

Mazina'igan

A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe

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Minwaajimo (Telling a Good Story) Symposium

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—“Treaties are my life!” George Newago summed up the importance of treaties to himself as an Ojibwe hunter, gatherer and fisherman at the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission’s (GLIFWC) Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium, July 28-30.

His words rung true for many others who use and value their off-reservation treaty rights—the rights that GLIFWC has sought to protect and preserve on behalf of its eleven member Ojibwe tribes over the last twenty-five years.

Minwaajimo means telling a good story, and that’s what the symposium did—record the story of tribes, of tribal members, of GLIFWC’s first twenty-five years as the treaty rights were recognized and implemented in the mid-1980s to the present. It is a story of challenge and change, an evolution through conflict to cooperative management and recognition of tribes as valuable contributors and co-managers of ceded territory resources.

Serious discussion and sound data mixed with shared stories and memories, some humorous, some painful—all be-

came part of the larger story.

Officially opening with the lighting of a Sacred Fire as the sun rose on July 28th, the symposium reconvened at 1:00 p.m. in the Convention Center for an opening drum song, welcoming words from GLIFWC Executive Administrator Jim Zorn and the lighting of pipes from GLIFWC and each of GLIFWC’s member tribes. This was followed by a water ceremony and an Honor Song for those who have walked on.

Lac du Flambeau elder Joe Chosa led a prayer for the feast, and all were invited to wiisini (eat) at an evening feast.

The substance of the symposium was delivered through five panel discussions on two subsequent days. Discussions succeeded in not only revealing the evolution of GLIFWC as an organization, but also recording stories about the roots of the treaty struggles, bringing up names like Red Cliff’s Dick Gurnoe and Henry Buffalo Sr.; Big Abe LaBlanc from Bay Mills, Michigan; Fred and Mike Tribble, Lac Courte Oreilles—men whose actions challenged state regulation and brought the treaty right issue into courts.

Discussion also shifted forward to the future, with concern about the preservation of the treaty rights, the natural

resources and also the need to encourage tribal youth to continue traditional harvests.

Discussion panels focused on five distinct areas. These included the Legal (See Minwaajimo, page 15)



Taking time out of a busy symposium schedule, GLIFWC Executive Administrator Jim Zorn chats with Fred and Mike Tribble from Lac Courte Oreilles. The brothers deliberately fished off-reservation without a license and challenged the citations that ensued. From that action sprang the Voigt Decision affirming Ojibwe treaty rights under the 1837 and 1842 Treaties. (Photo by Jen Schlender.)

“Partners” gather at LdF on heels of national award

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen
Staff Writer

Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—A record number of federal, state and tribal natural resource administrators turned out for

the 17th Partners in Fishing event June 10-11. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) biologist and planner Robert Jackson said the gathering grows more popular each year, offering ceded territory fisheries managers the chance to discuss resource issues in an informal setting.



The WDNR and GLIFWC board chairs kept their lines untangled long enough to hook into northern pike and bass on Pokegama Lake June 10. Christine Thomas (WDNR) is dean and professor of resource management at UW-Stevens Point; Curt Kalk (GLIFWC) is Mille Lacs Band Commissioner of Natural Resources. The agency chairs were among approximately 90 participants in the 17th Partners in Fishing—fun and informal event that unites tribal, state and federal natural resource officials. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

“One of the most successful results of the event is that people get to know each other on a personal level. Staff from cooperating agencies become more than a name and face,” said Jackson, who heads the interagency Joint Assessment Steering Committee (JASC). “It helps develop better working relationships which in turn benefits the fishery resources of northern Wisconsin.”

The arrival of senior agency officials contributed to the boost in attendance estimated at 90 this year, Jackson said. Several were on hand to recognize the JASC’s recent honor from US Interior Secretary Ken Salazar: the Partners in Conservation Award.

Salazar said the award acknowledges partnerships that conserve and restore treasured natural resources. JACS “partners” including GLIFWC, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), BIA, Discover Wisconsin, and US Fish & Wildlife Service representatives accepted the award from Salazar last May for helping reduce social unrest related to treaty fishing and for maintaining a strong walleye population in the ceded territory.

“The award is a strong validation that working together delivers the highest dividends for fisheries and the people who value fish like walleyes for sport, food and subsistence,” Jackson said.

“Our annual gathering helps cement those relations between tribal, federal and state managers.”

For the 12th consecutive year, members of the Green Bay Packers organization were on hand to talk football, sign autographs and of course, fish. Retired players William Henderson, Craig Newsome and Gilbert Brown—all 1997 Super Bowl champions—circulated with agency staff and hooked fish through the Lac du Flambeau chain of lakes. Special guests at the 2001 Partners event held at Lac Courte Oreilles, Henderson and his father Edward returned again this year, arriving a day early to squeeze in more time on the water.

Over the course of two days of activities Discover Mediaworks had cameras rolling on land and from watercraft, gathering video for an upcoming episode of Discover Wisconsin.

In addition to local fisheries staff from various jurisdictions, agency representatives came from around Wisconsin including members of the WDNR Board and WDNR Secretary Matt Frank. A number of federal officials from St. Paul attended along with Washington DC-based Administration for Native Americans envoy, Kathy Killian.

The Lac Courte Oreilles Band is slated to host the next Partners in Fishing event in June 2010.



Many voices join to tell the story at Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium



A big part of GLIFWCŌ story deals with litigation and court room battles in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. To help tell that story a number of attorneys who have participated in various legal proceedings attended the symposium. Present were, front row: Tracey Schwalbe, Mike Lutz, Kathryn Tierney, Jim Zorn. Back row: Steve Moore, James Botsford, Henry Buffalo Jr., Milt Rosenberg, Brian Pierson, Bruce Greene, Marc Slonim, Howard Bichler, and David Siegler. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)



Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau, former chairman of both GLIFWCŌ Board of Commissioners and the Voigt Intertribal Task Force, shares his thoughts and experiences during the opening ceremonies for the Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium. His son, Fred Maulson, GLIFWCŌ Chief of Enforcement, looks on. (COR)



Pipe carriers, Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC runnersŌpipe, and Greg Johnson, Lac du Flambeau, listen intently to speakers following the opening pipe ceremony on July 28th. (COR)



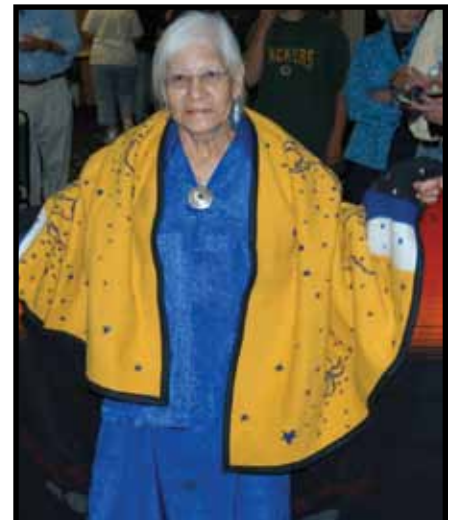
Good times and good talk were all part of the treaty symposium held at the Bad River Convention Center. Sharing a joke during a lunch break are Jim St. Arnold, GLIFWCŌ Administration for Native Americans program coordinator; Jim Zorn, GLIFWCŌ executive administrator; Bob Powless, Bad River elder, and Wesley Ballinger, GLIFWC's ANA language specialist. (COR)



The Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium would not have been the same without this group of dynamite elders from Fond du Lac. GLIFWC was honored to host this great group of vivacious and involved tribal citizens! (Photo by Jen Schlender.)



A long time treaty advocate, Ada Deer, Menomonee and former Assistant Secretary of Interior, participated in the discussions that followed panel presentations during the symposium. (COR)



Early registrants for the symposium were entered into a drawing to win a Pendleton blanket. The winner was Beulah Sayers, Ho-Chunk, who said it was the first time in her life she has ever won anything! (COR)

On the coverŌ GLIFWCŌ 2009 poster, Minwaajimo: Telling a Good Story, is now available upon request. The poster features artwork by Lac du Flambeau artist, biskakone Johnson. See page 23 for ordering information.

Graduate student pursues pine marten studies in CNNF

Makwa (bear) messes up research site

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Wildlife research—sounds fun, doesn't it? Especially in the summer, you know, spending the summer close to nature and all that. However, the life of a wildlife researcher is not always as idyllic as one might imagine. Observing the behavior of wildlife in a woodland setting has its own stresses and can be fraught with frustrations.

Bears, brush, tangled swamps and vicious flies can be among the obstacles to both an enjoyable stroll through woodlands and to scientific research. At least this is what Purdue University graduate student Tanya Aldred discovered this summer as she initiated a two-year study of small mammal and coarse woody debris abundance at select sites in the Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest (CNNF).

Both objects of research—small mammals and coarse woody debris,—relate to the habitat needed for waabizheshiwag (pine martens) to flourish. Difficulty in establishing a sustainable waabizheshi population has led researchers to take a closer look at the requirements of this member of the weasel family.

Aldred is a graduate student at Purdue University studying under Dr. Patrick Zollner, Assistant Professor of Forestry and Natural Resources. She is also working in collaboration with Dr. Jonathan Gilbert, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) wildlife section leader. The field research will provide data necessary to support a masters thesis and answers to questions regarding the viability of a sustainable pine marten population in the CNNF.

Earlier in the year when snow was on the ground, Aldred sought out “kill sites,” or areas where a marten had hunted and killed some prey species. A GPS reading fixed the location of the sites so she could return in the summer to set up small mammal traps to survey the abundance of critters like mice, voles and shrews that are marten prey.

Aided by two Northland College interns, Aaron Johnson and Simeon Rossi, she sets the live traps out in a starburst pattern, 180 meters across, with a set of 72 small mammal traps radiating from two center traps. In June she baited each trap with a dollop of peanut butter to attract the little beasts. However, when she returned, the site was one of mass destruction—twisted and thrown traps littered the forest floor—not one mouse, shrew or vole in sight and the peanut butter vanished.

“A bear got all my traps. You could see he went to everyone of them and then on to the next site. He got them all. One night I lost 120 traps to a bear. The 50 remaining traps were gone the next day,” Aldred explains.



A rare photo captured by the on-site camera: Mama marten and a kit, the only off-spring recorded in the research project. The study of small mammal populations and density of coarse woody debris at specific study sites ultimately relate to the reintroduction and successful survival of the pine marten in the region.



Caught in the act by an onsite camera, a marauding makwa (bear) foils small mammal research plans in the Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest this spring. Student researcher Tanya Aldred finds over a hundred small mammal traps wrecked.



Setting up the camera which records activities at one of the research sites in the Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest are Dr. Patrick Zollner, professor of forestry and natural resources, University of Purdue and Purdue graduate student Tanya Aldred. (Staff photo.)

Getting to the sites with the traps and gear is no easy trek either, and ATVs are not an option. It's all foot power through some pretty rough terrain—alder bush, cedar swamps and thick forest debris.

Hoping to discourage bear's interest, Aldred switched bait from peanut butter to seeds. That helped. Also, the bear began finding more food readily available in the forest as the summer proceeded. So, currently bear damage is minimal.

When Aldred arrives at a trap site, she records the species and number of small mammals captured and then releases them. She also inventories the amount and kinds of coarse woody debris (like tree stumps, fallen branches) around the site to get a good record of pine marten habitat preferences.

Aldred's research focuses on both resident and stocked martens and mostly females. Pine marten from Minnesota have been introduced to the CNNF. A total of 26 were introduced in 2008, and 30 will be delivered this year, she says. To date, data indicates that of translocated females about 50% or more are dying, although this is not an unexpected result for translocated animals, according to Gilbert.

Information gathered through her study is shared with another Purdue student, Nick McCann who is working on his doctorate, but is focusing on other aspects of marten behavior like their movement and range. He also records rest sites and collects scat to analyze diet.

Aldred will continue classes at Purdue this fall. In the winter she will return for one more field season of snow tracking and mouse trapping. She plans on completing her thesis and degree by spring of 2011. For a short period of time this spring, she was thinking bear research might be more appropriate, but she's sticking to studying waabizheshiwag after all.



Northland College interns Aaron Johnson (left) and Simeon Rossi assisted with the small mammal study this summer. Above, they remove a mouse captured in one of the live traps and mark it with a distinctive hair cut in order to identify it if trapped again. (Photo by Tanya Aldred.)

Spring surveys show mixed conditions in walleye populations

By Mark Luehring, GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Biologist

Odanah, Wis.—Adult walleye population estimates were completed by GLIFWC and its partners (USFWS, St. Croix, and Mole Lake) on 18 ceded territory lakes this spring. The purpose of these surveys is to help biologists monitor walleye population health and set safe harvest levels. GLIFWC and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) biologists have agreed that healthy, naturally reproducing adult walleye populations should be above three fish per acre. With the exception of Lake Metonga (Forest Co.) and Big St. Germain Lake (Vilas Co.), all lakes surveyed are naturally reproducing.

Out of the 18 lakes surveyed this spring, nine had walleye densities of over three fish per acre. These lakes included Siskiwit Lake (Bayfield Co.), Butternut Lake (Forest Co.), Lily Lake (Forest Co.), Otter Lake (Langlade Co.), Squirrel Lake (Oneida Co.), Butternut Lake (Price Co.), Kentuck Lake (Vilas Co.), Squaw Lake (Vilas Co.), and Bass-Patterson Lake (Washburn Co.). The highest density observed was in Kentuck Lake at over 12 adults per acre.

Four lakes had densities of between two and three adults per acre. These lakes were Annabelle Lake (Vilas Co.), Sherman Lake (Vilas Co.), Big St. Germain Lake (Vilas Co.), and Parent Lake (Baraga Co., MI). A reasonable walleye population appears to have survived the 2007-2008 winterkill in Parent Lake.

Five lakes were below two adults per acre. Lac Vieux Desert Lake (WI/MI Border) and Shell Lake (Washburn Co.), despite being under two fish per acre, were well within the normal range for adult densities from previous surveys in these lakes. However, very few young-of-year walleye have been observed in recent fall surveys on Lac Vieux Desert, which is cause for concern for biologists. Lake Metonga (Forest Co.) has seen a slight increase from 2004 and 2007 surveys, with the density up to 1.29 adults per acre this year. This, however, is still well below population levels from the mid to late 1990s.

The Muskellunge Lake (Oneida Co.) population was also below two adults per acre. The walleye population in Franklin Lake (Forest Co.) is struggling. The adult density was well below one fish per acre. Recent fall surveys have seen good year classes of walleyes surviving through the first summer on Franklin Lake. Unfortunately, few of these fish are surviving to adulthood. GLIFWC plans to continue to work with WDNR biologists to restore the health of these walleye populations.



Sam Quagon, GLIFWC fishery aid, holds up a nice looking walleye captured during the spring electrofishing surveys. GLIFWC along with crews from the St. Croix and Mole Lake bands and the US Fish and Wildlife Service surveyed 18 ceded territory lakes this spring. (Photo by Mark Luehring.)

What's the big deal about bass?

By Mark Luehring, GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Biologist

Odanah, Wis.—Recent trends in several lakes in western Wisconsin have fish managers worried about the future of walleye populations. The problem appears to be one of recruitment: production and survival of walleye fry to adulthood. Some lakes that previously produced consistent year-classes from natural reproduction have had little to no recruitment in recent years. Rehabilitative stocking efforts by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the tribes have offered little in the way of improvements to recruitment. What could be going wrong with these populations?

Some WDNR biologists have been pointing the finger squarely at bass, specifically largemouth bass since smallmouth bass and walleye have been known to successfully co-exist in many ceded territory lakes. Largemouth bass are believed to prey on young walleye, and may compete with adult walleye for food. This belief has led to the organization of events on Nelson Lake, the Chippewa Flowage, and other lakes in the Hayward area encouraging catch and keep fishing for largemouth bass.

Current state angling regulations for bass appear to be at the heart of the issue. Bass fishing is catch and release only up until late June, and regulations are combined for largemouth and smallmouth bass. Because of this, largemouth bass are afforded more protection from state angler harvest than walleyes during the early part of the fishing season. Also, release rates for walleyes among anglers are much lower than those for largemouth bass.

Simply put, people prefer to keep and eat walleyes that they catch, but not largemouth bass. These factors may be tipping the delicate fish community balance in favor of largemouth bass. Recent history has shown that largemouth

bass and walleye do not coexist well in most lakes, but the question of whether largemouth bass directly cause walleye population declines or simply take advantage of changes in lake habitat that favor largemouth bass over walleye has not been specifically explored.

Walleye are usually found in mesotrophic (moderately productive) lakes with clean gravel or cobble shoreline areas available for spawning habitat. Meanwhile, largemouth bass prefer eutrophic (productive) lakes with shallow mucky bays, and extensive weed or wood cover.

