878-8033 • Ojibwe School in brown

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		Native Youth group 4-5:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	swimming lessons 5-7 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	women's night 6-8 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM Drop-in sewing 10 AM-2:30 PM	game night 6-8 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	Drop-In Ice cream social 1-3 PM
	1	2	3	4	5	6
grandparent's day 3-6 PM	swimming lessons 5-7 PM Drop-in sewing 10-2:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	Native Youth group 4-5:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	afterschool activities 3-6 PM swimming lessons 5-7 PM	afterschool activities 3-6 PM Drop-in sewing 10-2:30 PM	afterschool activities 3-6 PM and Drop-in adult movie game night 6-8 PM	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Drop-in sewing 10-2:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM swimming lessons 5-7 PM	Native Youth group 4-5:30PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	swimming lessons 5-7 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	women's night 6-8 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM Drop-in sewing 10 AM-2:30 PM	Drop-in youth pool tournament 5 PM-done game night 6-8 PM	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Drop-in sewing 10-2:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM swimming lessons 5-7 PM	Native Youth group 4-5:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	swimming lessons 5-7 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM	afterschool activities 3-6 PM Drop-in sewing 10 AM-2:30 PM	game night 6-8 PM	Drop-in family movie 10 AM Youth & adult pool tournament 1 PM-done
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Drop-in Adult brunch 11 AM Adult pool and cribbage tournament 1 PM-done	afterschool activities 3-6 PM Drop-in sewing 10 AM-2:30 PM swimming lessons 5-7 PM	Open meeting on violence 5:30 PM Native Youth group 4-5:30 PM afterschool activities 3-6 PM				
28	29	30				



Crews made up of FDL youth mow 117 lawns in the reservation service area. It takes about two weeks to complete all 117 sites. The summer months are divided into three sessions. Each session is four weeks. About 25 to 30 students participate each session. Pictured at left are supervisors Bonnie St. John, Chuck Fosness and Christina St. John. The youth workers are Jordan Belland, Cheyenne Ammesmaki, Robert Cook, Alvin Lund, Jade Mullen and Kwanita White. The crew is working on Jan Johnson's yard.