

# Mazina'igan

## A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe

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# Treaty night hunt still unresolved

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

**Chicago, Ill.**—A decision about whether tribes will be able to engage in off-reservation, treaty night hunting for deer is back in the hands of the Federal District Court, Western District. On October 9, 2014, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Judge Barbara Crabb's decision late in 2013 denying the tribes' request to allow night hunting and remanded it back to her court for further consideration. The Seventh Circuit determined that the evidence presented by the

tribes showed that "night hunting for deer in the ceded territory is unlikely to create a safety problem," but left the possibility open that the lower court may wish to hear additional evidence.

This part of the case began in 2012 when the State of Wisconsin filed a motion to confirm the night hunting prohibition while, almost simultaneously, the six plaintiff Ojibwe tribes (Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Sokaogon, Red Cliff, Bad River and St. Croix) sought an injunction to prevent the state of Wisconsin from enforcing its night hunting laws against the tribes. The tribes claimed there was no biological basis for preventing night hunting and believed safety issues were fully addressed by requiring additional safety procedures, including an advanced safety class, marksmanship testing and a shooting plan with a firing zone designation.

At the trial in 2013, the tribes pointed out to the Court that night hunting of wolves had been legislatively approved for the state wolf hunt, and the state had used night hunting to control chronic wasting disease (CWD) in certain areas. Night hunting of wolves was subsequently made illegal by the state in 2013.

In a December 13, 2013 ruling, Judge Crabb denied the tribes' motion for relief, stating circumstances had not significantly changed since the original 1991 ruling, so there would be no reason to revisit the decision. Her decision at the time focused on public safety issues.

The tribes appealed Judge Crabb's decision and a hearing was set for September 16, 2013, before the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, where safety issues dominated the discussion. In its decision issued on October 9, 2014, the Seventh Circuit dismissed the states' argument that night deer hunting is inherently unsafe and emphasized the importance of treaty rights to the tribes. The Seventh Circuit returned the case back to Judge Crabb, District Court, Western District, with instructions on how to further proceed.

At this time, the tribes wait for further direction from the District Court. The State has not, as yet, announced whether it will appeal the decision. The tribes' off-reservation night hunting rules will not be implemented until the litigation is resolved.



Prior to the night hunt hearing at the US 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, tribal attorneys and representatives gathered for a ceremony. Pictured from the left are: Eric Arnold, Bad River tribal attorney; James Zorn, GLIFWC executive administrator; Howard Bichler, St. Croix tribal attorney; David Ujke, Red Cliff tribal attorney; Philomena Kebec, GLIFWC policy analyst; Courtney Allensworth, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal attorney; Colette Routel, lead attorney representing Lac du Flambeau; Mic Isham, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal chairman; Kekex Jason Stark, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal attorney; and Scott Smith, Lac du Flambeau Voigt Intertribal Task Force representative. (photo by Dylan Jennings)

# Balsam: A practical & spiritual resource

By Dylan Jennings  
GLIFWC PIO LTE

**Odanah, Wis.**—To many that celebrate Christmas, the iconic figure that balsam creates in the mind symbolizes cheer and holiday spirit. For some the magical balsam fir lends its boughs for a little extra spending cash around the holidays. However, for a select few people, the tree is a medicine cupboard for a plethora of ailments and traditional uses.

Balsam fir is a coniferous species of cold climate tree that grows quite well in the northern hemisphere, especially northern Wisconsin. It's privity to moisture driven soil and humidity. Therefore, bogs and wetlands provide year round habitat for the fir, which will grow in conjunction with spruce and tamarack.

Tribal harvester and LCO tribal member Tony Price picks balsam for a variety of reasons. Tony has been harvesting for over 20 years and not only does he sell the balsam by the pound, he and his family also make wreaths. They have been making wreaths for years, and he sees it as his job to keep the tradition alive. Tony makes a lot of cross wreaths for those who have passed on to the spirit world. He reminisces, "There are a lot of deaths due to drinking and driving, and I put these cross wreaths at

the site of these accidents to honor those that have passed on and to remind our youth and community members to stay drug and alcohol free."

Tony leads the way through a thick lowland forest and finds a harvestable tree almost immediately. Armed with just a pair of gloves he says, "Some people use fancy equipment or clippers but we just use our hands so that we feel the tree and know where to take the branch. If you clip the branch too close, the tree might die."

Steven Garske, GLIFWC forest pest project coordinator, reminds harvesters to collect boughs in a sustainable manner. He advises, "Remove boughs from the lower half of the tree. When the ends of the branch are removed, the twig behind the cut area will begin to generate a new branch within the next 5-6 years." Garske also explains that wild balsam growing in the middle of the woods will photosynthesize less therefore affecting their ability to regenerate at a faster rate.

In a compilation of interviews entitled Balsam Fir and Burns, MD Sara Warber interviews an elder from the Leelanau peninsula of Michigan known as Keewaydinoquay. Keewaydinoquay speaks about her childhood and a story relating to balsam. She recognizes the tree as "Nimisse'." Nimisse' in the Ojibwe language translates into "elder" (See Balsam, page 10)



Balsam gatherer Tony Price, LCO, and his family sell balsam and also make cross wreaths. (photo by Dylan Jennings)



# Giiwose dibaajimowinan (Hunter stories)

*By Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC PIO LTE*

**Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.**—It's a crisp autumn day. Leaves swirl around the trees as if they are dancing to a good powwow song. Fall time nets are being set in some lakes, and the hunters begin to prepare just as Nimama Aki (Mother Earth) and all of creation prepare for the warm blankets of snow to come.

On October 20th, 2014 tribal members and elders from many Ojibwe bands gathered at Miskwaabikaang (Red Cliff) and shared a day of laughter, wisdom and memories. Red Cliff tribal members Marvin Defoe and Brian Bainbridge were two leaders who resolutely moved the event from an idea to the real deal.

A few months earlier in a hunting regulation meeting with GLIFWC Wildlife Section Leader Jon Gilbert, the group began to veer into old time stories of hunting and the joy that came with telling these stories. Marvin Defoe suggested that it would be a good idea to get a group of elders from all the bands of Ojibwe and have them sit in a relaxed environment and tell old time stories. Jon Gilbert proceeded to organize and setup the event in a good way, with asemaa being brought to elders and community members. Over 40 people were in attendance representing seven tribes.

Elders and community members shared first hunt stories with relatives, many times with humor. Bad River elder Joe Rose recalled his first time hunting with his grandfather. "I grew up in a time of kerosene lamps and wood heat. When we got our deer or bear, we skinned them out and then we hung them in the shed. We didn't have refrigerators or electricity." Life without electricity would be substantially difficult for many people



*St. Croix elder Carmen Butler shares his story at Giiwose Dibaajimowinan. (photo by Dylan Jennings)*



*Gary "Kemo" Kmiecik tells a funny hunting story, lighting up the room with laughter. (photo by Dylan Jennings)*

nowadays. The commodities and luxuries that electricity provides are often taken for granted. Many of the elders have lived to see the vast changes in society just over a span of 70 years.

Others reminisced on the importance of subsistence and taking care of the resources. St. Croix tribal elder Carmen Butler recalled some of the things his teachers taught him. "We take what we need, and we use what we need. We don't waste things; we use everything. Just like the Creator, he gives us what we need and sometimes not what we want. We are Anishinaabe, and the Creator gave us hunting, fishing, and all those things we were supposed to do."

For some, the event was a time to talk about the things that can be done to preserve Anishinaabe ways of life. For Example, Bay Mills elder Bucko Teepo remembered, "That's where those deer will be just after dark, in those mushroom patches. I take it upon myself when a young guy wants to know, I take them through that whole process; you honor that deer with tobacco before you leave and when you take him. I try to teach young people about them old style ways of sharing."

Sharing seemed to be a strong motif for giiwose dibaajimowinan. The sharing of stories, the sharing of laughter and the sharing of wawaashkeshii (deer) was good medicine. The stories recollected by the elders are far and few nowadays. A big chi miigwech to the ones that made the event possible, and to the elders and community members that came and shared a little bit of wisdom with every story.

## EAB arrives in Oneida County Firewood is often the culprit



*Last year the arrival of the emerald ash borer (EAB) in Wisconsin's Douglas County was the news. This year, the voracious ash-destroying pest arrived in Oneida County. Found on public property in Rhinelander this fall, the critter was detected on one of the purple traps designed to nab EAB.*

*In response to the finding, Oneida County has been placed under quarantine. The quarantine makes it illegal to move ash, ash material, and hardwood firewood out of the quarantined area without a compliance agreement issued by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.*

*While movement of ash, ash materials and hardwood firewood into or within the quarantined area is allowed, the WDNR believes that "overall, firewood movement is a bad idea" because firewood inadvertently carries numerous forest pests that may infect trees at the destination point. (COR)*



*Taking part in the 2014 off-reservation deer hunt is Kyle Oja, Bad River, who was able to bring home some meat for the dinner table. As of November 4, 2014, tribes have harvested 425 deer in the Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota 1837 and 1842 ceded territories. The off-reservation treaty bear harvest as of November 4, 2014 totals 39. (photo by Dylan Jennings)*



# Wolves take extra hit in WI

By **Charlie Otto Rasmussen**  
Staff Writer

As Wisconsin's third consecutive wolf trapping and hunting season winds down, tribal wildlife biologists are reviewing the state's management system which allowed kills to exceed harvest goals by nearly double in at least one zone.

"The overage is a reminder that the State of Wisconsin is still really operating on its learning permit when it comes to harvesting wolves," said Peter David, GLIFWC wildlife biologist. GLIFWC member tribes are on record in opposition to the recreational harvest of ma'iingan, or wolf, in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.



(wolfacts.org)

The Wisconsin wolf season opened October 15 across six zones that cover the entire state. Within days the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) announced a pair of zone closures as wolf kills took off at a blistering pace. As in previous seasons leg hold traps are proving to be the most efficient way to

kill wolves, followed by hunters using firearms. Wisconsin is the only state in the US that allows hunters to use dogs to harvest wolves.

Under the DNR's management system, 10 permits are issued for every animal in the quota. The permits are unrestricted, meaning harvesters can pursue wolves in any open zone.

"The current system can be expected to produce overages when quotas are small," David said. In DNR wolf zone 2—the ceded territory of northeast Wisconsin—sport hunters and trappers were permitted to kill 15 wolves, but took 29 before state officials closed the season.

With wolf mortality already high from poaching, vehicle collisions and depredation controls, GLIFWC's Voigt Intertribal Task Force passed a motion

in August 2013, laying claim to all the wolves in the Wisconsin ceded territory. In recognition of teachings that highlight the original treaty forged between ma'iingan and the Anishinaabe, the Task Force called for live wolves to remain on the landscape, performing their ecological and cultural functions. State authorities, however, were unmoved and the 2013 season produced a total wolf kill of 257 including some 215 from the ceded territory.

In Minnesota, state officials are again moving ahead with a wolf season, split between early and late time periods. After Michigan's 2013 inaugural season in the Upper Peninsula, a referendum drive by wolf advocates ultimately prevented the Natural Resources Commission from approving a hunt this year.

## Social attitudes about ma'iingan surveyed

### Favorable attitude prevails by slim margin in wolf range

By **Sue Erickson**, Staff Writer

Wisconsinites seem to be o.k. with the presence of brother ma'iingan (wolf), according to the results of an extensive social survey measuring Wisconsin's attitudes towards wolves and wolf management. The survey indicates more of the state's citizens view wolves favorably than not and are willing to tolerate the species presence at levels considerably higher than the Wisconsin's current wolf management goal of 350 wolves.

Released in August 2014 by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the "Public Attitudes toward Wolves and Wolf Management in Wisconsin" study measures attitudes of residents both within and beyond wolf range. While the study frequently contrasts the opinions of respondents living in and out of wolf range, attitudes of various identity segments are also compared, such as people self-identifying as deer hunters, wolf advocates, or environmentalists.