Unfortunately for walleye, human disturbances typically tip the balance in favor of bass. Deforestation of shorelines, leaky septic systems, and over-fertilizing of lakefront lawns causes increased nutrient input into lakes, which increases productivity and weed growth in shallow water areas. Shoreline erosion causes sedimentation, which can silt over clean cobble and gravel necessary for successful walleye spawning.

Introductions of exotic species such as Eurasian watermilfoil, and curly leaf pondweed often result in weed-choked shallows. Walleyes also prefer cooler water temperatures than bass. Therefore, any increase in water temperatures associated with climate change could further tip the balance in favor of bass.

Still, biologists are optimistic that sound management can allow walleye to flourish in lakes where they previously did. One potential step in the right direction would be to separate largemouth bass from smallmouth bass in the state angling regulations booklet, and allow for harvest of largemouth bass earlier in the season.

Rehabilitation stocking of larger walleye fingerlings can prevent bass from eating stocked walleye. Most importantly, education efforts about good riparian zone practices and the dangers of exotic species introductions should help prevent the destruction of walleye habitat.

Getting the scoop on lamprey numbers

By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Biologist

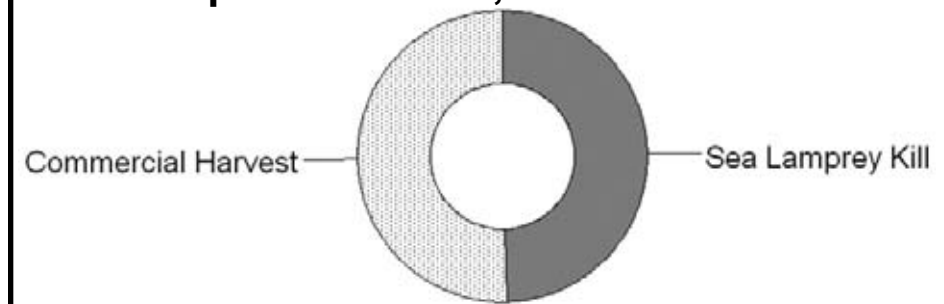
Odanah, Wis.—Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes fishery technician and his crew of three interns wrapped up another successful season of sea lamprey spawning assessments at the lower falls on the Bad River, Wisconsin in late June. What started when snow could still be found on the ground, progressed through the notorious black fly, wood tick, and mosquito seasons, and finally ended as air temperatures hit the mid-80's and water temperatures hit the mid 60's.

Staff set large metal live traps in the river during the spawning season. They are routinely lifted and lampreys counted. This is one time when you hope not to catch a lot of fish. Good catches can indicate a strong lamprey population, which is what we don't want. Population estimates are calculated from the catch numbers using a scientific model.

The parasitic sea lampreys have persisted in the Bad River since they colonized the river in the 1940's after invading from the Atlantic Ocean through the opening of the Welland Canal. Adult sea lampreys attach to fish using a suction disk shaped mouth lined with multiple rows of teeth. Once attached a "supra-oral lamina" or bony plated tongue bores a hole into the fish and the sea lamprey's feeding begins. It is estimated that lampreys consume nearly as many lake trout annually as are harvested by the commercial fishery and that is at 10% of their pre-control levels.

Lamprey control is carried out by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Sea Lamprey Control Program. GLIFWC, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community all cooperate with the control agents in monitoring sea lamprey abundance in Lake Superior.

Apostle Islands, WI 1986-2008



In Apostle Islands waters, as in all of Gichigami, lampreys kill nearly as many lake trout annually as are taken by the commercial fishery.

GLIFWC surveys reveal new and under-recorded invasives in the ceded territory

By GLIFWC Staff

Odanah, Wis.—Beginning with purple loosestrife monitoring and control efforts in the Fish Creek Sloughs of Ashland and Bayfield Counties in 1988, GLIFWC staff have conducted survey and control efforts for non-native invasive plants in the ceded territories. Over the years aquatic and terrestrial invasive species surveys have included the Lake Superior counties of Wisconsin and western Upper Michigan. These surveys have proven invaluable in evaluating the extent to which invasive plants have gained a foothold in the ceded territory. Even so, the day-to-day routine can seem pretty monotonous, not to mention a bit depressing.

A patch of purple loosestrife in the ditch. Several Eurasian bush honeysuckles on the edge of a woodlot. A patch of leafy spurge spreading from the gravel roadside into the pine barrens. A Japanese barberry plant on the edge of a woods. Dozens more barberry plants growing in the woods, out of view of the road. Another patch of purple loosestrife in the ditch. All pretty routine. But every once in awhile something far more out-of-the-ordinary ordinary shows up.

New invasives found in the ceded territory

In 2003 GLIFWC conducted a terrestrial plant survey of portions of western Upper Michigan. Like much of Upper Michigan and northeast Wisconsin, the area being surveyed on this particular day harbored scattered populations of introduced thistles, including the wickedly spiny, highly invasive European marsh thistle. But along one gravel road in the Ottawa National Forest grew dozens of plants of a new and unfamiliar thistle with soft spines and large flowerheads. This new thistle turned out to be welvet thistle (*Carduus crispus*), a weedy Eurasian biennial previously unknown in the upper Midwest. Because the surrounding habitat (mature northern hardwood forest) is not conducive to invasion by this sun-loving plant, it was confined to the shaded gravel roadside.

A 2005 survey of the Northern Highlands region of northern Wisconsin also turned up a surprise. A population of a small European forest shrub known as mezereum or paradise plant (*Daphne mezereum*) was found growing in disturbed woods near Boulder Junction in Vilas County. A relative of the native leatherwood or moosewood (*Dirca palustris*), mezereum produces showy purple flowers before leaf-out in May, followed by bright red berries in June. All parts of mezereum are highly poisonous and potentially fatal to humans if eaten, and chemical compounds produced by the plant have been shown to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals.



Mezereum with fruit. This plant is as poisonous as it is beautiful. (GLIFWC photo)

The 2008 survey revealed populations of two more introduced plants that were previously unknown in Wisconsin: alpine oatgrass (*Avenula pubescens*) and narrow-leaved sorrel (*Rumex thyrsiflorus*). Narrow-leaved sorrel was found a few miles northeast of the town of Patzau in northwest Douglas County. This perennial Eurasian herb was previously known in North America only from northeastern Michigan and several Canadian provinces. In Douglas County it was growing abundantly along roadsides, power corridors and old fields within a roughly one square mile area. In Europe, this plant is a common inhabitant of river floodplains, as well as woods edges, roadsides, and fields.



Alpine oatgrass. (GLIFWC photo.)

Alpine oatgrass is native from Europe west to central Asia. In Europe it is common in grasslands and open woods, as well as roadsides, railway banks and even salt marshes. Until last year alpine oatgrass was known in North America only from four New England states and several Canadian provinces. (A Minnesota report is in error.)

Then GLIFWC's 2008 survey found populations of alpine oatgrass on the outskirts of Glidden in southern Ashland County. The largest of these populations inhabits several acres in an old field and adjacent young red pine plantation. At a glance alpine oatgrass resembles the native poverty grass (*Danthonia spicata*), which is common across the Great Lakes region. This resemblance probably explains why alpine oatgrass remained undetected in the region for so long.

(Interestingly another European grass, purple moorgrass, *Molinia caerulea*, was also first discovered in the midwest in the same general area as alpine oatgrass, by noted botanist and UW-Stevens Point professor Emmett Judziewicz in 1996. Purple moorgrass is now well-established over several acres of old field and regenerating aspen woods, and along area roadsides as well.)

A number of other plants have been uncovered during these surveys that are new to or at least still very rare in the upper Great Lakes region. These include such head-scratching finds as ballast toadflax (*Linaria spartea*), a snapdragon relative which had obviously been seeded along a long roadbank in northern Wisconsin.

This little European annual is not a strong competitor with the more aggressive plants growing there, and may eventually die out on its own. Another surprise was the 2001 discovery of musky monkey-flower (*Mimulus moschatus*), which occupies roughly a mile of wet ditches in northeastern Bayfield County.

The primary range of this pretty yellow-flowered perennial is in the Rocky Mountain region of western North America, but it is apparently also native (as a western disjunct) in the Keweenaw region of Upper Michigan, as well as in southern Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland. While musky monkey-flower is probably established in Bayfield County as an escape (either from cultivation or from imported road equipment), the site is in an area of springs and seeps (its preferred habitat), and there is a small chance that it grew there long before roads, houses, a quarry and other human developments remade the landscape.

Surveys also highlight previously under-appreciated invasives

GLIFWC's surveys have also provided evidence that certain introduced plants may be more invasive than previously thought. For example, wood bluegrass (*Poa nemoralis*) is a stringy, clump-forming European grass that is closely related to the familiar "Kentucky bluegrass" (*Poa pratensis* subsp. *pratensis*), ubiquitous in lawns across the US. (Despite its name, Kentucky bluegrass is also introduced from Europe.) Wood bluegrass was first discovered in the Upper Great Lakes region more than a century ago, but for much of that time confusion existed about its taxonomy, and whether it was native to North America as well as Eurasia.

(See *Invasive species*, page 20)



Purple Moorgrass. (GLIFWC photo.)



Wood bluegrass. (GLIFWC photo)

Manoomin surveys underway

2009ma ypr ovea cha llenge toha rvesters

By Peter David
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Odanah, Wis.—I think everyone measures the quality of the annual rice crop in their own way, usually based on their own ricing patterns. For some, the rice season may come down to a single lake: if Clam is good, they will try to get out; if not, the year is a bust and they stay home. For a larger group of ricers, the season may be measured by two–four waters commonly visited. They scout a bit more, may check out rumors of a new location or two, and have a wider geographic perspective on the crop.

For a small number of highly committed ricers, the view grows wider yet. They may visit a half-dozen or more waters, scattered over two to three counties, and get a good feel for the crop on a regional level. However, while few harvesters have the time, resources,

Interested in selling wild rice seed?

GLIFWC will be purchasing freshly harvested wild rice seed for reseeded projects. If you are interested in selling seed, please contact Peter David or Micah Cain at (715) 682-6619 **before** harvesting to make sure we are still buying; and for instructions on storing the seed and meeting with our buyer, etc. Your help is needed to expand the rice resource in the ceded territory.

or need to look at the crop on a state or multi-state level, biologists know that looking at rice abundance from these ever-more distant perspectives can sometimes provide insights into the factors that affect rice abundance from year to year, and can help explain the sometimes confusing patterns of abundance variation that are witnessed on individual waters.

This year, GLIFWC—with tremendous support from the Wisconsin DNR, the Administration for Native Americans, and the BIA's Circle of Flight Program—has no less than three crews scouring the ceded territory for manoomin stands. One crew is surveying the 40 waters we try to look at each year, to gain a perspective on how this year's crop looks in relation to other years (see related article, pg 5).

The other two crews are conducting more a treasure hunt, looking for waters which may support rice beds, but where the presence has not been well documented in recent years. This inventory work is being undertaken in order to help ensure that manoomin is protected wherever it is growing, not just on the largest or most heavily harvested sites.

As of this writing, only about half the ground surveys have been completed, and the aerial surveys we do to augment all this ground work has been thwarted by cloudy skies that hinder our ability to detect the beds. As a result, our perspective on the crop is still being formed, but things are starting to come into focus.

As a quick take right now, I think 2009 is going to look quite a bit like 2008, only more so. That means a below average year, with many sites affected by very low water levels. Burnett County, Wisconsin, looks

particularly hard hit, with Clam Lake being a total failure, and rice at some other sites growing on mud flats. The accessibility of some other sites will depend on how much precipitation arrives in August. In much of the ceded territory, ricers will want to look for sites that are more riverine in nature, or which—in a normal year—are on the deep side of the growing range.

This year does display one interesting phenomenon that likely has significance for the long-term management of rice. Although much of northern Wisconsin is experiencing a third consecutive year of below average precipitation, and many area lakes are three to five feet below average levels, most lakes with dams are at or near full pool.

While lake shore owners on these waters are glad to have the water, the loss of natural variability in lake levels is likely detrimental to the long term health of annual species like manoomin. Drought years such as this may not be great for rice, but they also can knock back some of the perennial species (like water lilies) with which rice competes. When the water returns in a later year, rice may be the first species to recover, enjoying a window of growth for several years until the perennial species catch up.

In short, long-term reductions in water level variability may also lead to long-term reductions in the abundance of rice. And while boaters on dammed lakes are glad to have high water levels in these dry times, some are also starting to complain that the excessive growth of perennial species is making it harder to boat. Maybe mother nature is reminding us that you really can't have your cake and eat it too.

Binewiminanaatig (partridge berry) shifts to the forefront

By Karen Danielsen, GLIFWC Forest Ecologist

Odanah, Wis.—As autumn paints its patchwork of reds, oranges and yellows onto the green veil of summer, evergreen plants reveal their own idiosyncratic nature by retaining their green leaves year round. Of these plants, binewiminanaatig (partridge berry plant, English; *Mitchella repens*, scientific) maintains the shortest of statures, growing no more than a few inches tall.

This plant forms clusters of foot-long, slender woody stems (vines) that hug the forest floor, evoking images of scattered green rugs. Where leaves grow along the stems, roots develop intermittently, functioning as anchors in the soil and conveyers of nutrients and water.

Its leaves, though tiny (one half-inch wide) and easily overlooked, have two distinguishing characteristics. First, their glossy, dark-green topsides contrast sharply with the paler, lime-green midrib and undersides. Secondly, the leaves feel thick and leathery, a feature common among many evergreen plants.

In summer, snowy-white to pale-pink, tubular flowers appear in pairs, usually at the tips of the stems. The flowers, though not much larger than the leaves, exhibit simple beauty. Dense, fuzzy hairs line the upper lobes of each petal, looking much like softly textured cashmere.

Interestingly, the flowers of each pair fuse together to form a binewimin (single partridge berry). Both flowers must be pollinated before bearing fruit. Current research suggests that pollination occurs exclusively via insects.

Binewiminan (partridge berries) mature in fall, turning a bright scarlet red. Each binewimin displays two distinctive dimples, vestiges of the previously fused flowers. These dimples give rise to another common English name, "two-eyed berry."

Binewiminan remain on the stems until eaten by binewag (partridge, a.k.a. ruffed grouse) and other birds. Humans also eat binewiminan, mostly as trail snacks. Though edible, binewiminan have a mealy texture and bland flavor, discouraging any systematic gathering for storage and later use.

Similar to many other plants, the Ojibwe use binewiminanaatig for medicinal purposes. The importance of this plant, keeps gathering at nominally respectful levels.

Binewiminanaatig occurs throughout eastern North America, primarily in rich forest soils with good drainage. It prefers partial to complete shade, but can occasionally be found in small, sun-dappled forest openings.

Only recently has it been considered an attractive ground cover for landscaping. As an evergreen, it provides rich color year-round. As other plants disappear into their winter dormancy, binewiminanaatig comes to the forefront, released from its usual subdued background demeanor.



Binewiminan mature in fall, turning a bright scarlet red. Inset: In the summer, snowy-white to pale-pink, tubular flowers appear in pairs, usually at the tips of the stems. (Photos ©Jeff Millian. Courtesy of Almost Eden. United States, LA.)



Learning to harvest manoomin

Wild rice workshops target tribal youth

By Reggie Cadotte, Manoomin Project Coordinator

Odanah, Wis.Ñ Boozhoo, as the wild rice project coordinator for GLIFWCŪ wild rice grant, I have had the great opportunity to talk with tribal elders about all aspects of manoomin (wild rice) including threats to manoomin and stories of the harvest and processing of this sacred food. In turn, I was able to pass this knowledge on to tribal youth who participated in workshops this summer.

The purpose of the workshops was to assist tribal youth in obtaining their off-reservation harvest permits, show them how to safely operate a canoe in a rice bed, and to have the youth make their own manoomin harvest tools. Specifically, the tribal youth who participated in the workshops were able to make their own rice knockers!

Additional workshops will be held for the Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Sokaogon (Mole Lake), Lac Vieux Desert, Keweenaw Bay, and Bay Mills communities. These workshops will allow the tribal youth to use their own rice knockers to harvest manoomin and participate in processing the harvested manoomin so that it can be eaten!

Workshops are tentatively scheduled, and we will be working with the Tribal Rice Chiefs in these communities to direct us to a rice bed that is ready for harvest. For more information about these workshops, please contact Sharon Nelis 715-682-6619 ext. 138 or email snelis@glifwc.org.

