Mazina'igan
A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe
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# A rice year to mull over

*By Peter David, GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Each year after the push pole is back in storage and the last of the seed from our restoration efforts has settled its way into the muck somewhere, I like to look back and see what the past year may have taught me about manoomin.

This little exercise is not scientific—there are no controlled experiments or replicated field trials—it is just an effort to take a moment to slow down and think about what I witnessed over the growing season, or heard from others, and glean some insights into the ecology of this remarkable plant. And generally, even after nearly 20 years of working with it, there are some new ecological aspects that are revealed, or old ones confirmed.

My first and strongest impression of the 2005 season is that it was just unusual in so many ways. Ceded territory rice beds probably showed more variability in growth and production this year than in any other year I can recall. Somewhere, we had it all: beds that were lost to highwater early in the year; beds that produced nice stands, but had water levels so low you couldn't get a canoe in to harvest them; beds that produced nice plants, but very little seed; beds that were plain busts; beds that were the best I had ever seen them.

The beds that were flooded out—and most of these were in Minnesota—were lost early in the year to early summer storms. Then came the hot and dry spell—remember what July was like? The "dry" produced the low water levels that generally produce our better rice years, but the heat—coming earlier than average—was less beneficial. It stimulated plant growth which made many beds look good on an acreage and density basis, and led many (including me) to think good things were ahead.

Unfortunately, hot, calm weather can also interfere with pollination, and this seemed to happen on many beds in Vilas and Oneida Counties, where "ghost rice," or empty hulls, left ricers' grain sacks strangely light in September.

(Certain diseases, such as "brown spot" can also reduce production, and I suspect that also occurred this year, especially where the density of the beds was high—but this is pretty much conjecture on my part; I don't have good information on disease prevalence or its annual variation in ceded territory waters.)

*Cedar ricing sticks rest on a bed of freshly harvested manoomin (wild rice). Harvested each fall by the Ojibwe, manoomin is valued as a healthy, traditional food and for its long-standing importance in the Ojibwe culture. (Photo by Jeff Peters)*

Where pollination was ok, the dry spell was so intense in places that the

**(See A rice year, page 8)**

# Grant seeks to market Lake Superior fish

## *Get more fresh fish into tribal communities*

*By Sue Erickson Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) recently began a two-year grant program aimed at assisting tribal commercial fishermen in Lake Superior market their fish and also supply more fresh fish to tribal members. The grant is from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) and funds the program for two years.

Falling prices for freshly caught Lake Superior fish plus rising operational costs have many tribal commercial fishermen wondering if it's going to be worth setting their nets.


*Expanding markets for fresh Lake Superior fish and getting more fresh fish into tribal communities are goals of a recent Administration for Native Americans grant received by GLIFWC. The Red Cliff VFW Ladies Auxiliary was doing just that at their food stand during Apple Festival weekend in Bayfield, Wis. The stand featured fried whitefish sandwiches and apple pies. Helping out with the effort were Jo Brown, VFW Ladies Auxiliary; Cecil Peterson, VFW; Dan Gordon, Commander of the Duwayne Soulier VFW Memorial Post #8239; David Defoe, VFW; and Jean Defoe, VFW Ladies Auxiliary treasurer. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

Wholesale market prices paid to fishermen are well below what they were ten to twelve years ago, according to Jim Thannum, GLIFWC natural resource development specialist, who is overseeing the grant.

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Board, a major Canadian-owned fish processing plant, has effectively targeted the U.S. whitefish markets, undercutting prices and implementing a strategy that takes advantage of automated processing and high quality packaging. This, coupled with cheap salmon imports, has signaled the end to the good ole days when Lake Superior fishermen could just drop off the day's catch at the local fish market, be paid a good price for their catch, and go home. "The Great Lakes fish market has changed from a supply-driven market to a demand-driven market, where large food distribution companies now have the ability to dictate both the price and packaging requirements of fish products," Thannum says.

An increasing number of fishermen will be forced to develop innovative marketing strategies and value-added products to market at least a portion of their catch directly to the region's growing tourist economy, Thannum contends. Another opportunity is to develop a broad-based market for Lake Superior fish promoting the high levels of beneficial Omega-3 oils found in these fish. This is particularly important in tribal communities, where heart disease and diabetes rates remain high and cause increased health care costs for tribal governments.

Initially the grant will work with GLIFWC's Lake Superior tribes, including Red Cliff, Bad River, Keweenaw Bay, and Bay Mills, to improve marketing efforts around the lake, according to Thannum. This will include developing brochures and advertising capacity regarding the benefits of eating fresh Lake Superior fish; cooperative promotion of locally harvested fish with area businesses, and increasing the capacity of tribal fishermen to sponsor fund-raising through Lake Superior fish frys and fish boils during area tourism events, such as the Bayfield Apple Festival.

The ability for tribal commercial fishermen to process and package the fish in a manner that meets changing consumer demands will also be improved. Many markets now demand that fish filets be skinned and pin-boned, Thannum notes, so marketing efforts must be designed to meet those demands.

**(See Grant, page 23)**

# Governor Doyle promotes "Conserve Wisconsin" agenda

## *Recognizes tribal commitment to resources*

*By Chantal Norrgard*
*HONOR Intern*

**Ashland, Wis.—**Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle toured northern Wisconsin last summer in order to advance his "Conserve Wisconsin" agenda, stopping at the Ashland-area's Northern Great Lakes Visitor's Center to present his proposed legislation, which addresses several areas of concern to tribes.

Among key issues in the "Conserve Wisconsin" agenda are legislation to prevent the introduction of exotic species in the Great Lakes through regulation of ballast water in ocean-going ships; designation of the Totagatic River, originating in Bayfield County, and the St. Croix headwaters in Douglas County for State Wild River protection; legislation providing authority to inspect boats aimed at preventing the transportation of aquatic exotic species; prevention of polluted run-off from farm lands; and the restoration of the State Public Intervener.

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Policy Analyst Jim Zorn had the honor of introducing Governor Doyle. Zorn recognized Governor Doyle's ongoing commitment to work with the tribes for conservation and preservation of Wisconsin's natural resources and the importance of collaboration between tribal communities, the state, and citizens of northern Wisconsin.

Quoting Doyle's 1991 statement, when he, as Attorney General, announced the decision not to appeal the *Voigt* case, Zorn noted the sentiment expressed fourteen years ago remains relevant today: "Those of us who call Wisconsin home do so because we love the quality of life here. Our natural resources make this state special, and the people here are second to none. I know that we still have a lot of work ahead of us. But, I am confident that our children will be much better off for the struggle."

Zorn emphasized the need for similar levels of commitment to preserving the quality of life in northern Wisconsin today and to the continued need for the "same level of cooperation and joint resolve that we saw in the *Voigt* case."

"GLIFWC," he said, "stands ready to do its part."

***Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission Policy Analyst Jim Zorn had the honor of introducing Governor James Doyle during his tour of Northern Wisconsin this summer promoting his "Conserve Wisconsin" agenda. Zorn recognized Governor Doyle's ongoing commitment to work with the tribes for conservation and preservation of Wisconsin's natural resources. Pictured above, from the left, Jim Zorn; WDNR Secretary Scott Hassett, Bob Browne, Lake Superior Forum; and Governor Jim Doyle. (Photo by Chantal Norrgard)***

# Third interim agreement spells out regulations on Apostle Islands

## *Treaty hunting, trapping and gathering allowed*

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**The Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITF) endorsed the third interim agreement negotiated between the Apostle Islands Task Force, composed of VITF representatives, and the National Park Service (NPS), to regulate 2005-2006 treaty harvests in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

A final Memorandum of Understanding between the tribes and NPS containing permanent rules should be completed in 2006, says Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader.

Off-reservation, treaty harvest opportunities are available on the Apostle Islands for tribal members if their tribe enacted the new interim agreement. The interim agreement addresses deer, bear, migratory bird and small game hunting, trapping, wild plant gathering, and camping. Bear season closed on October 31, but deer season remains open until December 31.

Free camping is available on the islands to treaty tribal members as of September 6, a provision that is new this season. Reservations are necessary, as is a permit, but the fee is waived.

"While the bulk of the harvest regulations are very similar to those that govern hunting, trapping and gathering on the mainland, there are a few special regulations that tribal members should be aware of," Gilbert says. Regulation booklets are available at on-reservation registration stations or on GLIFWC's website at *www.glifwc.org*.

Some of the variations from the standard regulations include, but are not limited to, no baiting allowed on the islands, no entry to certain islands before a specific date to protect specific species. For bear, there are different limits for each island.

There are also areas where no hunting is allowed, such as around campgrounds, docks, and buildings. The regulation booklet contains maps of the islands with these areas highlighted.

While the Apostle Islands provide more treaty harvest opportunity, problems surrounding ease of access have prevented significant tribal harvest in the last two seasons, since the first interim agreement was enacted in 2002. "It's a challenging place to go hunt," Gilbert comments. "It's not easy to get out to the islands, harvest a deer or bear and get them back home from one of the islands."

The practical issue of access also extends to people wanting to gather firewood, birch bark, boughs or seasonal fruits, all of which have recently improved harvesting guidelines. "If you are going to hunt, trap or gather on the Apostles, it's almost like you have to value it as an adventure, rather than look at it from a practical point of view," Gilbert says.

***The first off-reservation, treaty hunt in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore (AINL) occurred under an interim agreement in 2002. Above, Red Cliff tribal members Mark Duffy and Sean Charette were among those participating in the first AINL hunt on Oak Island. (Photo by Sue Erickson)***

## On the cover

The front cover shows the central image of GLIFWC's 2005 annual poster. The artwork by Lac du Flambeau artist Nick Hockings depicts Ajijaak, or crane, an Ojibwe clan symbol. Posters are available through the Public Information Office at (715) 685-2150 or email *pio@glifwc.org*.

# Minnesota recognizes Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

**Onamia, Minn.—**"To work within the Mille Lacs Area communities to promote civil and human rights, eliminate hate, prejudice and discrimination and to create a community that embraces diversity," so reads the mission statement of the of the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission, chartered on August 17, 2005.

The formation of the Commission is the result of several years of work. To finally have it recognized as an organization chartered under the League of Minnesota Human Rights Commission (League) last August was a big triumph for organizers. "It is the first human rights commission to be chartered under the state with a tribal entity being a part of the commission, and is probably the first nationally as well," says Mary Sam, Mille Lac Band local government and community relations coordinator.

In addition to being chartered, this fall the Commission was also the recipient of the Human Rights Award presented annually by the League.

Sam has been on the stump pushing for the formation of the Commission since she took her current position with the Mille Lacs Band about two and a half years ago. She is pleased that the Commission encompasses a broad representation from the Mille Lacs Lake region and also looks at human rights issues through a wide-angle lens, incorporating gender, housing, age, race, disabilities, sexual orientation, employment issues—concerns that are cross-cultural. "There are a lot of myths, fears and concerns about human rights in our area. The focus on race is huge, but we want to focus on common denominators, issues of concern to all races," Sam states.

While the Commission is new, Sam has already received positive input from a variety of community members, comments like "it's about time' and "good that somebody is finally doing this…" One of the first big steps is in public education, she says. "A lot of folks don't have a clue what their rights are under the law."

The Commission has developed an Annual Plan spelling out in month-by-month detail various goals for the year, which includes considerable strategic planning, outreach into the wider community, and public education/training sessions. The plan can be viewed on the web at www.onamia.com/news/rightsgroup/05-06_Plan.html. Considerable effort will be expended in working with the region's youth and encouraging a respect for diversity.

Entities that compose the Commission include representatives from the cities of Garrison, Isle and Onamia and the Mille Lacs Band; three school districts, including Isle, Onamia and Mille Lacs Band's Nay Ah Shing School; businessses including the Mille Lacs Band's Corporate Commission and the Mille Lacs Health System; area law enforcement agencies who serve as advisory board members, including Isle Police Department, Onamia Police Department, Mille Lacs Band Tribal Law Enforcement Agency, and the Mille Lacs County Sheriff's Department; Mille Lacs Band elders, regional clergy, business representatives and community members at-large.

# Words alone are not enough

*By Sue Lyback-Dahl, Isle Recreation Education Center Executive Director and Community Education Coordinator*

Oh, such a flurry of response there was recently regarding the establishment of a Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission!

Let's see if I can shed some light on one of the questions raised by Joe Fellegy, Rep. Sondra Erickson and others.

Why is a human rights commission or movement needed when we have the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence?

I believe the answer to this lies in history. If liberty and justice had truly been assured to all people merely through these documents written well over 200 years ago, would not women have been able to vote from the get-go?

Would not slavery have been abolished and child labor non-existent from the get-go? Would not people with physical and other disabilities have been treated with dignity, compassion and respect instead of being locked up in institutions and forgotten about by the mainstream public? Would not people who happen to be homosexual never have had to sacrifice their identity in order to get or keep a job? Would not older people in the workforce never have faced age discrimination? Would not Native Americans have been able to practice their religion freely prior to the 1970s in a country supposedly founded largely in part for the sake of freedom of religion?

It has been the efforts of people—compassionate people concerned for the well-being of others—who have addressed these concerns and sought changes legally, ethically and politically to assure that freedom and justice are indeed upheld for all.

It was the efforts of people within the human rights movement that helped put an end to the Jim Crow laws and other practices previously allowed under the protections of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. No, the words alone of those documents cannot protect human rights. The human rights movement is not new. Nor is it just a Minnesota thing.

Human rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent. They are the rights that belong to every human being. They are not granted by any human authority and should not be confused with civil or constitutional rights. Human rights run deeper than that and are rooted in the wisdom, literature, traditional values and religious teachings of almost all cultures.

In the 20th century, several efforts occurred to identify and codify these abstract but practical human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations as early as 1948. Several conventions have since been added, a number of which have been ratified by the United States including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in 1966.

The Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission is a regional, community initiative to support and promote human rights for all in our Mille Lacs Lake area. It happens to have been born in part from the efforts of a fellow community organizer and social worker, Mary Sam, who also happens to be employed by the Mille Lacs Band.

I am extremely grateful for her community leadership—but I have to admit I am embarrassed a bit as well. There are a number of folks (including myself) who have been leaders in this community for years without having taken the ball and run with this.

It's something we should have done long ago!

Why?

Because it is, indeed, the right thing to do.

*(Reprinted with permission from the author and **Mille Lacs Messenger**.)*

***Pictured above, left to right: Velma Korbel, Minnesota Department of Human Rights Commissioner; Ken Hasskamp of Congressman James Oberstar's office; Chief Executive Melanie Benjamin; Ken Peterson, Deputy Attorney General; and Dan Reiner, CEO of Mille Lacs Health System attended the Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission Chartering Ceremony on August 17 at the Rolf Olson Center.***

## Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission

The Mille Lacs Area Human Rights Commission is committed to supporting the declared ordinance and standards by way of the following:

- by advising local governments and businesses supportive of civil and human rights work via education, training and assistance in the development and adoption of human rights 'Best Practice' policies and procedures, and
- by developing a local Bias/Hate Crime Response and Prevention Plan, and
- by recognizing individuals for their over-and-above commitment to Human Rights work in the Mille Lacs area, and
- by promoting civil and human rights through community events, public information campaigns, workshops, organizational and business efforts and through individual commitment, and
- by developing a process to assist individuals and organizations in addressing human rights conflicts, which may include education, mediation, restorative justice approaches, and/or referral to appropriate agencies.

The Commission is dedicated to ensuring that all citizens of the Mille Lacs Area have equal opportunity and rights as defined by the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Chapter 363 of the State Statutes. This Act makes it illegal to discriminate in the areas of:

- Employment
- Public Service
- Business
- Housing
- Education
- Aiding and Abetting
- Public Accommodations
- Credit
- Reprisal

The Minnesota Human Rights Act makes it illegal to discriminate against a person because of:

- Race
- National Origin
- Public Assistance
- Color
- Gender
- Age
- Creed
- Marital Status
- Sexual Orientation
- Religion
- Disability
- Familial Status
- Local Human Rights Commission Activity

# Wild turkey expansion continues in northern Wisconsin

*By Charlie Otto Rasmussen*
*Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Wild turkeys in northern Wisconsin are well on their way to rewriting the books on wildlife biology. Wildlife managers throughout much of the ceded territory report expanding wild turkey populations into areas previously thought too extreme for the colorful birds.

In the Lac du Flambeau region where tribal biologists turned loose around 30 wild birds in the middle of the 2000 winter, residents are routinely spotting adult turkeys and juveniles known as poults.

"This has been the peak year for sightings," said Larry Wawronowicz, Lac du Flambeau natural resources director. "The birds are widely distributed and we receive reports from virtually every corner of the reservation."

*Miziseg (turkeys). (Photo credit Maslowski, National Wild Turkey Federation)*

Northwest of Lac du Flambeau near Ashland and Brule, wild turkeys continue a rapid expansion spurred by the release of more than 160 birds in March 2004. Local hunters and conservationists worked with the Department of Natural Resources on a program to capture birds from burgeoning flocks to the south and move them to six sites in the far northern corner of the state.

"In both the Bayfield and Douglas County projects, the birds have expanded throughout the counties much faster than anticipated," said Todd Naas, a Department of Natural Resources biologist who tracks wild turkey activity in the Ashland area.

Naas said some turkey reports, unfortunately, are likely from birds raised on game farms and illegally released by private individuals. Biologists have long discouraged game farm introductions because they lack the survival skills and disease resistance that wild birds possess. Breeding between the two strains could hamper the long-term survival of northern flocks.

While trap-and-transfer projects dramatically inject wild turkeys into unpopulated areas, biologists have noted a fairly steady northward progression by southern flocks for several years. In northern landscapes once believed unlivable, turkeys have adapted to longer winters with fewer agricultural crops available to feed on. Northern Wisconsin, however, has yet to experience back-to-back punishing winters as it did a decade ago before the arrival of wild turkeys.

"The past two winters were considered relatively mild," Naas said. "Severe winter can cause significant mortality in turkey populations. If the population is built up substantially before consecutive severe winters, I think they'll pull through."

The spring hunting season for treaty and state hunters occurs annually in April and May. On the Lac du Flambeau reservation, Wawronowicz said the ongoing ban on turkey hunting will continue into spring 2006 to allow populations to increase.

***The adult male, called a gobbler or tom, can measure up to four feet tall at maturity and weigh more than 20 pounds. Easterns are the heaviest of the five subspecies of turkeys, and the turkeys found in the northern parts of the U.S. can really become large. Some of the corn fed gobblers in the upper midwest (Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri) have body weights over 30 pounds. A mature female, called a hen, may be nearly as tall but is usually lighter, weighing between eight and twelve pounds.***

# Manoomin returns to Old Garden

*By Peter David, GLIFWC*
*Wildlife Biologist*

"This area will eventually become a great resort for hunters as well as fishermen. Wild rice grows abundantly in the lake and it is a great resort for ducks and other waterfowl."
*—Reference to the Lac Vieux Desert area in a 1880's promotional pamphlet for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Manoomin or wild rice was once a centerpiece of the ecology of Lac Vieux Desert (LVD), supporting not only a rich diversity of wildlife, but the local Ojibwe as well with the seed it provided, the rails ("rice birds"), coots, ducks and geese it attracted, and the high population of muskrats that lived within the beds. The stands also created nursery areas for the fish populations the lake supported and upon which the Ojibwe depended.

The area was so critical that in 1849 when the head Chiefs of the Tribe petitioned the US government for land for reservations, they wrote: "That our people... desire a donation of twenty-four sections of land, covering the graves of our fathers, our sugar orchards, and our rice lakes and rivers, at seven different places now occupied by us as villages, viz: At View Desert, or Old Garden, three sections; . . ."

There are few hard figures on the acreage of manoomin which the lake once supported, but it is clear it was substantial. One document suggested perhaps 500 acres existed; another stated that 600-800 bushels of wild rice were harvested annually, suggesting perhaps 400-500 acres.