According to the study, the numbers registering favorable attitudes towards wolves were greater out of wolf range than within the range, but overall, whether in or out of wolf range, more respondents registered favorable than unfavorable attitudes towards this recently recovered resident of the state.

The survey results indicate that among individuals with an opinion, 54% of respondents within wolf range supported having as many or more wolves as are now present in the state. Similarly, another question result showed most people wanted wolf numbers maintained at current levels within their county.

According to the WDNR's 2014 late-winter wolf count, Wisconsin had a minimum of 658–687 wolves at the time, or nearly double of the state's 350 population goal. In addition, this count was not released until after the survey had been completed; the most recent count available at the time the survey was conducted pegged the late winter population at over 800 wolves.

Outside of wolf range, attitudes were even more favorable, with those favoring as many or more wolves leading those who favored population reduction by a 3:1 margin. But both in and out of wolf range, a wide spectrum of attitudes was found to exist, varying from wanting as many wolves as possible to wanting total extermination.

The study shows that deer hunters and rural residents within wolf range were least tolerant of wolves.

The survey also shows the citizens support the regulated hunting and trapping of wolves (62% in range and 51% out of range), with the highest percentage in rural counties within wolf range.

Several priority management objectives received an across-the-board majority support, including the need to kill wolves that have threatened human safety or are depredating domestic livestock.

Different self-identity groups had their own distinct management priorities. For instance seven of ten deer hunters would reduce wolf numbers in northern counties due to concerns about wolf predation on deer. On the other hand, individuals who identified themselves as wolf advocates, thought the creation of wolf refuges, the promotion diverse animal communities, and an increase in enforcement to curtail illegal shooting of wolves should be high management priorities.

Priorities for the environmental identity group included elimination of wolves from areas of livestock depredation and creation of refuge areas to protect wolves.

According to David MacFarland, WDNR large carnivore specialist, the survey provides sound scientific information about Wisconsinites' values and attitudes in regard to wolves and was designed to better inform management decisions. "It is one piece of a complicated puzzle," he says. "It is too early to tell what its impact will be or what the decision-makers will do."



Ma'iingan. (photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist Peter David noted the value of the survey. "In the past, so much management by the state was based on assumptions about how the state public felt about wolves. For the first time, the state has good data from a well-designed study, and I think the results surprised many. While most management of wolves in Wisconsin has been driven from a negative perspective, it turns out the general public doesn't see wolves this way—and neither do most in the tribal community.

"The state should lean heavily on this document as it proceeds with the revision of its wolf management plan, and establish population goals and other management priorities that better reflect the general public—and not just those who are least tolerant of wolves. It also indicates a need for the state to modify the non-DNR membership of its Wolf Advisory Committee, which is currently heavily slanted towards groups with little tolerance of wolves."

The survey was mailed out to 8,750 households in Wisconsin and got a 59 percent response rate. For the "in range" category, eleven cluster groups were designated, each group a cluster of counties. The twelfth cluster group incorporated all out-of-range counties.

The survey is currently in draft form to be finalized following a review from an external group of researchers to evaluate bias in methods and results.

The complete study is available at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WildlifeHabitat/wolf/documents/WolfAttitudeSurveyReportDRAFT.pdf>

## On the cover

*Of all the sea caves located around the Apostle Islands and Red Cliff reservation, the most extensive group is located on the Wisconsin mainland east of Cornucopia. In biboon a series of natural springs join intermittent snowmelt and water from Lake Superior to create remarkable ice sculptures. (photo by Keith Rolof)*

# Tribes/Forest Service review MOU implementation

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.**—Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITF) representatives met with US Forest Service (USFS) staff at Lac du Flambeau on October 1 for their annual meeting to discuss issues relating to the implementation of the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by GLIFWC member tribes and the USFS. The MOU implements the government-to-government relationship between the tribes and the USFS and recognizes the treaty-reserved rights of GLIFWC member tribes to hunt, fish and gather on ceded lands. Specifically, the MOU provides a vehicle to set standards by which the tribes and USFS will act on USFS lands.

The annual meetings provide a format to share information regarding numerous activities on national forests within the ceded territories, including in the Chequamegon-Nicolet in Wisconsin and the Ottawa, Hiawatha and Huron-Manistee in Michigan. It is also an opportunity to identify new issues that the USFS and tribes can work on and to discuss potential amendments to the MOU if needed.



The annual Tribal/Forest Service MOU meeting was co-chaired by GLIFWC Policy Analyst Ann McCammon Soltis and USFS Region 9 Tribal Liaison Mary Rasmussen. (photo by Sue Erickson)

Law enforcement is one area where GLIFWC and USFS have partnered, completing joint survey flights and training to identify “hot spots” within the forests largely relating to illegal drug activity. A highlight of the partnership is the success of Camp Onji Akiing, where USFS staff and GLIFWC offer a week-long camp for tribal youth focusing on leadership skills, STEM learning, and Anishinaabe cultural values.

Information is also shared on tribal fee exempt campground usage in the national forests, as well as tribal harvest of wild plants and non-timber forest products during the year. Also discussed this year was tribal harvest of firewood and methods to make acquisition of firewood more efficient for tribal members. VITF representatives stressed the need for firewood in their communities especially with the price of propane soaring as it did last winter.

Updates on cooperative projects, such as the long-term American pine marten study and the understory plant project, were given as well as reports on forest resources and paper birch in the ceded territories.

The USFS consults throughout the year with tribes on a government-to-government level in relation to USFS decisions which could potentially impact natural resources in Forest Service lands or tribal access to those resources.



Larry Heady, regional tribal relations specialist, USFS Region 9 (center), joined the GLIFWC Drum and sang with representatives from the Voigt Intertribal Task Force prior to the Task Force meeting on October 2 at Lac du Flambeau. (photo by Sue Erickson)

# WDNR creates new Wild Rice Advisory Committee

## GLIFWC concerned about impacts to existing State/Tribal Wild Rice Management Committee

By GLIFWC staff

Why two wild rice committees in Wisconsin? What is the purpose? These are just a couple of questions that arose when the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) recently created a new Wild Rice Advisory Committee. Committee members consist primarily of WDNR staff and groups the state views as “stakeholders” in the wild rice world, including representatives from the Wisconsin Wetlands Association, Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Ducks Unlimited, Wisconsin Lakes Association, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, the Wisconsin County Forest Association, the Conservation Congress, the US Forest Service, and USDA Wildlife Services. The lone representative of tribal interests is a GLIFWC representative—a position that is required as part of the stipulation of the *Voigt* decision which upheld the existence of ceded territory treaty rights.

The purpose and role of the new committee is still in the process of being defined, a process which GLIFWC is observing with keen interest.

In a general way, committees of this nature offer a way for various interest groups to express their management desires and concerns to the state; while technically being strictly advisory in nature, they provide the member groups a greater opportunity to influence resource management in the state. What is unique in the realm of manoomin (wild rice) management, however, is that a separate state/tribal wild rice management committee has existed in Wisconsin for over two decades, a product of the *Voigt* decision.

According to GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist Peter David, “GLIFWC looks forward to working cooperatively with all the stakeholders on the new committee, and we welcome and appreciate their commitment to manoomin. In fact, we have already worked on some aspect of rice management or education with nearly all of these groups in the past.”

Yet, David holds some concerns about the WDNR’s intent for the new committee as well:

“The *Voigt* stipulation defines some clear roles for the [previously existing] state/tribal management committee. For example, the stipulation indicates that the state/tribal committee will have the task of developing guidelines and objectives for the protection and enhancement of rice, including establishing abundance objectives; we want to be certain that the state adheres to the requirements of the *Voigt* case and doesn’t try to reassign those roles to the new committee, where the tribes have little standing.”

These concerns do not seem to be unfounded. David noted that the state/tribal committee recently spent three years cooperatively developing a wild rice management plan for the ceded territory. As that process was concluding and the draft plan was being prepared for adoption by the state and tribes, the state indicated they no longer had any interest in the cooperative plan, but intended to task the newly formed Advisory Committee with developing a rice management plan for the state instead. The state gave no explanation for its reversal, and didn’t even identify any deficiencies in the cooperatively developed plan, David says.

“It’s discouraging when politics trumps concern for the natural resources upon which we all depend,” he noted. Unfortunately, these kinds of actions serve to undermine a very positive working relationship that has existed between the state and the tribes in manoomin management for over two decades. GLIFWC understands the role of stakeholders on the state’s Advisory Committee, but it remains unclear if the state’s intent for the new committee is to improve management of wild rice, or an attempt to undermine the tribe’s responsibility to care for this cultural and ecological treasure.

# GLIFWC assessment crews survey ceded territory waters for juvenile walleye

By Mark Luehring, GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Biologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—GLIFWC assessment crews and partners from Bad River, Fond du Lac, Mole Lake, St. Croix, and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conducted fall electrofishing surveys on ceded territory waters in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. During the fall, juvenile walleye (age 0 and age 1) are found feeding in near-shore lake habitat at night. Electrofishing crews sample

these fish to determine year-class strength from natural reproduction or to evaluate stocking efforts.

In 2014, GLIFWC crews surveyed 109 lakes including 12 joint surveys with Wisconsin DNR. Surveys in Wisconsin included some of the large flowages such as 13,545-acre Turtle Flambeau Flowage and 15,300 acre Chippewa Flowage. In Minnesota, GLIFWC, USFWS, and Fond du Lac crews collaborated to survey about 95% of the shoreline on Mille Lacs Lake.

Biologists use the data collected in the fall surveys to index year-class strength and classify walleye populations as sustained through natural reproduction or stocking. These surveys also provide an early indication of potential decline in walleye populations. Natural reproduction varies widely by year even on lakes with large adult walleye populations, but if fall surveys show a number of years with poor or low reproduction, biologists have advance warning that the adult population may decline. In these cases, some management action may need to be taken to protect the walleye population and restore natural reproduction.

While most of the surveys focus on lakes with natural reproduction, some fall surveys are also used to assess the contribution of stocked fish to the year-class. Stocked fish can be marked with oxytetracycline (OTC), and fish can be examined for marks to determine the percentage of stocked fish in the year-class. Survey crews collected fish for OTC analysis from Lac Vieux Desert on the Wisconsin/Michigan border.



GLIFWC electrofishing crew member Jim Parisien holds a dip net filled with juvenile walleye scooped up during fall electrofishing surveys while fellow crew member Bill Soulier takes measurements. Once data are recorded, the fish are returned to the lake. (photo by Butch Mieloszyk)



GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Technician Ed White with crew member Noah Arbuckle as they prepare for a night of electrofishing. (photo by Dylan Jennings)

## Chi-Miigwech

GLIFWC would like to offer a 'Miigwech' to Ed White, Butch Mieloszyk, Ben Michaels, Ernest 'Sam' Quagon, Josh Johnson, Kris Arbuckle, Noah Arbuckle, Shane Cramb, Dave Moore, Dave Parisien, Jim Parisien, Louis Plucinski, Martin Powless, Bill Soulier, and Dennis Soulier for all their good work on the GLIFWC survey crews this fall.