These workshops are funded by a grant from the Administration for Native Americans. As another part of this grant, I have some processing tools that rice harvesters can lease for an equal amount of rice per cost. Please contact me at 715-682-6619 ext. 103 or by email at wcadotte@glifwc.org if you are interested in participating in these leases.

You must be a tribal member of one of GLIFWCŪ 11 member tribes in order to participate. Also, if you have manoomin processing equipment but need a specific item and know where to purchase it, I can assist with the purchase of this item for an equal exchange of finished manoomin. This project ends on September 29, 2009.

This project has been a lot of fun for me, and I wish to send a chi-miigwech to everyone who has assisted or participated in this project!



Tribal youth from the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community showing their rice knockers. (Photo by Leah Cadotte.)



Scott Poupart, Lac du Flambeau, puts the finishing touches on his rice knockers (Photo by Wesley Ballinger.)

Stainless steel the choice for ANA scorching pots

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—With eye to keeping a healthy food like manoomin healthy, GLIFWC’s ANA Wild Rice Project staff have focused on using stainless steel parching pots and untreated, cedar paddles for the parching (scorching) of the rice.

Without being an alarmist, Project Manager Jim Thannum said he is aware of advisories about cooking food and storing food in galvanized steel, so wanted to steer away from using the galvanized washtubs that would have been a less expensive choice.

Apparently cooking in galvanized steel can lead to zinc poisoning with a variety of notable symptoms, like dizziness, nausea, muscle stiffness, fever, and pancreatic and neurological problems. Fumes from the heated pot can also lead to metal fume fever, a result of inhaling zinc oxide fumes. Flu like symptoms—chills, fever—can result.

In the same vein, the project purchased non-laminated cedar paddles to avoid having the plastic laminate possibly dissolve into the rice during parching.

While the old-time, large cast iron pots would have been nice, Thannum found those very expensive and very heavy, and shipping costs would be astronomical.

Source: <http://zenstoves.net/Warning.htm>



Photo by Reggie Cadotte.



GLIFWCŪ Chief Warden Fred Maulson instructs students from Lac Vieux Desert on how to use rice knockers to harvest manoomin. (Photo by Reggie Cadotte.)



Roger McGeshick Sr. and Roger McGeshick Jr. instruct tribal youth from the Sokaogon Chippewa Community how to operate a push pole to harvest manoomin. (Photo by Reggie Cadotte.)



One stop data base makes GLIFWC data more accessible

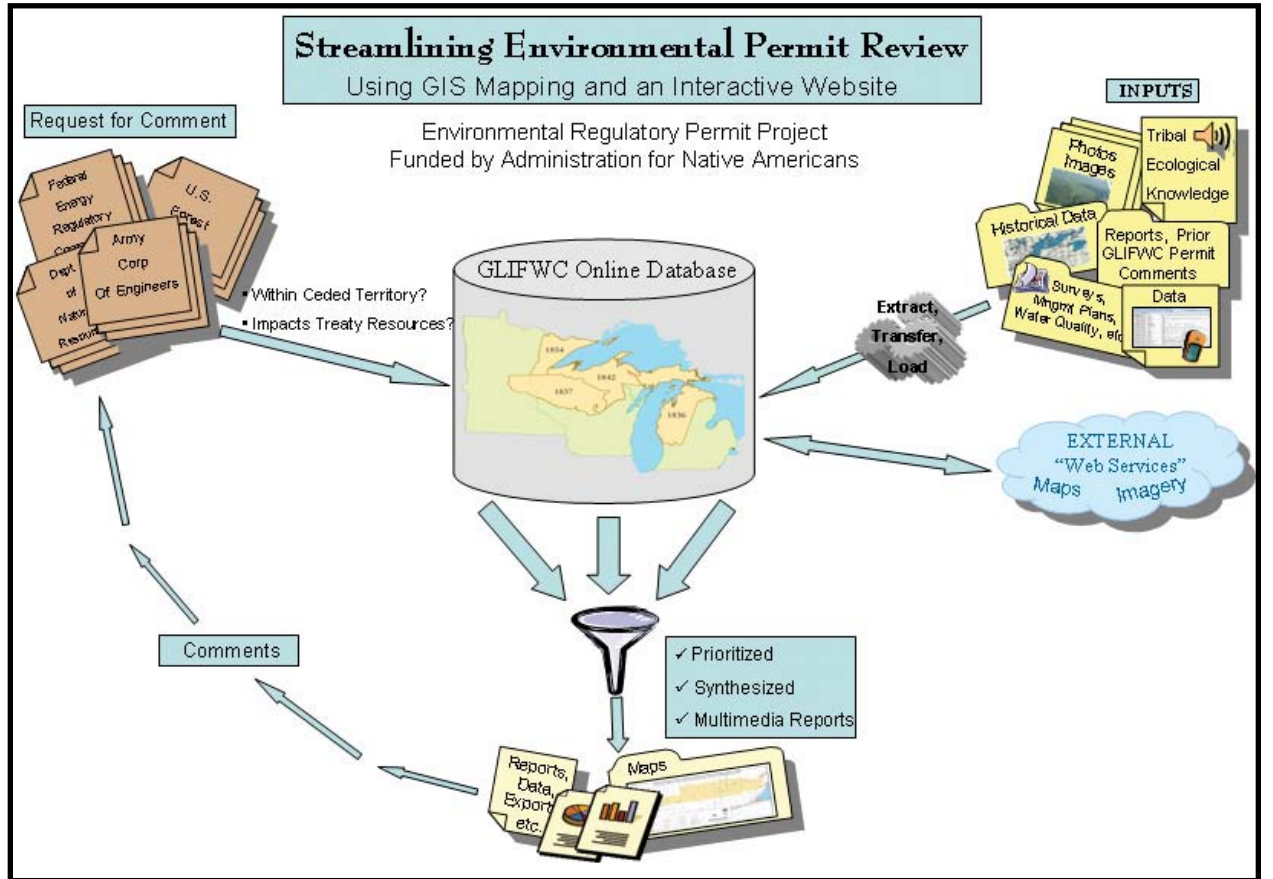
By Dara Olson, GLIFWC GIS Specialist

Odanah, Wis.—Over the years GLIFWC has generated reams of significant data related to the natural resources in the ceded territories and continues to do so. GLIFWC has mountains of information—information that is needed as a basis for good resource management decisions. That is why the data is collected. The problem has been accessing the needed data in a time efficient manner.

For instance, when an environmental permit is requested for construction on a ceded territory lake, GLIFWC may want to submit comments when the permit is being considered. However, the information is probably scattered at different locations within the Biological Services Division and is probably in different formats, making the job of accessing information tedious.

With the increase in number of permits being considered, the need to make the data easily available became more and more apparent, hence the Environmental Regulatory grant awarded by the Administration of Native Americans (ANA) responds to the overwhelming number of environmental permits that GLIFWC receives for review from various agencies. The grant provides for the development of a synthesized database which houses all of GLIFWC’s biological data—a sort of one-stop biological data shopping mechanism.

This online database will be able to query the location of the permit under review to determine if it is: 1) within the ceded territories and 2) impacts treaty resources. A custom query will be developed to access data based on a public land survey system (town range section), city name, waterbody or waterbody identification code. Once you zoom to the location in question, you will have a multitude of resources available. Some of these resources include manoomin (wild rice), ogaa (walleye), and other harvest lakes, the invasive species present, access to current and historic aerial photos, harvest numbers, spawning areas, and much more.



This wealth of knowledge along with important background data from other agencies through web services will provide enough information to answer the two main questions and the data needed to support comments aimed at protecting treaty resources.

Providing this tool to the staff reviewing permits will allow them to more effectively perform an essential environmental program function in protecting aquatic habitats in the ceded territories.

Green logging roads curb erosion, lead to wildlife, plants at LCO

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen Staff Writer

Reserve, Wis.—Logging roads. They criss-cross upper Great Lakes forests, innumerable in extent and configuration. Some skid roads—used to remove harvested timber—are fresh with woody debris and rutted earth, while other require a keen eye to identify disturbances that may be decades old. On around 27 miles of woodland trails

within the heavily forested Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) reservation, there’s absolutely no ambiguity.

Supported by a Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) grant, LCO natural resources managers recently completed a demonstration project to test the success of planting various clover and grass mixtures on newly abandoned logging roads. The two-year effort targeted areas vulnerable to soil erosion and invasion by aggressive non-native plants following timber harvests.



LCO conservation technician Bill Nebel stands before a recently abandoned logging road along Blueberry Fire Lane. Nebel cleared and seeded 27 miles of trail on the LCO reservation as part of a conservation grant. (Photo by COR.)

“These roads can end up being a blank slate for invasive plants to come in,” said LCO Environmental Engineer Dan Tyrolt. “What we’ve seen is that with the right seed mix, invasives can be prevented from getting a foothold and you create a good food source for wildlife. I think it’s been really successful.”

Beginning in spring 2008, conservation technician and LCO member Bill Nebel served as point man for implementing the ground work. Once the reservation soils had shed enough moisture from snowmelt and spring rains—around mid-May over the past two seasons—Nebel first hand-cleared large branches and log ends from the roads, thoroughly disced the soil, then seeded the winding forest routes with various mixtures of legumes and grass seed using an ATV-powered planter.

“You have to wait until the trails dry out,” Nebel said. “Otherwise you’re just making more ruts and adding to erosion problems.”

Nebel sewed three different seed combinations into the sandy loam soil to determine which yielded the best growth. After a full year’s growth—without the benefit of supplemental watering—the mix containing 55% white clover with lesser amounts of timothy and red top outperformed the others. While all three species originate from Europe, they are already widely distributed on the landscape and land managers generally consider them to be non-invasive.

To encourage the success of the new growth, which encompasses about 15 acres, heavy machine operators installed boulders to prevent vehicular access to most project trails. On the two (of 16) trail lengths that didn’t have barriers, LCO conservation staff noted a major decline in survival due to motorized traffic.

“For now, people can walk these trails to hunt or gather or get whatever they need,” Nebel said. “We’ll do some periodic mowing to keep trees from colonizing the trails. There may be a time in the future for ATV access, but right now we’re interested in getting everything established.”

Wildlife including deer, bear, rabbits and wild turkey routinely forage on the succulent growth, Nebel said, making these areas excellent for hunting. The roads also allow easy walking to fishing spots and forestlands that foster an assortment of medicinal and non-medicinal plants.

“It’s the first thing to green-up in the spring and it stays until freeze-up sometime in October,” he said. “Other vegetation will already be brown, but the trails are green.”

LCO’s seeding project followed several years of aggressive timber harvesting that targeted over-mature aspen and mixed hardwoods stands across the 75,000-acre reservation. Funding support to implement the seeding project came through NRCS’s Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council.



From land shallows to Great Lakes depths, interns summer on the water

By Karl Hildebrandt, for Mazina'igan

On manoomin patrol

Ever wanted to spend most of your summer gliding in a canoe along dozens of different lakes and rivers? How about getting hired to do so? That's just what GLIFWC's wild rice interns J.P. Patrick and Dave Nevala were chosen to do this summer.

The duo began their internship in the field in late June and will continue well into August, surveying various wild rice beds in a total of forty different bodies of water throughout the Wisconsin ceded territory.

Patrick, a 2009 Northland College graduate, was interested in the wild rice inventory position, so he applied for it. Since beginning, he has learned much as an intern about the rice he's looking for and the importance that it plays in the ecology of the land.

The two are responsible for checking each body of water for the wild rice which is anticipated to be there. Biological information on the rice is attained at each new rice bed that is visited, such as the depth of the water, plant height, and the number of tillers on each plant. A quadrant is also used in order to determine the density of the rice. Twenty quadrant samples are taken from each lake and are averaged out in order to determine the collective amount of rice estimated to be present on each body of water.

For both Patrick and Nevala, their work with wild rice has a much deeper meaning and motivation than many other summer jobs. Both cite the important cultural significance of the "good berry" as well as its future conservation as motivators in their willingness to perform such work. Nevala's great-grandmother has been processing manoomin for as long as he can remember, which inspires him to continue the tradition of harvesting and processing as often as he can.

Although many people are suited to work in an indoor setting, it seems that this couldn't be farther from the truth for both interns. While in the field, both Patrick and Nevala enjoy encountering the wildlife, like the rare trumpeter swan, which also utilizes wild rice as a primary source of sustenance. In fact, several of the rice beds surveyed by the two had largely been grazed over by the swans. But the lack of rice in these areas did not worry Patrick because of the "seed banks" of fallen rice kernels located under the watery soil, which maintain germinating potential for five years or more.

Working four days a week for ten hours a day did not seem to bother either intern much, and the knowledge and experience gained from their work, each believes, will only help to propel them along to future goals and aspirations. Patrick, who plans on going back to school to get his PhD in Native American cultures, hopes one day to be a part of GLIFWC's full time staff. Undecided as to what he'll be doing this fall, Nevala would enjoy a future career with the DNR but doing something outdoors is of most importance. On enjoying the outdoors Nevala believes "you can't experience it unless you're out there."

Even though the seasonal position will expire as fall nears, Nevala can't wait for the hunting season to begin and anxiously longs for his chance to do some ice fishing as soon as winter rolls around. A very active and spirited student, Patrick likewise longs to hit the books again this fall, bringing him closer to attaining that doctorate. As for next summer, Patrick says, "the rice won't be surveying itself."

GLIFWC also added four limited term employees to conduct the 2009 summer manoomin survey in the Wisconsin ceded territory: Bad River members Jake and Dave Parisian, David Moore and Tony Gilane.

Black lamprey & silver fish

To some, the title and position of summer intern may mean performing mundane tasks and praying for the coming fall, but this doesn't seem to be the case amongst all three of the summer 2009 Great Lakes Fisheries Section summer interns. To these college students, every day spent on the water is indeed well worth their time and energy.



Onboard the Mizhakwad, Sam Wiggins coils a four-inch gillnet into a fish box in preparation for another siscowet survey set. (Photo by Karl Hildebrandt.)



Three teams of wild rice surveyors spread across northern Wisconsin waters to record manoomin abundance. Surveyors used the white square to count individual manoomin plants in select plots. Pictured from left: Tony Gilane, Jake Parisien, Dave Parisien, Dave Nevala, Dave Moore and JP Patrick. (Photo by COR.)

For a four month stint on board with GLIFWC's Great Lakes Fisheries Section staff were first year student interns Scott Braden, Northland College junior, Brian Finch, Northland College senior, and third year intern Sam Wiggins, Bad River Tribal member and Lac Courte Orielles Ojibwe Community College junior.

Overseeing the three were Bill Mattes, Great Lakes Fisheries Section leader, and Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes fisheries technician. All three interns came to the general consensus that the hands-on experience to be acquired as well as the countless hours spent outdoors were what largely made them want to intern.

The crew began their field work in April at the Bad River Falls on the Bad River reservation. The interns pulled sea lamprey traps, after which the males were kept to be sterilized and released into the St. Marys River. This, according to Finch, is just one of the sea lamprey population control methods with which GLIFWC assists the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

After sea lamprey trapping, the group moved to the mouth of the Bad River to set nets for juvenile lake sturgeon surveys. Work was continued on the sturgeon surveys after a few weeks on Lake Superior aboard GLIFWC's fishery assessment and law enforcement vessel, the Mizhakwad.

While on the big lake working outside of Keweenaw Bay of Michigan, all three interns assisted in the process of siscowet assessments. This entails hauling in over 13,000 feet of net, sorting out the catch, and taking biological information on the fish gathered. The crew takes weights and measurements, stomach samples, and they determine the gender and maturity level of each fish. The otoliths, or ear bones, are also taken out. Like rings on a tree they can tell the age of the fish, which is precisely why they are examined later underneath a microscope.

Upon their return to the GLIFWC offices most of their time was spent on data entry, but time is also spent in the lab. Much of this, said Mattes, is examining the contents of the siscowet stomachs frozen and preserved in sandwich bags.

For Braden, a native of Pierpont, Ohio, the experience was well worth it. He hopes to one day work as captain of a charter ship, sailing anywhere he can. In the fall Braden will be returning to Northland to continue in his natural resources major with an emphasis on fish and wildlife ecology.

(See GLIFWC interns, page 16)



Northland College interns Scott Braden (foreground) and Brian Finch remove fish from a survey net as it's lifted from Lake Superior. (Photo by Karl Hildebrandt.)

News from Indian Country keeps pace with fast-moving media industry

By Sam Maday, for MazinaŪgan

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—In a time when newspapers are facing major hardships, one native newspaper is using technology to help it survive in northern Wisconsin. On the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Reservation at the Indian Country Trading Post, News From Indian Country (NFIC) is making preparations for whatever lies ahead for newspapers and the news business in general.