There are references to rice growing in at least four different locations on the lake, with the largest concentration occurring in the large bay on the northeastern corner of the lake. This bay was, and still is, known as Rice Bay.

However, had this bay been named any time in the latter half of the 1900's, it likely would have been given a different moniker. The rice was gone, lost to high water levels created by the dam on the lake outlet. This small dam marks the birth point of the "Hardest working river in the country," the mighty Wisconsin.

The dam was first built to drive logs down to the sawmills, and this initial use did not greatly impair the rice beds. The lake level was held high over winter and was dropped in concert with the annual spring run-off, to flood logs down a "river" that in midsummer can nearly be jumped across at these upper reaches. Late spring and summer water levels were not altered much, and the manoomin remained.

But the original log dam was replaced with a concrete structure in 1937, and the purpose and process of water level management changed. The goal now was to maintain more even year-round river flows for the benefit of electricity generation at dams further down that hard working river and to allow paper mills to spill more effluent than is permissible during periods of low flow.

These marked changes from the natural hydrology of the system did affect the manoomin. The beds faded quickly, disappearing by roughly 1950.

Both the Indian and non-Indian communities near the lake were upset. Old records in the files of the Wisconsin and Michigan Departments of Natural Resources (DNR) (the lake straddles the state line) reflect their concern.

Not only was the rice gone, but so were the ducks and muskrats. Local trappers and the resorts that catered to duck hunters lost income. These losses were not trivial; one local tribal trapper reportedly bought 87 acres of land with the money made trapping muskrats during the good years. Many people reported the fishery had also declined and believed it was related to the loss of the rice beds as well.

A 1959 report by the Michigan DNR (then the Department of Conservation) recommended lowering the summer operating depth of the lake to address these concerns. But the operating license for the dam, held by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company (WVIC)—and which would be in effect for more than 30 years after the1959 recommendation—was not changed.

Eventually however, those 30+ years passed, and the license came up for renewal. A coalition of natural resource agencies realized that the opportunity to restore some of the ecology of LVD still existed.

The Forest Service, the Michigan DNR, the Lac Vieux Desert Tribe, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission all jointly proposed lowering the maximum summer operating level for the lake—by less than 10 inches—in an effort to restore some of the historic rice beds and ecological functioning of the lake.

To make a long story very short, the change was fought hard by WVIC—but eventually restrictions were placed on the new license to reduce the lake level to allow a 10 year effort to bring some rice beds back. The first major rice seeding was done in the fall of 2002, and in 2003, the first fruits of the effort were seen.

Additional seeding has followed annually since, and this past fall "Old Garden" held more rice than it has in over half a century. The ducks were back in the beds; the muskrats are returning, and Ojibwe harvesters once again had a chance to pick manoomin at the place their ancestors had reserved for them.

This effort is far from over. Biologist will be monitoring the success of the project, which is hoped will create 80-100 acres of rice in 7 out of 10 years. Seeding will end, to ensure that the beds are self-sustaining, another goal of the project. And there is still opposition from some groups—including some current property owners who prefer to see the lake higher.

But to those who push-poled a canoe through the beds this fall, flushing up ducks and geese and herons as they gathered a sacred food and medicine for their families, the return of the manoomin is an encouraging sign that perhaps these beds will be valued and preserved once more.

# How much wood could a woodchuck chuck...whoops...I mean How many mice must a marten munch if a marten must munch mice?

## *A study of energy needs of American marten in fall & winter*

***By Jonathan Gilbert, Ph.D., GLIFWC Wildlife Section Ldr.***

Obtaining food and saving energy play an important role in the natural history and ecology of the American marten (Waabezheshi or *Martes americana*). Because of its importance to the long-term viability of the ceded territory marten population, GLIFWC undertook a two-year study of marten energetics.

Marten often live in very cold places where food is often limited and where energy conservation is crucial for survival. Energy shortfalls have been speculated to be the underlying reason for several ecological and behavioral traits exhibited by martens. For example, marten reduce the amount of time they are active in attempts to reduce energy costs by avoiding cold temperatures. Energy availability has been suggested as the reason for differences in body size between males and females, and the underlying cause of territorial behavior between martens.

The occurrence of martens in thermally stressful environments suggests that they should be adapted to cold-weather living. However, the long thin body shape, short fur and reduced girth, which may aid in hunting in confined spaces, results in a poor ability to save energy. Their relatively short fur has low insulation ability, providing little protection from cold temperatures. Martens store little body fat and thus have few energy reserves.

Martens use many ways to save energy. For one, they reduce the amount of time active from summer to winter, in order to reduce the energy needed to keep warm and move. During winter martens seek out underground or under-snow cover, which is generally warmer than outside air temperature and can be warmed by the heat from a resting animal. Additionally, martens have been shown to lower their body temperature when at rest, further reducing estimated daily energy expenditures.

The savings of energy from these adaptations by martens have never been measured. Energy use, and thus food requirements, could increase during winter due to increased energy needed to keep warm and move through deep snow. On the other hand, the use of insulated rest sites, lowering of body temperature, and reduced activity levels during winter might lower energy use below levels experienced during warmer times of the year. Thus, the objective of GLIFWC's study was to measure the energy use of free-ranging martens in two seasons.

Waabezheshi, the American marten, was extirpated from the ceded territories in the 1920s, but reintroduced, along with fisher, in the 1980s and 1990s. However, the species' ability to persist in the long-term remains questionable.

The marten is listed as a state and tribal endangered species and is the only mammal on Wisconsin's endangered list.

For the Ojibwe, the marten is an important clan symbol, representing a warrior clan.

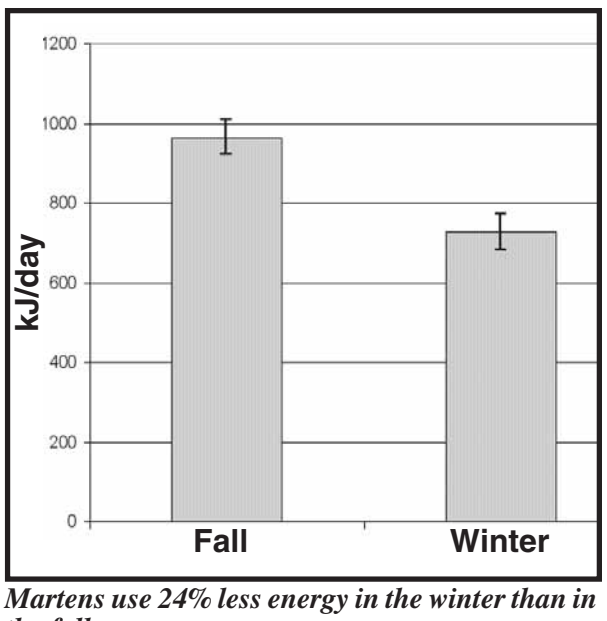
The presence of marten is also a good indicator of a healthy forest.

***To measure energy use each marten was injected with water with extra electrons on the hydrogen and oxygen atoms. The marten was let go for two to five days and then recaptured. Blood was then drawn from captured martens. The photo shows blood being drawn from an immobilized marten. (Photo by US Forest Service)***

***Radio collars were placed on martens to measure their activity patterns. It was found that in the fall martens are active nearly half of the time, yet in the winter martens were active only about 20% of the time. Radio collars were small and light and did not interfere with marten behavior. (Photo by US Forest Service)***

We captured martens in both fall and winter. To measure energy use we injected each marten with water with extra electrons on the hydrogen and oxygen atoms. We let the marten go for two to five days and recaptured them. We had to draw blood from captured martens (see bottom left photo). By measuring the amount of oxygen which moves from water to carbon dioxide in the blood, we can calculate how much energy the marten used.

We found that martens use 24% less energy in the winter than in the fall (see graph). This was a bit surprising, as we had thought that energy use would increase in winter because of the cold temperature and deep snow. However, at the same time we measured activity levels in martens (see radio collared marten). We found that in the fall martens are active nearly half of the time, yet in the winter martens were active only about 20% of the time. It appears that martens seek out shelter from the cold temperatures and only venture out into the cold when they need to eat. At other times, martens tend to sleep or rest.




***Martens use 24% less energy in the winter than in the fall.***

This is not hibernation. Carnivores, meat eaters, generally do not hibernate, but rather just take long naps during cold weather. By converting the amount of energy used by martens into the amount of food required to provide that energy, we can estimate how much martens need to eat each day. In order to meet their needs in fall, martens need to each 200 g. of meat, or about 8 mice or 1 red squirrel (favorite marten foods). In the winter martens need only 150 g. of meat, or about 6 mice or less than 1 red squirrel. Thus, by spending more time at rest during the winter, martens use less energy and need fewer meals to meet their needs.

From this study, we conclude that martens need to avoid cold temperatures in winter by seeking shelter. Martens find shelter in dead and down trees on the forest floor. This forest structure provides rest sites which are warmer than air temperature and are protected from deep snow. Also, this forest structure provides shelter for small mammals such as mice and voles which are favorite foods for martens. If land managers are interested in providing habitat for martens, they must provide this dead wood and complex forest structure to meet martens' energetic needs.

For more information contact Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader at (715) 682-6619, ext. 121 or email *jgilbert@glifwc.org*.

# Introduced plants are all around us!

*By GLIFWC Staff*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Everyone is familiar with daisies, hawkweeds, and other common "wildflowers" that adorn (or infest, depending on your point of view) the roadsides, lawns, gardens and fields that we passed by last summer. But most people don't realize that many of the plants found in these areas are not native to North America at all, but are introduced from overseas! Many are so common and widespread that people just assume that they have always been here.

See if you know which of these common roadside plants are introduced and which are native:

*Ox-eyed daisy.*

*Orange hawkweed.*

*Common tansy.*

*Black-eyed Susan.*

*Common St. John's wort.*

*Canada thistle.*

**GLIFWC Staff photos**

Of all the plants shown, only one, black-eyed Susan, is native to North America! The rest are all introduced from Europe. These and other weedy, introduced plants have greatly changed the look and character of the landscape, particularly in and around the cities, towns, and farmland where many of us live and work.

## A trickle becomes a torrent

Most of the introduced "weeds" that we see everyday arrived in North America long ago. At first the flow of plants (and animals) from overseas was just a trickle. A few plants, such as shepherd's purse and sheep sorrel, may have hitched a ride from northern Europe to coastal Newfoundland with Norse settlers as far back as 1000 years ago. But with the increase in immigration and transport from Europe in the 1600s and beyond, the rate of introduction greatly accelerated.

Some arrived in soil used as ship ballast, before water pumps came into use in the 1880s. Others hitched a ride in animal bedding, in packing material, as contaminants in agricultural seed, and even as potential crops. More recently, importation of plants as ornamentals became an important source of introduction. One weedy plant that was apparently intentionally imported is orange hawkweed, which was first recorded in North America as a garden plant in Vermont in 1875.

Many of the plants that arrived by accident on our shores failed to establish viable populations, either because environmental factors prevented their establishment or because they were simply unlucky. For example, seeds may have fallen where they couldn't grow, or a small colony may have became established but was then destroyed before it could spread. Some did gain a foothold, though, and were eventually carried to new areas by a variety of natural and human vectors, from wind and water to earth-moving equipment and snowplows. As long-distance travel became easier and faster, many of these plants were introduced multiple times in different parts of the country. This process of repeated introduction, establishment and spread of introduced species continues today.

## The status of introduced weeds in North America

All of these common roadside weeds are more-or-less adapted to areas with repeated disturbance such as mowing, grazing, and vehicle traffic. They tend to be tolerant of droughty conditions and poor soils, and thrive in full sun. They tend to mature quickly and produce large numbers of small, easily-dispersed, long-lived seeds.

Some of these plants, such as Canada thistle and orange hawkweed, are also able to compete in more natural habitats, and have become significant invaders of woodlands, wetland edges, and other natural areas. (Canada thistle got its name because it first became established in southeastern Canada and then spread south into more populated areas in the US.) Spotted knapweed and butter-and-eggs are major invaders of prairies, barrens, savannas and other open, dry, sandy areas.

Most lawn weeds such as creeping Charlie, quackgrass, and the ever-present dandelion are also introduced from overseas. In fact, even so-called Kentucky bluegrass is mostly or entirely a European introduction, though some strains may be native to the northeastern US and adjacent Canada. **Altogether, 29% of the approximately 2640 plant species known to occur in Wisconsin are not native to the state, while 33% of the 2729 plants found in Michigan are introduced.**

Some common roadside weeds, including Canada thistle, leafy spurge and spotted knapweed are major agricultural weeds as well. About 73% of agricultural weeds in the US are introduced. Researchers at Cornell University have estimated the cost of these introduced weeds to the US economy at more than $23 billion per year. And this estimate doesn't even include the cost of controlling these weeds, which add another several billion to the cost. Controlling weeds in lawns and gardens costs an estimated $36 billion per year. In the upper midwest the vast majority of agricultural weeds are introduced from overseas.

## What the future holds

Without a doubt most of our common introduced weeds are here to stay. And no doubt many people would miss them if they were to disappear. Some serve a useful role in slowing soil erosion. Others provide food to nectar-feeding insects and certain other animals. And some are quite attractive as well. But some also have detrimental effects on the environment. For example, spotted knapweed has been shown to greatly increase soil erosion on western shortgrass prairie, by releasing chemicals into the soil which inhibit the growth of native soil-binding grasses.

Because the effects of nonnative species are so unpredictable, and potentially detrimental to natural habitats and to the economy, it is particularly important that new, unwanted introductions are prevented. On the national level, that means laws to effectively prevent the introduction of additional invasive species. Closer to home, the spread of introduced plants can be checked by being aware of introduced plants (especially new or still-uncommon ones) and taking simple steps to avoid spreading them. Easy-to-take steps include:

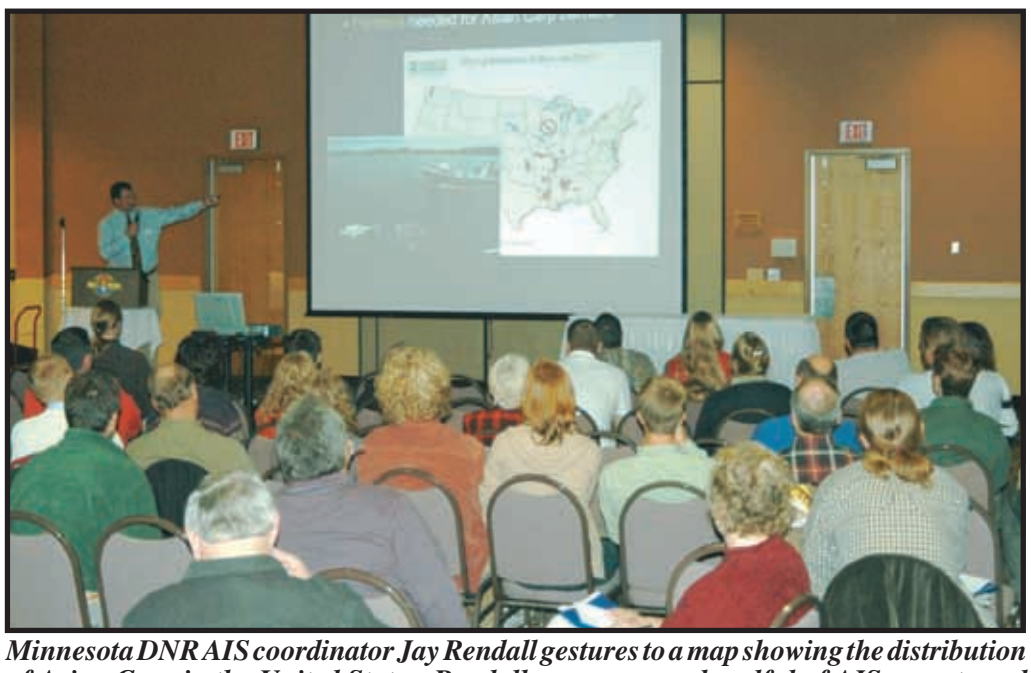
✔Avoid unnecessary disturbance to natural habitats. The spread of invasives is greatly facilitated by activities such as road-building that disturb the soil and eliminate the native competition.

**(See Preventing the spread, page 7)**

# Tackling AIS issues

## *Conference seeks coordination, cooperation to get job done*

*By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer*



*Minnesota DNR AIS coordinator Jay Rendall gestures to a map showing the distribution of Asian Carp in the United States. Rendall was among a handful of AIS experts and volunteers to speak at the conference October 19. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)*

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—**A two-day working conference at the Lake of the Torches Convention Center on October 19-20 tackled the many pressing issues surrounding aquatic invasive species (AIS) in ceded territory waters, seeking to better coordinate AIS management. Hosted by GLIFWC, the session opened with a prayer spoken in Ojibwe that was offered by Lac du Flambeau's Leon Valliere.

Entitled "Aquatic Invasive Species in the Upper Great Lakes: Promoting Regional Cooperation and Collaboration," the event drew about 80 participants from Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Representatives from federal, tribal, state, and county levels as well as grassroots organizations, such as lake associations, shared information regarding their programs, resources and needs prior to tackling issues in break-out groups.

Specifically, the conference aimed at raising awareness of existing resources, such as educational media, sources of information (what and where), and funding opportunities, according to Miles Falck, GLIFWC wildlife biologist and conference planner. "We wanted to get a better idea of what is currently being done and by whom," he said, "to prevent overlap and also coordinate our efforts to make research, control and educational efforts as efficient and cost effective as possible."

Other stated conference goals included identification of unmet needs, promotion of consistent educational messages and promotion of standard sampling techniques. "If everyone uses the same sampling techniques, then we can jointly develop a broad data base by sharing sampling results that emerge from similar sampling methods," Falck says.

During the plenary session, Jay Rendall, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR), emphasized that prevention is the key. Rendall pointed out that with some species, like zebra mussels, there is no way to manage their numbers, so prevention has to be the answer. "Many management techniques are like mowing the grass, like removing milfoil from the lakes. So, we're (MNDNR) investing more into exploring biological controls," he said.

Kristy Maki, Lac Courte Oreilles, added an exclamation point to the prevention theme, especially in regard to keeping AIS out of the wild rice beds. "The tribes share all the same concerns of other agencies and also have some very specific concerns like wild rice. If we can help lake associations and other agencies off-reservation, we're helping protect reservation waters," she said.

Mike Hoff, National and Great Lakes Panel of ANS Task Force, pointed to introduction of AIS through ballast water as a continuing issue and suggested looking to other countries for ideas. He alluded to tactics taken in Australia and New Zealand that address AIS issues in commerce that might offer help in the U.S. as well.

The break-out groups addressed four topics on the second day of the conference: research, monitoring, coordination and cooperation, and education and reported their group's suggestions at the end of the day. For each subject area, they considered needs and gaps, requirements, cooperators, obstacles and strategies/opportunities. Dara Olson, GLIFWC's AIS conference coordinator, is currently collating suggestions from the working groups. Olson says the sessions were very productive, resulting in helpful suggestions to maximize efforts to prevent, identify and control AIS. The key word is definitely "prevention," she says, and conference participants are anxious to continue efforts towards better communication and cooperation. To this end, she feels the conference was helpful and successful.

For more detailed results from the conference, contact Dara Olson at (715) 682-6619, ext. 129, e-mail: *dolson@glifwc.org*. More information on invasive species is available at GLIFWC's website www.glifwc.org.

The conference was funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and sponsored by the interagency AIS Steering Committee. Olson and Falck were assisted by Lisa David in conference planning and implementation.

# Preventing the spread of AIS

**(Continued from page 6)**

✔Clean mud and debris from vehicle tires, fenders, etc. before heading out to backroads. Vehicle mud and debris often carries viable seeds and fragments of invasive plants, along with other introduced organisms such as plant diseases and earthworms. And it doesn't hurt to knock the mud off your boots before wearing them hiking, hunting, etc. in a new area.