# Tribal hatcheries released over 37 million fish into both on & off-reservation waters in 2013

Tribe Hatchery/Rearing Component	Walleye Fry	Walleye Fgl.	Muskellunge Fry	Muskellunge Fgl.	Yellow Perch	Lake Sturgeon	Whitefish	Brook/Brown Rainbow Trout*	Lake Trout	Largemouth Bass	Northern Pike	Total
Bad River	5,700,000	320,500			111,011							6,131,511
Grand Portage							25,000	275,000				300,000
Keweenaw Bay	850,000	17,329						22,286	10,070			899,685
Lac Courte Oreilles	400,000	42,580		2,000								444,580
Lac du Flambeau	14,750,000	85,191	22,000					14,592				14,871,783
Leech Lake	13,100,000	153,590					78,831					13,332,421
Menominee	100,000	5,000										105,000
Mole Lake		600										600
Red Cliff		2,178						120,839				123,017
Red Lake		10,000				10,000		10,000		10,000		40,000
Sault Ste. Marie		479,639									1,314	480,953
St. Croix		112,457										112,457
White Earth	194,628					2,512						197,140
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>35,094,628</b>	<b>1,229,064</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>111,011</b>	<b>12,512</b>	<b>103,831</b>	<b>442,717</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>37,039,147</b>

\*Total number of one or combination of trout species.



# Update on GLIFWC's ANA forest pest project

*By Steve Garske, ANA Forest Pest Env. Grant Coordinator*

*As the third year of GLIFWC's forest pest project gets underway, invasive forest pests continue to advance, eating their way through North America's forests.*

## The pests

The emerald ash borer (EAB) attacks and kills ash trees. It almost certainly arrived here in the early 1990's on solid wood shipping material from China. First detected in Detroit in 2002, the EAB now infests ash in 24 states and two provinces. It has already killed tens of millions of ash trees in eastern North America.

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) also arrived in solid wood packing material from overseas. It's favorite food is maple, but it can also attack birch, willows, and elm. The larvae burrow through the wood before emerging through dime-sized exit holes as 1-inch long adults, riddling the tree with tunnels until it eventually collapses.



*ALB larvae riddle host trees with tunnels, before emerging as 1-inch long adults. (photo by E. Richard Hoebeke, Cornell University, Bugwood.org)*

*To the right: Along with dime-sized exit holes, shallow depressions chewed out by egg-laying females are sure signs of ALB infestation. (photo by Dennis Haugen, US Forest Service, Bugwood.org)*



Since 1996 ALB infestations have been found in New York, New Jersey, Chicago, southern Ohio, Massachusetts, and Toronto, Ontario. The Chicago and the New Jersey populations have been successfully eradicated. The Toronto population was declared eradicated in 2013, but later that year a small population was found in neighboring Mississauga. Meanwhile infestations still exist on Long Island and in Ohio and Massachusetts. These last two populations are particularly worrisome as the quarantined areas now cover 61 and 110 square miles respectively, and include natural forest. Tens of thousands of trees have been removed to try and stop this pest.



*The spring sugarbush could become a thing of the past if the Asian longhorned beetle becomes permanently established. (photo submitted)*

The ALB has the potential to destroy more than half the trees in eastern North America. If it escapes the quarantined areas and becomes permanently established, it will devastate North America's forests. The entire food web from insects and mice to predators such as martens, fishers and even wolves would be severely impacted. Soil erosion would increase, and drinking water supplies would be threatened as forests lose their ability to hold and purify water. The ALB could also put an end to the maple sugar harvest. Based on estimates by the US Forest Service and others, the economic impact of the ALB in the US alone would reach well over a trillion dollars.

In eastern North America balsam fir and hemlock are being devastated by two tiny, closely related insects called adelgids. The balsam woolly adelgid (BWA) attacks balsam trees. It injects saliva into the young twigs and needles, causing the twigs to swell

up (called "gouting") and the needles to turn yellow and fall to the ground. While the balsam woolly adelgid might not kill its host, the branches are distorted and worthless for wreathes or other ornaments. The hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) has a similar effect on hemlock, except that the HWA often kills its host within several years. Balsam and hemlock both provide food and habitat for a variety of wildlife, and play a critical role in providing winter shelter for deer.

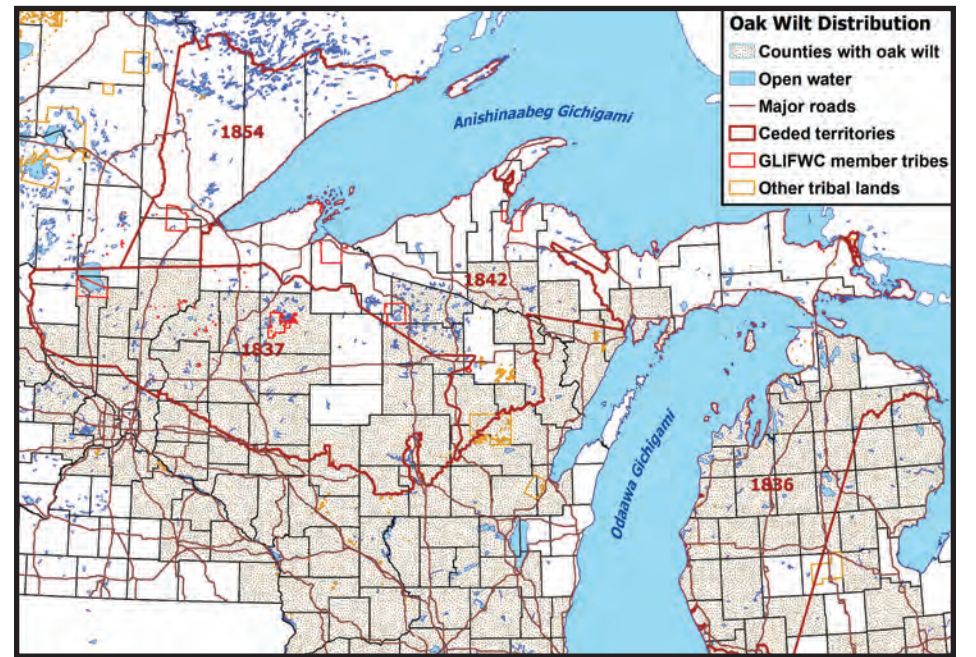


*The BWA feeding causes balsam fir branches to swell and lose needles, making them useless for boughs. (photo by Ladd Livingston, Idaho Dept. of Lands, Bugwood.org)*



*Adelgids excrete wax from their bodies, making them look like little bits of cotton. This hemlock twig is infested with the HWA. (photo by Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Archive, Bugwood.org)*

Finally, oak wilt continues to show up at new sites in the Upper Peninsula, northern Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota. New infestations of the oak wilt fungus usually result from people transporting infested logs or firewood to uninfested areas. Red and black oaks are killed within a few years, while bur oak and other white oaks may slowly decline and die over a decade or more. Acorns are a valuable food source for all sorts of wildlife including turkeys and deer. And of course oak provides excellent firewood.



*Known distribution of oak wilt by county, in MN, WI and MI. Oak wilt is often widely established in the southern portion of this region, while the northern counties generally have only a handful of infestations. (map compiled from MN, WI and MI DNR data) (See GLIFWC's ANA forest pest project, page 17)*



# Following up on Phragmites

## Early detection the key

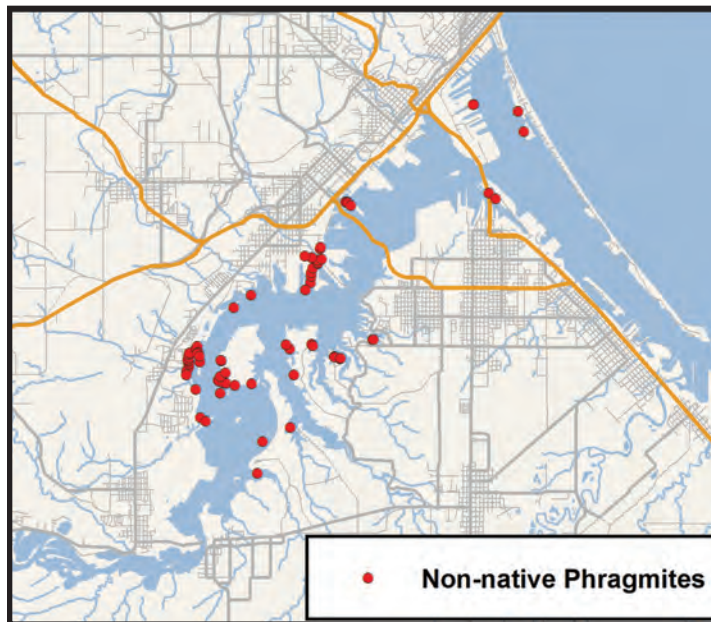
By Miles Falck, GLIFWC  
Wildlife Biologist

**Duluth, Minn.**—The non-native subspecies of Phragmites (*Phragmites australis ssp. australis*) is an extremely invasive perennial grass native to Eurasia. Phragmites thrives in wetlands and shallow waters up to one meter deep, establishing dense clonal stands which displace native plants and alter the physical structure and ecological functions of these important habitats. Freshwater estuaries along the shoreline of Lake Superior and nearby manoomin (wild rice) waters further inland are especially threatened because they contain ideal growing conditions for non-native Phragmites.

In 2013, GLIFWC conducted rapid response control efforts on 30 small pioneer stands of non-native Phragmites which were detected along the western shore of Chequamegon Bay. These sites were all within 1.5 miles of a wastewater treatment plant permitted to use Phragmites to de-water sewage sludge.

In 2014, GLIFWC's aquatic invasive species (AIS) survey efforts focused on Phragmites detection within the Lake Superior watershed and verification of prior Phragmites reports in the ceded territory, especially those in or near manoomin waters.

A total of 72 non-native Phragmites occurrences were found in the Lake Superior watershed during 2014, primarily along the shoreline of the St. Louis River in the Duluth-Superior harbor. Fortunately only one out of the 38 unverified reports was confirmed as non-native Phragmites. The rest were either native (27) or could not be located (10).



Distribution of non-native Phragmites in St. Louis River/Duluth-Superior harbor. (map by Miles Falck)

Non-native Phragmites is a common and widespread invasive species along the shorelines of the lower Great Lakes where thousands of acres have been impacted, and control costs run into the millions. In contrast, fewer than 125 small sites have been detected within the Lake Superior watershed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan comprising less than 25 acres in total. A timely management response and continued vigilance will prevent the negative impacts Phragmites has had on many lower Great Lakes ecosystems.

GLIFWC is working with member tribes, local agencies and organizations to coordinate an appropriate response to control Phragmites in the Lake Superior watershed before it becomes unmanageable.



Sam Quagon, GLIFWC Biological Services LTE, examines a Phragmites ligule to confirm it is the native subspecies. (photo by Dara Olson)

# 1854 Treaty Authority studies rusty crayfish impact on manoomin

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

**Duluth, Minn.**—Preservation of manoomin (wild rice) beds is a challenge faced by many tribes. Weather conditions, climatic change and invasive species, both plant and animal, contribute to the challenge. The 1854 Treaty Authority (Authority) is currently taking a closer look at the possible impact on manoomin of one invader, the rusty crayfish, through a multi-year, pilot study.

The Authority initiated the study in 2013 in the White Iron Chain of Lakes, northern St. Louis County, where reports of wild rice decline corresponded with the detection of rusty crayfish in Farm and White Iron Lakes, according to the Authority Biologist Tyler Kaspar. The project involved setting up enclosures in lake segments known to produce wild rice. The enclosures are designed to keep the "rustys" out so researchers can measure rice density differences inside the enclosure against the outside area inhabited by rusty crayfish. Traps are set inside the enclosures to capture any rusty crayfish that may be within.

The enclosures are placed shortly after ice out, so wild rice hasn't germinated yet, and the rusty crayfish would have no impact prior to their placement. Kaspar says they also try to install the

enclosures from the boat to avoid disturbing the lake bed.

In 2013 on White Iron Lake, the enclosure successfully kept the rustys out but there was also low rice density and few rustys. On Farm Lake, the enclosure was removed after only a month because the rocky bottom and woody debris made it impossible for the enclosure to fully seal off the crayfish. Later observations of the area, which supported a dense stand of rice, revealed that mostly native crayfish were in the rice bed, with the rustys primarily outside in the rocky substrate.