NFIC Editor Paul DeMain first started News From Indian Country back in 1986—the culmination of a long-held dream that began as a teen-ager. “There was always a desire to have my own publication,” DeMain says. He gained experience working for the LCO tribal newspaper as their newspaper information officer prior to serving as the tribal liaison for Governor Tony Earl in the mid 1980. When he left that position after four years, the opportunity to start a newspaper presented itself.

For one, DeMain says Indian Country was generating more news. “There was a blossoming of native information from the AIM occupations to the bridge blockades in the Northeast by the Iroquois,” he explains.

Also, at LCO, the tribal newspaper had been cut from the budget, so the need for a news medium was there, and DeMain acted on it with encouragement from a number of community members. He registered Indian Country Communications Inc. with the state of Wisconsin and negotiated to have the tribal paper, the LCO Journal, placed in private hands.

DeMain ran his newspaper independently, because he wanted it to be free of political influence and conflicts. By 1993, the newspaper was printing once a month. One year later they started printing 26 issues a year.

In 1994, the paper launched its website, six months before Google. “It was very elementary,” says DeMain, “we put in five to six articles. We didn’t put a lot into it because we had to HTML every word in. We were at the forefront of things.”

In the late nineties the paper started flourishing. Today, News from Indian Country has subscribers in 17 foreign countries, in all fifty states, and in ten Canadian provinces.

One of the reasons for the success could be DeMain’s ability to adapt the paper to changing situations. Today he faces a troubled economy with major national newspapers are going bankrupt. Even through these financial hardships, DeMain moves forward.

Realizing that for many people print papers are not in style, he updated the paper’s website. Actually, he says, he had to update the website in order to provide current news. Since NFIC goes to print every two weeks, “breaking news” would have to wait to be put in print. Meanwhile, the news would already be out, and NFIC would fall behind the rest of the media world. NFIC staff also take advantage of website trends like myspace.com, facebook.com, and Twitter.

One of the biggest and newest elements for NFIC is IndianCountryTV.com, which has four channels accessible by anyone on the website. The staff at NFIC help produce, record, and edit all of the programming. They send a finished product to Live Streaming, a company that puts it online at a reasonable cost. IndianCountryTV.com also allows NFIC to go live with news whenever the need arises.

One member of the TV crew is Lonnie Barber who came on board in the middle of January. With a degree in mass communications from the UW-Steven’s Point, Barber jumped right in.



Paul DeMain, managing editor of News From Indian Country (NFIC) and IndianCountryTV.com delivers a daily webcast for the online live tv, which allows NFIC to provide up-to-date information to its public. (Photo by Sam Maday.)

“We’re really learning a lot,” he says. “With five of us doing the work of ten, you learn a lot.”

Barber helps with production, camera work, and marketing. He says it does not even feel like work. “I just want to be at a point where we don’t have to worry about making a profit. We’re still waiting for the big jump in numbers.”

Right now their numbers are climbing at a steady, slow rate. They started in December totally fresh and new. Now they have had several months with over 2 million hits online in the IndianCountryNews.com site and 400 viewers for their Monday through Friday news program between their news, TV and Youtube sites. One news program produced during May has had over 1,500 views.

They are starting to cover more events, such as local pow-wows, as well. Eventually they hope to have companies/organizations request them to film events that will be broadcast on their site, some live. “We’re constantly promoting ourselves. I market anyway I can without money,” says Barber.

Basically, all they need is a laptop, a camera, and Internet access to put the footage on IndianCountryTV.com. They can go live with the footage; in ten minutes they can have it on Youtube.com where the company user site name is “Skabewis.” They also post on Twitter.com advertising that there is footage by the company or an event. They can strip the audio off and make a radio newscast. They

can post on facebook.com and myspace.com about an event and post footage and pictures on those websites and powwows.com. Meanwhile, they can also take a picture from the video and write an article about it in the newspaper. It all inter-relates.

“They are not just getting an article in the newspaper anymore; they are getting a news package,” says DeMain, who sees social networking websites as a big hit with the younger generation and catching on with the older set.

The technology seems so simple, and yet it helps DeMain and his team expand their outreach tremendously.

They also anticipate future technological advances, for instance television sets with browsers built right into them. This will allow people to surf the net and browse websites without the use of a separate computer. It is these advances that NFIC tries to anticipate.

It does cost less to use this technology, but there is another business impact with that. “We’re giving away for free what we used to charge for,” DeMain says. The teasers and links he posts do not cost people anything to use. So why would he utilize these websites and technology?

Paul DeMain thinks back to a time of oral tradition. It was a time when people were judged by their oral capabilities. We now have live streaming oral tradition. One’s oratorical skills can help with DeMain’s stories and live feeds. A person’s oratorical skills—speech, gestures, inflection, cultural tone—are all apparent to the viewer.

“To me, this is how our native oral presentation is coming full circle,” he says.



Tribal leaders convened July 28 during an historic joint session of the Voigt Intertribal Task Force and Board of Commissioners at Bad River. Upper row left: Rose Gurnoe-Soulier (Board Vice-Chair), James Zorn (GLIFWC Executive Administrator), Curt Kalk (Board Chair), Mic Isham (VITF Chair) and Matt O’Claire (VITF Vice-Chair). Lower Left: William Gene Emery, Chris Swartz, Erv Soulier, David Vetterneck, Joe Wildcat, Carl Edwards, Chris McGeshick, Terry Carrick and Tom Maulson. Attendees missing from the picture: Jim Williams Jr., Lewis Taylor, Gary Clause, and Louis Taylor. (COR)



Big crowd celebrates at Big Top Chautauqua

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen
Staff Writer

Bayfield, Wis.—The famed Big Top Chautauqua grounds served as a celebratory melting pot for more than 900 tribal members, area residents and statewide dignitaries who came to mark Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's silver anniversary.

"Both the diversity and numbers of people is truly stunning," said James Zorn at the July 2 event. "What a stark contrast to the ill will and shameful acts toward tribal members that we saw at Wisconsin's boat landings 20 years ago."

Zorn is Executive Administrator of the Commission, created by upper Great Lakes Ojibwe (or Chippewa) tribes in 1984 approximately one year after a federal court upheld off-reservation harvest rights in northern Wisconsin through the *Voigt* Decision. Subsequent

Ojibwe treaty harvests regulated by the Commission—particularly spearfishing walleye—were met with heated protests from non-Indians and marginal cooperation from skeptical state officials into the early 1990s.

"Tonight, people have come together as neighbors and partners, recognizing that we must work together to protect and sustain the ecosystem upon which all of us so very much rely," Zorn said.

Prior to a performance by Grammy winning musician Bill Miller, resource and legislative leaders took to the Big Top stage armed with gifts and accolades. Striking a tone unimaginable a few decades ago, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank made clear that GLIFWC has come into the fore of environmental management in the region.

"The Commission and all the tribes that support it have been key partners. I think quite honestly this [*Voigt*] deci-

Governor Jim Doyle formally proclaimed July 2, 2009 to be Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission 25th Anniversary Day.

sion that happened 25 years ago was a great step forward," Frank said. "The partnership that we have developed ensures that we'll continue to work together for generations to come to protect these beautiful resources. I can tell you from the DNR, this relationship is very important to us."

A contingent of state legislators led by freshman Nick Milroy—a former GLIFWC fisheries biologist—along with long-time tribal supporters Sen. Bob Jauch and Rep. Gary Sherman delivered a joint resolution congratulating the Commission's achievements in the Wisconsin ceded territory. Federal-level officials including Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest Supervisor Jeanne Higgins followed with comments, as did United States government envoys.

"The way forward is by continuing to tackle the issues common to us all," Zorn said. "It is no longer a matter of

who gets to harvest which fish—it is a much more urgent matter of making sure that fish remain to be harvested. Habitats must be protected so fish reproduce sustainably and mercury pollution must be curbed so fish are safe to eat."

The 25th anniversary celebration centered on the idea of *minwaajimo*, or telling a good story. Displays highlighting GLIFWC's natural resources, law enforcement and cultural programs along with demonstrations on traditional Ojibwe skills like carving cedar knockers used to harvest wild rice were scattered around the Big Top Chautauqua grounds.

Overwhelmed by the exceptional attendance, chefs serving complimentary Lake Superior whitefish dinners were compelled to fire up propane grills and prepare bratwurst and hamburgers to meet the demand. By the time Mohican (See Big Top, page 23)



Wisconsin State Representative Nick Milroy presents a joint legislative resolution to GLIFWC Commissioner Curt Kalk. Pictured in background from left: Sen. Bob Jauch, GLIFWC Deputy Administrator Gerry DePerry and Rep. Gary Sherman. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

2009 Senate Joint Resolution 40

June 16, 2009—Introduced by Senator JAUCH, cosponsored by Representatives SHERMAN and MILROY.
Referred to Committee on Senate Organization.

Relating to: the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Whereas, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission and its member tribes are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the commission and the efforts of its member tribes to secure and implement their ceded-territory treaty rights; and

Whereas, 2009 is the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission; and

Whereas, the commission and its member tribes will celebrate by documenting the history of the commission and by telling a "Good Story"—*Minwaajimo*; and

Whereas, the "Good Story" refers to the efforts of the commission and its member tribes to secure and implement their ceded-territory treaty rights over the past 40 years; and

Whereas, the commission has played an important role in the implementation of its member tribes' treaty rights and in the preservation and protection of the natural resources of the ceded territory; and

Whereas, the commission, its member tribes, and the citizens of northern Wisconsin have worked, and will continue to work together to build cultural understanding and cooperative relationships; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the members of the Wisconsin legislature congratulate the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission and its member tribes as they celebrate "*Minwaajimo—Telling a Good Story: Preserving Ojibwe Treaty Rights*"; and, be it further

Resolved, That the senate chief clerk shall present a copy of this joint resolution to the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.



The Sokaogon Drum played songs on the Big Top Chautauqua grounds as part of traditional ceremonies during the 25th anniversary event. (COR)



Supported by Blue Canvas Orchestra, Bill Miller performed an evening show under the Big Top. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

Panels cover treaty rights/GLIFWC history

Stories of struggles, courage, belief & positive outcomes

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Editor's note: Mazinaögan is providing a very brief overview of the Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium panel presentations which looked back over GLIFWC's formative, first twenty-five years. The coverage falls far short in presenting the depth and breath of the symposium's discussions. However, the full proceedings will be published at a later date. Also, excellent academic and other papers prepared for each panel are posted on GLIFWC's website at www.glifwc.org; click on Minwaajimo Treaty Symposium. Symposium presentations are also on webcasts at IndianCountryTV.com. In addition, a book recording the history of GLIFWC is in the process of being written and will also document some of the stories related in the symposium.

Legal Issues and History Panel

Moderator: Howard Bichler, Stockbridge Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians, Lead Attorney
Kathryn Tierney, Bay Mills Indian Community Tribal Attorney
Panelists: Bruce Greene, Bruce R. Greene & Associates, LLC
Michael Lutz, WDNR Legal Services
Marc Slonim, Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim, LLC

Attorneys who fought both for and against tribal treaty rights provided a solid overview of several major treaty rights cases tried in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pointing out the differences in the cases as well as how they developed. The discussion focused primarily on *US v. Michigan* and the *Voigt and Mille Lacs* litigation. Michael Lutz, WDNR legal services, outlined some of the State's positions in the *Voigt* litigation and also acknowledged that the tribes "won a battle they deserved to win" because of their strong, steadfast belief that the treaty right existed—the type of belief espoused by Red Cliff's George Newago and Lac du Flambeau's Tom Maulson in later presentations.

That steadfast belief that the treaty right was theirs to exercise was also a focus for the lead attorney in the Mille Lacs litigation, Marc Slonim. He shared a letter written in 1928 by a John Arrowood written on behalf of Chief Wadena to an Indian agent in Washington. He asked for verification that the 1837 Treaty rights were valid, stating quite clearly what he believed the tribal rights to be. (See letter below.)

A common theme emphasized by several panelists was that despite court victories and the reaffirmation of treaty rights, natural resource issues remain a concern. "Now we have to worry about the resources first and foremost," stated Bruce Green, lead attorney in *US v. Michigan*. "If we see that the resource is protected, that is the best insurance to protecting the rights despite other negative talk."

Panelists also brought out the significant role GLIFWC played in successful litigation and negotiations, providing solid biological data on species and enforcement capacity to prove the tribes' ability to manage and self-regulate.

Natural Resources Management Impacts Harvest Impact Panel

Moderator: George Spangler, Univ. of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Prof. Emeritus, Fisheries, Wildlife & Conservation Biology
Panelists: Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC Wildlife Section Leader
George Newago, Red Cliff tribal member & harvester
John Olson, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, Wildlife
Mike Staggs, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, Fisheries

Dr. George Spangler, UM-Minneapolis, Prof. of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology, began the discussion of harvest impact with a portrait of a "cycle of life" existent prior to European contact, which dramatically portrayed the impact of non-Indian harvests. The invasion of immigrants, he pointed out, created a hemorrhage in the circle of life—rocks were bled of minerals, the trees' seasonal cycle ruptured, lost were the tall grass prairies, tons of top soil, woodlands and native cultures.

Spangler noted the perseverance of the native people, who have "navigated their own way through days, weeks, years" and still have a voice, which, Spangler said, provides a needed balance in fishery management decisions.

With that said as a broad background, biologists from both state and the tribes indicated the resources have not been hurt by treaty harvests, and the management has improved with the addition of tribal input and cooperative efforts.

According to Mike Staggs, WDNR fisheries biologist, "GLIFWC has kicked some DNR staff into the 21st century," noting that the shared fishery requires improved knowledge of the fishery and the need to have sound statistics.

While the state has had to change to accommodate tribal harvest, the tribes and the state can now talk about the fishery. "What we've been doing works. The population seems to be doing fine. Collective management kept the fishery stable," he said. This also applies to Lake Superior, he noted, where the lake trout population has recovered with the state and tribes working together.

Similarly with wildlife, John Olson, WDNR, also noted that tribal harvests have not negatively impacted the resources. While the philosophy used to be to manage for maximum opportunity, it is now with an eye for protecting the future, he said. Tribal and state managers disagree at times, but out of a common concern for the resources.

George Newago, Red Cliff tribal harvester, emphasized that treaties were a "vision from our ancestors," and that tribal people need to value those rights, fight for them and use them. "If you don't use it, you lose it!" he emphasized. "Treaties ain't paper. They are our life," he said.



Natural Resources Management Impacts Co-Management Panel

Moderator: Tom Busiahn, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Fisheries and Habitat Conservation
Panelists: Henry Buffalo, Jr., Jacobson, Buffalo, Magnuson, Anderson & Hogen, LLC
Randy Charles, Assistant Forest Supervisor, Ottawa National Forest, US Forest Service
George Meyer, Executive Director, Wis. Wildlife Federation & former Sec. of the Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources
James Zorn, GLIFWC Executive Administrator

With panelists representing tribal, state and federal perspectives, the subject of co-management was far-reaching. As GLIFWC Executive Administrator Jim Zorn noted, co-management does not simply apply to tribes managing and working out issues with other entities, but also to co-managing among themselves to maintain a unified voice.

A common theme in the discussion from various perspectives was the necessity to work together to assure the existence of the resources for all. "The fight is not about who takes fish, but if the fish are there to take and safe to eat," Zorn commented.

Both Randy Charles, US Forest Service and George Meyer, former Secretary of the WDNR, talked about a process of learning for their agencies over the past twenty-five years, moving from non-acceptance of treaty rights and tribal input to acknowledging a partnership and beginning to learn and work together. "Through our technical committees excellent work is being done cooperatively," Meyer stated.

Henry Buffalo Jr. noted that the seeds for co-management have always been in the tribes and related the story of his father and Dick Gurnoe quietly attending meetings of the Great Lakes Fish Commission, listening and learning how the Lake Superior fishery was managed and learning what the tribes would need in order to develop a partnership, a voice.

"It was a struggle to develop government-to-government relationships," Buffalo said. "It's a shared responsibility not to the users but to the resource."

Buffalo also commented on the leadership of former GLIFWC Executive Administrator Jim Schlender who made GLIFWC's work relevant from a unique cultural standpoint. The cultural significance of the resources, he said, made GLIFWC "better at doing its fundamental job—protecting the natural resources."



Photos: Upper left: Introduced by Rick St. Germaine, emcee, the legal issues panel kicked off the symposium discussions. Panelists include: Kathryn Tierney, Bay Mills attorney and co-moderator; Attorney Bruce Greene; Mike Lutz, WDNR Legal Services; Attorney Marc Slonim, and Attorney Howard Bichler, co-moderator. Panelists discussed the various socio-economic and political impacts of treaty rights, including painful reminiscences of the protest years. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

Lower left: Impact of treaty harvests was the topic for a panel moderated by Dr. George Spangler, University of Minnesota. Participating panelists were Dr. Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC Wildlife Section leader; George Newago, Red Cliff; Mike Staggs, WDNR, and John Olson, WDNR. (Photo by Jen Schlender.)