✔Plan ahead for next spring's planting. Avoid planting "wildflower" mixes that contain such nonnative weeds as bachelor's buttons, dame's rocket, and baby's breath. Many beautiful wildflowers (roadside and otherwise) are native to the midwest. Planting these instead of non-native plants avoids the risk of non-natives escaping to become troublesome weeds. Native wildflowers that are available commercially or that you can gather seeds from locally and grow yourself include Joe-Pye weed, harebell, bunchberry, and several species of asters. (see photos)

If you would like more information on growing native plants, and on sources for these plants, please contact Karen Danielsen, at GLIFWC (715) 682-6619.

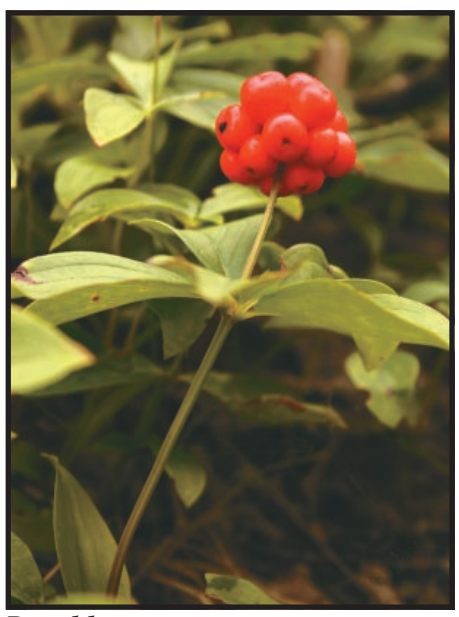
## For more information

Detailed information and photos for various invasive plants (roadside and otherwise) appears on GLIFWC's website, at www.glifwc.org/invasives.

The Wisconsin DNR's "Invasive Plants of the Future" project targets up-and-coming invasive plants that are either uncommon in the state, or that are likely to show up here in the near future, see www.dnr.state.wi.us/invasives/futureplants/index.htm and links.

General information on invasive plant control can be found in the Nature Conservancy Weed Control Methods Handbook at http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/handbook.html.

*Joe-Pye weed.*



*Bunchberry.*

*Harebell.*

*Lindley's aster.*

# The number jumps from two to four zebra mussels found in Mille Lacs Lake

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

**Mille Lacs, Minn.—**As of October, four separate zebra mussels have been found by Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR) divers in Mille Lacs Lake. While the numbers don't sound alarming, their simple presence is, considering their proven ability to procreate in large numbers. The good news is, those found were found as single individuals, not part of a colony.

An August dive found the first two located in the northwest corner of the lake, but existing singly, four to five miles apart.

Later dives yielded two more of the creatures near Agate Reef in the northeastern area of the lake, those also existing singly about 30 to 40 feet apart, according to Gary Montz, MNDNR zebra mussel coordinator. Montz says it's somewhat strange to find single mussels here and there and no clusters, as zebra mussels tend to colonize. This could indicate that each mussel appeared as a result of a separate introduction to the lake.

According to Tom Jones, MNDNR large lake specialist, divers have explored about 38 sites on the lake this year. While the dives were part of a pilot study of Chinese mystery snail distribution in the lake, the discovery of zebra mussels was definitely noteworthy.

In addition, the presence of banded mystery snails was recorded. Both the banded mystery snail and the Chinese mystery snail have pretty widespread distribution, he says.

Next summer another schedule of dives will aim at site designations of mystery snails in order to develop a quantitative report on their distribution in Mille Lacs Lake. This report can be compared to findings in future dives in order to note changes in distribution, say over a ten-year period.

In addition to the dives, water samples have been taken from the mouth of the Rum River, testing for larval stage zebra mussels, according to Montz. Those samples came up negative, he says, but results from further samples are still forthcoming.

MNDNR staff in the Brainerd area are also talking with resort owners this fall as docks are pulled for the season in order to check for possible attached zebra mussels. The water patrol is similarly checking boats as they are hauled out of the water prior to winter.

The MNDNR plans to resume dives next summer to continue their search for further evidence of the tiny critters that potentially can cause big trouble. They also plan to checkout some of the smaller lakes near Mille Lacs Lake for evidence of invasive species.

So far, Mille Lacs Lake has become home to four invasive species: Eurasian watermilfoil, Chinese and banded mystery snails, and now zebra mussels.

As always, the reminders to clean your boat and gear after leaving the lake should be heeded because invasive species found in Mille Lacs Lake could be transferred to other bodies of water.

## Dangers posed by the zebra mussels

Zebra mussels are native to Asia, the Caspian Sea region. The tiny, fingernail-sized mussels, seem to thrive in a variety of climates and have already adapted themselves well in areas of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River and are spreading to inland lakes.

They reproduce prolifically, capable of producing one million eggs a year. The microscopic larvae float freely in the water for three to four weeks when they start to form a shell and attach to firm surfaces, such as rock, wood, metals, fiberglass and even native mussel shells. In some places they have taken over the native mussel populations, and their colonies can clog drains and water systems, causing serious problems for power plants, water treatment facilities and irrigation systems. Widespread colonies on beaches make it impossible to walk barefoot in the water without getting cut by their sharp shells.

The mussels feed on plankton in the water, filtering about a quart of water each day, discharging unused substances onto the lake or river bottom. This process may be helpful to bottom feeders, but may reduce the plankton available to other species, such as popular game fish, existing higher in the water habitat.

While some native species of waterfowl and fish feed on zebra mussels, the predation is not sufficient to keep their numbers in check.

*Zebra mussel. (Photo by Doug Jensen, Minnesota Sea Grant)*

# A rice year to mull over

**(Continued from page 1)**

rice was left growing nearly on mud flats; on some of these sites late rains added just enough water to allow some good picking; on others the rains knocked down a good share of the seed that had been produced. Fine for ducks and duck hunters, not so fine for ricers.

That early summer heat also messed with some pickers' heads. In July it was hard to believe that the crop wasn't going to be early, but August, when the seeds are developing, turned quite cool, and overall the crop turned out to be probably a bit later than average. Folks who ventured out early generally found little to pick.

Finally, and fortunately, in a few places everything came together, and some pretty extraordinary picking was had by those who found those beds when the grain was ready to drop.

It will be some time before the harvest data comes in, but I am expecting the total to be quite a ways behind the last couple of years, which were above average. I also suspect that we will see a relatively high proportion of the take coming from beds that have been seeded over the last decade and a half. Some of these sites, including flowages at Crex Meadows in Burnett County, Chippewa Lake in Bayfield County, and Lac Vieux Desert (see Manoomin returns to Old Garden, page four), produced good harvests, while some of the longtime mainstays, like Clam Lake in Burnett and Totogatic Lake in Bayfield, were well below average. A year like 2005 reminds us that the more rice beds we have on the landscape, the greater likelihood that tribal harvesting needs can be met—even in a year when everything that can occur, does.

# Zebra mussel discovery in Rice Lake in Brainerd, Minnesota raises alarms for Mississippi River

**Brainerd, Minn.—**The alertness of a boy on Rice Lake in Brainerd has led Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) biologists to the latest unwelcome discovery of zebra mussels.

While cleaning a bait bucket suspended from the family dock, Gil Millette noticed a small zebra mussel attached to the outside of the bucket. His father brought the mussel into the Brainerd MNDNR office. A subsequent search found more zebra mussels near the Millette's property on Rice Lake, an impoundment of the Mississippi River.

"This discovery is extremely serious for the river," said Gary Montz, zebra mussel coordinator for the MNDNR. "The presence of this invasive poses a major risk to the river downstream. It is likely that zebra mussels have become established in other areas of the river or adjacent backwaters that we haven't discovered yet."

Zebra mussels can have serious impacts to aquatic ecosystems, recreational activities and businesses. In other rivers where zebra mussels have become abundant, they have killed many native mussels. This invasive also has the potential to impact fish populations. Recreationists in some zebra mussel infested waters report cuts and scrapes from the sharp shells. This invasive could also increase costs to businesses and utilities that use Mississippi River water. Those water users may be forced to implement new preventative actions to keep zebra mussels from blocking pipes and reducing water flow.

This most recent discovery of zebra mussels occurred during the state-proclaimed Invasive Species Awareness Month, a time to further remind citizens of the threats posed to the state's lakes, rivers and lands from non-native species such as Asian carp, Eurasian watermilfoil and buckthorn.

"This discovery yet again speaks to the importance of stopping aquatic hitchhikers by cleaning boats and not transporting water from infested waters," Montz said.

The MNDNR will expand public education and awareness efforts in the Brainerd Lakes area aimed at educating boaters and recreationists on ways to prevent the spread. Previously, zebra mussels were discovered in Lake Ossawinnamakee north of Brainerd, from which waters flow into the Pine River and ultimately the Mississippi River.

***(Reprinted from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.)***

# Spend human energy, save on fuel energy

## *Wood burning, savings at a price*

*By Karen Danielsen*
*GLIFWC Forest Ecologist*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Waning summer breezes send an unmistakable reminder that firewood needs to be gathered and stacked before the onset of winter snows. With rising fuel costs, more people plan to use firewood as their principle heating source.

Dan North, a Bad River tribal member and GLIFWC wildlife technician, has been using firewood as his only heating source for years. With his teenage sons, Troy and Justin, he spends at least a few hours each weekend throughout the autumn months sawing, hauling, splitting, and stacking wood.

On one particularly sunny and brisk October Saturday, Dan and Justin drove their truck down a rez road to a hardwood stand, flamboyant with its glowing yellows, oranges and reds. Once parked, Dan wedged in some earplugs, grabbed his chainsaw and strode into the woods amid gracefully falling leaves.

Minutes later, the chainsaw began to whine and soon a dead oak lay on the forest floor. Dan sawed the tree into smaller, more transportable logs. Meanwhile, as quickly as Dan sawed, Justin hauled the logs to the truck.

They worked in silent efficiency. With ten years of experience helping his dad, Justin no longer needs instruction; he clearly knows the routine. In less than an hour, the truck brimmed with logs, oak mostly and some maple.

Once home, Dan employed a maul to split the wood manually. He could rent a hydraulic splitter, but chooses not to spend the money. Besides, he has become so proficient at using the maul, splitting wood takes little time, relatively speaking; and he gets plenty of exercise.

Estimating that he burns, on average, about a half of a cord each week, he figures he burns at least eight cords over the winter. Of course, it all depends on how many days temperatures fall to twenty below zero or stay at a balmy thirty above. In any case, he needs lots of wood to keep his house warm.

Though preferring to gather on-rez because of the proximity to his home, he sometimes gathers from the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. He says, "If it weren't for the distance, I'd do more gathering from the forest. Some of those logged hardwood sites have loads of downed wood that's easy to gather."

Dan laughs when people talk of the romance of burning wood. He says, "I just don't see the romance. Everything about burning wood is work, from gathering it to continually stoking the stove. I wake up in the middle of the night, every night, to add more wood. I'm used to the whole deal, so it doesn't really bother me. It might be tougher for someone new to it all."

Nevertheless, some tribal members may have a greater interest in gathering firewood this year. Tribal members interested in gathering on national forest lands need to obtain, from their tribal offices, an Off-Reservation Natural Resources Harvesting Permit, having checked off the box for National Forest Gathering. For help locating good firewood gathering areas, contact your local US Forest Service District Office.

*Dan North and his son, Justin, gathered firewood on the Bad River Reservation this fall. The Norths use firewood as their only heating source. (Photo by Karen Danielsen)*

# Emerald ash borer found in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

*By Karen Danielsen, GLIFWC Forest Ecologist*

*Adult emerald ash borer. (Photo by David Cappaert)*

**Brimley, Mich.**—A state spokesperson recently confirmed the detection of the emerald ash borer at Brimley State Park in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Officials believe infested firewood brought to the park's campground from lower Michigan likely caused the release of this aggressive beetle, which has already killed millions of ash trees.

This insect, accidentally imported from Asia, was first identified in the Detroit area in 2001. Officials had hoped to control the insect by adopting strict regulations prohibiting the transport of ash trees and wood products out of the quarantine areas. In addition, the state initiated a hard-hitting public relations campaign to warn against the transport of firewood.

Now that the emerald ash borer has crossed the Mackinac Bridge into Upper Peninsula, it may just be a matter of time before the infestation reaches Wisconsin and Minnesota. Nonetheless, the Michigan Department of Agriculture hopes to stop this insect's progression by removing all ash trees within a half-mile of the state park.

With lands nearby to the state park, the Bay Mills Indian Community has a clear stake in the outcome of this new infestation. In particular, the beetle now threatens black ash stands on the reservation that maintain significant importance to the tribe.

As such, Bay Mills Indian Community staff have chosen to participate in an ash seed collection project coordinated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Collected ash seed will be sent to the National Center for Genetic Resource Preservation in Fort Collins, Colorado for long-term storage. Ultimately, these seed collections can provide future opportunities to replant ash stands that may be entirely lost to the emerald ash borer.

In the meantime, curtailing the movement of this insect continues to take top priority. Hopefully, the cutting of ash trees and an effective ban on firewood transport will essentially eliminate the emerald ash borer from Michigan's Upper Peninsula, or at least restrict its presence to Brimley State Park.

# Treaty trapping, a traditional skill, offers opportunities for young & old

*Open seasons for off-reservation trapping exist in both Wisconsin and Minnesota from October 1 through March 31 for most trapped species. In Wisconsin, otter and fisher may be trapped only from November 1 through March 31. Above, Bad River's Matt O'Claire with a nice collection of otter, fox, raccoon, beaver, fisher, bobcat, and coyote from the 2004-2005 season. O'Claire is coordinating off-reservation trapping skills events for kids ages 8-18 this winter. Parents are encouraged to attend with younger children. For more information contact O'Claire at (715) 682-9264 or 682-7123. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)*

***Annual ceremonies were held at the site of the Mikwendaagoziwag (We remember them.) Memorial at Sandy Lake, Minnesota on July 27th. The ceremony and feast were preceded by a paddle across Sandy Lake, another event which has become a hallmark of GLIFWC's annual pilgrimage to the site. The memorial is a tribute to the Ojibwe ancestors who died at Sandy Lake or en route home in the fall and winter of 1850. The Ojibwe had traveled to Sandy Lake in order to collect their annuities in late October, falling prey to a scheme intended to lure them to stay in the Minnesota territory. The memorial is located at the Sandy Lake Recreation area on Highway 65 north of McGregor, Minnesota. Pictured above are: the late Jim Schlender, former GLIFWC executive director; Gerald DePerry, GLIFWC deputy administrator and Tobasonakwut (Peter) Kinew, Ojibways of Onigaming. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)***

# Begay walks on at LCO

***By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer***

***Eugene Begay.***

**Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—**Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) elder Eugene A. Begay Sr. died September 8 at his home near Hayward. A spiritual and community leader, Begay was a good friend to GLIFWC and participated in many Ojibwe cultural events throughout the region. He was 72.

Begay, known as Nee-gaw-nee-gah-bow in the Ojibwe language, presided over a number of ceremonies at GLIFWC's Odanah office and is remembered for offering prayers at the 1995 elk reintroduction event near Clam Lake. In 2000 he presented a seven-foot wooden staff called Mitigonahbay to GLIFWC during the Aabanaabam Conference at LCO. The staff originated from South America and is used in association with other spiritual items during important meetings and other events.

"The presence of that spirit will be in there all the time, taking care of the organization and people that work here," Begay said in 2000.

In recent years, Begay contributed articles to ***Mazina'igan*** and participated in GLIFWC's language project, providing Ojibwe names for certain birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects.

Begay was born in Hayward in 1933, living and working throughout the eastern United States including three years' service in the Illinois National Guard. Tribal funeral rites were conducted on September 11 at Pineview Funeral Home on the LCO reservation with Tom Stillday and Anna Gibbs officiating. Following military honors by LCO veterans, Begay was interned at Chief Lake Indian Burials Grounds. He is survived by his wife, Bernice, and eight children.

# Preserving traditions is a family affair

**St. Joseph, Minn.—**Mille Lacs Band Elder Betty Kegg, her daughter and son-in-law Mary and Dave Sam, and their son Ben Sam have made preserving Ojibwe traditions into a family affair.

In July, the four of them traveled to the Art and Heritage Place/Haehn Museum at Saint Benedict's Monastery in St. Joseph, Minnesota, where they gave a presentation on making grass dolls to approximately 50 people.

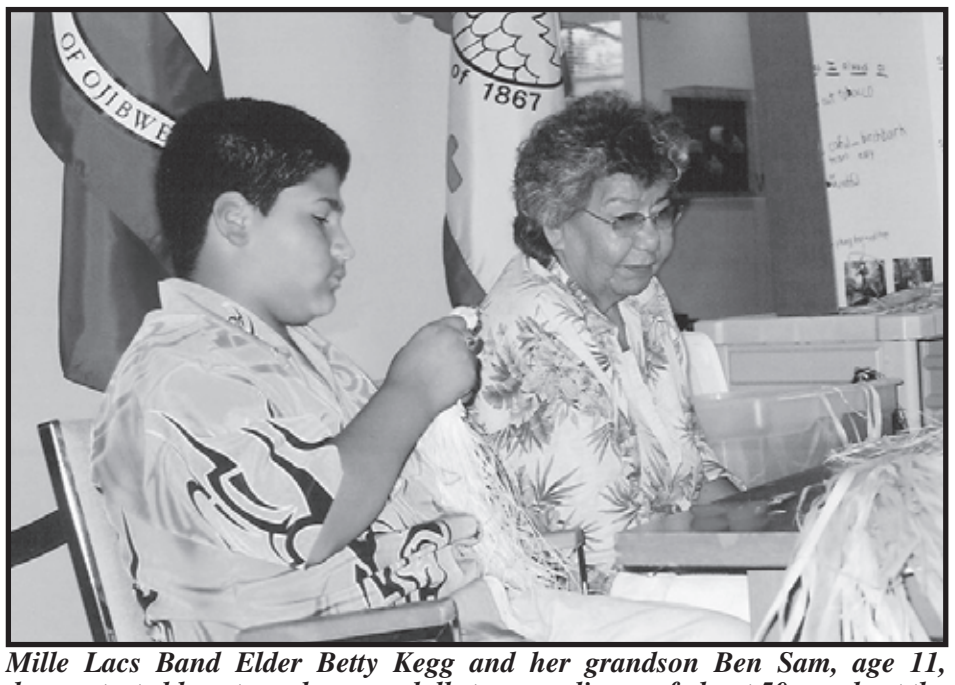
Betty and Ben gave the demonstration, with assistance from Mary and Dave. They brought a display board—made by Ben when he was eight years old—to help people understand the processes of collecting basswood and birchbark, preparing basswood for both birchbark crafts and grass dolls, and then making the grass dolls.

"Everyone was so excited about the Saturday demonstration," Sister Ruth from Saint Benedict's Monastery wrote in a thank you note to the family. "I believe because all of you played a part in answering the visitors' questions, it made it a 'smash hit'!"