This year, enclosures were set up in Farm Lake and Garden Lake, both with areas supporting dense wild rice stands. On Farm Lake, Kaspar reports that rusty crayfish were found mostly outside the rice beds in the rocks and fewer rustys and a few native crayfish in the soft, mucky sediment of the wild rice bed. On Garden Lake, only a few rustys were caught mostly outside the wild rice stand, and more native crayfish were caught overall, primarily in the wild rice and within the enclosure. Neither enclosure succeeded in totally keeping the crayfish out, he reports, a challenge in design that they will be looking to improve for 2015.

While the study has not revealed any definite conclusions about the rusty crayfish's impact on manoomin as of yet,

Authority researchers will continue the study. Next year they will either select different lakes or set the enclosures on different locations in the current lakes. Kaspar says they may also need to identify areas that used to have wild rice but haven't since the establishment of the rusty crayfish.

The 1854 Treaty Authority, headquartered in Duluth, Minnesota, manages the off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering rights of the Grand Portage and Bois Forte Bands of the Lake Superior Chippewa in the 1854 Treaty ceded territory.



An enclosure designed to keep invasive rusty crayfish out of a segment of a manoomin bed on Farm Lake in Minnesota is part of ongoing research regarding the impact of rusty crayfish on wild rice. This is a research project of the 1854 Treaty Authority and is in its second year. (photo courtesy of the 1854 Treaty Authority)

# Sharing info about waabizheshi

By Jonathan Gilbert, Ph.D.,  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

**Krakow, Poland**—The Martes Work Group was founded in 1993 and consists of wildlife researchers who study animals belonging to the genus *Martes*, such as fishers, American martens, pine martens and sables. The Work Group objective is to facilitate communication among people with a common interest in *Martes* research, conservation and management programs.

One of the significant accomplishments of this working group is the bringing together of members of the group and other interested people for international symposia. Over the years there have been five such symposia, and each has resulted in the publication of a proceedings which has contributed in a significant manner to the published knowledge of species belonging to the *Martes* genus. The location of the International *Martes* Symposium rotates among the countries of the members. Past symposia have been in Wyoming, Alberta, Newfoundland, Portugal, and Washington.

The Sixth International Symposium of the Martes Work Group was held in Krakow, Poland, July 20–24, 2014 and brought together 45 participants from 13 countries. Presentations ranged from non-invasive DNA studies of pine martens in Ireland, France and Netherlands, to GPS collaring in the USA, to the parasites of martens in Lithuania. I found the presentation on wolverines in China to be interesting. So little is known of these animals, that just the basic techniques (ie snow tracking) were used to gather much of the data presented.



**Marten poster excerpt presented at the Sixth International Symposium in Krakow, Poland.**

A presentation of the yellow-throated marten in Korea showed these marten species to be communal and frugivores, that is living together in large groups and feeding mostly on fruits. This was an interesting twist as marten species here in north America are solitary and carnivorous. Presentations on the European pine marten showed how these animals live in cities and are considered pests doing damage to houses and vehicles. Again, such a different story as compared to the martens here which live in the deep woods and are relatively rare.

I was a founding member of the Martes Work Group at the 1993 symposium and I was fortunate to attend this symposium, marking the fourth of the six symposia this group has held which I have attended. I gave a presentation on how our understanding of

marten and fisher habitat has changed over the years of research. We understand now how important some of the features of our northern forests are to martens and fishers. Especially we can now see that small pockets of hemlocks and cedars are used extensively by martens and fishers for resting and for hunting. This was a new development and was well received at the conference.

Also, Dylan Jennings and I developed a poster about the waabizheshi doodeman, or marten clan. This was an unusual poster for this group as not many people at the symposium were aware of Ojibwe Indians, let alone their clan system. But at the poster session, many people commented on this cultural perspective and how much they appreciated the new twist on *Martes* research.

The last day of the conference included a field trip to the Tatra Mountains National Park, Poland. This was a beautiful mountainous area on the border with Slovakia. Many of the issues facing national parks in the USA were the same issues facing Tatra Mountains. There were issues of over-browsing by red deer, causing vegetation damage. Wind throw damage caused large areas of trees to be blown down, and park personnel were working to restore the forest to the area, but wondered about planting trees versus natural regeneration. And of course, too many people who want to visit cause their own set of issues.

At the business meeting at the end of the symposium the group selected the location of the next International Symposium. We in the Lake Superior region have been honored to host the next symposium. It will be held in August 2018, most likely in Duluth, Minnesota.

# Baskets from the hands of our ancestors

By Dylan Jennings  
GLIFWC PIO LTE

**LaPointe, Wis.**—“This basket making is healing. I keep doing this because it touches people in different ways. It’s healing and empowering and so it is important to carry on this work.” These are the words of craftswoman April Stone-Dahl, a Bad River tribal

member. April is a wife, a mother of four wonderful children, and a basket maker...perhaps by lineage. She holds up an old picture with two of her relatives standing in front of a house and in the background sits a black ash basket. “Maybe there were basket makers in my family...I don’t know...I may never know...but maybe it’s in my family.”

April learned about this craft in the spring of 1998 with her husband, Jarrod,

when the couple took classes at the North House Folk School in Grand Marais, Minnesota. At this class she learned how to felt wool while her husband learned to make an ash basket. Although very happy with her warm felted booties, she began to notice how much the basket her husband had created was being put to use. Over the following year, she watched as the basket held up and maintained its composure for many seasons. This sparked an initial interest, understanding and reverence in the material as well as the history of ash.

April spent the greater part of 2000 simply learning about ash splint basketry, the thicknesses and widths and ratios that appealed to her as she attempted making her first basket creations. At times it proved very frustrating and she longed for somebody to ask questions of. Since she could not find anybody to teach her how to make them, she persevered and so is mostly self-taught. As the years progressed, her work became more and more refined.

The process of basket making is very laborious and elaborate. The Stone-Dahl’s do everything from harvesting the ash trees from the swamps where they grow, to pounding the logs for the raw materials, to weaving the baskets to life. “The simple process of harvesting and processing the log teaches us some of those sacred teachings such as patience, humility and respect...for the work that we do, for nature and for creation.”

“Basketry” in the broad sense is older than any spoken language in the world today. As for the history of ash splint basketry in particular and in North America, there seems to be two main theories. One theory is that the Europeans brought it; while the other theory states that the natives already had it. The Europeans brought a type of (oak) splint work with them when they arrived and then taught it to the natives of

the landscape. Ash splint work basketry was always here. When the Europeans came and there was an intermingling of relationships and lifestyles, a sharing took place on many levels and sharing splint basketry was one of them.

The availability of ash in the native landscape coupled with the techniques of traditional oak splint European basket making made for new perspectives on ash splint baskets and what was made. April considers these theories but remarks “it is very hard for me to believe that the first peoples of this place, as well as those that migrated and moved long distances and having such an intimate connection with the landscape and nature...would not have known the qualities of the ash tree. Mohawk oral traditions relating to ash splint basketry dates back well over 2000 years, making this pre-contact.”

April specializes in utilitarian baskets, baskets that are going to be used and serve a purpose. She makes it clear that the style of basket she creates doesn’t necessarily reflect ancient Anishinaabe baskets; they simply reflect her own personal style. “There are only a few baskets left from our ancestors; a few specimens here and there on the reservation. I’m always looking for stories about ash splint baskets and attempt to relate them back to Bad River. Those stories are far and few.”

After spending over fifteen years mastering the craft of ash splint basketry, April’s work and expertise is in constant demand. She travels around the Great Lakes region running workshops and teaching. To those that aspire to learn the trade she insists, “It’s a really empowering feeling to make something with your hands no matter what it is. Whether it’s carving a spoon or tanning a hide, we’ve really gotten away from empowering our own selves with this kind of knowledge. There’s so much to learn.”



**April Stone-Dahl, Bad River tribal member, and her husband Jarrod have been engaging in the craft of black ash basketry for over 15 years. The Stone-Dahls, shown here with daughter Rena, travel extensively sharing their expertise and love for the craft and the natural resources associated with it. (DJ)**

**Inset: Black ash basket made by April Stone-Dahl. (COR)**





# Tagging critical to lake trout and whitefish assessment

## Biologists urge reporting of tagged fish

By Ben Michaels, GLIFWC Fisheries Biologist

**Gichigami**—Autumn brings cool, crisp weather, beautiful colors, and frequent gale-force winds on Lake Superior. Despite these high winds, the Great Lakes Section's fall assessment crew always finds a way to successfully complete their chinamekos (lake trout) and adikameg (lake whitefish) survey each year. Since 1986, GLIFWC's Great Lakes Section, with the help of Bad River personnel, has conducted fall gill net sampling within Michigan waters of Lake Superior with the purpose to monitor the growth, abundance, and movement of adult lake trout and lake whitefish. Obtaining data for these species is especially important because they continue to support a thriving tribal commercial fishery throughout the ceded territories of Lake Superior.

Fish are captured with 6 x 750 foot gill nets, which are deployed from GLIFWC's survey vessel, Mizhakwad, meaning "fair weather." These nets are set on shallow reefs where lake trout and whitefish are known to spawn. Typically, the soak time for a gill net is approximately 12–14 hours. Fish that are picked out of the gill nets are measured, sexed, examined for lamprey wounds, and tagged with tiny spaghetti-shaped tags known as "floy tags" prior to being released back into the water. The future for a tagged fish is uncertain; a tagged fish may never be seen

again, or fishermen may recapture a tagged fish and submit the fish's information to GLIFWC biologists. The recapture of tagged fish provides biologists with useful information regarding the growth, movement patterns, and abundance of lake trout and whitefish populations.

So far this season (2014), GLIFWC and Bad River personnel have completed two weeks of sampling with four weeks remaining and have tagged approximately 200 lake trout and whitefish from sites near Silver City, Michigan and Eagle Harbor, Mich. The assessment crew plans on sampling more sites near Gay, Mich. and Marquette, Mich. throughout the final four weeks of the survey.

If you catch a fish with an orange GLIFWC floy tag, please send the tag information to: GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861; or use our online system to enter tag information at: [www.glifwc.org/tag.html](http://www.glifwc.org/tag.html).



Hauling in a net during fall lake trout and whitefish assessments in the Michigan waters of Lake Superior are Jose Estrada, GLIFWC fisheries LTE (left) and Ed Leoso, Bad River fisheries technician. Crew in the background include Sam Quagon, GLIFWC LTE and at the wheel is Mike Plucinski, GLIFWC Great Lakes fisheries technician. (photo by Ben Michaels)

# KBIC receives binational stewardship award for Sand Point restoration

By Erin Johnston, Lake Superior Program Coordinator  
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community

**L'Anse, Mich.**—The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resources Department (KBIC NRD) received a binational award for their multi-year project restoring wildlife habitat at Sand Point.

A panel of U.S. and Canadian judges with the Binational Forum selected the stamp sands restoration project as a recipient of its 11th Annual Environmental Stewardship Award in the U.S. Tribal category. The judges were very impressed with the ambitious goals of the project and the use of native plants, many grown in the KBIC NRD greenhouse, to restore the natural landscape and enhance wildlife habitat and human recreation opportunities.

Funded through competitive grants in partnership with federal agencies, regional organizations, and local businesses, the KBIC NRD spread a topsoil cap to cover the toxic stamp sands. The cap was then planted with thousands of native grasses, flowers, trees and shrubs to filter the contaminants and stabilize an eroding shoreline.

Walking trails were established at Sand Point complete with exercise stations and informative signage for visitors. As of the summer of 2014 there is now a 3.3 mile trail loop in the Sand Point area.