Upper: Moderator Tom Busiahn, US Fish and Wildlife Service (far left) headed up a panel discussing co-management. Presenters included Randy Charles, US Forest Service; Attorney Henry Buffalo Jr.; James Zorn, GLIFWC Executive Administrator, and George Meyer, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Executive Director. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

Right: Moderator Patricia Loew is pictured above (far left) with panelists Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau; Attorney Brian Pierson; Don Wedll, former Mille Lacs Commissioner of Natural Resources, and Sharon Metz, founder and former director of the advocacy organization, HONOR, Inc. (COR)

Social, Economic and Political Issues Panel

Moderators: Patricia Loew, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Rick St. Germaine, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Panelists: Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau, former Chair of GLIFWC Board of Commissioners and Voigt Intertribal Task Force
Sharon Metz, HONOR founder and former state representative
Brian Pierson, Godfrey and Kahn Attorneys at Law
Don Wedll, former Commissioner of Natural Resources, Mille Lacs Band

Panelist Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau and former VITF chairman, carried forward the theme of cultural significance. A veteran of the boat landing conflicts in the '80s, he noted that he drew strength from ceremonies and from tribal elders. With memories that remain extremely painful to recall, Maulson encouraged people to be leaders and stand strong. "It was extremely hard to be Indian then and still is," he said, noting that many challenges lie ahead.

For the most part panelists looked back at those years of controversy and conflict at the boat landings in Wisconsin—the protest, the rallies, the violence, threats and racial slurs which characterized each spring from 1985 to 1991. Panel moderator Patricia Loew pointed out that it was easy to blame the Ojibwe for complicated issues affecting the north at the time. People didn't look at the changing economy, new directions in tourism and or ever-increasing environmental pressures on the fishery resource. The Ojibwe were an easy target. Adding to the problem were ill-informed media, which led to inaccurate reporting.

Attorney Brian Pierson detailed the lawsuit filed by the ACLU against Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) leader Dean Crist and his followers, a lawsuit that for all extensive purposes ended the landing protests and ploys aimed at preventing the Ojibwe people from spearing. An important subsequent decision also found that the protest stemmed from a "racial animus," confirming the obviously racial manifestations of the protest.

Sharon Metz, founder of HONOR, Inc., noted that the outrage expressed at landings was like a cork being popped out of a bottle, especially after racial issues experienced in Milwaukee had recently been resolved. "Treaty issues," she commented, "just didn't have the good grace to disappear."

She also noted that the protest had a ripple effect, impacting many other institutions—schools, churches, media, and law enforcement.

Praising Representative Frank Boyle and Pat Smith for leading the charge in passing Act 31, which provided for Native curriculum at three different levels in public school, she noted, "This was a good result of the protest." Metz also acknowledged Senator Daniel Inouye's (D-H) leadership in establishing a joint assessment of the fishery in 1990. That assessment by tribal, state and federal biologists led to the conclusion released in the 1991 Casting Light Upon the Waters report that spearing did not harm the fishery—another turning point in the struggle.

Today, she commented, is better than it has ever been due to the changes that have taken place as a result of hard work by leaders, tribal and others. The motto, she says, is: "Keep on walking."

Panelist Don Wedll, formerly Mille Lacs Commissioner of Natural Resources, took a different twist on the social impacts of the treaty rights by emphasizing the health benefit of traditionally harvested foods. Wedll stressed the need to develop access to resources so they can be used in a meaningful way and to bring youth into the process, so those practices and traditions will be carried on. The challenge of the actual litigation is comparably small, he said, to those like global warming and negative impacts on the resource that will confront future generations.

(See Panelists, page 14)



Ilele Minn.
February the 20th 1928.

Hon. Henriok Shipstead,
M. C. Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday a delegation of Chipwa's Indians called on me and wanted me to write you in regard to a Treaty made with the Chipwas Indians in 1837 to find out if that treaty had ever been canceled or any other been made in its place. Chief Wadena claimed he had copy of 1837 which reads as follow white man can take white pine and Norway pine and but can no take any Birch for that is my house and my no Oak and Indian alwas can hunt Deere & Bear for that is his meat Indian can always gather wild rice for that is his bread, Indian can always trap in lake or streams for all kind's of fur. Chief Wadena says Indian never sold any pulp wood or R.R. ties and now white man don't want Indian to cut fire wood. Also Indian never sold any Maple for that is his sugar & molassel. Indian don't like Indian Agent at Cass Lake no good for Indians. Better get another good Agent at Cass Lake.

Now Mr. Shipstead will you please write a letter for publication in the St. Paul Daily - news favoring the Indian Hope you will see this letter gets in the committee

John Arrowood

Panelists detail positive change in tribal communities

(Continued from page 13)

Tribal Communities Panel

Moderator: Larry Nesper, University of Wisconsin-Madison American Indian Studies

Panelists: Mark Duffy, Red Cliff Band, Conservation Officer
Dee Ann Mayo, Lac du Flambeau Band Tribal Council Vice-President
Alton "Sonny" Smart, Bad River Band Tribal Judge, UW-Stevens Point
Jim St. Arnold, GLIFWC ANA Project Director
Bucko Teeple, Bay Mills Indian Community

Tribal empowerment as an end result of the struggles in courts, on lakes, landings and beaches was identified as one of the outcomes of the treaty affirmation and the resolution of social strife.

Remarking on the impact of the treaty rights struggle within tribal communities, panel moderator Dr. Larry Nesper, UW-Madison, said that we are experiencing a more open society now that the "war" is over. The fact that the tribes own these rights is accepted at this point, he said, and progress has been made in developing more positive relationships between tribes and federal, state and local agencies.

Bucko Teeple, Bay Mills, detailed the treaty struggle in Michigan, paying tribute to Keweenaw Bay's William Jondreau and Bay Mills' Big Abe LaBlanc. Detailing the personal battles of Big Abe that finally resulted in litigation and affirmation of the 1836 Treaty right to fish in Michigan waters of Lake Superior, he noted that the struggle was not just for treaty rights, but also for aboriginal rights and for sovereignty. The positive outcome of the treaty struggles served to strengthen the sovereignty of the tribe.

Bad River Tribal Judge Alton "Sonny" Smart picked up on the theme of sovereignty. He has seen the tribal court system evolve through the past twenty-five

years, expanding its jurisdiction. Sovereignty, he said, is a sense of empowerment and the courts have been a part of that process and are gaining in credibility.

Bringing in personal experiences, Mark Duffy, Red Cliff, talked about the difficulties in schools created over the treaty rights issue. He experienced the harassment and was shocked by statements that implied the life of a fish was of more value than a human life, referring to signs posted during the protest. But this has all prompted changes, he said, like more education to prevent misunderstandings and a repeated experience. It's also pushed the tribe to develop more natural resource programs and become more active managers.

Jim St. Arnold, Keweenaw Bay, concluded the panel relating how the Keweenaw Bay tribe began to recognize its power as a sovereign government and identify the things they needed to do, such as develop tribal conservation codes and enforcement capacities. Tribes have expanded, he said, and are taking on a much more active role—developing hatcheries, natural resource departments, addressing issues such as mining and invasive species in the ceded territory. "They're taking on federal and state agencies with power," he said.

Minwaaajimo participants treated to a viewing of *After the Storm*, a treaty rights documentary

Produced by Patty Loew, UW-Madison, and her students, *After the Storm* is a feature-length documentary that examines the economic, environmental, and social factors that contributed to one of the most significant and violent chapters in the history of Native American treaty rights.

In 1983, a federal court affirmed the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa in northern Wisconsin, a ruling known as the *Voigt Decision*. However, when tribal members began to exercise those rights, walleye spearfishing in particular, they were met by thousands of angry sportsfishermen in racially tinged protests that sometimes turned violent.

After the Storm explores the challenges and misconceptions that accompanied the court ruling and looks at the economic realities, environmental conditions, and state of race relations between the Chippewa and their non-Native neighbors today.

The documentary will be screened at the Environmental Film Festival at UW-Madison in November and placed on a new UW Extension environmental video channel being prepared for the web. Hopefully, in the future GLIFWC will also have copies of the documentary available.



Dr. Larry Nesper, UW-Madison, (far left) moderated the final panel that looked at impacts on tribal communities. Panelists included Bucko Teeple, Bay Mills; Alton "Sonny" Smart, Bad River; Mark Duffy, Red Cliff; Dee Ann Mayo, Lac du Flambeau; and Jim St. Arnold, Keweenaw Bay. (COR)

Chi Miigwech!

Chi Miigwech to those who made the Minwaaajimo Treaty Symposium a great success!

Miigwech to the Firekeepers and Spiritual leaders who tended the fire and provided sunrise pipe ceremonies each day!

Miigwech to the Drums who opened and closed sessions in a good way: Waawiiye Giizhik Dewe'igan, Cedar Creek Drum, Mole Lake Youth Drum, Picture Rock Drum, Little Otter Drum.

Miigwech to the Pipe Carriers: Sixteen pipes were lit on the opening afternoon the Minwaaajimo Treaty Symposium, representing GLIFWC and GLIFWC member tribes.

Miigwech to the Water Women who helped opened the symposium in a rich and meaningful way with a Water Ceremony: Edith Leoso, Bad River; Fran Van Zile, Sokaogon Chippewa Community; Sharon Nelis, Bad River; Sue Nichols, Bad River.

Miigwech to Joe Chosa, Lac du Flambeau elder, who opened the days with a prayer and blessed the food.

Miigwech to Dr. Rick St. Germaine who emceed the symposium and kept it moving!

Miigwech to all the panelists for sharing their time, knowledge and unique experiences. They gave us a valuable record.

Miigwech to IndianCountryTV and EPA staff who recorded the symposium proceedings.

Miigwech to Jim Zorn, Lisa David and Rose Wilmer, who planned and coordinated the content and structure of symposium.

Miigwech to interns and student assistants who helped with the registration, conference details and the bull work.

Miigwech to the Bad River Convention Center and Lodge staff for their service, hospitality and good food!



Singers on the Waawiiye Giizhik Dewe'igan, also known as the drum heard around the world, opened the Minwaaajimo Treaty Symposium. Pictured are Fred Ackley and Jerry Burnett, Sokaogon Chippewa Community. (Photo by Jen Schlender.)

New Ojibwe language curriculum for early elementary and pre-school includes resources for parents

By Wesley Ballinger ANA language specialist

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—Waadookodaading is an Ojibwe language immersion charter school located on the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe reservation and is a part of the Hayward Community School District serving pre-K through 5th grade students. A new curriculum developed by Waadookodaading helps to provide the students with a foundation of language retention and understanding.

By incorporating intergenerational relationships, traditional cultural practices of subsistence; as well as nurturing a larger understanding of the environment around them, the students develop the skills necessary to understand and effect change in their lives.

The “Waadookodaading Mayaajitaajig Ozhii`iganan A-Zh” are two different student workbooks that teach writing letters in the double-vowel system using the Zaner Bloser and the D’Nealian writing style. These books integrate drawings and flash cards to assist in the teaching process, making it easier for the parents

to take an active role the immersion process at home. The “Weshki-maajitaajig Gikinoo`amaadi-mazina`igan” is a pre-school teacher’s curriculum guide that is organized into monthly and weekly themes and activities. This book provides a script in Ojibwemowin which promotes a dialogue that reinforces listening and comprehension.

The activities are designed around real world experiences and traditional Ojibwe practices. From talking about colors, emotions, and science to describing the process of harvesting wild rice, this book covers all the topics that are found in the traditional pre-school. This is a perfect companion for any parent who wishes to continue the immersion environment in the home. The curriculum development at Waadookodaading was done with much care and consideration as to “create proficient speakers of the Ojibwe Language who are able to meet the challenges of our rapidly changing world.”

For more information: Contact Waadookodaading at 715-634-8924, ext. 313 or www.waadookodaading.org.

Pages of Red Cliff history discovered

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.—Nine documents from 1876 pertaining to the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa were recently discovered and have been the subject of study for a team of researchers. The documents reveal interesting historical information relevant to the Band as well as to specific families of those who were involved at the time during the allotment era. On June 12 the information was presented to interested community members at the Red Cliff Housing Authority administrative building.

One primary document, written entirely in Ojibwe by Joseph D. Gurnoe, is a sworn statement by Chiefs John Buffalo and J. Antoine Buffalo to John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

According to Craig Beardsley, one of the researchers, he first discovered the document during a trip to the National Archives in Chicago. Working for the Lac du Flambeau Museum at the time, he came upon the document in Ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language) and made a copy. Later, when he moved to Madison, he contacted Dr. Randolph Valentine at UW-Madison’s Linguistics and American Indian Studies program

for help in translation. It so happened that Christina Johnson, UW-Madison graduate student, decided to work on the translation as an independent study in 2007. Thus, the research team was born.

The translation was completed under the tutelage of Dr. Valentine and, in addition, a translation by Joseph Gurnoe was also found on microfilm in the Wisconsin Historical Society’s library. The document relates to allotments for a “subdivision of the LaPointe Band of which Buffalo is Chief.”

Although no information is available about the final assignments from these particular documents, which is perhaps a subject of further research, they are interesting in terms of family genealogy. The documents with associated maps reveal where people had homes and allotments at the time. Names such as Buffalo, Bazinet, Couture, Deragon, Gauthier, Goslin, Pratt, Roy are a few that appear among others. Also the Ojibwe names of some are also listed.

Larry Balber, Red Cliff tribal historic preservation officer, noted that the tribe does have ownership of these documents and others that pertain to their history and should have access to them. An electronic archive system is a two-year goal for his program to help make historical documents like these accessible to the tribal public and others.



Cristina Johnson, UW-Madison graduate student, and Craig Beardsley, researcher, present information on documents recently found that relate to the Red Cliff Bands’ history. One document was written entirely in Ojibwemowin and translated by a team of researchers. (Photo by Sue Erickson.)

Waadookodaading publications

Wewebanaabiidaa!

Features Waadookodaading students on an ice fishing field trip. Written and photographed by Lisa LaRonge. 8 pages.

Ezhi-bimaadizid Memengwaa

Is the life cycle of a butterfly. Written by Lisa LaRonge. 8 pages.

Gaa-abwenagizhiinsiwaad

Features Waadookodaading students toasting hot dogs. Written by Lisa LaRonge. 4 pages.

Iskigamizigedaa

Features Waadookodaading students working at the sugar bush. Written by Amy McCoy 12 pages.

Ozhiitaadaa Dabwaa-izhaayang Waadookodaading

Follows Waadookodaading students as they get ready for school. Written by Amy McCoy 16 pages.

Odaminodaa Iskigamiziganing!

Features Waadookodaading preschool students at the sugar bush. Written by Amy McCoy 12 pages.

Niswi Gookooshag

Is an Ojibwe version of the Three Little Pigs. Translated into Ojibwe by Keller Paap and Rose Tainter. Illustrated by Bonnie Beaudin. 16 pages.

Mayaajitaajig Ozhii`iganan A-Zh Gikinoo`amaadi-mazina`igan

Is a teacher’s guide for teaching students to write letters in both Zaner Bloser and D’Nealian writing styles. Includes flash cards and answer key. Pages are reproducible. Written and designed by Michelle Haskins. 100 pages.

Mayaajitaajig Ozhii`iganan A-Zh: ABC Ezhii`igaadeg

Is a student workbook that teaches writing letters in the Zaner Bloser writing style. Written and designed by Michelle Haskins. 100 pages.

Mayaajitaajig Ozhii`iganan A-Zh: D’Nealian Ezhii`igaadeg

Is a student workbook that teaches writing letters in the D’Nealian writing style. Written and designed by Michelle Haskins. 100 pages.

Weshki-maajitaajig Gikinoo`amaadi-mazina`igan

Is a preschool teacher’s curriculum guide that is organized by monthly themes and activities in Ojibwe and English. Teacher script is provided. Written by the Waadookodaading Curriculum Development Committee. 63 pages.

Waadookodaading Weniijaanisijig Omazina`iganiwaa

Is a guide for Anishinaabe culturally healthy and responsive learning environments. Written by the Waadookodaading Curriculum Development Committee. 22 pages.

Minwaaajimo

(Continued from page 1)

Issues and History Panel; the Natural Resources Management Impacts—Harvest Impact Panel; the Natural Resources Management Impacts—Co-Management Panel; the Social, Economic and Political Issues Panel and the Tribal Communities Panel.