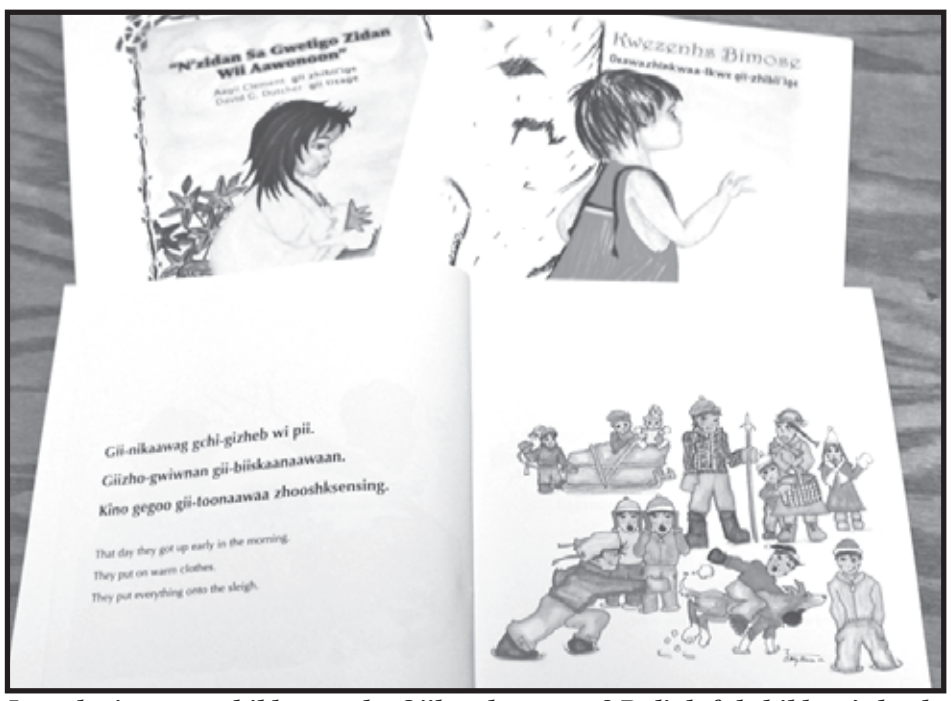
The family's demonstration was part of an exhibit named "The Living Culture of the Anishinaabeg," which remains at the Art and Heritage Place/Haehn Museum through December 23, 2005. The exhibit is free and open to the public.

Ben is in the sixth grade at Onamia Elementary School, Mary is the Mille Lacs Band's Local Government and Community Relations Coordinator, and Dave is the Facility Manager at Mille Lacs Wastewater Management, Inc. Betty is a retired historian who worked for the Mille Lacs Band, and is an artist whose artwork is known across the country.

*(Reprinted with permission from **Ojibwe Inaajimowin**, The Newspaper of the Mille Lacs Band.)*



***Mille Lacs Band Elder Betty Kegg and her grandson Ben Sam, age 11, demonstrated how to make grass dolls to an audience of about 50 people at the Art and Heritage Place/Haehn Museum at Saint Benedict's Monastery in St. Joseph, Minnesota. Their demonstration was part of a year-long exhibit of Anishinaabeg culture at the museum. (Photo courtesy of Mary Sam)***




***Introducing your children to the Ojibwe language? Delightful children's books written in Ojibwemowin are a great resource for the very young. Produced through a grant, the books are available through the Bay Mills Indian Community in Michigan. Kwezenhs Bimose—$10.00; Sshtaa taa haa!—$10.00 and N'zidan Sa Gwetigo Zidan Wii Aawonoon—$15.00. These books are available through the Bay Mills History and Archive Department at 906-248-3241, exts. 4148 and 4149. (Photo by Sue Erickson)***

# Red Cliff member new Forest Service tribal liaison

**Milwaukee, Wis.—**Donna Falcon, an enrolled member of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa, recently assumed the position of Tribal Relations Program Manager with Region 9 of the US Forest Service (USFS). Falcon is stationed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and addressed the Voigt Intertribal Task Force during its September meeting at Lac Vieux Desert.

Essentially, Falcon will be a liaison between the tribes, the regional forest supervisor and USFS officials in Washington, D.C. She will be working with tribes throughout the large Region 9 which stretches from Minnesota through New England to the Atlantic coast. Although the region is extensive, Falcon says the bulk of the issues come from the Great Lakes area. She is anxious to hear concerns from regional tribes and gain tribal input as to what needs to be implemented.

Falcon is not new to the federal bureaucracy. Her twenty-six year career has included work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and previous positions with the USFS. In the 1980's, she began her career at the BIA's Great Lakes Agency in Ashland at the time when the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission was forming. Falcon can be contacted at (414) 297-3777 or by e-mail *donnafalcon@fs.fed.us*.

# GIDAKIIMINAAN (OUR EARTH)

O'o aki mazina'igan (This map) was developed with assistance from elders and speakers from Lac du Flambeau, Mille Lacs, Lake Lena, St. Croix, Fond du Lac, Lac Courte Oreilles, and Bad River communities and funded by a grant from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA), ACF-HHS.

The final aki mazina'igan of the 1837, 1842, and western 1836 Treaty ceded territories will be completed in 2007. If anyone has additional information regarding the Anishinaabe name of any locations within the treaty ceded territories, please contact Patrick Mayotte at 715-682-6619.

Look forward to seeing more from the ANA grant in the upcoming ***Mazina'igans***. Ojibwe names for all forms of wildlife—birds, plants, animals, fish, amphibians—are also being tabulated and will be published in future issues.

## Minnesota—1837 Treaty Ceded Territory

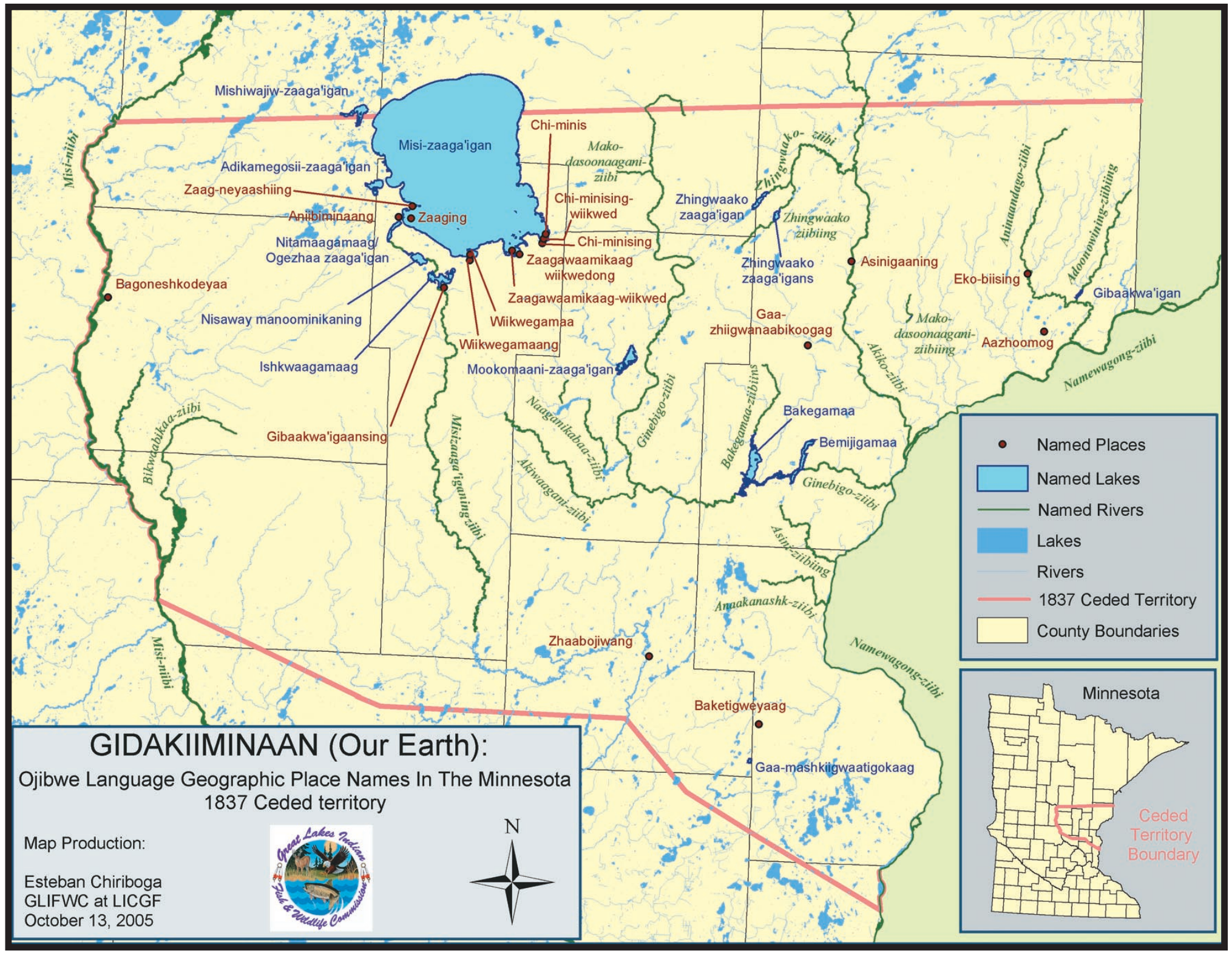
### *Lakes*

Adikamegosii zaaga'igan—"Whitefish lake"—Whitefish Lake
Ishkwaagamaag—"At the last lake (ricing lake)"—Onamia Lake
Bakegamaa—"Lake that is connected off to the side"—Pokegama Lake
Bemijigamaa—"Lake flowing towards me"—Cross Lake
Gaa-mashkiigwaatigokokaag—"Place of many tamaracks"—Tamarack Lake
Gibaakwa'igan—"the dam"— Hay Creek Flowage
Misizaaga'igan— "Lake spread out all over"— Mille Lacs Lake
Mishiwajiw zaaga'igan—"Big mountains lake"—Borden Lake
Mookomaani zaaga'igan—"Knife lake"—Knife Lake
Nitaamagamaag/Ogezhaa zaaga'igan—"The first (ricing) lake/Tapeworm Lake—Ogechie Lake
Nisaway manoominikaning—Lake in between (the ricing lakes)—Shakopee Lake
Zhingwaako zaaga'igan—"White pine lake"—Big Pine Lake
Zhingwaako zaaga'igans—"Little lake of white pine"—Little Pine Lake

### *Rivers*

Adoonowining ziibiing "Place of something being put down (canoe) at the river—Hay Creek
Akiko ziibi—"Kettle river"—Kettle River
Akiwaagani ziibi—"River where the land bends"—Groundhouse River
Anaakanashk ziibi—"Bullrush river"—Rush Creek
Aninaandago ziibi—"Really seeking something along the way River"—Lower Tamarack River
Asini ziibiins—"Rock creek"—Rock Creek
Bakegamaa ziibiins—"Creek that is connected off to the side"—Pokegama Creek
Bikwaabikaa ziibi—"Rockpile river"—Little Rock Creek
Ginebigo ziibi—"Snake river"—Snake River
Makodasoonaagonin ziibi—"Bear trap river"—Bear Creek
Misizaaga'igan ziibi—"Lake spread out all over river"—Rum River
Misi ziibi—"River spread out all over"—Mississippi River
Naaganikabaa ziibi—"Up front river"—Ann River
Namewagong ziibi—"River where all those sturgeon are"—St. Croix River
Zhingwaako ziibi—"White pine river"—Pine River
Zhingwaako ziibiins—"Little white pine river"—Little Pine River

**(See Gidakiiminaan, page 23)**



# Zaagajiiwe/Jim Schlender Ojibwe ogichidaa walks on

## Leaves a legacy in treaty rights battles and GLIFWC development

*Reflections by Sue Erickson, Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**"Zaagajiiwe indizhinikaaz. Bizhew nindoodem. Odaawaa-zaaga'iganiing nindoonjigbaa." I can still hear Zaagajiiwe (man cresting the hill) introducing himself during a talking ciricle or before a presentation. He would then interpret—Zaagajiiwe is his Ojibwe name. His clan is Lynx Clan, and he comes from the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation. And finally he would say his English name is James Schlender. This was GLIFWC's Executuive Administrator James H. Schlender, a man who, indeed, crested many hills in his life's journey, while carrying the staff for tribal sovereignty, treaty rights, human respect, and healing.

I, along with all GLIFWC s employees, was stunned upon arriving at the office on August 31st to hear the news of Jim's sudden passing just the day before due to unexpected medical complications following surgery in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

We knew we had lost a leader of nearly twenty years, a driving force—one who had molded the Commission since its inception and one who had held the reins since 1986, when he first took the position as GLIFWC's executive administrator. Personally, I had worked with Jim for over twenty years. He had been a boss and a friend, working closely with the Public Information Office on many projects, especially the *Mazina'igan*, our posters and several books.

His involvement on the battlefield of treaty rights and Indian issues did not start here at the Commission. After completing his studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the UW-Madison School of Law, he served as the Lac Courte Oreilles Band's tribal attorney beginning in 1978. The tribe was litigating the case on which the *Voigt* Decision was built at that time. Once the 1837 and 1842 Treaty rights were finally affirmed in 1983, the Voigt Intertribal Task Force (Task Force) was formed to assist member tribes in implementing and protecting those rights. Schlender took the lead as the Task Force chairman, a highly demanding position as he, along with tribal representatives and their attorneys, plunged headlong into negotiations with the State of Wisconsin for interim seasons. The interim seasons provided opportunities for tribal members to harvest off-reservation natural resources while the nature and scope of the treaty rights were being further defined in federal court.

Meanwhile, GLIFWC was formed in 1984 with Henry Buffalo Jr. at the helm. The Task Force merged with the Great Lakes Indian Fish Commission, which was already assisting member tribes in the implementation of treaty fishing in Lake Superior, to include the recently affirmed inland rights. The role of GLIFWC was to assist member tribes in the implementation and self-regulation of those rights. One of the first tasks at hand was to negotiate interim hunting and fishing agreements allowing tribal members an opportunity for meaningful harvest.

*Voigt Intertribal Task Force Chairman Jim Schlender negotiating interim treaty seasons. (Photo by GLIFWC staff)*

Negotiations between the tribes and the state were hardball with Schlender heading up the Task Force for the tribes and George Meyer, then WDNR chief of enforcement, leading the state's negotiating team. With an ongoing backdrop of litigation between the two parties, the air was often tense and tribal representatives had to dig their heels in to provide a meaningful exercise of the treaty rights for tribal members.

I have listened to more than one recounting of negotiating sessions. One memorable session occurred when Meyer demanded a copy of a tape recording of that particular session. Negotiations had stopped for the parties to caucus, and Jim made a copy of the tape using the Xerox machine. Meyer did receive a copy of the tape, but not the kind of copy he expected—Jim left George the paper with the Xeroxed image of the tape disc by his chair. Jim chuckled over that one in the office more than once over the years.

While the battles raged on around the negotiating tables and in the courts, public sentiments in communities, especially those surrounding Ojibwe reservations, became openly hostile and ugly. Anti-Indian slogans appeared on signs and bumper stickers and anti-Indian organizations began to form. One of the first was Equal Rights for Everyone in Hayward, neighbors to the Lac Courte Oreilles Band. While hunting one fall, Jim came across one of those signs, "Save a Deer, Shoot an Indian." He was saddened to think that his neighbors would harbor such sentiments, but it was a premonition of the uphill path that lay before Jim and the Ojibwe tribes in the treaty struggle that lasted through 1991 in Wisconsin.

The violent voice at landing protests escalated dramatically at the Butternut Lake boat landing in Ashland, County, when tribal spearfishermen and their families were nearly mobbed in 1987. People were shoved and rocks thrown, and even the DNR officials felt threatened and thought they could have been overwhelmed.

Public misunderstanding of the treaty rights and tribal sovereignty was widespread, especially with organizations rampantly spreading mistruths and fearmongering. There were many calls for public meetings and forums, and once again Jim stepped up to the plate to represent the tribes. He possessed a gift as a speaker. He was deeply knowledgeable about treaty law and tribal history, eloquent, and frequently fiery as a speaker.

He became well-known publicly, had his tires slashed during one such forum in Minocqua, Wisconsin and his name, along with then Voigt Intertribal Task Force Chairman Tom Maulson, began to appear on signs carried in protest at the spearfishing landings. But he continued to speak out to the public as well as to state and federal officials. His commitment to treaty rights never wavered despite the imposing roadblocks set in his way.

*Addressing the National Congress of American Indians in 1987 regarding the growing violence and protest in Wisconsin. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

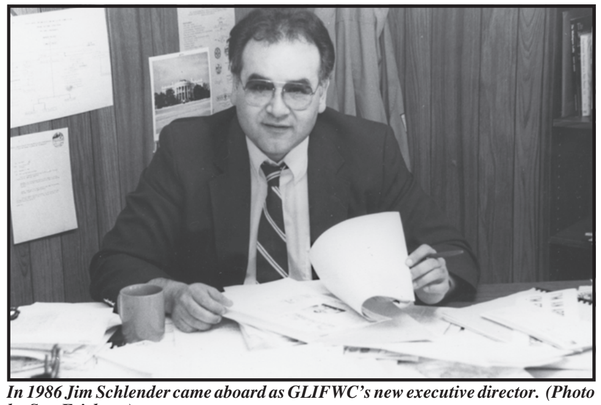
He assumed more responsibilities when he accepted the position of GLIFWC's executive administrator in 1986. The Commission was yet a fledgling organization, but it continued to grow under his guidance. When he first came aboard, he assembled the staff in the crowded meeting room of the Old St. Mary's School building. Jim's first "speech" to the staff held a strongly stated message. He reminded us of the "great" in our organization's title—the **Great** Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and emphasized that to make the Commission great, he expected each of us to strive for personal greatness on the job. He knew our staff was small, our accommodations crowded, and the job was big, requiring commitment and resolve from the staff to each do their best, reminding us occasionally that our commitment included having "our hearts with the people."

While treaty battles and protests raged on, the specter of a radioactive waste dump site in Indian Country raised its ugly head in the mid-1980s, and the treaty warrior had another battle on his hands - another hill to climb, a crest to reach. Committed to protect the northern region from the possibility of nuclear contamination, he went to work opposing the proposed sites. He founded an organization called Concerned Citizens Against Radioactive Waste, joined hands with environmentalists and sportsmen to raise public awareness and provide testimony at Department of Energy (DOE) hearings. The DOE eventually went away, leaving Wisconsin unscathed.

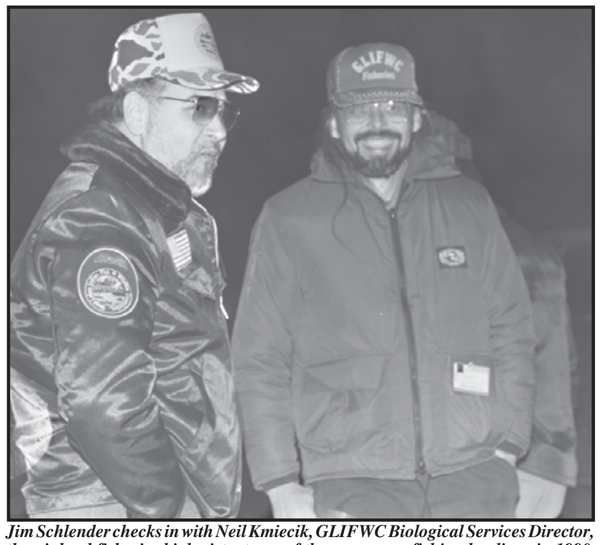
But protests during the spearfishing season grew and became even uglier. In response to obvious racism being vented in northern Wisconsin, in 1989 Jim organized the Walking Together: Peace and Justice Walk/Run from Lac du Flambeau to Madison in an effort to gain public awareness of the issues, solicit support for the tribes and treaty rights, and pressure state lawmakers. This was the first of several such journeys he helped organize and complete over the years on behalf of treaty rights and the Anishinaabe people. In 1990 he participated in the second Solidarity Run that circled northern Wisconsin by running to various Ojibwe reservations in a symbolic effort to promote solidarity and heal the social wounds caused by the blatant anti-Indian rhetoric and behavior that even reached into the region's schools.

While social/political struggles continued, the Commission continued to grow on a professional level. The Commission was gathering its own data on ceded territory natural resources, and biological staff were participating at a technical level on numerous resource management committees, such as committees for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, the Mississippi Flyway Council and technical working committees with the WDNR. Co-management was one of Jim's persistent themes, and under his leadership, the Commission's expanding outreach provided more tribal input into resource management decisions and continuously strengthened tribal self-regulation capacities.