Accepting the award in front of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resources Department (KBIC NRD) geodesic dome greenhouse are, from the left, Lori Sherman, KBIC NRD director; Elizabeth "Chiz" Matthews, KBIC Tribal Council; Lissa Radke, Lake Superior Binational Forum; and Pam Nankervis, KBIC wildlife biologist. (photo by Erin Johnston)

# Thannum recognized as advocate for tribal commercial fishermen



An accomplished advocate for Lake Superior tribal commercial fishermen and their families, GLIFWC's Natural Resources Development Specialist Jim Thannum has overseen on-reservation food safety workshops and served as a creative advisor, helping promote the catch at regional markets. In recognition of his efforts and leadership, Michigan Sea Grant (MSG) awarded Thannum the 2014 Van Snider Partnership Award last September. Along with Michigan State University Extension, Thannum and MSG have collaborated to improve the quality and safety of the Great Lakes commercial fishery for 17 years, including Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point training for some 550 commercial fishers, processors and aquaculturists. Above, Jim Thannum (left) accepts the award from MSG's Ron Kinnunen. (COR)



# Senators visit midwest tribes



Tribal leaders took the opportunity to visit with traveling senators—Senator Jon Tester (Montana), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and Wisconsin's Senator Tammy Baldwin. An October 21 reception and dinner sponsored by GLIFWC at the Bad River Lodge and Casino provided opportunity for meaningful dialogue as well as a chance to showcase some of GLIFWC's programs. Pictured above are: Bad River Tribal Chairman Mike Wiggins; Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chairman Mic Isham, Senator Jon Tester, Senator Tammy Baldwin, and St. Croix Tribal Chairman Lewis Taylor. (COR)



Senator Tammy Baldwin (center) takes in an honor song offered by the GLIFWC Drum to begin the reception and welcome the senators in a good way. The senators were on a tour of Midwest tribes, stopping at a number of reservations to converse with tribal leadership about issues currently affecting individual tribes. Drummers include, from the left, Dan Powless, Bad River; Joe Dan Rose, GLIFWC; Mike Wiggins, Bad River tribal chairman; and Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC. Pictured in the background are Peter David, GLIFWC wildlife biologist; Lisa David, GLIFWC manoomin biologist; Senator Tammy Baldwin; and Sara Moses, GLIFWC environmental biologist. (COR)

## Balsam continued

(Continued from page 1)

sister," who is said to have the highest concern for her family and relatives. It is said that when walking in the woods, the fragrance of nimisse' (balsam) indicates the tree is giving up prayers for those that cannot pray, which is related in the following story.

"There was a man who had several little children and they were starving. He went out on the lake fishing. When he caught a big fish, the biggest he had ever seen, he was deeply grateful, but if he stopped to give thanks he might lose this important fish and his little children would go hungry yet another day. So as he worked to bring in the fish he called out 'Nimisse' and the balsam fir made his thanksgiving for him."

Many people tend to recognize the contemporary uses of balsam fir; however the traditional uses, some of which have been documented in GLIFWC's interactive CD-ROM entitled "Onjiakiing," are a lost knowledge. The CD highlights purposes for several indigenous plants that date back several generations. For instance, elders (on the topic of balsam) relate that the pitch from the bark was good for chewing gum, sealant, and even burns, according to Keewaydinoquay. Also saplings were good lodge poles and fence posts. During the maple syrup season, a branch of balsam could be placed in boiling sap to cut down the foam.

Whether it's a Christmas tree, a few hundred dollars in boughs, or a prayer by fragrance, no matter what the context, balsam fir (nimisse') continues to gift its wonderful resources to the people. As long as harvesters and stewards of natural resources continue to protect and respect the forest, the resources may still thrive.

## Mike Simonson, WPR reporter passes

*Remembered for his commitment to the truth*

GLIFWC was truly saddened to hear of Wisconsin Public Radio's (WPR) Mike Simonson's sudden passing on October 5, 2014!

Mike covered many stories, often controversial, regarding GLIFWC member tribes and treaty rights. As a reporter and investigative journalist, he was always fair, thorough and accurate and did not confine his interest to negative stories.

An award-winning journalist, he served as WPR northern bureau correspondent at KUWS-FM in Superior. Mike was especially noted for his "Final Edition," a public affairs program as well as for his talent to turn out well-equipped students to serve in the journalist world. We are sure he taught them well!

We deeply appreciate Mike's continuous effort to work with GLIFWC and the tribes in order to relay balanced, unbiased news to a deserving public. (SE)



(photo reprinted from WPR)

## Tribes wrestle with climate change adaptation

By Jen Burnett, GLIFWC Outreach Specialist

**Keshena, Wis.**—The Sustainable Development Institute at the College of Menominee Nation invited tribes, academics, and state and federal agencies from across the United States to the Shifting Seasons Summit to talk about various issues of climate change adaptation. The summit focused on building tribal capacity to plan and implement a strategy plan for climate change and its effects on natural resources.

Many resources that tribes rely on for cultural purposes are especially vulnerable to the predicted changes in temperature, rainfall events, invasive species introduction, and other environmental factors. These resources may no longer be available to tribes if a particular species' range moves out of the tribes' reservations or ceded territories. Therefore, implementing plans that

ensure climate change effects have minimal impact is important since tribes cannot move from their lands.

The summit offered an opportunity for tribes to share their challenges and successes that they have had with climate change adaptation. Many tribes are in different stages of planning climate change adaptation strategies while others have already begun to implement ways to lessen effects.

Other agencies and academia can help tribes, and several models served as case studies for tribes to consider. The Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa shared some highlights of their adaptation strategies to cope with the predicted changes, such as warmer winters with increased precipitation falling as rain instead of snow in the Lake Superior basin, while GLIFWC's Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Forest Service was showcased as a successful model of cooperation between tribal and non-tribal agencies.

### Save the Date 2014 Women & Water Benefit

**When:** November 29, 2014 (9:00 am–10:30 pm)  
**Where:** LCO Casino Convention Center  
**What:** Guest speakers, panels, raffles and vendors  
**Why:** Benefit for the "Women and Water Coming Together Symposium" August 2015

**Registration Fees:**

Elders & Children/Youth 17 and under	Free
College Students /Adults	\$25.00/donation
Non-Governmental Organizations	\$75.00
Governmental Organizations	\$125.00
Goods Tribal Vendor	Free
Educational/Informational Vendor	\$50 Sponsorship

For more information contact [mbaker5806@charter.net](mailto:mbaker5806@charter.net)



# Leaders in natural resource management and law enforcement

## Great Lakes tribes celebrate at regional NAFWS gathering

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff writer

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.**—Drawing natural resources professionals from across the Upper Midwest, the 27th Great Lakes Regional Native American Fish & Wildlife Society (NAFWS) Celebration spotlighted an impressive cross-section of work underway in Indian Country September 15-18.

“All the areas that are covered, the level of the presenters, the professionalism, it seems like the conference gets better every year,” said William Bailey NAFWS regional director and chief conservation officer with the Grand Portage Band.

Biologists detailed research on subsistence resources from walleye to wild rice to moose along with keystone species like wolves; environmental researchers highlighted studies on pollution and climate change; in the nearby Lac du Flambeau forest, conservation officers refined their skills with weapons and emergency vehicles, and also trained to take on illegal marijuana growing operations.

### Red Lake walleye stewardship in the 21st Century

Seventeen years after Red Lake tribal fishers voted to close their commercial fishery due to low walleye numbers, a new heyday of fantastic fishing is underway in the United States' sixth largest lake. From the surface of two huge basins in northern Minnesota—Upper Red Lake and Lower Red Lake—tribal members angle under an 830,000-pound annual walleye quota and their state-licensed counterparts are allotted a four-fish daily bag limit. Everyone is catching fish on the 285,000-acre jewel, which includes 237,000 acres treaty-reserved since 1889 for Band members.

“Red Lake is home to a healthy walleye population,” said Pat Brown, Red Lake Band fisheries biologist. “The Band and the state sample for walleye every year. We use the same survey methods, and all that data is shared.”

Brown said the walleye crash and dramatic recovery helped stakeholders better understand Red Lake's tremendous potential. Without the marked downturn, decision-makers may have remained more or less satisfied with an underperforming fishery.

“I think we needed to hit bottom to be where we are at today,” Brown said. The Band, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and Bureau of Indian Affairs collaborated to rebuild the fishery from 1999-2006.

Under pressure from tribal and state law enforcement officers, public attitudes about the walleye resource also experienced a significant shift. “On the reservation side, there was a black market for selling walleyes to restaurants and other places, and on the state side there was the practice of “tripping”—catching a limit of fish, taking them back to the cabin, then going back out for more,” said Brown. “Increased law enforcement has really helped combat that illegal fishing.”

Today, the tribal fishery provides supplemental income for Red Lake members in addition to full-time employment at the Band's Red Lake Nation Fisheries processing plant. Tribal anglers may sell up to 100 walleye daily to the plant, which markets the catch to restaurants and retail outlets. Few, if any, fishermen are able to achieve that kind of hook-and-line success, Brown said.



NAFWS Education Coordinator Sally Carufel-Williams and husband Rick Williams enjoyed beautiful weather and a lunch featuring Red Lake walleye on September 17 along the Lac du Flambeau Chain of Lakes. Carufel-Williams is an enrolled Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe and Williams, an Oglala Lakota and Northern Cheyenne, is former President of the American Indian College Fund. (photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)



**Illegal marijuana growing operations are on the rise in northern forests. To help tackle the upswing, GLIFWC instructors offered a training program for tribal officers detailing activity associated with “grows” and how to deal with armed suspects. INSET: Simunitions rounds sound like real ammunition but only discharge a non-toxic paint bullet. Eye protection is a must in all training situations. (photos by COR)**

“On-reservation fishing pressure is so light,” Brown said. “People are only now learning how to effectively catch fish by angling.” To help keep the Fisheries plant walleye filleters busy, Band officials retain three fishing crews that target multiple year-classes of walleye with gill nets.

As for the crappie population boom that filled the walleye void around the turn of the century, Brown said only a limited number of the opportunistic panfish live on. Those that remain are exceptional, Brown said, measuring around 16” long. For more information see [www.redlakednr.org/Fisheries.html](http://www.redlakednr.org/Fisheries.html)

### Training, technology enhances law enforcement

With 34 years of experience tucked under his duty belt, Grand Portage Band Chief Warden William Bailey has witnessed a great many advances in Indian Country law enforcement. From innovative equipment to specialized training, 21st Century wardens patrol northern woods and waters with a modern edge.

“The improvements from just 5-10 years ago are pretty significant,” Bailey said. “It wasn't long ago wardens were hauling car batteries back into the woods to power surveillance equipment. Battery life is so much better now; cameras are smaller; you can just walk in, a quick set-up and walk out.”

Motion-activated cameras are a customary choice for investigating illegal hunting and baiting. Today's cameras—which are the size of a lipstick tube—are increasingly used to investigate illegal marijuana growing operations in remote, rural areas. These so-called “grows” oftentimes appear in National Forests, damaging woodlands and creeks, and invariably result in pollution from an assortment of agricultural waste and trash left behind by men who live on-site. In just the past few years, tribal, state and federal law enforcement teams have raided several grows in northern Wisconsin.

“Ninety percent of the suspects at these grow sites are armed with handguns, some with automatic weapons,” said Fred Maulson, GLIFWC Chief Warden. “As illegal marijuana operations move into Indian Country, it's important for tribal officers to know what to look for and be prepared if they encounter a grow site.”

After NAFWS Great Lakes wardens finished a competitive shoot at the Lac du Flambeau gun range, GLIFWC instructors set up a backwoods training scenario on how to deal with a “grow.” Following clues like unusual roadside markings, tribal officers took on suspects armed with blank-shooting weapons and used tracking skills in fugitive apprehension.

According to the veteran warden Bailey, information sharing is one of the hallmarks of successful tribal law enforcement programs. “It takes participation from different departments to get all those ideas out there, to get people thinking about what type of equipment is really necessary and what equipment is more for a wish list. Thanks goes out to GLIFWC. Helping create this kind of awareness can really make a difference.”