Symposium emcee Dr. Rick St. Germaine invited participants to join the discussion following panel presentations, giving an even broader base to the stories and discussion.

The event drew over four hundred participants to the Bad River Convention Center over the three-day period. Many also enjoyed time around the fire in the evening, socializing, catching up with old friends and associates, enjoying drum songs or the lively entertainment of Frank Montano and Gordon Jordain.

With many accolades to GLIFWC and its member tribes for their commitment to the rights and the resources, the symposium offered a time to share, to learn, and to look forward to the next twenty-five years replete with new challenges.

The saga of the sunken barrels continues

Red Cliff proceeds to retrieve barrels in 2010

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wis.—The 1,400 barrels dumped into Lake Superior off shore of Duluth, Minnesota during the cold war era and suspected of containing munitions waste have long been a source of concern for the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. With the exact content of the barrels unknown and the possibility of toxic or even radioactive waste seepage, the tribe has pushed to uncover the barrels and resolve the mystery of their contents. And progress is being made toward that end.

In an announcement made August 5 at the Duluth City Hall, Duluth Mayor Don Ness and Superior Mayor David Ross joined Red Cliff's environmental staff and a representative of an environmental contractor EMR, Inc. to update the public on the project and future plans.

Seventy of about estimated 1,400 barrels that were dumped in western Lake Superior will be retrieved in 2010, and their contents sampled. Samples of sediment and water are also planned. Results from the analysis will be used to determine risks to human health and the environment.

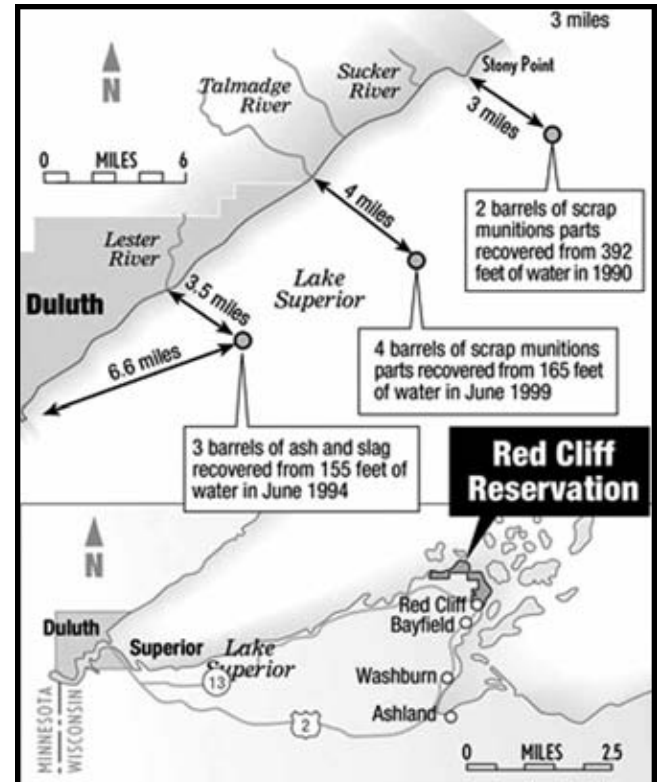
Surveys in 2008 performed by EMR, Inc., in collaboration with the UM-D Large Lakes Observatory used sonar imaging at suspected dump sites to locate barrels. In addition, a remotely operated vehicle with a camera photographed some of the sites in a 96-square mile area of the lake's bottom.

The 2008 surveys found 591 targets that are considered likely to be barrels in the Talmadge River, Sucker River and Lester River areas.

The munitions dumping investigation project is funded by a cooperative agreement between the Red Cliff Band the U.S. Department of Defense through the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program.

For more information contact Red Cliff's Environmental Program at (715) 779-3650.

A 2008 sonar and video survey of military waste dumping spots confirmed 591 barrels off the Lester, Sucker and Talmadge Rivers near Duluth. Near the same places barrels were recovered in the 1990s. An effort to recover 70 barrels from the sites is planned for 2010. (Duluth News Tribune graphic.)



Protect the Earth gathering airs concerns about Yellow Dog mine



Protect the Earth participants from around the region walked from the Yellow Dog River to Eagle Rock, in Marquette County, Michigan. The worn-down remnants of an ancient volcanic eruption, Eagle Rock is a striking plateau the size of a football stadium, that rises abruptly from the Yellow Dog Plains.

Kennecott (a subsidiary of London-based Rio Tinto) plans to drill a mine shaft through the side of Eagle Rock (on state owned land) and under the pristine Salmon-Trout River, which flows into Lake Superior. Eagle Rock is a sacred cultural site for many in the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, and the surrounding plains have been used for hunting, fishing, gathering and ceremonies for generations.

Participants raised numerous concerns about the proposed project to mine nickel and other metals during a two-day gathering on August 1-2. For one, sulfide-ore mining has never been done anywhere in the world without polluting surrounding ground and surface waters.

Other concerns raised included the fact that independent mining experts have declared the company's engineering plans to be structurally unsound, and technical information submitted by Kennecott is incomplete. Some feel that industrial development will shatter the silence, harm plants and wildlife, and degrade the environment of this remote place forever. With little local support, the Michigan DEQ has given its approval for the mine. The company only needs a water injection permit from the US EPA and the results of a contested case hearing to proceed. (Photo by Steve Garske.)



Susan LaFernier, Vice-President of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, speaks at Eagle Rock on the Yellow Dog Plains in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (site of Kennecott's proposed nickel mine), during this year's Protect the Earth Great Lakes Community Gathering held August 1st and 2nd. (Photo by Barb Bradley.)

Summer interns

(Continued from page 9)

Finch, who is also a first year intern, will be returning to Northland in the fall to complete his degree in Natural Resources and fish and wildlife ecology as well. As for his future plans the Neenah, Wisconsin native would like to work for the DNR as a game warden.

For Wiggins, a veteran following three years in the US Army and a one-year tour of duty in Iraq, he much prefers being on the water than back in a windowless workshop welding. He hopes one day to be hired as a full time employee for GLIFWC, but in the meantime finishing his college career remains his immediate plan.

All three interns seem to be at home out on the big lake, just enjoying what they like to do. With rogue waves smacking his face on a forty-eight degree July 1st, Wiggins believes that "there's nothing like it." Though some may beg to differ, this summer's Great Lakes Section interns most assuredly won't.

Bond Falls development hits snag

Power company buys back property

By **Charlie Otto Rasmussen**
Staff Writer

Watersmeet, Mich.—After a tumultuous three and a half years ending last June in a lawsuit settlement, Upper Peninsula Power Company (UPPCO) again possesses title to 1,360 acres of undeveloped land around three Upper Michigan reservoirs. The recent buy-back from Naterra Land means that the specter of houses, condos and docks on some of the Upper Peninsula's finest wildland—including Bond Falls Flowage—is on hold. At least for now.

"We haven't had any inquiries from private parties or government organizations at this point," said Keith Moyle, UPPCO Vice President. "We'd be interested to talk about offers but who has money right now?"

In late 2005 Minneapolis-based Naterra Land tapped \$5.9 million to buy UPPCO's non-project lands situated just inland from the reservoirs' shorelines. At Bond Falls, Naterra outlined extensive plans to clear more than 300 forested back lots for construction and scenic views to the flowage. Anticipating approval from the Federal Regulatory Energy Commission (FERC), the power company offered up easements across its near-shore project land to private docks that would sprout from the water's edge.

But the Bond project raised wary eyebrows from area residents and natural resource agencies including the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commis-

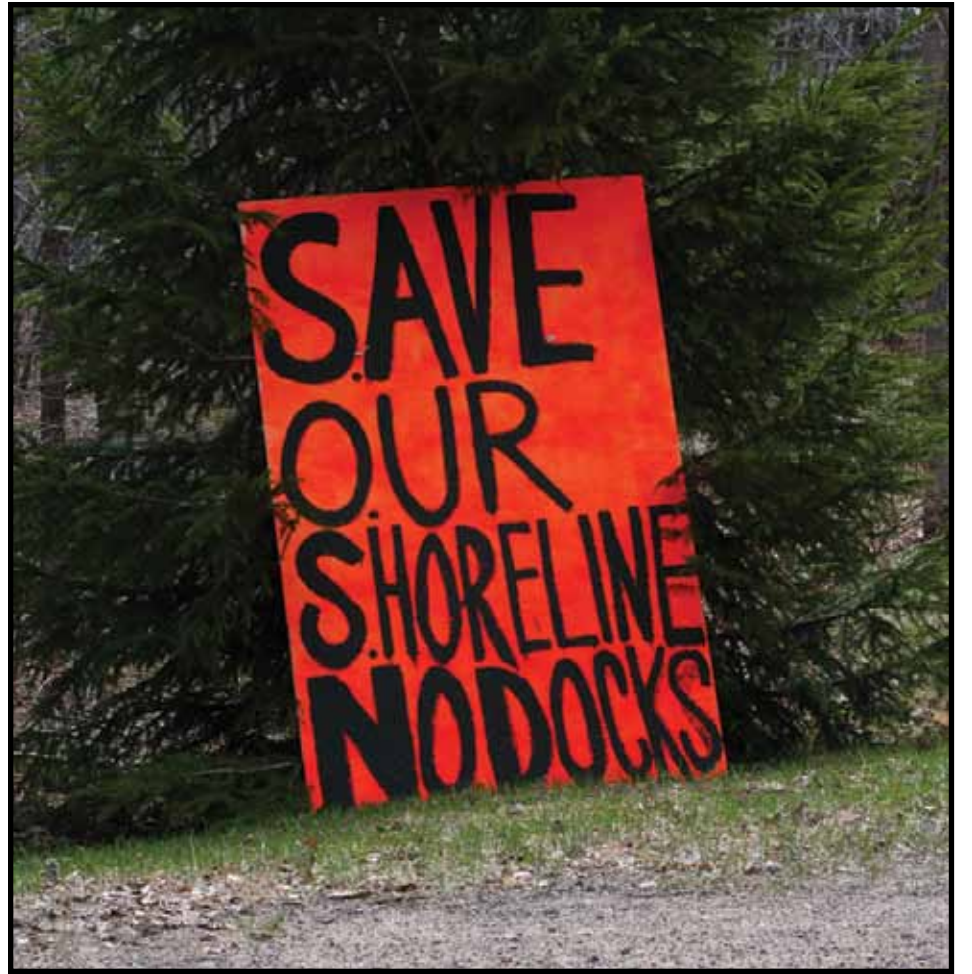
sion (GLIFWC). Based on the utility proposed shoreline management plan (SMP), it became clear that existing requirements established by the FERC were not being fully addressed. One issue centered on FERC's stipulation that UPPCO must ensure that aquatic habitat is considered when planning shoreline activities.

"Even after various state and federal agencies asked UPPCO to conduct a thorough shoreline aquatic habitat survey as part of the SMP, the work that was done appeared insufficient," said GLIFWC Policy Analyst Ann McCammon Soltis. "GLIFWC and its member tribes are especially concerned about the potential impacts to walleye spawning habitat."

The proposed network of piers centered on the flowage's principal walleye spawning ground along the north shore. As documented by GLIFWC fishery survey crews and treaty harvesters, this cobbley stretch of shallow water is also important to other fish and aquatic species.

Naterra officials faced ever-increasing hurdles to their development plans as scrutiny over the negative impacts of the project escalated. By 2008 the deal went sour, and Naterra filed a lawsuit against UPPCO, stating that the power company misrepresented its ability to facilitate shoreline access and dock construction. The parties settled the suit—in part—with UPPCO repurchasing the Bond property along with land at Boney Falls and Cataract Basin.

Regulators at FERC, however, have yet to decide on whether to approve the



Some property owners around Bond Falls Flowage rallied against development plans that included installing a network of piers along the north shore where the reservoir's primary walleye spawning ground is located. (Photo by COR.)

SMP offered by the power company in 2007. Should federal officials allow docks and related easements, development attempts may again start up.

"We will be keeping an eye on issues related to this development," stated McCammon Soltis. "We may not have heard the end of this story."

A circle of laughter, a circle of tears

A personal commentary on the Healing Circle Run

By **Jen Schlender**
For MazinaŪgan

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—It's been 20 years since the 1989 Peace and Solidarity Run took place, the predecessor to the Healing Circle Run which closely follows the path taken by the

1989 runners and walkers that united Ojibwe communities in Wisconsin and Michigan. The circle has been expanded some to include eight Ojibwe communities, reaching into Minnesota.

I have participated in many of the Healing Circle Runs along with my family over the years. My father, the late Jim Schlender and Neil Kmiecik,

more-or-less organized the run and were always part of the core team.

The run was created back in 1989 due to the spearfishing controversies and the racial harassment at boatlandings that characterized northern Wisconsin springs during the mid-1980s. The main theme behind the run was healing and remains so—both personal and community healing.

Each year when we gather, we give remembrance to the past years and look forward to the future. When we run, we remember that every step is a prayer.

The communities that we visited this summer were overwhelmingly supportive not only with the accommodations but with their fresh walking legs—those are always welcome as we cover the miles between reservations.

The joy in doing the run is hearing the stories that people bring along with the opportunity to share your own story. With each community we are joined by new people, and everyone brings something to share, whether it is a story that is inspiring or a joke that makes us laugh. Whether they are with us for a day or a week, people leave a piece of themselves with us. As we gather at our talking circles, which both begin and end each day, we tell stories of these people and how they have touched us.

This year we were given the "Conan Stomp," a unique tradition instituted by

Conan Kmiecik. The "Conan Stomp" began when closing the talking circle in Lac Du Flambeau. As Conan finished what he had to say, he took Mitiginaabe (a staff that is passed during the talking circle), stomped it on the ground and passed it on. This then lead the next person to do the same thing. Pretty soon the whole group was doing the "Conan Stomp." Simple stories and actions like this happen on the run that make us laugh. Laughter is healing.

However, sometimes the stories that are told don't make anyone laugh; some are the stories of others' illnesses and the struggles in their lives. We take all these stories and put those thoughts and others into our asemaa (tobacco), and we pray. When we step out on the road, we put down our tobacco, and we think of those that cannot be with us, whether they are in the spirit world or they are unable. We walk or run those miles with the hope of healing.

The circles created each year by the run are like the growth circles in a tree trunk. Each new circle encompasses those that were formed earlier. They are separate but all part of one living and growing entity. And so, I believe it is with the Healing Circle Run. Over the last 20 years, many lives, many stories, much laughter and also falling tears merge to create the Healing Circle Run and continue the process of healing.



A strong contingency of runners and walkers got the 2009 Healing Circle Run off to a good start on July 11 at the pipestone quarry on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation. The Lac du Flambeau reservation was the first day's destination—an 84-mile segment in the circle. (Photo by Jen Schlender.)



Getting the kids outdoors

GLIFWC wardens teach skills, safety

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—It's good old summertime, and the role of GLIFWC's conservation officers takes a slightly different twist during the summer months with a focus on youth and encouraging outdoor activities.

"Engaging our youth in the outdoors and teaching them both traditional and nontraditional skills as well as safety measures is definitely one of our goals," says GLIFWC Enforcement Chief Fred Maulson. "We want to help teach our tribal youth how to use and enjoy our natural resources in a safe and respectful way. That's why we try to provide a spectrum of activities."

While GLIFWC wardens routinely offer a smorgasboard of on-reservation "safety" classes, like hunter, boating, ATV, snowmobile, and canoeing, they've found some other venues to work with tribal youth.

For instance, they assisted with Youth Fishing Days at Lac du Flambeau (LdF) for the fourth year and at Bad River, where it was implemented for the first time this summer. Youth Fishing Day offers instruction on how to handle the basic rod and reel, use of bait, how to cast, things like that, says Maulson. It also gives the kids an opportunity to try it out, and many bring home a fish for supper.

"You've got to give them the real experience, if you want them to keep on fishing," he says.

GLIFWC also assisted with a weekend at Camp Nesbitt for tribal youth. The two-and-a-half day camp was staffed by six GLIFWC wardens and ten US Forest Service staff. The camp offers a real mix of experiences for the youth. This summer they visited the federal tree nursery in Watersmeet, Michigan as well as the Ottawa National Forest's (ONF) Visitor's Center where they got the scoop on the ONF's history and also listened to Tom Maulson, LdF tribal member, talk about the cultural significance of the forest.



Tribal youth spent a fun and educational two-and-a-half day weekend at Camp Nesbitt in Michigan learning about forest ecology, the use of GPS, and archery. The camp, staffed by ten US Forest Service personnel and six GLIFWC wardens, also included a tour of the Forest Service's tree nursery at Watersmeet, Michigan. (Photo by Fred Maulson.)