1991 turned out to be a pivotal year, a year where Jim, the Commission and member tribes reached the crests of several hills. For one, litigation in *Voigt* came to a conclusion when both the state and the tribes decided not to appeal to a higher court. This ended the litigation and the intense negotiations for interim agreements. Also the



*In 1986 Jim Schlender came aboard as GLIFWC's new executive director. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*



*Jim Schlender checks in with Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC Biological Services Director, then inland fisheries biologist, at one of the open spearfishing landings in 1990. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

joint federal, state and tribal report, *Casting Light Upon the Waters*, was released, stating that tribal spearing activities were not harming the state's walleye fisheries—a conclusion drawn from extensive joint fishery assessments. Jim and Commission staff worked diligently with the Joint Steering Committee in order to produce the report, which answered the concerns of some citizens regarding the potential over harvest of fish. For the hardcore protesters it took a lawsuit filed by the Lac du Flambeau Band and the Wa-Swa-Goning Treaty Association. Thirdly, the Commission concluded the year with its first strategic planning conference and a plan that set the course for GLIFWC's future, significantly adding to the mission statement that GLIFWC would "infuse traditional Anishinaabe culture and values as all aspects of the mission are implemented"—a new hill began to emerge for Jim and the Commission.

The Commission also recognized the growing need for tribal input in environmental issues—issues that impact the ceded territories natural resources. In 1993, under Jim's guidance, GLIFWC held an environmental strategic planning conference, which provided direction as the Commission faced problems stemming from proposed mines, mercury contamination and numerous issues in the Great Lakes Basin.

But the treaty struggles themselves were not over. Just the year before, in 1990 the Mille Lacs Band filed suit in federal court, seeking affirmation of their 1837 Treaty rights. State and public reaction gave promise of another struggle of which th Commission would be an integral part. GLIFWC's experience and successful trac record in tribal self-regulation and co-management also complemented the Mil Lacs Band's legal arguments.

In 1997, Jim along with Tom Maulson and other tribal representatives met wi representatives from the Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Counc (AKRC) on Cedar Island, Lake of the Woods, Ontario at their invitation. Th stemmed from an earlier, unexpected visit to the GLIFWC office by Tobasonakw Kinew, also of the Bizhew Doodem, Ojibways of Onigaming, near Ft. Franci Ontario. Tobasonakwut, along with his brother, Fred Kelly, both traditional spiritu people, were interested in GLIFWC because the first nations of the AKRC we dealing with tribal fishing rights and felt they could learn from GLIFWC's exper ences. The relationship resulted in an exchange—GLIFWC's scientific and leg knowledge for AKRC's traditional, cultural knowledge and language fluency. Bo Tom Maulson, then GLIFWC Board of Commission chairman, and Jim carried pipe home from that meeting on Cedar Island, pipes prepared by Tobasonakwut—one fo the Commission and one for Jim personally. The pipes were also talked about as the were presented and carried with them a large sense of responsibility and strength a such gifts bestow. The Commission's pipe has been used to pray with at a Commission and the Task Force meetings since then.

Now as a pipe carrier, Jim looked at further hills to climb as the spiritual, cultur and traditional elements took on deeper significance in his life and work.

Jim also became a member of the Three Fires Midewiwin Society, led by Edd Benton-Benai, Lac Courte Oreilles, and began to attend ceremonies. He also bega to learn more of the Ojibwe language. Jim took seriously the directive fro GLIFWC's Strategic Plan to infuse traditional Ojibwe values into its work, co stantly bringing staff attention to traditional thought and values even amidst contemporary, scientific, work world. The cultural side of GLIFWC strengthene evidenced at occasions such as seasonal ceremonies in the office recognizin changing of the seasons, or at events, such as the naming of the new GLIFW enforcement boat, Mizhakwad.

In 1998 major challenges were looming on the Mille Lacs 1837 Treaty front. Th US Supreme Court had agreed to hear arguments on three aspects of the Mille Lac treaty case—rights that had already been reaffirmed by federal courts. Ojibwe leade and their legal counsels were concerned that a potential unfavorable decision cou be a major setback for tribal treaty rights. Following a July, 1998 Board Commissioners meeting, they decided to seek spiritual guidance in a jiisakaa Shaking Tent ceremony. From the ceremony came an answer to major questions- should the tribes negotiate or litigate? Interpreted by Fred Kelly, an answer wa given—the treaty rights should be defended. Along with other instructions, it wa also related that the Treaty Staff should be taken to the hearing. The Treaty Staf made by Steve Red Buffalo, Lakota-Dakota, had been requested by Mitch Walkin Elk to carry on a 1990 Peace Run from Pipestone, Minnesota to Lac du Flambea Its formation was guided by a dream and prayer, and it carried with it speci medicines and instructions, including having the Staff in the courtroom whenev treaty rights were at stake.

In the fall of 1998 GLIFWC sponsored a Treaty Conference on Madeline Islan a place that is historically, culturally and spiritually important to Ojibwe people. Th conference was both an opportunity for public education and a chance for trib leaders to further discuss upcoming issues and participate in ceremonies. At that tim Jim, along with Tom Maulson,and Red Cliff's Robert Buffalo, a descendant of Chi Buffalo, signed the Anishinaabe Akii Protocol on behalf of GLIFWC member tribe along with representatives from the AKRC, Chief Wesley Big George and Cliffo

**(See Zaagajiiwe, page 14)**

*Happy to have won a fishing pole for catching the biggest fish during the 1996 Partners fishing event, which brings together federal, state and tribal participants in the Wisconsin Joint Assessment Steering Committee. Then WDNR tribal liaison Doug Morrissette didn't seem as happy. (Photo by Amoose)*

*Neil Kmiecik and Jim Schlender arrive at the site of the Mikwendaagoziwa Memorial after paddling across Sandy Lake in 2002 for the annual remembranc ceremonies. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

# Zaagajiiwe: A man who crested many hills

**(Continued from page 13)**

Bob. The Protocol recognizes that AKRC first nations and GLIFWC tribes are "Bound by Common Origin and Territory, Clan and Blood, History and Tradition, Language and Custom; We are Brothers and Sisters, Leaders and Warriors of the Sovereign Anishinaabe Nation." It also essentially affirms a shared trust to protect the natural resources and to work jointly to preserve them for all people, even those unborn.

At some point following the Shaking Tent ceremony, Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC biological services director, began to think that the Treaty Staff should be brought by foot to the Supreme Court hearing, an idea that finally caught on and that Jim came to support. From this sprang one of his larger endeavors—the Waabanong Run. He, along with Neil, a seasoned, long-distance runner, and a core team of runners committed themselves to carrying the Staff on foot to Washington, DC, reliant on cash and in-kind contributions from tribes and others. Despite a blustery, wintery start at Lac du Flambeau, the Waabanong Run was blessed with beautiful weather all the way east. They started and ended each day with a prayer, remembering one Supreme Court justice each day. Runners and walkers crested many hills on the eastward trek. The group arrived with the Treaty Staff in time for the court hearing, and the Staff was in a room adjacent to the hearing room as the Supreme Court justices listened to the oral arguments, as it was supposed to be.

*Jim didn't hide the fact he was an avid Green Bay Packers fan. (Photo by Amoose)*

*Participating in a Talking Circle during the 2005 Healing Circle Run. Jim was a strong advocate and participant in many Healing Circle Runs, which stemmed from the 1989 and 1990 Peace and Solidarity Runs. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

Jim was all smiles on March 23, 1999 when he first got word of the 5-4 Supreme Court ruling in favor the tribes, gathering the staff together for a pipe ceremony and talking circle. It was a day of elation, relief and thanksgiving.

It was in the late 1990's that Jim became aware of business unfinished at Sandy Lake, Minnesota. Words from long-time friend and filmmaker Lorraine Norrgard, brought Jim, along with Tobasonakwut, and a few GLIFWC staff to the Sandy Lake, Minnesota site, where over 150 Ojibwe had perished in 1850 as part of a scheme to remove Wisconsin Ojibwe to the Minnesota Territory. Another 250 died during a wintery walk home. It was a little known tragic story crying out for recognition. Many of those that had had perished there were left, wrapped in birch bark along the shores of Sandy Lake.

Under Jim's leadership, GLIFWC staff, GLIFWC member tribes as well as other Ojibwe tribes set about the process of erecting a memorial, the Mikwendaagoziwag (They are remembered) Memorial at Sandy Lake as well as historical, roadside markers, so the event would never again be forgotten. Thanks to the cooperation of the US Army Corps of Engineers, the memorial overlooks the Sandy Lake site from atop a small hill. GLIFWC annually holds ceremonies and a feast at the site, preceded by a symbolic paddle across Sandy Lake. Originally, Jim and Neil paddled and portaged from Madeline Island to Sandy Lake, and then participated in a run/walk, known as the Mikwendaagoziwag Run, back to Madeline Island, to bring recognition to the tremendous hardship imposed on the Wisconsin and Michigan Ojibwe to travel in late fall and winter all the way to Sandy Lake, Minnesota in order to receive annuity payments, which arrived late in the fall and were never paid in full anyway.

At the office, the smell of burning sage often wafted from the boss's open door as he handled the details of GLIFWC daily business, slogging through a host of issues. Following priorities voiced by one of his heroes, former Packer Coach Vince Lombardi, "Your God, your family, your work," James Schlender extended those priorities to the GLIFWC staff as well. He took a little time out in the conference room most days, munching popcorn and chatting with various staff as they came in and out—staying in touch with everybody. Peering out from beneath the brim of a Packers hat and from behind tinted glasses, Jim was hard to read. You never really knew what he might say or come up with, but he was always quick with a quip. He loved word plays and puns and to swap hunting and fishing tales, and he loved the Green Bay Packers, no matter how they played on the field—but when it came his team at GLIFWC, he continuously expected the very best.

When I think of Zaagajiiwe now, I think of him most often with a staff in hand, resolutely walking down the road and up and over the hills, always getting to the crest even when the going got tough. And I say Miigwech Jim for the many hills you have crested on behalf of the tribes, the Anishinaabe people, GLIFWC staff, the ancestors, your family and yourself. A traveler through hundreds of meetings over the years, he remained a warrior and guardian of tribal rights, wary lest they inadvertently or consciously be eroded.

Zaagajiiwe is one of the many strong fibers from which GLIFWC has been woven. His presence will always be here.

Zaagajiiwe is survived by his wife Agnes Fleming, three sons—James Jr., Justin and Jason, and two daughters—Jenny and Margaret, all of whom he loved dearly. Following traditional, Ojibwe funeral ceremonies, Zaagajiiwe was buried at the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation on September 2nd. Mii'iw

*Staff in hand, Jim Schlender heads eastward towards Washington, DC during the 1998 Waabanong Run. He and a core group of runners carried the Treaty Staff from Lac du Flambeau to DC for the December Supreme Court hearing. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)*

# GLIFWC awarded seventh COPS grant

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's (GLIFWC) Enforcement Division received news of their seventh grant award from the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in the amount of $98,444 federal dollars. GLIFWC provided an additional $32,813 in matching dollars.

The primary emphasis of this 2005 grant is on preparation for cross-deputization with state officers, according to Fred Maulson, GLIFWC chief of enforcement. With that goal in mind, GLIFWC requested and received dollars for needed training in areas such as defense and arrest tactics, emergency vehicle operation and interview and interrogation techniques.

Other training included under the COPS grant are the annual ice rescue training and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources recertification training at Fort McCoy in Wisconsin.

"Over the past seven years COPS grants have been very meaningful in providing not only training but updated and necessary equipment to our enforcement personnel, " Maulson states. "It's allowed us to greatly improve the skills of our force and provide our staff with equipment adequate to do the job."

Dollars were also allotted for personal equipment, including updated body armor, shoulder holsters and general gear. The shoulder holsters are a first for GLIFWC's officers, Maulson says, and make weapons much more accessible when wearing winter apparel.

Other items in the new grant include lap top mounts for enforcement vehicles, two new snowmobiles and two new ATVs, ten updated digital cameras, ten GPS units and five new thermo-imaging cameras. The thermo-imaging cameras are a totally new item for the force and are used during searches. The camera senses body heat, from either humans or animals, making it easier to locate them in a difficult environment.

The grant is a two-year grant, starting as of August 1, 2005 and extending through July 31, 2007.

GLIFWC's 2005 COPS grant was awarded under the COPS Tribal Resources Grant Program and was one of 80 grants awarded to tribal law enforcement agencies and governments nationally, which totalled $18 million to hire 73 officers and purchase needed crime fighting equipment.

"Through these grants, we seek to increase the resources available to Native American law enforcement agencies as they rely on community policing strategies to reduce crime," said COPS Director Carl Peed. "The funds we're announcing will help tribal police departments keep pace with the increasing demands being made on them to address issues ranging from traditional crime and disorder to homeland security and border patrol."

# Emily Miller joins LdF enforcement team

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

*Emily Miller. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—**Emily Miller started work with GLIFWC's satellite enforcement office at Lac du Flambeau on October 10, coming aboard in the midst of the active fall hunting season. Having grown up in Minocqua and graduating from Lakeland High School, Miller is already familiar with the area.

Miller came to GLIFWC with an educational background in criminal justice and with completed basic recruit training, both acquired at Fox Valley Technical Institute.

She has also spent seven summers working for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in the Northern Highlands American Legion State Forest. Five of those summers were at the Crystal Lake Contact Station, devoted to assisting the public with information or with acquiring permits. She also spent the last two summers in law enforcement, working as a state forest ranger.

She applied for the position with GLIFWC because it offered an opportunity to work in her field, enforcement, and to remain in the region.

Off work, Miller spends plenty of time doing outdoor recreation. She enjoys hunting and fishing as well as figure skating and camping. She's also a member of a women's volleyball league and plays basketball.

Miller joins Jonas Moermond, who is also stationed at Lac du Flambeau.

# New St. Croix Area Warden, Matt Martin

*By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer*

*Matt Martin. (Photo by COR)*

**Spooner, Wis.—**Watching crooked fishermen get away with chronic overbagging on Lake Michigan's tributaries planted a seed in a young Matt Martin. Abusing natural resources was unacceptable and unsustainable.

The native of the Milwaukee suburb, St. Francis, went on to study at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, earning a Bachelor of Science: General Resources Management and a double minor in environmental law enforcement and broad field natural science.

Beginning October 31, Martin brings his interest in fish and game protection to GLIFWC's Enforcement Division. The new St. Croix area GLIFWC warden lives in Spooner and will patrol public lands in northwest Wisconsin.

Prior to joining GLIFWC, Martin worked as a park ranger for two and a half years at Harrington State Park in southeast Wisconsin where he enforced state hunting and fishing laws. He earned his basic recruit training certification at Midstate Technical College in Stevens Point.

*Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) youth took advantage of the ATV Safety Class held at LCO taught by GLIFWC Warden Mark Thayer, assisted by GLIFWC Wardens Mike Wiggins and Matt Koser. Pictured above are, from the left, Bruce Taylor, Jr., Demitri Rusk, Mark Thayer, Anthony Roach, Mike Wiggins and Andrew Tainter. (Photo by Matt Koser)*

*Bad River Hunter Safety graduates are, front row from the left: Robert O'Claire, Chelsea Shubat, Victoria Nevala, Michael Lemieux and Jillian Stauffacher. Back row: Instructor Mike Wiggins, Dustin Erickson, Christopher Burrows, Timothy Couture, Michael Hanold and Instructor Vern Stone. (Missing is Photographer/Instructor David Dacquisto)*

# First GLIFWC Bow Hunting Safety class at Mole Lake

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.—**While GLIFWC enforcement satellite offices offer a variety of safety classes annually, Mole Lake's Bow Hunter Safety class this fall was a first, attracting one tribal member and five non-tribal members.

GLIFWC Warden Roger McGeshick, Mole Lake, tackled the new course, organizing it as a six-hour continuum to the standard Hunter Safety curriculum. "Although we touch on bow safety in the Hunter Safety class, Bow Hunting Safety goes into a lot more depth on handling the bow," McGeshick says.

He hopes to be offering the course as a twelve-hour minimum session next year and is also exploring the possibility of presenting a summer youth program on bow handling. He says the Mole Lake Tribal Council has indicated their support for the idea.

Hunter Safety classes were also successfully completed on a number of GLIFWC member reservations this summer, including the Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Lac Vieux Desert, and Keweenaw Bay reservations. A total of 93 students participated in the classes, which served 58 tribal and 35 non-tribal students.

Summer ATV Safety courses also ran on a number of reservations, including Red Cliff, Lac Courte Oreilles, Bad River and Mole Lake. These classes served a total of 39 individuals, 30 tribal and nine non-tribal students.

In addition, Mole Lake and Lac du Flambeau ran Boater Safety classes this summer, serving a total of 16 students, nine tribal members and seven non-tribal members.

Once snow is on the ground, GLIFWC satellite enforcement offices will be offering Snowmobile Safety classes. Contact GLIFWC satellite offices for further information.

*GLIFWC Warden Roger McGeshick, Mole Lake, demonstrates the use of a compound bow. McGeshick offered GLIFWC's first Bow Safety class this fall at Mole Lake. (Photo by Richard Ackley, Jr.)*

*GLIFWC Conservation Officers Mike Wiggins and Vern Stone with the meat and hide of an illegally killed black bear. The animal's remains were seized from an Iron County, Wisconsin residence last September by GLIFWC officers following a poaching tip. GLIFWC and Department of Natural Resources wardens are cooperating to file charges against both tribal and non-tribal members. A trial date is pending for a Bad River member involved in the case. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)*

## GLIFWC conservation officers complete basic training

**Odanah,Wis.—**Two GLIFWC officers, Matt Koser and Dave Tembreull, attended Basic Recruit Training at the Chippewa Valley Technical College this summer and fall. Koser, stationed at St. Croix, completed the course on August 5. Tembreull, stationed at Lac du Flambeau, is due to graduate on November 18.

# Dompier provides new insight into salmon management

**Kooskia, Idaho—**In The Fight of the Salmon People, Douglas W. Dompier draws upon his 33 years involvement in Columbia River salmon issues to examine the role hatchery programs play in fishery management from a perspective those in authority seldom acknowledge.

His book provides a unique and in-depth analysis of how the state and federal fishery agencies gained control of the salmon resources through the development of major hatchery programs, which began in the 1950s.

Dompier looks at the crucial decisions that dictated why certain species were eliminated and others left to face the development of the Columbia River basin. He explores the decisions of where to locate hatcheries, what species to rear, and where to release the salmon.

Dompier also provides an in-depth examination of the Columbia River treaty tribes' involvement in salmon management that followed key federal court decisions that provided them the means to reassert their management authority. He examines the tribes' effort to reform hatchery programs to restore naturally spawning salmon runs. The endeavor often faced controversial and confrontational barriers placed in their way after their re-emergence as salmon managers.

Dompier describes how the construction of hydroelectric dams on the Columbia River system was a fortuitist and convenient way for fishery agencies to secure necessary funds to construct hatcheries. The agencies chose not to assist the injured salmon runs, but to provide fish for their constituents.

Loss of salmon harvest devastated the tribal community for more than 100 years. Unbeknownst to them, much of the loss was due to the fishery agencies decisions that sought to eliminate tribal fisheries. Through the help of the federal courts and after the formation of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission in 1977, the tribes once again become major players in the management of salmon as they began to expose and reverse prior destructive decisions.

Although listing of salmon under the Endangered Species Act, which began in 1991, appeared to offer help for the resource. Dompier examines why listing resulted in additional impacts to the salmon while status quo hatchery programs continued.

Dompier offers a new vision for Columbia River salmon management highlighted with a recommendation that Congress create a new administrative authority composed of tribal, state, and federal authorities empowered with the objective to restore naturally spawning stocks of salmon.

He also examines how the public's role can be modified to assist in the restoration efforts. Dompier recognizes that modification of society's role will be as difficult and perhaps, in many instances, more difficult than the fishery managers' adjustments. Years of anger and mistrust that developed around the issues important to survival of salmon resources such as habitat protection and restoration, which includes stream flows and fish passage at mainstream dams, and society's need to advance will not be quickly put aside. For the sport fishing industry, the years it took to climb to the top of the harvest pyramid through state and federal political processes will not be easily cast off.