Tribal law enforcement departments who participated in the shoot and/or illegal marijuana grow training include: 1854 Treaty Authority, Bad River Band, Bay Mills Indian Community, Grand Traverse Band, GLIFWC, Lac du Flambeau Band, Oneida Tribe, Little River Band, Little Traverse Band, and White Earth Band.



# 2014 Manoomin season



## Ricing thoughts—the give and the take 2014 season good in some lakes, not so in others

By Lisa David, GLIFWC Manoomin Biologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—Robin Wall Kimmerer’s wonderful book, *Braiding Sweetgrass*, is fueled by the author’s insight into the life and teaching power of the plant world. Woven throughout her many personal stories and educational essays is the idea of reciprocity—the concept of giving back.

This got me thinking about how this could be related to our manoomin restoration efforts at GLIFWC. Again, paraphrasing Kimmerer—by restoring the wild rice beds, we restore ourselves.

One way we give back is by reseeding. I thought back to the day this fall when Wildlife Technician Adam Oja and I lugged a canoe loaded with 300 pounds of green rice over a beaver dam into a lake that looked ready to support its own rice bed. The bottom was soft and flocculent; the water was clear, cold, and not too deep.

Along the shoreline Adam and I spotted an adult migizi perched in a tall spruce tree. It appeared to be patiently urging its youngster in the next tree to do more than stretch its wings while securely clinging to a branch. We thought that the eagles were a good sign for a successful seeding effort. Just being there that day, doing what we were doing, seemed to be a gift.

It is also said we give back as we harvest rice. The person who poles guides the canoe, and the knocker (perhaps a better title would be “coaxer”) bends the ripened heads over the open boat. Inevitably those totally ripened grains, the ones you most covet, spring backwards off the plant and gently fall into the water to wait out the winter in the sediments, to fuel another cycle of abundance the following spring.

Reciprocity. The rice benefits the harvester; the harvester benefits the rice. And now another ricing season has come to a conclusion. Like others in the north, my family was able to replenish our manoomin supply with a couple ricing trips.

In general it seemed it was more of a spotty crop this year in northern Wisconsin with storms unevenly impacting beds throughout the growing season—yet the rice was willing to share all it could.



Giving back: Adam Oja, GLIFWC wildlife technician, reseeds manoomin beds in White Sand Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin. (photo by Lisa David)

We think that the fall surveys of ricers will show that the 2014 harvest wasn’t a banner year nor was it a bust for manoomin. Those who got out saw some beds expanding from last year, and also saw other beds looking a little thinner. Those sites known as late-to-ripen did well; while high water impacted some waters, especially those waters in the western part of the state.

But so goes the story of the annual grass we know and love as manoomin. No matter what the survey results show, it was still pleasant to spend time with friends as we finished our rice together, sharing a meal eating in shifts to accommodate the constant attention the parching required. For this we thank the plants for all they give to us and hope we are as considerate in return.

Besides the seeding effort mentioned above, GLIFWC also purchased green rice on behalf of several member tribes including Keweenaw Bay, Lac du Flambeau, Lac Vieux Desert, Red Cliff, and St Croix, as well as frequent seeding partner, the US Forest Service. Hopefully these efforts will be rewarded with the appearance of the delicate floating leaf stage plants next June, and perhaps the sound of ripe grain dropping into canoes and lakes next September.



Near the shore of Pacwawong Lake, Lac Courte Oreilles School student Ravenheart Quagon spreads out freshly harvested manoomin to dry. Quagon and her classmates also discovered rice worms in the harvest, which they promptly flicked off into the grass. (photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

### Manoomin Survey

Please be looking for GLIFWC’s wild rice harvest survey in the mail (for those of you who purchased a state ricing license) or take our call (to tribal members) as we ask about your ricing experiences again this year. GLIFWC Wildlife Technician Adam Oja will be asking about the number of trips and the number of pounds your off-reservation harvesting netted, as well as your opinions about the season.

While these surveys may seem cold and scientific compared to the warm relationship of reciprocity we have with manoomin, the data can help us give back to the plant.

## No boundaries manoominike

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff writer

**Seeley, Wis.**—Near the low rapids where the Namekagon River spills out of Pacwawong Lake, Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) School set up manoomin camp under a canopy of mature pines. Now in its second season, the gathering is a remarkable throwback to when Ojibwe kids routinely bypassed the classroom, joining families and friends during peak days on the seasonal harvest cycle.

“When it’s time for ricing camp, or sugar bush, you go and do it. That’s the most important thing happening; that’s what you do,” said Jason Bisonette, Ojibwe Culture Coordinator for LCO School. “What we’re doing here is demonstrating that curriculum and cultural identity can be integrated. Science, engineering, and traditional Ojibwe knowledge are together—not compartmentalized.”

On this stunning late September day, around 75 students accompanied school teachers and support staff to harvest and process wild rice—a resource profoundly important to Ojibwe people. Considered a gift from the Creator, manoomin inhabits a central role in the Anishinaabe Migration story; the aquatic grain, moreover, provided centuries of nutritional sustenance to native people during harsh northern winters.



Students and LCO teachers carry a grinning Arthur Fleming down to the Pacwawong Lake shoreline September 22. A group of students in Tammy Moncel’s Project Lead the Way class engineered a custom seat, allowing Fleming to ride in a canoe and harvest wild rice for the very first time. (COR)



In a canoe powered by Budman Morrow (front) and Jason Bisonette, LCO School 7th grader Arthur Fleming joined his classmates on Pacwawong Lake in northern Wisconsin. (COR)

**“Curriculum and cultural identity can be integrated. Science, engineering, and traditional Ojibwe knowledge are together—not compartmentalized.”**

—Jason Bisonette, LCO School

challenged the class to design and construct a platform that would allow Fleming to harvest manoomin—right along with the entire LCO School.

“Some of our best ideas came from some of the craziest places,” said LCO senior, Billy Jack Parent. “There was a lot of brainstorming. We considered everything right up until the last day.”

Bursting fall color and mid-day sunshine bathed the LCO camp September 22. Early reports from student ricers affirmed that Pacwawong manoomin was ripe, falling into canoes with gentle encouragement from cedar knockers. Fleming and his mother Maureen Quagon watched as the young men of Project Lead the Way fitted a custom wooden bracket into a 17-foot canoe; from Fleming’s wheelchair, they unbolted and removed the rubber castors. Just about ready to launch. On the count of “three” students and teachers hoisted Fleming and the wheel-less chair into the canoe fixture, locking the apparatus in place.

“I think these boys are pretty special,” said a heartened Maureen Quagon. “They have such talent.” Fleming grinned as volunteers carried the fiberglass canoe to the waters edge where he joined his adult ricing partners: Bisonette and Budman Morrow.

Under watchful escort from other boaters—including the LCO student engineers and GLIFWC Officer Brad Kaczak—the 7th-grader’s canoe crossed a stretch of open water, then disappeared into a dense sweep of tawny manoomin plants. Bisonette’s encouraging words and the soft drum of wild rice sticks floated above the manoomin stand, mixing with the nearby voices of LCO students. Fleming and his classmates were fully engaged, harvesting wild rice.

Back onshore at camp students spread out their harvest on a blue tarp, occasionally throwing handfuls into a steel drum, parching the rice over a wood fire. “It’s important for us as a school community to do this,” Bisonette said. “We’re all in this together, and we all have a role to play.”



LCO School 9th-grader Anthony Conger takes a turn parching wild rice. (COR)



Brennan Corbine, Bad River tribal member, age 14, knocks rice for the first time at Wisconsin’s Island Lake during the 2014 manoomin harvesting season. (photo by Dylan Jennings)

### Attention Tribal Ricers

Want to be listed as a retail outlet for finished manoomin? GLIFWC would be happy to add your contact information in our wild rice brochure. Contact us at: 715-685-2150 or e-mail [pio@glifwc.org](mailto:pio@glifwc.org) with your information.



# Prevention is the key in Sea Grant/GLIFWC partnership *Education focuses on gill net issues*

**By Sue Erickson**  
*Staff Writer*

**Odanah, Wis.**—Funded through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Sea Grant program, an educational program targeting both gill netters and recreational boaters/anglers has been launched with the hopes of diminishing the number of damaged or lost nets in Lake Superior.

Working with partners, Sea Grant and the Apostle Islands Sport Fishermen’s Association, GLIFWC wardens Heather Naigus and Dan North are developing educational materials, including two 5-minute videos, to better inform both netters and sport anglers about net setting and situations involving nets.

One video stresses how to set nets safely, and includes all the regulations

surrounding commercial nets for both tribal and non-tribal gill netters. The second video is designed for the angler who may come in contact with a set net. It will discuss how to best extract equipment from a net, where to report the net, and how to mark the net if it has to be cut to extract equipment and thus leaving a drifting net or segment of net. Downriggers being caught in set nets is one fairly common problem, according to Naigus.

These videos will be available on the web and will be shown at various sport club meetings and tribal programs. Another aspect of the grant will feature net making, with North demonstrating how to properly make a gill net.

The overall goal is to reduce the number of lost or ghost nets, often a result of either improper marking or an incident where the net has been cut and left to drift.

In 2014 North reports retrieving about 7,000–8,000 feet of lost net in the Michigan waters of Lake Superior through September. Those retrievals are largely a result of reports from boaters who can provide coordinates of the net’s location.

“Sometimes lost nets are not reported because people don’t know who to report them to. It is hoped that this outreach effort will help get the word out so folks know who to contact if a lost net is sighted,” says North. Report nets to GLIFWC at 715-685-2114.



*A grant funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Sea Grant Program aims at diminishing the number of damaged or lost nets in Lake Superior. Above, GLIFWC Warden Heather Naigus is pictured with a ghost net marker. Ghost nets can be reported to GLIFWC at: <http://glifwc.org/ghostnet.html> or by phone (715) 685-2114. (photo by Dan North)*

# North is 2014 Officer of the Year

**By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer**

**Lac du Flambeau, Wis.**—The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society (NAFWS) has named GLIFWC Officer Dan North the Patricia M. Zakovec Memorial Conservation Officer of the Year. With his wife and parents in attendance, North received the award September 17 at Lac du Flambeau during the Great Lakes Regional NAFWS annual conference.

North has worked at GLIFWC since the late 1990s, occupying a range of limited term positions including sea lamprey control and Lake Superior fisheries aide. From 2000 to the end of 2007, North served as a wildlife technician. In 2008 he moved to the GLIFWC Enforcement Division as warden, patrolling both Lake Superior and the inland ceded territories of Upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin. North is a Bad River member and lives near Odanah, Wisconsin.

The award’s namesake, the late Patricia Zakovec, was a GLIFWC deputy administrator in the 1980s and a champion of expanding the role of tribal wardens.

“Pat Zakovec was heroic in the push for [tribal] conservation officers recognition,” said William Bailey, Grand Traverse Band Chief Warden. “She saw the vital role contributed by wardens throughout the Great Lakes region.”

Past recipients of the Zakovec Officer of the Year award include GLIFWC’s Ken Rusk and Fred Maulson.



*GLIFWC Warden Daniel Perrault assisted with a hunter safety class at the Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Community College in July. Following classroom instruction, students headed to the field to handle non-firing “safe” guns, and then made their way to the shooting range to fire .22 caliber long rifles, .410 shotguns, compound bows, and cross bows. (staff photo)*



*From the left, North is pictured with Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Great Lakes Regional Directors Bill Bailey and Don Reiter. (COR)*

Clip & Save ✂

## 2014/15 GLIFWC enforcement youth activities/education

Class	Date	Place	Contact
ATV/Snowmobile	December 6-7	Lac Courte Oreilles	Mike Popovich 715.292.7535 Lauren Tuori 715.292.8343
Snowmobile	December 14-17	Mille Lacs	Robin Arunagiri 715.889.0734
Snowmobile	January 14-16	St. Croix	Brad Kacizak 715.562.0030
Trapper Ed.	March 14-15	Lac Courte Oreilles	Mike Popovich 715.292.7535 Lauren Tuori 715.292.8343

All dates are tentative and subject to change. For updated information on these events and others please be sure to check our website at [www.glifwc.org](http://www.glifwc.org), visit us on Facebook or call your nearest GLIFWC warden.