Jeff Mell, US Forest Service, demonstrates GPS mapping during an educational session at Camp Nesbitt this summer. Practical experience was also part of the learning. (Photo by Heather Niagus.)

Along with opportunities to fish and swim, the weekend also included a three-mile walking tour of Deer Marsh. ONF staff were stationed at different sites on the tour to talk about items of interest. The final day included archery instruction and learning to use GPS, concluding with a GPS treasure hunt.

"We really worked hand-in-hand with the Forest Service staff to make this camp successful," Maulson says. Besides staff, GLIFWC also helps with equipment needed during these youth events.

Another cooperative venture was the Great Lakes Ojibwe Emergency Response Academy, a ten-day "boot" camp that introduces tribal youth to enforcement type careers and training. Emergency medical service, firearms use and qualifications, firefighting, water survival are part of a training cadre in a law enforcement setting.

Staff from tribal, state and federal agencies all cooperate to assist with the Academy, providing instructors and necessary equipment.

GLIFWC conservation officers are expected to keep on their routine duties during the summer as well, so it requires some extra initiative to participate in these youth-oriented events, Maulson comments. "But it's worth it. We want the kids to get outside, to participate in outdoor activities, and to be safe. And don't forget we're also exposing them to potential careers in resource management or enforcement. They are our future."



It's not as easy as it looks. GLIFWC Warden Dan North assists Jalyssa Theobald get the arrow properly strung in the bow before taking a practice shot. Archery was one of several activities featured during a weekend for tribal youth at Camp Nesbitt, Michigan. The camp was co-sponsored and staffed by the Ottawa National Forest and GLIFWC. (Photo by Fred Maulson.)



Here's one for the frying pan! Two Bad River youth, Kenneth Stone and Justin Miller, assisted by Mike Wiggins, Bad River, display a nice walleye they brought in during the Bad River Youth Fishing Day. The day is designed to give kids some practical fishing tips, experience and the desire to keep on fishin'. (Photo by Jim Stone.)



GLIFWC wardens retrieve lost nets from Lake Superior

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Houghton, Mich.—GLIFWC Wardens Dan North and Jim Stone successfully retrieved about 3,000 feet of gill net aboard the enforcement vessel Mizhakwad in June. They were removed from Lake Superior in the Houghton area. The nets, of unknown origin, appeared to have been in the lake for a period of years, according to the GLIFWC Enforcement Chief Fred Maulson. Most nets were “extremely deteriorated,” the contents rotten, and no identification tags were found.

A sportfisherman reported the nets and provided GPS coordinates for locations, so wardens were able to go directly to the reported sites. Once at the GPS location, wardens threw over an anchor and buoy and then deployed a large metal drag with multiple hooks, according to North. They then pulled the drag across the lake bottom in grids around the bouy. Once a net was hooked, the net-lifter was used to pull up the drag and the net.

Following up on another complaint about possible “ghost” nets, Wardens Dan North and Heather Niagus along with staff from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Commercial Fishing Division, searched for nets in the Marquette area this summer as well. The complaint had also included GPS coordinates. Searchers completed a grid check and patrolled the area, but no nets were found.

Maulson encourages people to report apparent lost nets along with their GPS coordinates if possible. Contact GLIFWC at (715) 682-6619 or a local warden.



Pulling in a net on the Mizhakwad, GLIFWC Warden Dan North, assisted by Warden Jim Stone, retrieved badly deteriorated gill nets from Lake Superior near Houghton, Michigan this summer. A report plus a GPS reading of the location made the retrieval successful. (Photo by Jim Stone.)



Warden Jim Stone pulls aboard an unidentified net, one of those recovered in the Houghton, Michigan region of Lake Superior. Some of the net taken aboard was badly deteriorated, while others remained intact. (Photo by Dan North.)



Roger McGeschick put on a successful ATV Safety Class this summer. Assisted by WDNR Warden Brad Dahlquist, the class drew both tribal and non-tribal participants. Pictured are: Warden Roger McGeschick, Tina Daniels, Zachory Defoe, Sam Kalata, Trevor Tupper, Chase Tupper, Brian Tupper, and Warden Brad Dahlquist. (Photo submitted.)



GLIFWC Wardens Mike Popovich and Matt Bark supervise as students at the Great Lakes Ojibwe Emergency Response Academy engage in a firearms training session. The Academy took place at the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation and involves participants in a rigorous training regimen. (Photo by Jim Stone.)



GLIFWC Wardens Mike Popovich and Matt Bark helped nine youth successfully complete the Hunter Safety course offered at the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation this summer, including Jeffery Phinn, Richard St. Germaine, William Neble, Beau Girard, Mark St. Germaine, Lorne Young, Alyssa Hollen, Lisa Young, and Taylor Young. Pictured with the class is Warden Mike Popovich. (Photo by Matt Bark.)

2009 GLIFWC enforcement safety classes

Class	Dates	Tribe	Contact
Hunter Education	August 17, 24-25	Lac du Flambeau	Emily Miller (715) 892-6789
Hunter Education	September 23-26	Bad River	Vern Stone (715) 292-8862



Invasive species surveys

(Continued from page 5)

Perhaps because it is similar in appearance to its abundant and familiar cousin, wood bluegrass has been widely overlooked as an invasive species. Wood bluegrass is more tolerant of shade than Kentucky bluegrass, and is quite capable of forming dense patches in natural forest. (Indeed, it seems to rarely if ever occur in full sun.)

Forests where the ground has been disturbed by vehicle traffic, logging or earthworm activity seem to be especially vulnerable. GLIFWC surveys have found and documented numerous small to large populations of this weedy grass in suburban woodlots, along shaded trails, and in relatively undisturbed forests across northern Wisconsin and western Upper Michigan.

Another invasive brought to light by GLIFWC invasive species surveys is giant daisy (*Leucanthemella serotina*). A relative of the familiar common daisy, giant daisy is a tall (often reaching 3 ft or more), deep-rooted perennial that is increasingly being sold as an ornamental.

The 2008 survey found giant daisy to be well-established in northwestern Douglas County, Wisconsin, where it forms dense patches along road corridors, in wetlands, and in open wet woods. It has even vigorously invaded a speckled alder swamp. Judging from its behavior in Douglas County, giant daisy has the potential to become an aggressive invader of natural and semi-natural habitats across the region.



Dense stand of giant daisy. (GLIFWC photo.)

New species may become agents of change

What will be the likely fate of these new arrivals in the ceded territory? And if they spread, what long-term effect will they have on natural and artificial habitats here and beyond? Unfortunately it is often difficult to predict how well a plant species will do when introduced outside its native range until it has been established for awhile.

The mezureum population occupies a wooded area roughly half the size of a city block. Based on information from a local resident, it probably became established there in the 1930s. If so, it has been spreading rather slowly.

Seedlings and saplings are abundant on the site, though, and the red berries are attractive to fruit-eating birds, so the plant may begin to spread fairly rapidly on its own. Mezureum has been established in New England and adjacent Canada since the late 1800s, and is considered to be invasive by the governments of Massachusetts and Ontario.

Purple moorgrass, alpine oatgrass, and narrow-leaved sorrel populations each occupy a square mile or so (not counting roadside patches), where they are common across a variety of both human-created and natural habitats. Within these areas they are often abundant, even dominant. All three are also common in similar habitats in their native ranges.

GLIFWC website selected as GLIN Site of the Month

GLIFWC's website at www.glifwc.org received extra attention through the month of July after being chosen the Great Lakes Information Network's Site of the Month. Information about GLIFWC as well as links to GLIFWC's website were highlighted on the GLIN site, which receives about 4.5 million hits per month.

GLIN's site is properly titled the Great Lakes Information Network because it provides comprehensive information on all aspects of the Great Lakes, covering topics like education, economy, demographics, environment, tourism, and wealth of general information on the Lakes.

Networking with organizations and agencies at all levels of government in both Canada and the United States, GLIN has become a one-stop information source for individuals interested in Great Lakes issues.

GLIFWC says *chi miigwech* (big thanks) to GLIN for its recognition and the opportunity it has provided for further outreach.

Further information on GLIN can be found at www.great-lakes.net.

Purple moorgrass is even considered invasive in Europe, where it is invading heathland communities that have become artificially high in nitrogen from atmospheric fallout of pollution. As these habitats exist throughout the ceded territory and beyond, it seems reasonable to assume that if no action is taken they will continue to spread, eventually becoming common weeds in open, human dominated landscapes.

Alpine oatgrass may eventually become a serious weed of barrens, prairies and dune areas in North America. Narrow-leaved sorrel may become a serious weed of mesic prairies and floodplains. Purple moorgrass will probably do well in a wide variety of mesic to seasonally wet habitats. Notably, all three of these plants grow with most of their leaves near ground level, making them well-equipped for spread along roadsides. Alpine oatgrass and narrow-leaved sorrel also produce ripe seed by mid-summer, around the time the roadsides are mowed by highway departments.

Occasionally an introduced plant may become established in a marginal habitat, where it is unable to maintain a population. This was apparently the fate of the welted thistle population in the western Upper Peninsula. A recent visit to the site could not find a single welted thistle plant there.

Over time, unsuitable habitat (possibly combined with roadside mowing) may have reduced seed production and plant survival to the point where the population could not maintain itself over the long run. It is probably fortunate that this plant did not get established in an old field, prairie, or other open, sunny habitat instead, as several close relatives are aggressive weeds in these habitats in other parts of North America.

Allowing new populations of invasive weeds to persist and hoping they will disappear is in general not a good strategy, though. Such an approach was taken with European marsh thistle, which was first recorded in the upper Great Lakes region from Marquette, Michigan in 1934. Tolerant of both shade and wet ground, European marsh thistle has spread aggressively into natural habitats across the entire Upper Peninsula and into lower Michigan and northeastern Wisconsin, with no end in sight.

For more information

Photos, distribution maps and other information on all these plants can be found on several herbarium websites.

For plants growing outside cultivation in Wisconsin, visit the Wisconsin State Herbarium at www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/, or the UW-Stevens Point Freckmann Herbarium at wisplants.uwsp.edu/VascularPlants.html. (Click "Names" to get the species name search window.) The University of Michigan and University of Minnesota also have helpful plant sites, at <http://herbarium.lsa.umich.edu/website/michflora/onlinemaps.html> and www.wildflowers.umn.edu/, respectively.

For information pertaining to North America, see the USDA PLANTS Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/>, or the Flora of North America Online at www.efloras.org/flora_page.aspx?flora_id=1.



Red Cliff's Rob Goslin delivered a slide presentation on local tribal history to a capacity audience at the Bayfield Heritage Center June 17. Beginning with the ancient Ojibwe migration story, Goslin's talk spanned a centuries-long timeline to the present. During an overview of mid-1800s treaty history, Goslin explained that after the 1854 Treaty—which included a provision for permanent reservations—the Madeline Island, or LaPointe Band, Ojibwe split in two with members either going to the mainland at Red Cliff or south to Bad River. Christian missionaries influenced the divide, Goslin said, with Protestant-leaning Ojibwe going to Bad River and their Catholic counterparts going to Red Cliff. Goslin holds a master degree in educational administration from UW-Milwaukee and currently manages community wellness programs at Red Cliff. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen.)

Taking care of Mother Earth

Find & recycle

The Ojibwe people, also known as the Anishinaabeg, have always believed it is important to take care of Aki (ah-key), the Earth. They thought of Aki as their mother because she was a giver-of-life. For this she was honored and respected. Today it is still important for the Ojibwe people to respect Aki.

Aki provides all that we as people need for life—our food, water and shelter, but in turn we must be Aki's caretaker and be watchful so our actions don't harm her.

For one, we should not take more than what we need. Aki's gifts should not be wasted. Also, we must be careful not to leave garbage and trash on Aki's surface or in the water, which is said to be her life-blood. Those things can injure her. We must help keep Aki clean so she can continue to be a bountiful life-giver. All of us must help with this job to keep Aki, our mother, healthy.

Ojibwemowin

Can you say "Take care of Mother Earth" in Ojibwe?

Ganawenim Omizakamigokwe
(gah-nah-way-nihm oh-mih-zah-kah-mih-goh-qwe)

Men and women owe their lives and the quality of living and existence to Mother Earth.Ō

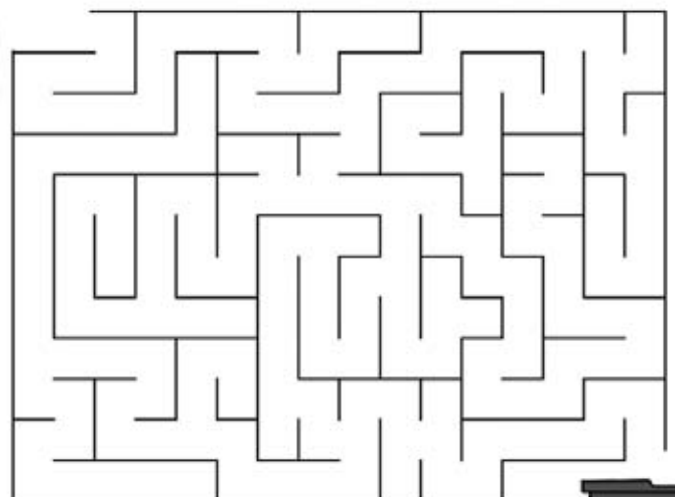
Basil Johnston, Ojibwe Heritage

Recycle

One way we can help take care of Mother Earth is to recycle. Many things that we use can be re-used—like paper, newspaper, aluminum cans, and glass bottles. If we put them in special containers they can be taken to a recycling center and re-used. Then we will not be wasting Mother Earth's gifts, and we will be helping to keep our Earth clean. Good job!

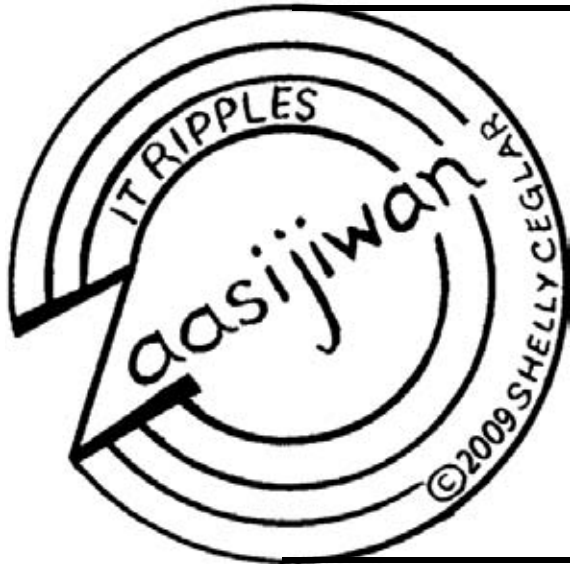


Recycling means taking materials from products you have finished using and making brand new products with them. Find and circle these items that you could collect in your home to recycle. Reprinted from *Eco-Logical Brain Games*, by Tony J. Tallarico, Jr. Published by Dover Publications. ISBN #0486468402.



Can you find your way through the maze to drop the milk jug into the recycling bin? What else around your house can you recycle?





Dagwaagin It is Fall

Aaniin ezhiwebak agwagiing? Aaniin waa-biizikayeg izhaayeg? Dagwaaging, dakaayaa. Niwii-manoominike giuwedinong. Niwii-kitige. Niwii-kiigooyike zaaga'iganing. Niwii-nandawishibe ziibing. Gaye, niwii-nooji'aag ingiw waawaashkeshiwag. Niwii-piitookonaye. Niwii-kigibabiinzikawaagane. Giiyoseyaan, ninga-misko'. Ninoonde-biitookizinaan. Niwii-adaawetamaazo giizhootawage'onag. Aaniin waa-adaaweyan wayiiba giizinaag agwagiing?

(How are the weather conditions outside? What will you all wear when you all go? When it is fall, it is cool weather. I want/will to harvest wild rice to the north. I will garden. I want to fish at the lake. I will go duck hunting on the river. Also, I will hunt for them those deer. I will wear layers (long underwear). I will wear a coat. When I hunt, I definitely wear red. I need boots (overshoes). I want to buy earmuffs. What will you buy soon when it cold weather outside?)

Bezhiġ1

OJIBWEMOWIN (OjibweL anguage)

Doublevo welsyst emo fwri ting Ojibwemowin.

Lo ngvo wels:AA,E,I I,OO
Dakaayaaa si nf ather
Miigwecha si nj ay
Aaniina si ns een
Manoomina si nm oon

Sho rtV owels: A,I,O
Gaye si n about
Ingiwa si nt in
Misko si n only

Ag lottalst opi sa vo icelessna salso und a si nA a w.