However, Dompier recognizes for the salmon to not only survive but also prosper into the new century, the combatants must find ways to put aside their differences and unite in their efforts to restore and protect salmon.

The **Fight of the Salmon People** by Douglas W. Dompier, Trade Paperback; $22.99; 351 pages; 1-4134-9296-7; Cloth Hardback; $32.99; 351 pages; 1-4134-9297-5.

# Clean lakes make good fishing, more fun in the water

## We all need to help keep our lakes clean!

*By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer*

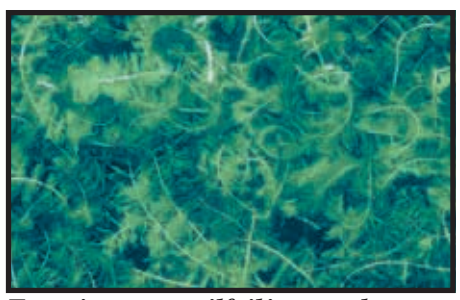
Summer is over and soon our lakes and rivers will be covered with ice and snow. During the cold winter months we can remember the warm summer days we spent swimming and fishing in our northern lakes and rivers. We can look forward to more summer fun once we pass through the cold months!

Today many strange critters and plants have gotten into many of our lakes and rivers. They have come from other places, sometimes carried on boats or in bait buckets. Or somebody may have emptied their aquarium into a lake, introducing a strange plant or fish. These new plants and critters are called "exotics" and can be very harmful to our native fish and plants. Sometimes the exotics have no natural enemies, so take over the other plants or fish that were already living there. Their numbers grow and grow, and they can become a big problem, changing the habitat, which has included many varieties of plant and animal life for generations. We don't want this to happen, because sometimes it makes our lakes and rivers clogged with unwanted plants, so clogged it is hard to boat or swim through.

So be careful what you might bring from other lakes and rivers on your fishing or swimming equipment. Help your parents check your boat for plants that may have gotten caught on the motor or even on the trailer. If you have an aquarium, never release strange fish into our lakes and don't put aquarium plants into our waters.

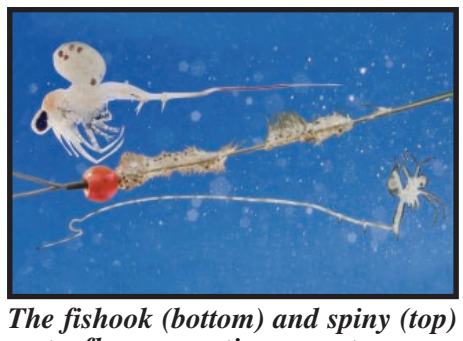
Of course, we all know we don't throw our garbage or rubbish into the water either. We want and need clean water—that makes for good fishing, swimming and a healthy environment.

### Exotics—The creepy critters and plants:



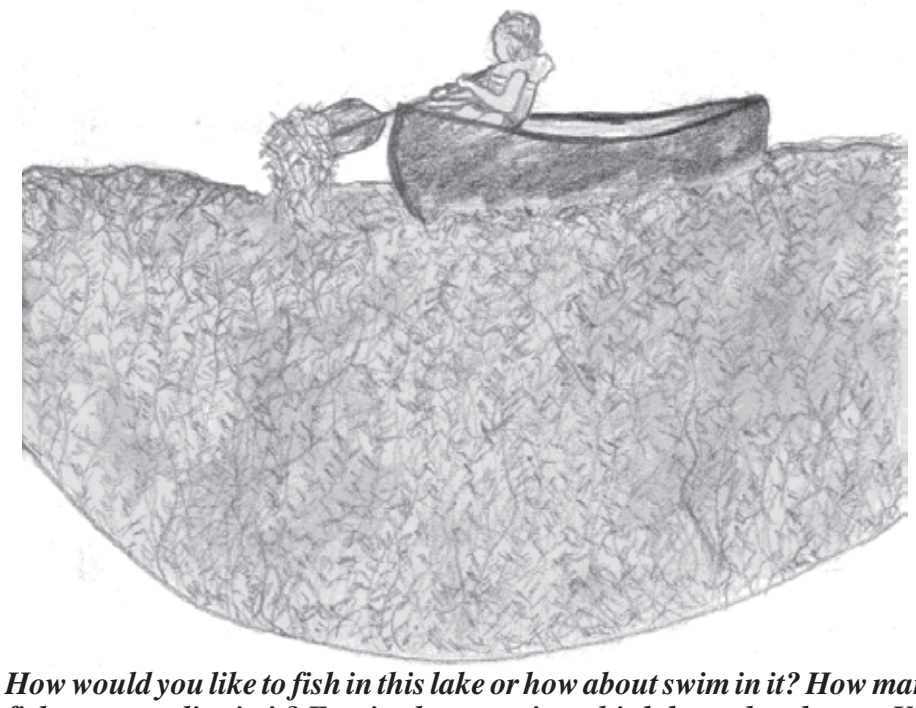
*Eurasian watermilfoil is an underwater plant that grows fast and can reach up to 20 feet long. This plant has taken over many midwestern waters, choking out native plants and damaging fish habitats. (Photo by Doug Jensen, Minnesota Sea Grant)*

*Zebra mussels look like small clams with "D" shaped shells and usually have light and dark stripes. They attach themselves to boat hulls and their tiny larvae can live for weeks in water left onboard. (Photo reprinted from www.invasive.org.)*

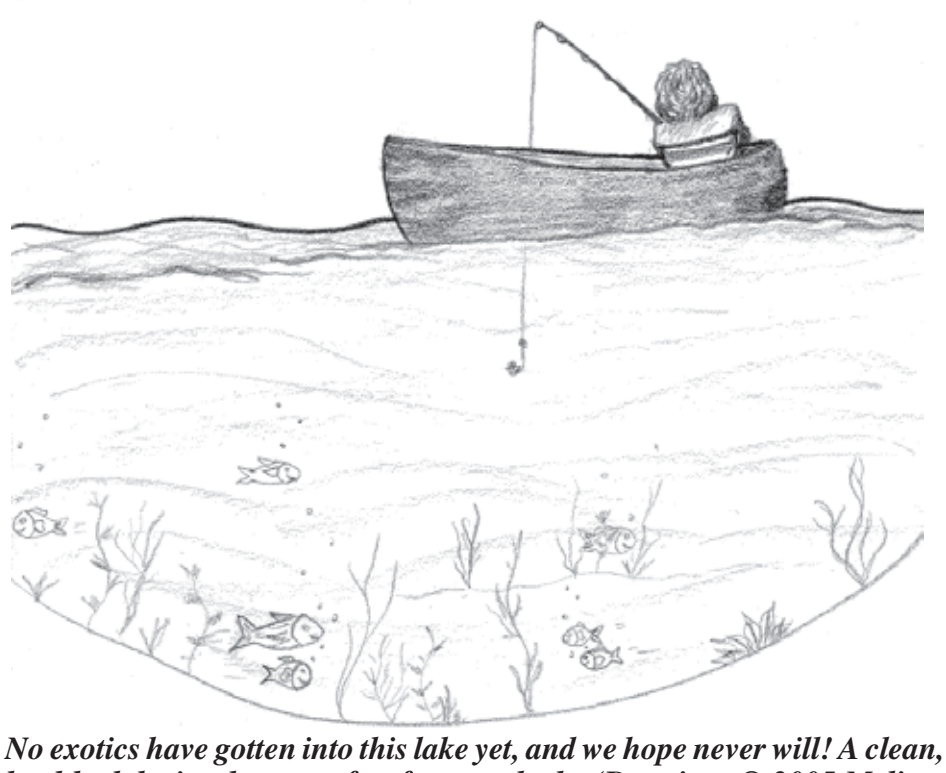


*The fishook (bottom) and spiny (top) waterfleas are tiny crustaceans, distantly related to shrimp, lobster, and crayfish. It is a small creature, about 1/2 inch long, which must drift with water currents if it is to move long distances. They often catches on fishing lines and downrigger cables. (Photo by Doug Jensen, Minnesota Sea Grant)*

*Sea lamprey is an eel-like fish that invaded the Great Lakes. They attach themselves to the sides of fish and suck out their blood and body fluids. (Photo by Minnesota Sea Grant)*



*How would you like to fish in this lake or how about swim in it? How many fish can even live in it? Exotic plants got into this lake and took over. You can barely paddle a boat through it. It's too weedy even for the fish. I hope the person in this boat remembers to clean the boat and paddles off before going to the next lake!!! What could happen if they don't?*



*No exotics have gotten into this lake yet, and we hope never will! A clean, healthy lake is a lot more fun for everybody. (Drawings © 2005 Melissa Rasmussen)*

# Assessment netting *Chilly work on the big lake*

***By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Section Leader***

**Copper Harbor, Mich.—**The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's (GLIFWC) Great Lakes Section is in the midst of its fall lake trout and whitefish spawning assessment surveys.

During the second week of October, section staff Mike Plucinski, Nate Bigboy, and Ben Michaels with assistance from Ed Leoso, Bad River Lake Superior fisheries technician, began setting nets at Copper Harbor, Michigan as part of an annual assessment to identify discrete stocks of lake trout and to determine their distribution, relative abundance and biological characteristics in management units of the 1842 Treaty ceded area within Michigan waters of Lake Superior.

An additional task this season was to collect lake trout between 24 and 27 inches long for the Great Lakes National Program Office's Fish Monitoring Program. The crew of the GLIFWC vessel Mizhakwad fished 2,300 feet of graded mesh gill net for 4 consecutive days near Copper Harbor starting October 10th. During this time 37 lake trout were collected for contaminate analysis under funding from the Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO), while an additional 99 fish were tagged and released. The crew will continue assessments through November 23.

GLNPO has been maintaining a monitoring program for contaminant levels of various organic substances found in lake trout in Lake Superior since 1977. This is a continuation of a program started in the mid-1960s by the U.S. Geological Survey. This project, currently implemented by GLNPO, has cooperation from the Great Lakes states, selected state agencies, and GLIFWC. A review of the Fish Monitoring Program was concluded in 2005 and GLIFWC staff were involved in the review process.

The overall goals of the Fish Monitoring Program for Lake Superior are to monitor temporal trends in bioaccumulative organic chemicals in lake trout, to assess potential human exposure to organic contaminants found in these fish, and to provide information on new compounds of concern entering the lake's ecosystem.

By meeting these goals the program attempts to satisfy requirements set forth by the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), which calls for the Great Lakes to be free of toxic substances that are harmful to fish and wildlife and the people that eat them.

*Nate Bigboy, fisheries technician, measures and tags a lake trout near Copper Harbor, Michgan. (Photo by Bill Mattes)*

# GLIFWC biologist presents at national symposium

**Anchorage, Alaska—**The 4th Sea Grant Sponsored American Fisheries Society Symposium, "Partnerships for a Common Purpose: Cooperative Fisheries Research and Management, took place September 13-14 in Anchorage, Alaska as part of the 135th Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society.

The Symposium brought together fishermen, research scientists, and fisheries biologists from across the United States and Canada to discuss lessons learned, characteristics of successful programs, and future opportunities for cooperative fisheries research and management programs.

Bill Mattes, Great Lakes Section Leader, was an invited panelist during the symposium session—"Making Cooperative Management Work." Mattes provided an overview of cooperative management arrangements within the Ojibwe ceded territories, provided input to the ensuing discussions, and answered question from the audience.

The mission of the American Fisheries Society is to improve the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems by advancing fisheries and aquatic science and promoting the development of fisheries professionals. Information on the American Fisheries Society and draft symposium proceedings can be found at *www.fisheries.org*.

# Buffalo Reef assessments consider potential impact of stamp sands

***By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Section Leader***

**Gay, Mich.—**Buffalo Reef near the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan, provides critical spawning habitat for Lake Superior whitefish and lake trout. The reef may be impacted by stamp sands, the waste that was created when copper containing ore was crushed to enable recovery of the metal.

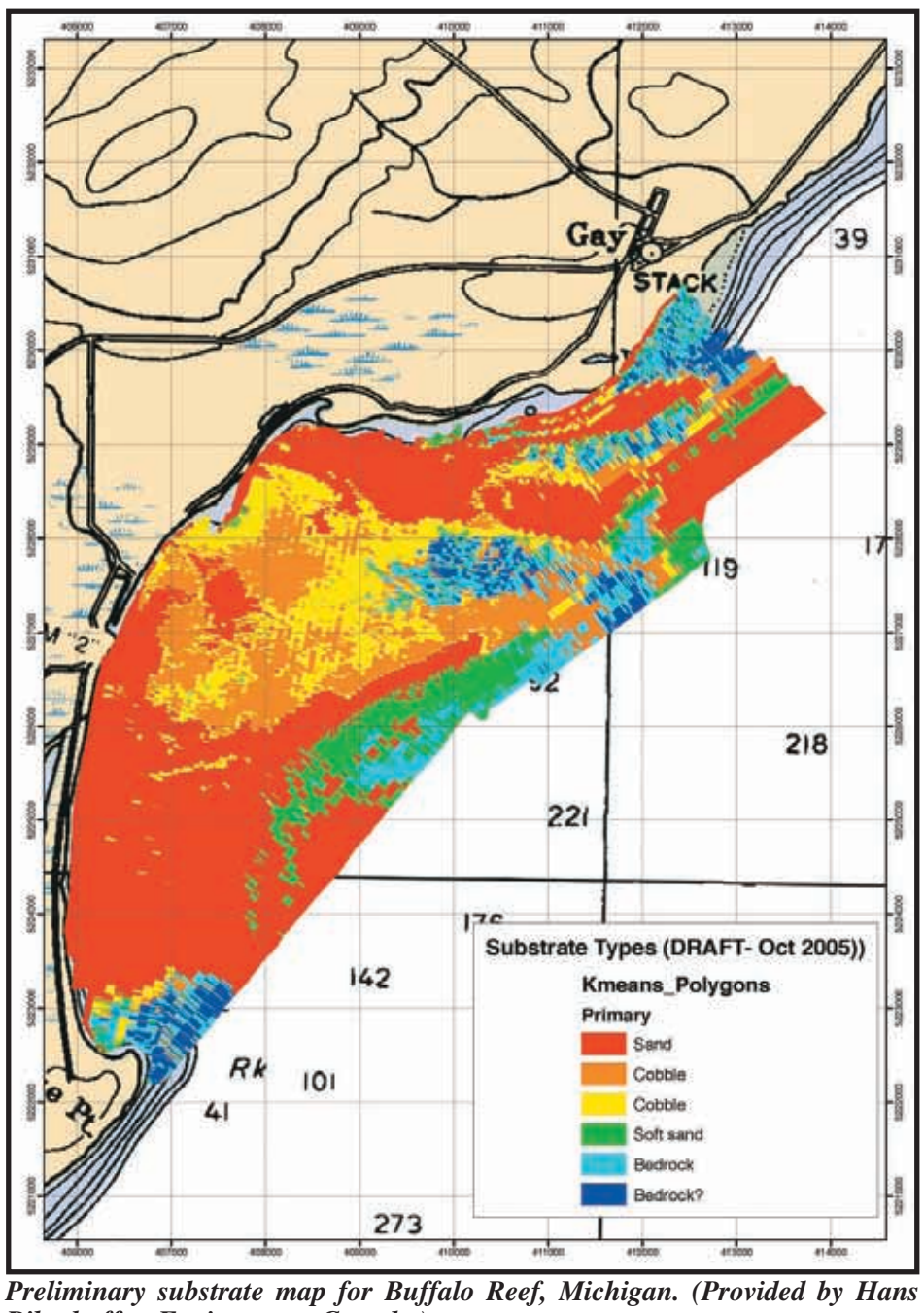
These stamp sands were discharged in large quantities directly into Lake Superior at Gay, Michigan creating a peninsula of gray fine grained sand along the lakeshore. This sand contains heavy metals and, because they are very fine grained, can smother appropriate spawning habitat. Anecdotal evidence from tribal fishermen suggests that the stamp sands are moving toward Buffalo Reef.

Mining wastes have been identified in the Lake Superior Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) 2000 as a principal stress to aquatic habitat in Lake Superior. So GLIFWC is in the midst of a two year project at Buffalo Reef during which the extent of the reef's spawning area (approximately 800 acres or 3.2 square kilometers) will be mapped in order to create a picture of the current substrate conditions. In addition, the southeast extent of the stamp sands, nearest to Buffalo Reef, will be mapped (approximately 160 acres or 0.7 square kilometers) in order to assess the current distribution of stamp sands. This information will provide a baseline so that later surveys can document any migration of the stamp sands.

LaMP 2000 identifies mapping of habitat in Lake Superior as a high priority goal. This goal suggests "using remote sensing and advance global positioning systems to describe the distribution and quantity of Lake Superior bottom substrates. . . especially in areas where habitat has been destroyed or altered." This mapping will be accomplished using sonar technology and summarized into a GIS database.

Currently, GLIFWC staff are performing expanded lake trout and whitefish spawning assessments on Buffalo Reef to assess the distribution and pattern of use of Buffalo Reef by spawning lake trout and whitefish. During week one GLIFWC Great Lakes Section staff set nets over various substrate types identified during the summer's habitat mapping. This information, along with GLIFWC's assessment data gathered over the past 15 years, will be put into a database and GIS maps will be created that combine substrate information with fish distribution. This may help managers assess whether fish are spawning in the part of the reef that is most likely to be impacted by the migration of stamp sands and determine the magnitude of the likely impact if the stamp sands do, indeed, move onto Buffalo Reef.

This project is being complemented by similar mapping performed by the Keweenaw Bay (KB) Indian Community. The tribe has mapped the location of stamp sands south of this project area in KB. The information collected by GLIFWC will help to complete the picture of stamp sand distribution in KB and will complement the tribe's work.




*Preliminary substrate map for Buffalo Reef, Michigan. (Provided by Hans Biberhoffer, Environment Canada.)*

# Caution: Contaminated firewood
## *Check for infestation before transport*

*By Karen Danielsen, GLIFWC Forest Ecologist*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Transporting firewood can be hazardous to the health of the forest! That is, if the firewood harbors non-native, tree-damaging insects and fungi. Examples include the emerald ash borer, oak wilt, gypsy moth, and Asian longhorned beetle.

The emerald ash borer has been of greatest concern because it has already killed millions of ash trees. This Asian beetle, first detected in North America during 2001, has moved rapidly through lower Michigan and has just recently been detected in the Upper Peninsula (see article, page 9). Officials believe that the movement of firewood has been a primary cause of this ballooning distribution.

Michigan state law now prohibits the export of ash wood from identified quarantine areas. Furthermore, the USDA Forest Service has issued emergency closure orders to prevent ash wood (branches, logs, etc.) and firewood of any species originating in the quarantine areas from being used, stored or transported within the national forests of Michigan.

Oak wilt, a fungus first identified in 1944, occurs throughout the eastern United States, including the southern portion of the ceded territories. Some experts believe this fungus is native, while others believe it arrived in the early 1900's. Confusion has arisen from the difficulty in isolating and identifying the fungus, which has hampered attempts to determine the full extent of its distribution.

Transporting infected firewood is one means by which this disease spreads. However, firewood from infected oaks may still be gathered if the wood is debarked before the warm season; exposing the wood to air kills the fungus. Uncut infected firewood must be stored safely under a tightly sealed tarp for at least one warm season. Of course, there will always be a risk of spreading the disease even when using these preventative measures.

The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest first detected oak wilt on their lands in 2001. Concerned about future infestations throughout northern Wisconsin, Forest officials issued a ban on the gathering of firewood within the affected areas. GLIFWC has issued a similar ban for tribal firewood gathering (see article below).

Gypsy moths arrived in North America in 1868 from France. Leopold Trouvelot, a French scientist with a strong interest in caterpillars, imported this insect in an attempt to breed a more robust silkworm. Presently, it occurs throughout the northeast and into Michigan and Wisconsin.

The gypsy moth caterpillar eats the leaves of many plants, but favors hardwood trees, particularly oaks. An outbreak of caterpillars often results in tree defoliation. Though leaves grow back the following year, the now weakened tree becomes vulnerable to secondary infestations of additional insects and diseases.