# Trapper education course stresses ethics & responsibility

By Lauren Tuori  
GLIFWC Warden

**Mole Lake Reservation, Wis.—** For the fifth consecutive year the Trapper Education course at Mole Lake brought together tribal members and non-members to learn about furbearer species, trapping techniques, and handling of fur.

Students learned many hands-on skills that will aid in their future trapping endeavors. Students walked a quarter mile stretch of Swamp Creek in chest

waders as instructors pointed out a variety of water sets used for trapping muskrat and raccoon. Later, students practiced making their own dirt hole sets, a common type of dry land set utilized primarily for trapping fox and coyote. A demonstration of fleshing out and stretching a raccoon hide taught students how to care for and handle fur after trapping an animal.

Throughout the course the instructors stressed the importance of ethical and responsible trapping. The lead instructor, GLIFWC Warden Roger



GLIFWC Warden Roger McGeshick demonstrates scraping a hide as part of his popular Trapping Education class, which takes participants through the trapping experience from start to finish. (photo by Lauren Tuori)

McGeshick, repeatedly emphasized that trappers should only set traps if they could check them daily, or as frequently as required by law. McGeshick underscored the responsibility that the trapper has to the animal he or she has trapped: to show respect to that animal, to treat it humanely, and to utilize as much of the animal as possible.

A total of nineteen students completed the course, which is required to obtain a Wisconsin state trapping license. Though Trapper Education is not required for tribal members to trap on public land in the ceded territory, many tribal members choose to take the course to further their trapping knowledge and in case they opt to trap on private land under state regulations.

The Trapper Education course is one of the most popular courses offered by GLIFWC game wardens. Students travelled from as far away as four hours to attend the class. Mole Lake/Sokaogon Chippewa tribe and the Potawatomi tribe were represented, as well as many non-members. McGeshick teaches the class each year on the first weekend of the State of Wisconsin trapping season, adding to its popularity. This year the course filled up within a couple of days from the time it was first listed online.

The Trapper Education course was taught by McGeshick with assistance from GLIFWC Warden Lauren Tuori and DNR Warden Brad Dahlquist. GLIFWC Warden Daniel Perrault also attended the course as a student.

## GLIFWC Enforcement gets boost from COPS grant

The U.S. Department of Justice recently awarded GLIFWC's Enforcement Division a \$301,000 Community Oriented Policing Systems (COPS) grant. The grant gives the division a boost in providing training, equipment, officer safety supplies and basic issue items for GLIFWC's conservation officers.

Training sessions in the grant include rural drug/gang, Taser, human tracking, firearms/simulations, and emergency vehicle operator training.

Two new trucks, one snowmobile, three ATVs and two boat/motor and trailer units are also covered in the grant. Tasers, marine survival suits, and night vision equipment are among supply items to be acquired with the COPS funds along with the replacement of several radios and basic supplies.

"GLIFWC's Enforcement Division has benefitted from a number of COPS grants over the years," states GLIFWC Chief Warden Fred Maulson, "and those dollars have contributed significantly towards safety for our officers as well as providing the training necessary to serve not only our member tribes but also the greater community."

GLIFWC officers routinely enforce off-reservation treaty seasons and also have worked with local law enforcement on numerous occasions, including drug busts, ice rescue missions and community outreach programs. (SE)

## One of GLIFWC's original wardens walks on

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Serving as a warden during GLIFWC's formative years, Maynard R. "Plug" Whitebird, a Bad River tribal member, walked on August 12, 2014. Maynard joined GLIFWC's Enforcement Division in 1984 and served as Chief Warden from 1986 through 1988. He encountered much of the violent protests at spring spearfishing landings that characterized those years. GLIFWC enforcement and biological staff monitored open spearfishing landings nightly and had the sometimes difficult task of developing relationships with local enforcement agencies, many who opposed treaty rights. He helped lay important foundations.

In a 2004 interview with GLIFWC Intern Brooks Bauer, Maynard shared his memories of those years. A short segment from that interview follows:

"The biggest thing was our fishing season. Spearfishing was not real popular...It wasn't fun; it was scary, very intense. But I have to give our tribal members, [credit, they had] a lot guts for still going out there even though they were being threatened, and I have to give them a lot of credit for actually exercising their rights when there was a real chance of getting seriously hurt. It was growing pains and growing experience.

It was new to the people of Wisconsin, and everybody was knocking on our door, as far as our reservation; and all of sudden we are in their backdoor. There was a lot of controversy, a lot of things to deal with, I guess. We met with some of the counties and even though they said [they] wouldn't support us, they said they were going to enforce the law and allow us to protect our people when they are out fishing. They realized they had a responsibility even though they did not like it. The DNR would negotiate with you and turn around and lie to their people and the paper. So, it made it real difficult for our people to exercise our rights in the ceded territory...I was real happy at the professionalism of the people that worked for me at the time and the people that supported the treaty



On duty during the controversial spearfishing season in the late 1980s, Maynard Whitebird served as a GLIFWC warden and also as chief warden. Above he is seen, on the left, talking with a member of the Ashland County Sheriff's Department. (staff photo)

rights, and the people for exercise(ing) our treaty rights. It took real courage."

Maynard was born April 9, 1952, in Milwaukee, the oldest son of Maynard E. and Joyce (Maday) Whitebird. He graduated from Ashland High School in 1970. He began his enforcement career with Ashland County Sheriff's Department prior to joining GLIFWC's staff. Following his years with GLIFWC, he worked for the Bad River Housing Authority.

Maynard was married to Judy Dunlap (Brown) from 1972-1989. He had two daughters, Marcy Whitebird (Michael Flanders) and Betsy (Chris) Fauerbach. He moved to Madison in 2007 to be close to his daughters and grandson, Henry Fauerbach. Maynard's life was celebrated at the Bad River Community Center in Odanah on August 22 with another celebration slated later in the Madison area.

## GLIFWC warden gets high score at "Duck School"

The Wisconsin Waterfowl Association (WWA) recently recognized GLIFWC Warden Jordan McKellips for attaining the highest score on the "Duck School" final examination. "Duck School" is actually the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' fall Waterfowl Enforcement Training, a five-day, intensive session on waterfowl regulations and identification for new recruits. As high scorer, McKellips received a hardcover set of "Ducks, Geese, & Swans of North America" from WWA. GLIFWC recruit Daniel Perrault also attended the training which took place in LaCrosse, Wisconsin.



## Reminder

Remember *Mazina'igan* only comes out three times a year now. Our next issue will be in early May 2015.

We wish you all a wonderful holiday season and a great new year!



# Ogichidaag (Warriors) in the classroom: Celebrating 25 years of Act 31

By Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC PIO LTE

**Madison, Wis.**—The sounds of Mishomis Dewei'gan (Grandfather Drum) and the mingling of academic professionals blended well the evening of August 19th. A grand entry song followed by a flag and veteran's song began the evening's ceremony. It's been 25 years since the beginning of Act 31, a law set into place for Wisconsin school districts mandating the implementation of American Indian culture and history into classroom curriculum—a giant leap forward in countering racism and misunderstanding.

Buck Martin, state government relations specialist and tribal liaison, served as the master of ceremonies for the evening session. Invited guest speakers included Superintendent Tony Evers, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI); Alan Caldwell, retired educator; Dr. JP Leary, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay; Priscilla Cleveland, Tomah School District; Dr. Patty Loew, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Finn Ryan, Wisconsin Media Lab; Aaron Bird Bear, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Mik Derks, Wisconsin Public Television.

Act 31 passed in response to a racist backlash following the 1983 *LCO Decision* (also known as the *Voigt Decision*) affirming Ojibwe treaty rights to hunt, fish and gather. The backlash led to protests and threatening demonstrations in the mid-80's and early 90's. These acts of violence towards tribal people created tension felt across the country. Tribal harvesters found themselves amongst hundreds of protestors each night at the boat landings while trying to provide oga (walleye) for their families.

Unfortunately, many children become mirror images of their parents. Native American students in Wisconsin schools became subject to the very racism their parents had felt at boatlandings. Native children of this era had to cope with insurmountable racism and prejudice. This course of events sparked the movement to help change the situation, and attention was turned to the education system, realizing some of the backlash was a result of ignorance about tribes and treaties. Educators were genuinely worried about what was being taught, or not being taught, in the schools regarding American Indian history and culture.

Recognizing the formidable challenges to educators, Allen Caldwell, elder, veteran and retired educator, told the audience, "I am proud to be a veteran and to have served my country as an ogichidaa (warrior). However, I have always considered the teachers and educators that work with our youth on a daily basis to also be ogichidaa."

One challenge is recognizing and incorporating cultural knowledge into the curriculum, knowledge that is sometimes not given recognition because those who carry it may not have the academic credentials demanded by society today. Robin Carufel, consultant, was one of the invited guest speakers for the evening who recalled the struggle to make others realize the importance of the elders and the knowledge that they carry. Carufel explained that a PhD doesn't necessarily make somebody an expert as we are always learning. He stressed that the traditional



Alan Caldwell (retired educator) along with Dr. JP Leary, UW Green Bay, and David O'Connor, Department of Public Instruction, present superintendent Tony Evers with a beaded medallion for his years of service and commitment to Act 31. (photo by Dylan Jennings)

knowledge that is learned from our elders is just as valuable as the things taught in schools and universities. "Our elders never had PhD's in wigwam making," he said, but the knowledge was there.

The work of teachers and educators is no easy task. The struggle to keep American Indian history and culture within the schools will continue; however the next generation of educators and leaders seem ready and more equipped to pick up the slack and accept the challenge ahead of them. Act 31 has provided a valuable impetus to carry this challenge forward.

Chi-miigwech to Brian Jackson, Wisconsin Indian Education Association, and David O'Connor, DPI, and all who helped to put on the wonderful event. Just as a warrior, a true ogichidaa knows that the work is never finished.

# Sandy Lake ceremonies draw record numbers

**McGregor, Minn.**—Sandy Lake ceremonies drew record numbers to the Sandy Lake Recreation Site near McGregor, Minnesota to remember the 1850-1851 Sandy Lake Tragedy and the Ojibwe ancestors who perished there or on their return home. About 350 people participated in the July 14 remembrance.

An annual GLIFWC-sponsored event, the Sandy Lake Ceremonies began with a morning ceremony and a symbolic paddle across Sandy Lake to the Army Corps of Engineers Recreation Site, where the Mikwendaagoziwag (They are remembered) Memorial

stands. Constructed in 2001, the monument is a sacred memorial to the sufferings endured by thousands of Ojibwe who were lured to Sandy Lake late in the fall for an annuity payment that was late to arrive. Hoping it would be too late in the winter season for the Ojibwe to return, those who arranged the payment wanted to force the Ojibwe to permanently relocate to Minnesota.

While hundreds died on the site due to deplorable conditions and lack of food as they waited for the annuity, hundreds also perished as those ancestors resolutely made their way

home on foot through the ice and snow. About 400 stones are embedded in the monument as a tribute to those who died.

During Sandy Lake Ceremonies, once the paddlers have landed, noon ceremonies are held at the monument site along with drumming by the Mole Lake Drum. A feast and social time follows.