Re spectfullye nlist a ne lderf orhe lp i np ronunciation a nnd ialect d ifferences.

VII s

Verbs—Inanimate—Intransitive
These are the "It is" verbs. Learn the root word, then B-form/When/If and negation/Not/No patterns.

Giisinaa.—It is cold.
Giisinaag...—When/if it is cold...
Gaawiin giisinaasinoon.—It is not cold.
Noodin.—It is windy.
Nooding...—When/if is windy...
Gaawiin noodinzinoon.—It is not windy.
Zoogipon.—It is snowing.
Zoogipong...—When/if it is snowing...
Gaawiin zoogiponzinoon.—It is not snowing.

Niizh2

Circle the 10 underlined Ojibwe wordsi nthe letter maze. (Translations below)

- A. Aandi ezhaayan? Nindizhaa adaawewigamigong noongom.
- B. Gidadaawe na oodenaang? Izhaadaa! Inashke! Maajipon.
- C. Nimbiichimiinjikaawane dash nimbiichiwakwane omaa.

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

D. Daga gibiichibabiinzikawaagane. Gichi-noodin gaye.
E. Zaaga'iganing gashkadin. Giizhoo'og. Gaawiin aabawaasinoon.
F. Dakibiisaa. Gidayaana inagimiwanoo wayaan?
G. Zoogipon. Niwii-adaawe mangaanibaajigan.

Niswi3

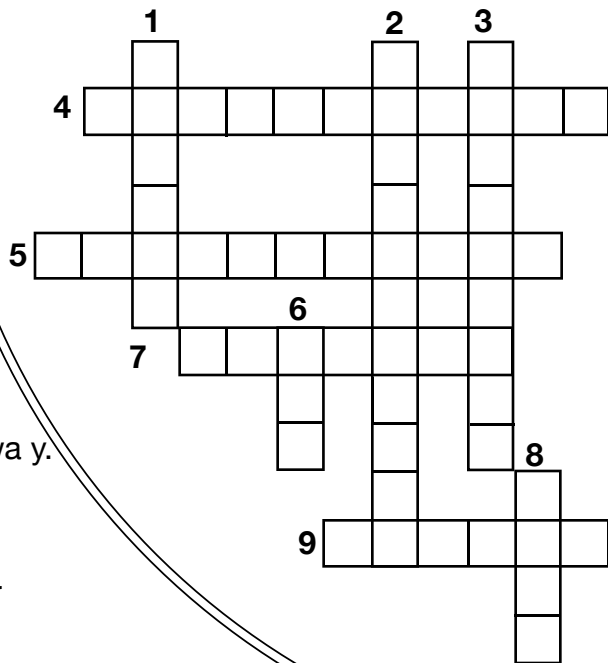
IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN (wordplay)

Down:

1. H owo ri nwha twa y.
2. Iw illg arden.
3. I t isf all/autumn.
6. Q uestionma rker
8. P l ease

Across:

4. W hen/ift herei sa c oldra in.
5. D ucks
7. T ot heri ver
9. I ti se asy.



Niiwin4

VII s

Dakibiisaa.—It is a cold rain.
Dakibiisaag...—When it is a cold rain...
Gaawiin dakibiisaasinoon.—It is not a cold rain.
Giizhigad.—It is day.
Giizhigak.—When it is day (d->k)
Gaawiin giizhigasinoon—negation
Wendad.—It is easy.
Wendak.—When/if it is easy.
Gaawiin wendasinoon.—neg.
Time, weekdays, any "it is" translations are VII's.

-d -> k

-sinoon

-g

-Gaawiin

-zinoon

Goojitoon! Try it! Translation below.

1. ____noodinzinoon zhaawanong noongom.
2. Gikinoo'amaadiiwigamigong, wenda____, niminwendam.
3. Niibing, gaawiin gisinaa____. Noongom gisinaa gabe-giizhik, apane.
4. Zhiishiibag minwendamoog dakibiisaa____.
5. Gaawiin zoogipon____agwajiing, niwii-izhi-kizhiibiz.

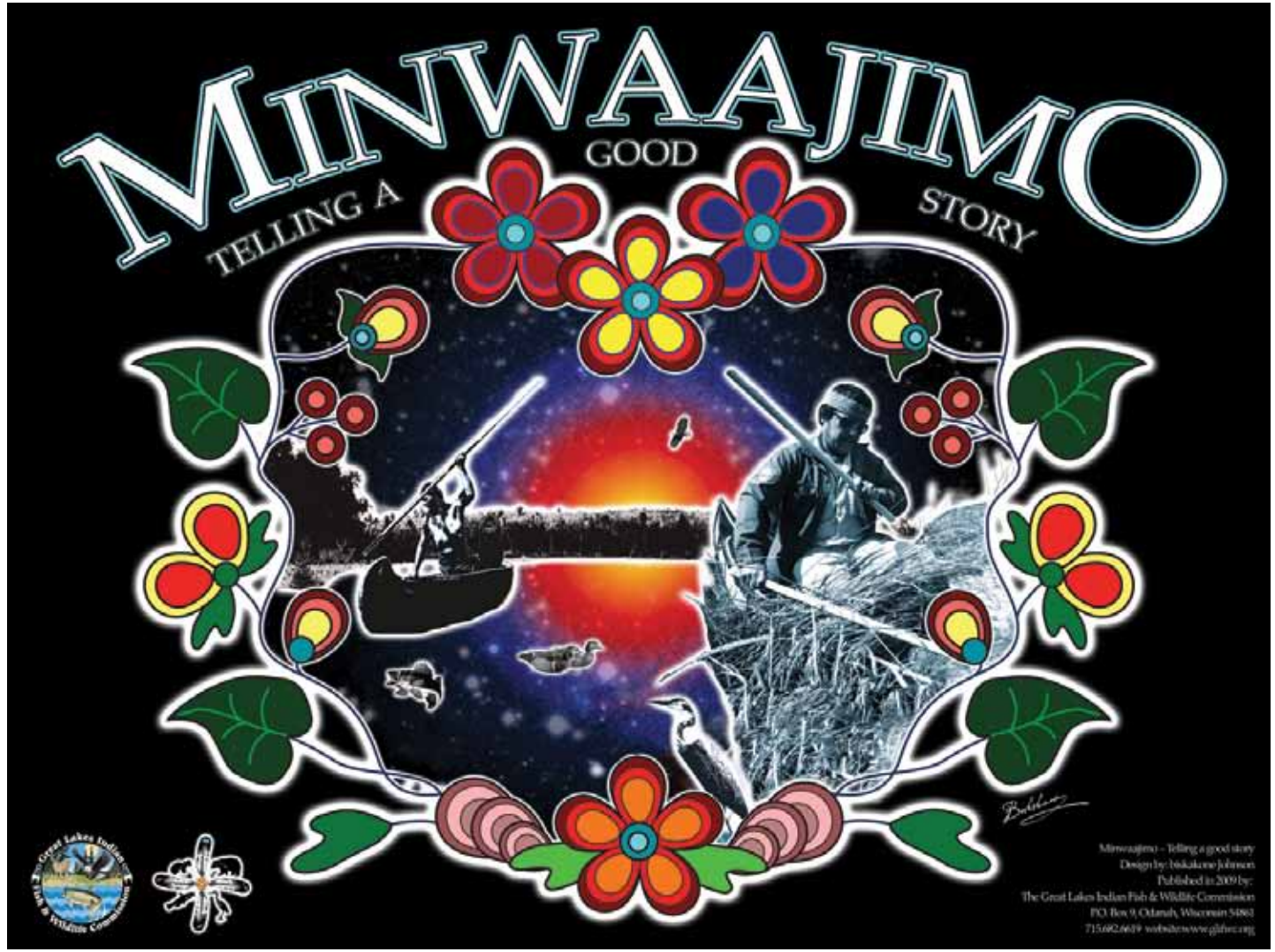
Translations:

Niizh2 A. Where are you going? I am going to the buying building (store) now. B. Do you want to shop (?) in town? Let's all go! Look! It is snowing! C. I put on my mittens and I put on my hat here. D. Please you put on your coat. It is very windy, too. E. At the lake it is freezing over. Dress warmly (allo fyo u). It is not warm weather. F. It is a cold rain. Do you have a raincoat? G. It is snowing! I will buy a shovel.
Niswi3 Down: 1. Aa niin 2. Niwii-kitige 3. Dagwaagin 6. Ina 8. Daga Across: 4. Dakibiisaag 5. Zhiishiibag 7. Ziibing 9. Wendad
Niiwin-4 1. No, (Gaawiin) it is not windy in the south today. 2. At school, when it is easy, (-d->k wendak) I am happy. 3. When it is summer, it is not cold. (-sinoon) Now, it is cold all day all the time. 4. Ducks, they are happy when it is a cold rain. (-g) 5. It is not snowing (-zinoon) outside, I willt husly-drivef aster.

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. This may be reproduced for classroom use only. All other uses by author's written permission. Some spellings and translations from The Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe by John D. Nichols and Earl Nyholm. All inquiries can be made to **MAZINA IGAN**, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 pio@glifwc.org.



GLIFWC's 2009 poster now available



GLIFWC's 2009 poster, Minwajimo: Telling a Good Story, was debuted at GLIFWC's 25th Anniversary event at the Big Top Chautauqua on July 2 and is now available upon request.

Featuring artwork by Lac du Flambeau artist, biskakone Johnson, the poster highlights the significance of continuing traditional harvests to the Ojibwe people.

One copy of the poster is available free of charge; additional copies are \$2.50 each. Postage fees will be added to orders shipped outside the US. Call (715) 685-2150, email pio@glifwc.org or mail the form below to: GLIFWC PIO, PO Box 9, Olanah, WI 54861.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____
 State, Zip: _____
 # copies _____
 Please enclose a purchase order, check or money order to cover the cost of additional posters.

Mooningwanekaaning-Minis Anishinaabeg Maawanjiiding

(Madeline Island Anishinaabeg Gathering)

Come again to honor and renew the Anishinaabeg relationship to the Island in the past, present, and visioning for the future!

Friday, September 25th, 2009

- 8:30 am Morning Ceremony @ Jibwe Memorial Park
Near LaFornier
- 10 am Noon Speakers
- Noon 1 pm Lunch provided by the Community of LaPointe
- 1:30 pm Speakers
- 5 pm Feast
- 7 pm (on time) Dance Celebration
Grand Entry, M.C.,
Larry Smallwood, Amikok
Regalia welcome



Speakers

Winona LaDuke, Tobasonakwut Kinew, Dr. Rick St. Germaine, Henry Buffalo Jr., Robert Van Zile, Joe Rose Sr.

NOTE: The event is free and open to everyone. **Important:** Groups of 6 or more persons **must make a reservation** with a nominal fee for meals by calling (715) 747-2415. All ages welcome.

Saturday, September 26th, 2009

- 10 am - 3 pm Open House @ Madeline Island Museum, LaPointe, WI
Book Signings
Mr. Thomas Venum, Ojibwe Dance Drum,
Mrs. Teresa Schenck, William Warren @ History of the Ojibwe
Island Tours @ Maps available

For more information call 715-747-2415 or email MIgathering2009@aol.com
 Ferry from Bayfield, WI schedule/fare information: www.madferry.com
 (715) 747-2051

Camping available on a first come basis. Limited gas and groceries available on the Island.

Organized by the Mooningwanekaaning Minis Anishinaabeg Maawanjiiding Committee with support from the Forest County Potawatomi, Apostle Islands Community Fund, Wisconsin Humanities Council, Madeline Island Museum, and numerous LaPointe community organizations.

Mikwendaagoziwag: They are remembered

Sandy Lake Ceremonies slated for October 1

GLIFWC's annual ceremonies at the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial will take place on Thursday, October 1 at the Sandy Lake Recreational Site near MacGregor, Minnesota.

All are welcome to this annual event which honors and remembers the Ojibwe ancestors who perished in the 1850 Sandy Lake tragedy.

A 10:00 am Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITF) meeting will precede the ceremonies, which will take place at noon and be followed by a feast.

The annual paddle across Sandy Lake will take place during the VITF meeting. Anyone interested in joining the paddle is welcome and should contact GLIFWC for starting time and place.

For more information: (715) 682-6619.



Big Top Chautauqua

(Continued from page 11)

artist Bill Miller took the stage with the Big Top Canvas Orchestra, the capacity audience had finished their meals.

A talented and fitting performer for the anniversary event, Miller's personal history interwove with the social upheaval caused by the anti-Indian turmoil of the later 1980s. During an Ashland area visit to play at a folk festival, Miller was forced from his hotel by angry fishermen out to harass anyone that appeared Indian—Ojibwe or otherwise.

"The times are so much better now," Miller said. "And the Ojibwe have really raised the bar for all native people."

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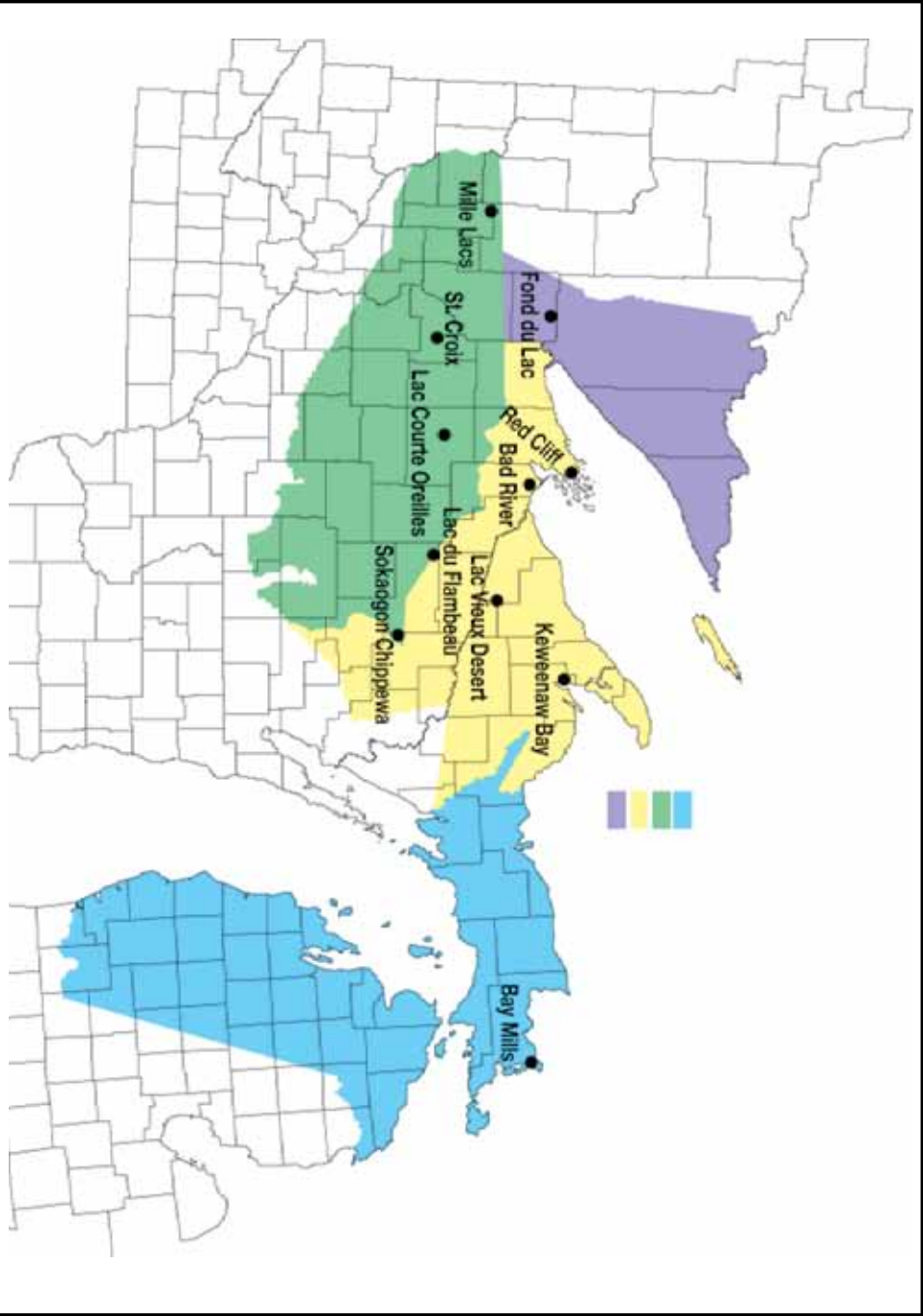
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(Pronounced Mzh zin ah'ŷgun)

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