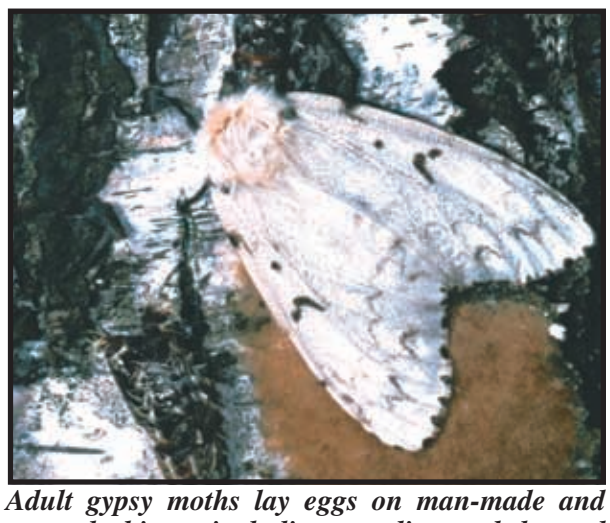
Adult gypsy moths lay eggs on man-made and natural objects, including standing and downed dead trees. Firewood should be closely inspected for eggs masses and not transported if found to be infected. Care should be taken in handling egg masses because they can cause allergic reactions.

Asian longhorn beetles and larvae feed on hardwoods, favoring maples, causing extensive damage and often death to the trees. Infestations were first detected in New York in 1996 and Chicago in 1998. Accidentally imported from China, likely in wooden shipping crates, the beetle's distribution in North America has apparently remained relatively localized.

Nonetheless, its distribution could increase with the careless movement of infested wood. Signs of infestations include oval to round pits in tree bark and coarse sawdust around the tree base. An adult beetle is about 1 1/4 inches in length, is black with white spots and has long, black and white striped antennae.

For many people, gathering and burning firewood is a necessity for home heating. Yet, with the introduction of non-native insects and fungi, care should be given when gathering. Unquestionably, guidelines and regulations regarding the transport of firewood should be heeded to reduce the potential for an accidental spread of these non-native insects and fungi.

*Leaves exhibiting oak wilt symptoms. Transporting firewood is one means by which this disease spreads.(Photo by F.A. Baker)*



*Adult gypsy moths lay eggs on man-made and natural objects, including standing and downed dead trees. Firewood should be closely inspected and not transported if found to be infected.*

# VITF authorizes extended ban on firewood gathering

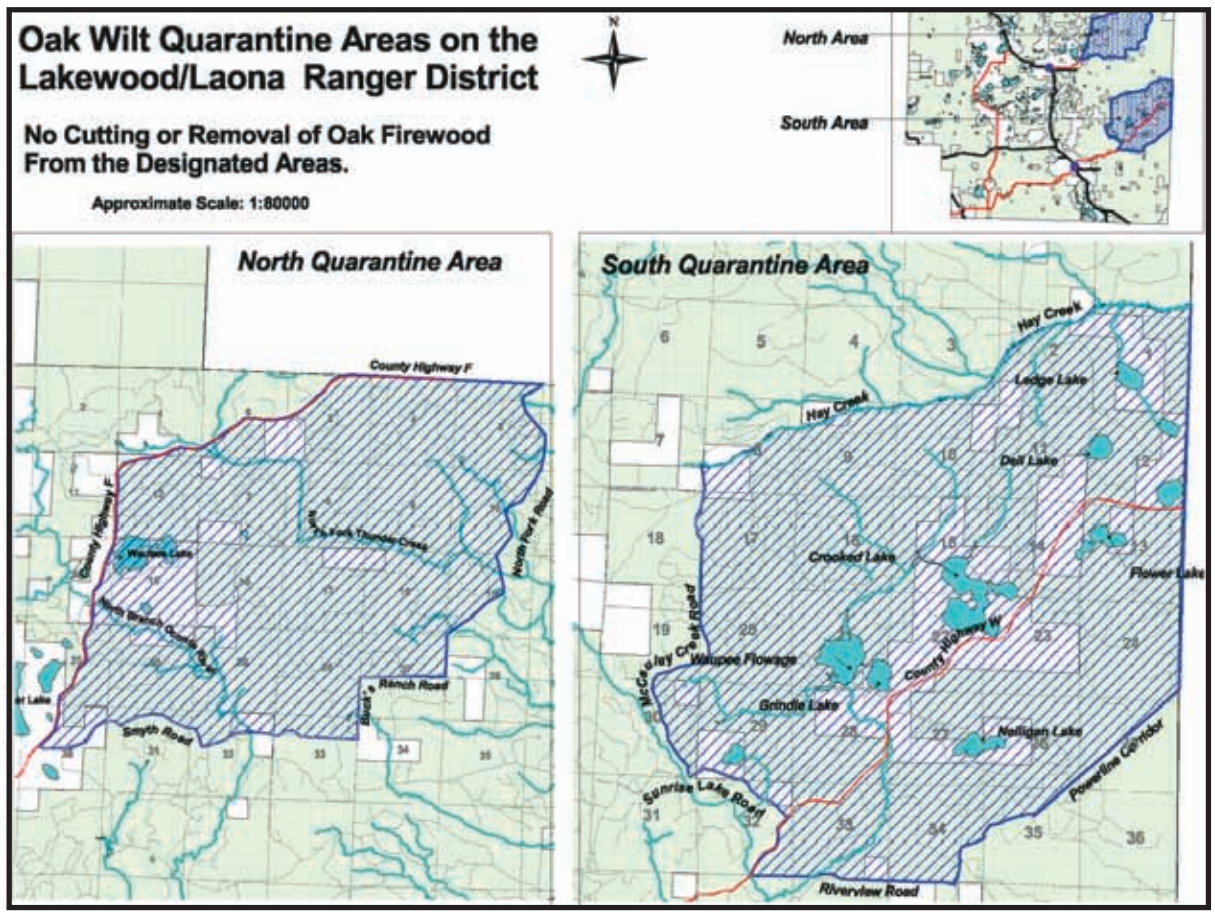
*By Karen Danielsen*
*GLIFWC Forest Ecologist*

**Odanah, Wis.—**With authorization from the Voigt Intertribal Task Force, GLIFWC recently issued a yearlong extension of a closure order for tribal firewood gathering within defined locations on the Laona/Lakewood Ranger District of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. The purpose of the closure order is to prevent the spread of a fungal disease called oak wilt.

Oak wilt can kill a red oak within weeks after the onset of symptoms. The fungus produces mats of spores (reproductive cells) under the tree's bark. A sweet odor emanating from the mats attract beetles, which then serve as vectors to uninfected oaks. Transporting infected firewood greatly increases the potential spread of this fungus.

Oak wilt was first detected on the Laona/Lakewood Ranger District in 2001. Since then, the USDA Forest Service has enforced a closure order for firewood gathering within the affected area. GLIFWC has enforced a similar closure order for tribal firewood gathering.

Additional information may be found at the following websites:
www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/fidls/oakwilt/oakwilt.htm
www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_oakwilt/toc.htm
www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/Forestry/Fh/oakWilt



# Back on the Chain: Lake Sturgeon return to Lac du Flambeau

*By Charlie Otto Rasmussen*
*Staff Writer*

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—**Despite the 7' 1" near 200 pound frame, this Lac du Flambeau (LdF) native never went near a basketball court, preferring to swim the cool waters of the reservation's Chain of Lakes. Most likely because it was a fish. Harvested by spear in 1981, it represents that last lake sturgeon on record taken from the 8,900-acre lake chain.

Twenty-four years later, a restoration program funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is underway, and LdF natural resource officials feel they have a good shot at bringing the big fish back.

"We haven't heard of any sturgeon on the Chain from fishermen or survey crews in 20 years," said Larry Wawronowicz, LdF natural resources director. "Some sturgeon were spotted in the Bear River around four years ago, and we started to develop plans for a fisheries renovation project."

Following the construction of a dam at the confluence of Flambeau Lake and the outgoing Bear River a century ago, an important sturgeon migration route was cut off, Wawronowicz said. The seven-footer speared by tribal member Butch St. Germaine was probably a holdover trapped in the lakes when the dam was completed, he said.

Beginning with the release of 4,000 fingerlings last October, the tribe plans on stocking the Chain of Lakes with 12,000 sturgeon over three years. The coarse-skinned juveniles average around seven inches long and—clad in a characteristic gray-black camouflage pattern—blend easily into the lakes. All eleven lakes in the Flambeau Chain are slated to receive one sturgeon for every half-acre of surface water. After the lake stocking goals are met, Wawronowicz said tribal resource staff will release any extra fish into the Bear River.

"In the years ahead we hope to establish and maintain a harvestable lake sturgeon population on reservation waters," Wawronowicz said. That may occur as early as 2013, he added.

## *Hatching a new generation*

The dam that severed the key water route from lake to river system sits less than a mile from the state of the art William J. Poupart Sr. Tribal Hatchery where sturgeon and other species are hatched and reared. Project cooperators from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources traveled downstream to the outlet of the Turtle-Flambeau Flowage last spring, collected eggs and milt from spawning sturgeon and transferred them to the tribal hatchery.


***Staff at Lac du Flambeau's William J. Poupart Sr. Tribal Fish Hatchery weigh each sturgeon fingerling prior to marking the fish with an identification tag. Tribal and state fisheries managers are teaming with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the John G. Shedd Aquarium to restore lake sturgeon in the Flambeau Chain of Lakes. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)***

Fittingly, and with a dash of irony, historic spearer Butch St. Germaine now manages the hatchery and is a key player in the program. St. Germaine and natural resource technicians inject a tiny PIT, or passive integrated transponder, chip into every sturgeon. The chip remains in each sturgeon throughout its life, enabling survey crews to identify individual fish years, even decades, into the future.

"I'll never live to see these sturgeon get to that size [as his 1981 catch]," he said. "But it's important to get this project going."

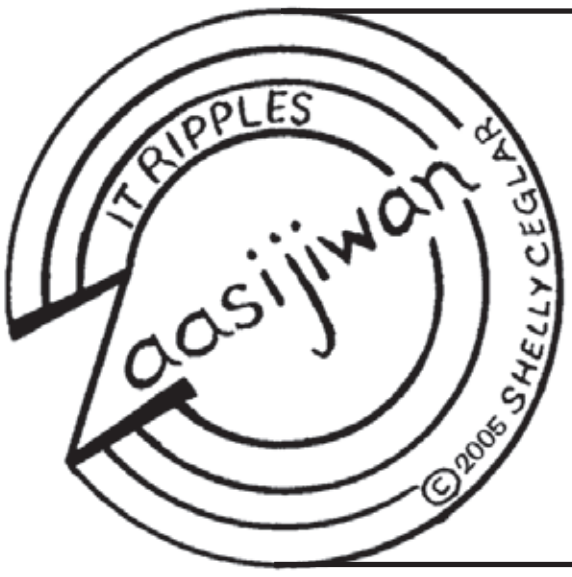
The sturgeon is known as ogimaa giigonh, or king of fish in Ojibwe cosmology and continues to be an important clan species. Once abundant throughout the ceded territories, sturgeon populations have declined sharply since the 1800s through over fishing, pollution and development like dam construction. Lake sturgeon can live well over 100 years old.

Wawronowicz said rearing lake sturgeon has been a departure from the hatchery's usual line-up that includes walleye, muskellunge and trout. Grown through the summer on a diet of brine shrimp and other pricey delicacies, the sturgeon have racked up a hefty grocery bill. Bound by budget restraints, Wawronowicz is exploring other less expensive feed options, something along the lines of processed fish pellets that other hatchery species routinely consume.

But the one distinction between fish species that sticks with Wawronowicz is the seemingly curious and amiable nature of young lake sturgeon. Instead of darting instinctively away from a human hand entering their tank, sturgeon waggle over—not too fast—and harmlessly nibble on fingers or otherwise examine the new arrival.

"It's kind of neat how they respond. They act almost like a dog in some ways," he said.

***Miigwech to all the crew members who worked with GLIFWC's juvenile walleye assessment this fall! Pictured from left to right (top row): Nick Milroy, Dale Nelson, Joe Dan Rose, Butch Mieloszyk, Greg Smart, Shane Cramb, Ron Parisien Jr. Middle Row: Tom Houle, Josh Johnson and Frank Stone. Bottom Row: Louis Plucinski, Billy Joe Nelis, Michele Wheeler, Pete Bigboy, Mitch Soulier and Sam Quagon. Crew members not pictured: David Moore, Don Taylor, Tony Havranek, Tom Frye, Mike Preul, Frank Ols, Ed Wiggins, Ed White, Joe Livingston, Dave Parisien, Brian Borkholder, Caine Heffner, Rick A. Nelis, Bentley Brehm, Rich L. Nelis. (Photo by Dave Plucinski)***




# *Biboon—It is Winter*

**Biboong, zoongingwaashiwag ingiw makwag. Onzaam gaawiin gidaa-nibaasiimin.
Giwii-wapaa'ininim. Onishkaag! Gego gawishimoken!
Daga aatebidoon i'iw mazinaatesijigan. Moozhag, minochigeg! Mamaajiig!
Giga-minwamaanji'om. Endaso-giizhik giwii-minwendamim giinawaa bimoseyeg.
Gidagindaanaawaan niizhtana diba'igaansan. Howah!**

**(When it is winter, they are in a deep sleep those bears. Too much we should not sleep.
I want to disturb your sleep. Get up from lying down! Don't lie down!
Please, turn off the television. Often, do something good! Be in motion!
You all shall be healthier. Everyday you all will be happy, you all, when you walk.
You all count them, twenty minutes. Alright!)**

## Bezhig—1

***OJIBWEMOWIN***
(Ojibwe Language)

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin.
—Long vowels: AA, E, II, OO
Onz<u>aa</u>m—as in f<u>a</u>ther
G<u>e</u>go—as in j<u>ay</u>
Gaaw<u>ii</u>n—as in s<u>ee</u>n
M<u>oo</u>zhag—as in m<u>oo</u>n

—Short Vowels: A, I, O
Id<u>a</u>sh—as in <u>a</u>bout
<u>I</u>ngiw—as in t<u>i</u>n
<u>O</u>nishwaag—as in <u>o</u>nly

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

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

**Questions**
**"W" question words**

Who (pl)—Awenen (ag)
What way, How—Aaniin
Where—Aaniindi, Aandi
When—Aaniin apii
Why—Anishwiin
also: Giishpin—If, Apegish—I hope
Always speak verbs in *conjunct form* following the "W" question words.
There is also an <u>initial vowel sound</u> change.
Aaniin <u>e</u>zhi-ayaa*yan*? How are *you*?
Aandi <u>e</u>zhaa*yaan*? Where am *I* going?
Awenen w<u>aa</u>-pimibaato*od* agwajiing? Who wants to go running outside?

## Niizh—2

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

**A.** <u>Bimosedaa!</u> Bimibaatoodaa! <u>Izhaadaa</u> noongom!

**B.** <u>Gagwejim</u>, "Aaniin ezhichigeyan noongom?

**C.** Ganabaj gibimose dash <u>gigiiyose</u> miikinaang.

**D.** <u>Giniim</u> ina? <u>Maazhaa</u> ina biboong ginitaa-zhooshkwaada'e?

E. Zaaga'iganing ina gemaa <u>agidaaki</u> gizhooshkwaagime?

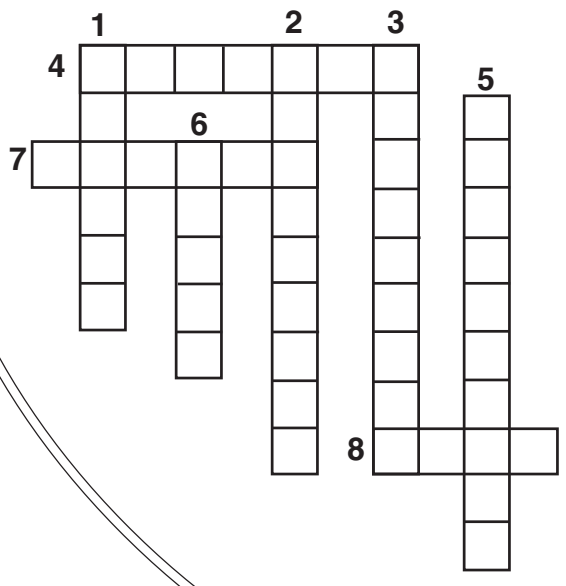
F. <u>Daga gego</u> zagaswaaken!

G. Naadin <u>onaagaans</u> idash minwanjigen! Mii'iw.

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

## Niswi—3

**IKIDOWIN**
**ODAMINOWIN**
**(word play)**




*Down:*

1. Go get it!
2. Do you dance?
3. Be in motion!
5. Do good things!
6. Those (animate).

*Across:*

4. Now, today
7. Greetings, how or in what way?
8. Don't!

## Niiwin—4

**"W" Questions/Answers**

Aaniindi <u>we</u>njibaa*yan*? Where are *you* from?
Onigamiinsing nindoonjibaa.
Duluth, I originate from there.
Aaniin apii <u>gaa</u>-maajaa*waad*.
When did they leave?
Gii-naawakweg gii-maajaawag.
When it was noon they did leave.
Anishwiin <u>we</u>jibwemo<u>yeg</u>?
Why do you *all* speak Ojibwe?
Niminwendaamin ojibwemoyaang miisa go geget!
We are happy when we speak Ojibwe, for sure!

**Goojitoon! Try it!**
**Translation below.**

1. Boozhoo _____ ezhinikaazoyan?
2. _____ gaa-aagimosewaad giiwedinong?
3. Bijiinaago _____ gaa-pimoseyeg?
4. Apane _____ amwang bookadiniganag?
5. _____waa-jiibaakwaadang gitigaanensan?

**Aandi**
**Aaniin**
**Awenen**
**Anishwiin**
**Aaniin apii**

**Translations:**
**<u>Niizh—2</u>** **A.** Let's all go walking! Let's all go running! Let's all go now! **B.** Ask him or her, "What are you doing today?" **C.** Perhaps you are walking and hunting on the trail. **D.** Do you dance? Maybe? when it is winter you are skilled at skating? **E.** On the lake? or on top of a hill do you ski? **F.** Please don't smoke! **G.** Fetch a small plate and eat well! That's all.
**<u>Niswi—3</u>** **Down:** **1.** Naadin! **2.** Giniim ina? **3.** Mamaajiig! **5.** Minochigeg! **6.** Ingiw **Across:** **4.** Noongom **7.** Aaniin **8.** Gego!
**<u>Niiwin—4</u>** **1.** Hello. <u>How or in What way</u> are you? **2.** <u>When</u> did they go snowshoeing to the north? **3.** Yesterday, <u>where</u> did you all go walking. **4.** Always <u>why</u> are we all eating doughnuts? **5.** <u>Who</u> wants to cook the vegetables.

There are various Ojibwe dialects; check for correct usage in your area. Note that the English translation will lose its natural flow as in any world language translation. 

# Unified water protection sought for northern Wisconsin

## *Forum evaluates tribal, state and private efforts*

*By Charlie Otto Rasmussen*
*Staff Writer*

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—**Seasoned environmental activists, natural resource professionals and legal experts came to share their experiences in protecting the most precious resource on the globe: water. On October 22, more than 120 people from around the state attended "Joining the Waters: A Forum on Tribal Sovereignty and Water Quality in Wisconsin."

"Tribal sovereignty extends beyond the borders of the reservation. That's one of most important messages that came out of this event," said attorney and lead conference planner Andrew Hanson.

Through treaties negotiated in the mid-1800s, Wisconsin's six Ojibwe bands exercise limited authority to protect the environment in approximately the northern third of the state known as the ceded territory.

*"Joining the Waters" conference at Lac du Flambeau brought together professionals and volunteers from across the region. Pictured above (r-l) GLIFWC's John Coleman, Sokaogan Attorney Glenn Reynolds, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Director George Meyer and an unidentified participant. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)*

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission staff members were among the speakers that included representatives from individual tribes and environmental organizations. Biologist Adam DeWeese highlighted GLIFWC's mercury monitoring program in walleye; John Coleman, Environmental Section Leader, explained GLIFWC's role in protecting ground and surface water from metallic sulfide mining initiatives; and Policy Analyst Ann McCammon Soltis presented a general overview of how the Commission and its eleven member tribes co-manage off-reservation natural resources in association with the Department of Natural Resources.

"It was a very productive conference in helping both the tribes and non-tribal folks see how water protections can be accomplished by working together," said Coleman. "But it really needs follow-up to make it happen."

In addition to toxic contamination from mining and industry, water quality is increasingly threatened by legislation that makes it easier for developers to alter riparian habitats. Hanson cited Act 118, often called the Jobs Creation Act, as a particularly poor piece of legislation.

"The act strips protections for shorelines. That affects northern Wisconsin and the tribes," he said of the measure that passed in January 2004.

Hanson, one of three attorneys for the Madison-based Midwest Environmental Advocates, said the gathering made important connections between mainstream environmental groups and the tribes, tapping the spirit of the coalition that opposed development of a metallic sulfide mine near Crandon. After a 28-year struggle, Indian and non-native groups effectively ended the bid by Nicolet Minerals Company to mine copper and zinc from a highly sensitive watershed just outside the Mole Lake reservation in 2003.

The conference was funded by a grant from the Environmental Leadership Program, a non-profit group that helps individuals develop skills to better organize natural resource protection efforts. Proceedings from the conference will be available online at *www.superiorbroadcast.org*.

# New faces at GLIFWC

## Mayotte enlists into two-year language grant

*By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer*

*Pat Mayotte. (Photo by COR)*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Ojibwe culture, history and language captured Pat Mayotte's attention as a kid, beginning a life-long interest in understanding regional tribes. He became an avid reader, learned traditional skills and earned two college degrees in American Indian studies. Mayotte applies that education and experience into a new position at GLIFWC as a language research assistant.

Beginning in September the Bad River member began working under a two-year Administration for Native Americans grant to catalog presettlement Ojibwe place names in the ceded territories for locations like villages, rivers, lakes and other natural features. The project additionally seeks to identify the names of birds, insects, plants and amphibians in Ojibwemowin, or the Ojibwe language. At the end of the study, GLIFWC researchers plan on publishing the results and creating a CD that includes photographs, text, maps and names spoken in Ojibwemowin.

Mayotte said that one of the highlights of the position is meeting with elders who provide some of Ojibwe names and translations. During the course of their conversations, Mayotte gets a welcome dose of history and world views that sheds light on how Ojibwe names were generated for many places and creatures. Notes recorded by early white explorers and surveyors reveal more valuable information.

Born and raised in Odanah, Mayotte went on to study at Northland College in Ashland and received a BAS in American Indian Mental Health at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. At the University of Wisconsin-Madison he earned a Masters Degree in Cultural Anthropology. After spending years away from the Bad River Reservation, Mayotte has returned to Odanah where he is raising his 13-year-old daughter. In his free time Mayotte crafts traditional drums, particularly hand drums, and annually tends a Three Sisters Garden that includes beans, squash and corn.

## Newago joins GLIFWC staff as benefits specialist

*By Sue Erickson*
*Staff Writer*

*Carol Newago. (Photo by Sue Erickson)*

**Odanah, Wis.—**Carol Newago, a Red Cliff tribal member, filled the opening for the position of GLIFWC's benefit specialist, starting the job on October 3rd. She is in charge of managing insurances, retirement and health benefits for employees, workman's compensation, and GLIFWC inventory.

Newago studied accounting and business at Wisconsin Indianhead Technical School and subsequently at Mt. Scenario College, Ladysmith, Wisconsin and has previous work experience in accounting with the Red Cliff Tribe and for private business.

Besides now working for GLIFWC, Carol and her husband, George P., have actively participated in on and off-reservation harvests for years. They gather maple sap and make syrup in the early spring and also participate in spring spearing in Wisconsin and netting in Minnesota's Mille Lacs Lake. Although they haven't riced for several seasons, they have harvested and processed wild rice in past years as well.

Carol and George have three children, two daughters and one son, and these days are frequently kept busy with grandchildren, including two granddaughters and one foster grandson.

## Correction

The fall edition of *Mazina'igan* included the wrong ISBN number for the book entitled "***The Birchbark House***," by Louise Erdrich. The correct ISBN number is 078680300-2. We apologize for this error.

# Grant seeks to market Lake Superior fish

**(Continued from page 1)**

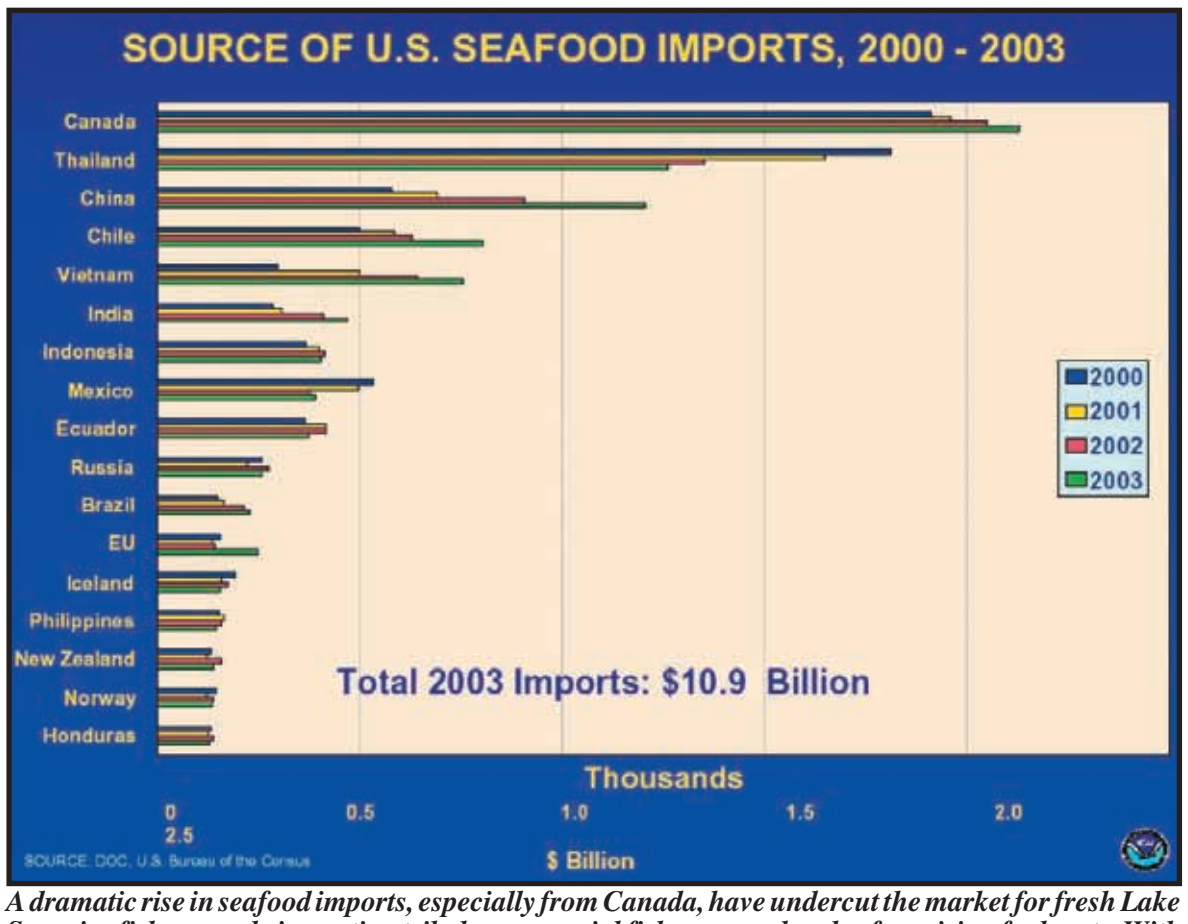
The grant will allow for the acquisition of some equipment, such as vacuum-packers and pin-bone machines that can be leased by tribal fishermen. The equipment will be made available on a trade basis—fish for equipment. In other words, the fishermen will be asked to supply a certain quantity of fish to tribal food distribution programs, food shelves or community benefits in order to qualify for assistance from the grant. Items necessary to set-up a traveling fish-fry/fish-boil business are also included.

The second year objective, will expand these efforts to inland GLIFWC member tribes and their neighboring communities. Often these communities and their businesses are not familiar with Lake Superior whitefish or lake herring products.

GLIFWC will also develop a website so consumers can locate tribal fish shops as well as work on co-marketing opportunities with area restaurants, grocery stores, and tourism event planners. Diversifying the product is also on the agenda. Filets are not the only marketable item—foods such as smoked fish, smoked fish dips and spreads, whitefish livers, and caviar are delicious alternatives and need to be marketed more effectively to consumers.

It's difficult for "mom and pop" type businesses to make the necessary investments in advertising and marketing, Thannum says. The grant will help develop some of this potential with brochures, the website, and mailing lists.

Ideally, production will need to be geared up to meet a new demand created through marketing. Thannum is hopeful that the grant will assist tribal commercial fishermen to compete in today's market where customers have the opportunities to choose fish harvested throughout the world, thus sustaining a traditional, inter-generational way of life for the tribal, Lake Superior commercial fishing families. The grant is designed to conclude in two years, leaving an infrastructure that will continue well after the grant's completion.




***A dramatic rise in seafood imports, especially from Canada, have undercut the market for fresh Lake Superior fish, severely impacting tribal, commercial fishermen, who also face rising fuel costs. With a new ANA grant, GLIFWC is looking for new, regional marketing options to counteract the current market trends.***

## Attention seafood handlers!

### *Seafood HACCP course slated for January*

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and the MSU Michigan Sea Grant will be offering a Seafood HACCP class that will run January 17 through January 20, 2006 on the Red Cliff reservation. For more information contact Sharon Nelis at GLIFWC: 715-682-6619 ext. 138.


***Peterson's Fish Market Owners, employees and customers worked together to raise $1,000.00 in just three weeks to assist survivors of Hurricane Katrina. Pictured, from the left, are: Tammi Peterson, Patricia Peterson, Ray Defoe, Captain Mark Nance of the Salvation Army, and Gilmore Peterson. (Photo submitted)***


***It's difficult for "mom and pop" type businesses to make the necessary investments in advertising and marketing. The Administration for Native Americans grant will help develop some of this potential with brochures, the website, and mailing lists. Located at Hancock, Michigan is the fish shop of Gilmore Peterson, a Red Cliff tribal fisherman, who is marketing his own fish directly to the buyer. (Photo by Jim Thannum)***

# Gidakiiminaan continued

**(Continued from page 11)**

## *Places*

Aniibiminaang—"Place of the highbush cranberries"—Vineland
Aazhoomog—"River crossing"—Lake Lena Community
Asinigaaning—"At the place of a lot of rocks"—Sandstone
Bakoneshkodeyaa—"Hole in the prairie"—Belle Prairie
Baketigweyaag—"Divided river (river branches off)"—Branch
Chi-minis—"Big island"—Malone Island
Chi-minising—"At the big island"—Isle
Chi-minising wiikwed—"Big island bay"—Isle Harbor
Eko-bisiing—"At the end of the water"—Duxbury
Gaazhigwanaabikoogag—"Place where the grindstones are"—Hinckley
Gibaakwa'igaansing—"At the little dam"—Onamia
Wiikwegamaa—"In the bay water"—Cove Bay
Wiikwegamaang—"At the place in the bay water"—Cove
Zaagawaamikaag wiikwed—"Place in the bay where many beaver exit"—Wahkon Bay
Zaagawaamikaag wiikwedong—"at the place in the bay where many beaver exit"—Wahkon
Zaaging—"At the outlet"—Vineland Bay
Zaagneyaashing—"Point of land at the outlet"—Indian Point
Zhaabojiwang—"At the place where the water passes through"—Cambridge

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Letters to the editor and guest editorials are welcomed by **MAZINA'IGAN**. We like to hear from our readership. The right to edit or refuse to print, however, is maintained. All letters to the editor should be within a 300 word limit.

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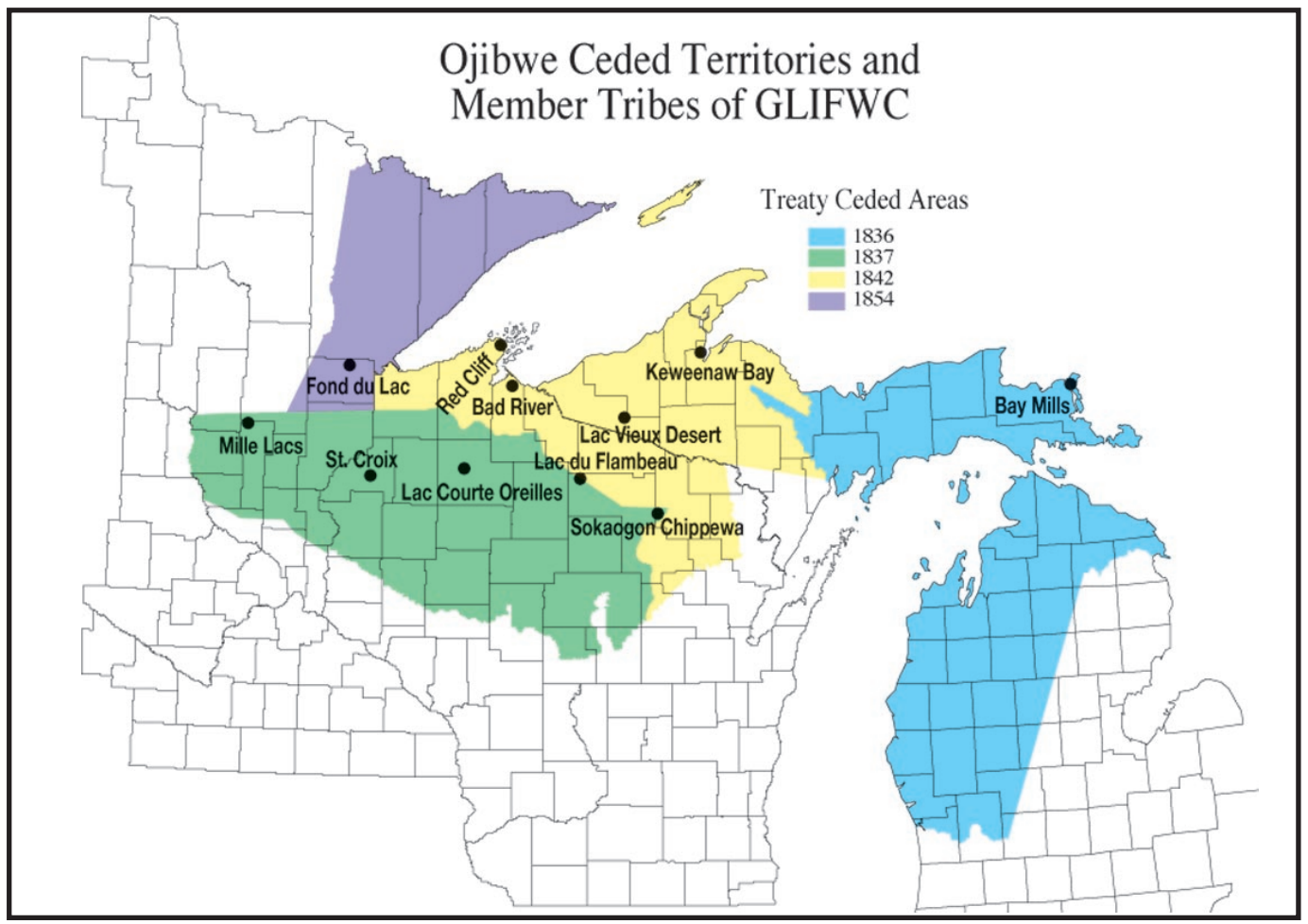
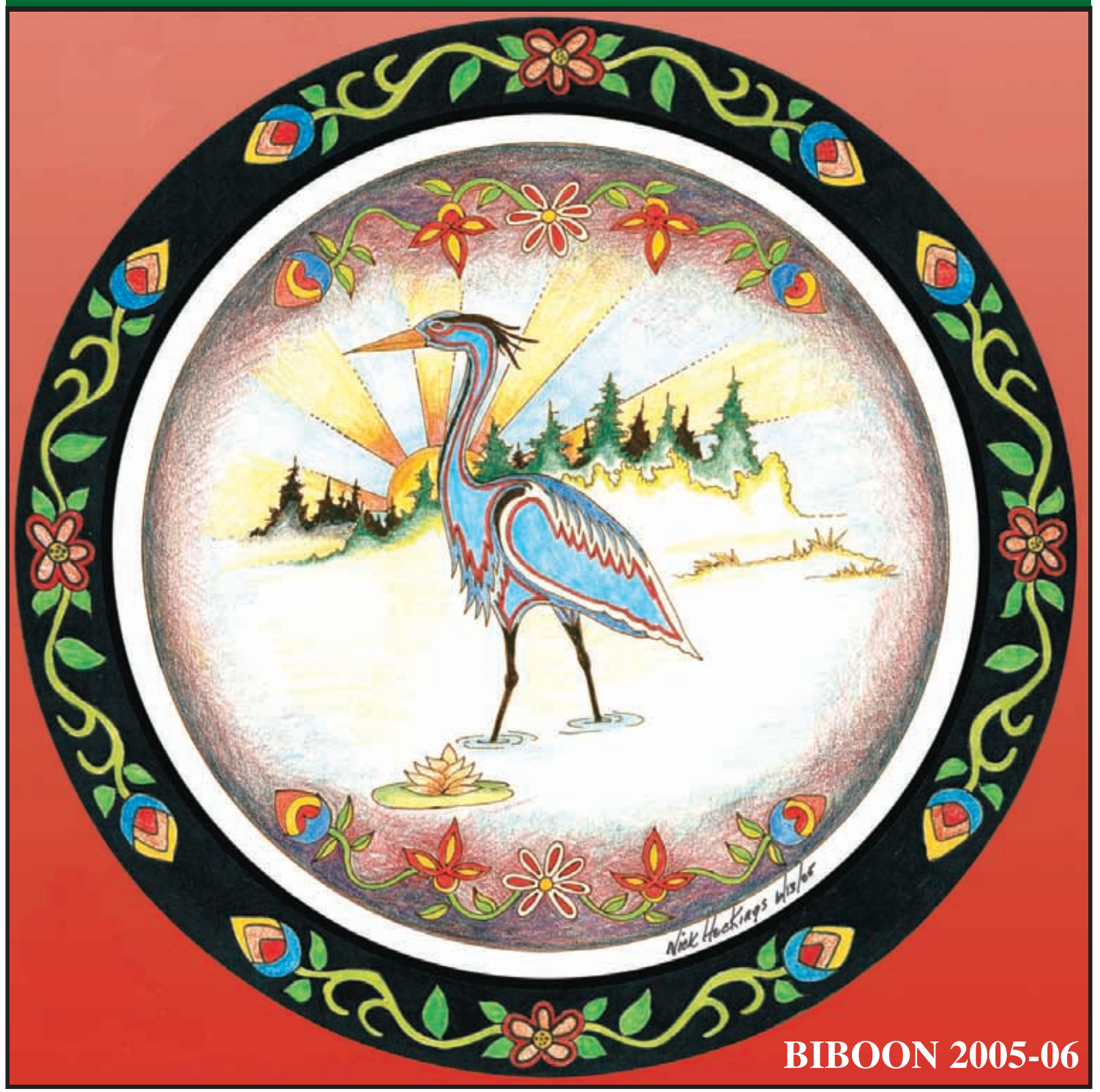
For more information see our website at:www.glifwc.org.




# Mazina'igan

## A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe

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