(Sue Erickson)



A morning ceremony precedes the paddle across Sandy Lake to the Army Corps of Engineers Recreation site where the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial stands. (COR)



After the paddle, ceremonies and a feast are held at the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial. The memorial stands as a tribute to Ojibwe ancestors who perished there or on their return home. (photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

# National conf. highlights tribal challenges to protect Native lands/sacred sites

By Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC PIO LTE

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Put over 170 tribal historic preservation officers (THPO), federal reps and community leaders together and what do you get? The 2014 convention of National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) of course. This year's national conference was held at the Potawatomi Casino in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Sounds of Mishomis Dewe'igan (Grandfather Drum) rang throughout the casino as the 2014 conference was underway with a grand entry, flag song and a prayer.

NATHPO was founded in 1998 as a non-profit membership association for THPO. NATHPO's purpose is to support preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. The necessity for this organization came from the increasing pressure to build and expand in areas of spiritual and cultural value to Native American groups throughout the United States. NATHPO consists of all the THPOs who work nonstop to preserve language, culture, and heritage.

For many tribes, the natural resources and landscape in which they reside allow for the practice of invaluable traditions and ceremonies. This inherent tie to the land makes it absolutely necessary to question mining projects, railway construction, and foreign energy intrusions into the earth.

Bad River THPO Edith Leoso outlines one common issue. "This year an overall concern from THPOs nationwide dealt with mining and mining processing impacts on environment and historic properties and sites," she states. "By consensus, mining seems to be negatively impacting indigenous groups throughout Indian Country." One of the issues that concerned Leoso the most dealt with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and their designation to develop a streamline process to review landscapes. She is concerned that this attempt to hasten the process for industrial development on landscapes could be extremely detrimental to tribes and the historic preservation currently taking place.

On Friday of the conference, a power point displayed 50 verbs describing THPO responsibilities. However, most tribes only maintain funding for a THPO staff of one. In many cases, this one person handles consultations, meetings with developers, conferences and a vast array of other responsibilities. Sometimes these individuals are left with no other choice than to prioritize a project over other projects due to limited assistance. However, after many years of underfunding and exhausting responsibilities, ACHP announced its proposal to increase funding which currently comes from offshore oil leases. The idea stems from the necessity to give back to environmental and cultural programs as a trade off for oil drilling. "The NATHPO conferences are always inspiring, and they always offer many teachings to bring back to your own community," says Leoso.

Hearing over 50 different languages and introductions was truly empowering. Every representative stood and introduced him or herself according to where they came from. It's not everyday that so many wonderful, dedicated people are able to sit down together and share thought, progress and a good laugh or two. GLIFWC was honored to have a presence at such a groundbreaking conference and recognizes the serious challenges to the preservation of culture and tribal sites.



*Dewe'igan (drum) sounds as the 2014 National Association for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers begins with a grand entry and posting of eagle staffs. (photo by Dylan Jennings)*



*The grand opening of the new cultural center at Lac du Flambeau marked a positive change in history. The building was previously used as offices and storage; however prior to this it was used as a boys' dormitory during the boarding school and assimilation era. (photo by Dylan Jennings)*

## GLIFWC's ANA forest pest project

(Continued from page 6)

### The project

On a happier note, the highlight of the year was the meetings held with elders, gatherers and natural resource staff from all eleven GLIFWC member tribes. Participants braved early spring rain, sleet and snow to share their knowledge and concerns.

They told us about their use of ash, oak, maple, birch, balsam fir, hemlock, cedar and other trees as well. They talked about the quality of materials they need, how these materials are harvested, and how this harvest relates to and strengthens Ojibwe traditions. They talked about the critical role these trees play in the environment, and how they must be cared for and respected. They also showed us where they and their families harvested these trees.

This information will be invaluable as we develop risk models to try and predict where these pests are most likely to show up within the ceded territory, and where they may do the most damage. The recordings of these meetings have been carefully transcribed by our two persistent project secretaries, and will be retained by the tribes for future reference.

Chi-migwech to all who participated!



*This familiar bumper sticker says it all! (photo by International Society of Arboriculture, Bugwood.org)*

### Still to come

During the third and final year of this project, a model code will be drafted to regulate the harvest and transport of forest products within the 1836, 1837 and 1842 ceded territories. Best management practices and response plans will be developed, in order to try and prevent the introduction and limit the spread of forest pests within the ceded territories. These plans and regulations will be reviewed by member tribes and revised as needed, before being enacted. Public outreach during this stage of the project will be critical in informing tribal communities and others about these regulations, and how they can avoid spreading these destructive pests.



*Don't let forest harvests, traditions and income become a thing of the past! (photo by COR)*

### Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the Administration for Native Americans, ACF, US Department of Health and Human Services for funding this project. And we can't thank the tribal elders and other participants enough for sharing their knowledge, stories and advice. At every meeting we learned things we hadn't known before, and that opened our eyes to new ways of dealing with these serious threats to the forest.



# Perseverance brings protection to Pentoga Park burial site

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Crystal Falls, Mich.—Bright yellow leaves formed a soft mat around the Spirit Houses resting on the crest of a hill that descends to Chicaugon Lake in Crystal Falls, Michigan. The scene was once of a vibrant Ojibwe community, whose village spread over the hillside bordering the lake. Tucked deeply in the woods, today it is a county-owned park called Pentoga Park, managed by Iron County.

"I feel safe here today," states giwégiizhigookway Martin, Lac Vieux Desert's (LVD) tribal historic preservation officer (THPO), "but when I first came here in 2007, I felt sad, very sad and troubled!"

The story of LVD's struggle over Pentoga Park began in 2006, when a tribal member who had camped at the extensive park called Martin's attention to the Spirit Houses there and the fact that camping was allowed in very close proximity to them.

This led Martin to an investigative visit in 2007 to see for herself the condition surrounding this old Ojibwe burial site. "There was a path right through the middle of the site. Kids were riding their bicycles through there. Campers and hook-ups abutted Spirit Houses. Someone even had a sun-shower strung on a tree over-hanging one the old burial houses," she states. The scene was deeply troubling for Martin who also wondered what other burials might be beneath the surface of this now popular playground.

Thus began her journey to restore honor and respect to those laid to rest there some centuries ago and to protect, at least, the site of those Spirit Houses that still gave witness to a once flourishing Ojibwe community, the home of ancestors to LVD members, as well as Lac du Flambeau and Keweenaw Bay members.

Martin's first step was to contact the Iron County Board (Board). Iron County purchased the land in the 1920's with the purpose of preserving the burial sites and recognizing these early inhabitants with the establishment of a park. The name, Pentoga, recognizes the wife of Chief Edwards, the last chief of the Chicaugon Lake community who received a patent for the land and sold it in 1891. Pentoga, also, lies buried in the park, separate from the existing Spirit Houses and adjacent to area designated for children's burials.

Martin approached the Board in 2007 hopeful to establish a cooperative care agreement by which the LVD Tribe through the THPO would assist with the protection and maintenance of the site, particularly



An historical marker near the Pentoga Park Spirit Houses tells the story of the park's acquisition from the last Chicaugon Lake leader, Chief Edwards. The park is named after Chief Edwards' wife. (photo by Sue Erickson)



The Spirit Houses and burial grounds at Pentoga Park, Crystal Falls, Michigan, were open to the public. People walked through the area; children even biked through, and campsites abutted some of the delicate burial structures. Thanks to a cooperative agreement between the Lac Vieux Desert Band and the Iron County Board, the burial grounds have been cleaned of debris and are now protected by a fence and boulder barrier. (photo submitted)

around the Spirit Houses. Among a number of provisions, the agreement called for fencing that would encompass the entire site and a fifty-foot buffer from camping sites and hook-ups as well as continued coordination with the Tribe's THPO. It also indicated the Tribe would be willing to share with some of the expenses and requested signage, "Respect these Sacred Grounds," that would remind visitors that the area is, after all, a cemetery.

Although the Board listened to her proposal at a December 2007 meeting, she was ultimately unsuccessful in gaining cooperation from the Board to move forward. Further overtures in coming years also failed despite determined efforts by LVD tribal members Kevin and Carol White and Ashley White who expressed concerns about the disarray in the cemetery. Martin attributes the reluctance to possible expenses, the possibility of losing five campground sites, and the prospect of sharing some control with the Tribe.

Disappointed but undeterred, Martin kept looking for support and investigated possible avenues to gain protection for the site. Because no federal dollars were invested in the park, federal intervention was not possible.

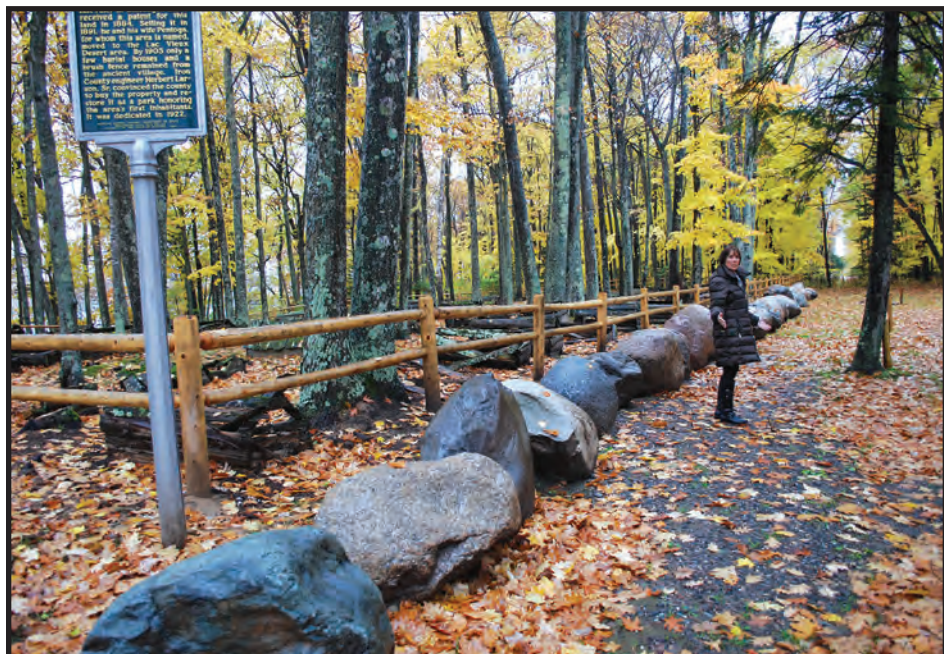
It wasn't until this year, 2014, when new faces appeared on the Iron County Board that cooperative action began. Martin credits the Board and especially County Administrator Sue Clisch for the effort and dedication that, after eight years, finally led to passing a Cooperative Care Agreement between the LVD Tribe and the Iron County Board in July 2014.

In her letter to the Board, thanking them for their cooperation, Martin states, "Execution of the Cooperative Care Agreement by the parties solidifies the Tribe and County's government-to-government relationship and marks the beginning of a new era as the parties jointly coordinate and manage the care and preservation of the Burial Grounds at Pentoga Park where the Tribe's ancestors were laid to rest more than a century ago."

This cooperative agreement has led to the new fencing that now encompasses the Spirit Houses with funds provided by the Tribe. A row of large boulders on the outside of the fencing forms an additional barrier from intruders into the area. A buffer zone that required moving hook-ups and campsites further away from the burial grounds prevents camping gear and campers from intermingling with the Spirit Houses. Dead trees and debris have been cleared from enclosure, and finally the ancestors were recognized with a ceremony, and the burial site meticulously smudged.

Tribal members who wish to visit and honor their ancestors can be admitted to the site with permission through the THPO.

For Martin, she walks the grounds respectfully, fully aware that more burial sites may lie, unidentified, beneath her feet. Looking out over Chicaugon Lake, she can imagine the sprawl of a once bustling village here, whose own ancestors may very well also lie beneath our feet at Pentoga Park. "But I feel good here now. I feel safe," she states.



Developing a barrier between crowded campsites and the Spirit Houses was a primary goal in protecting the burial sites. Following a Care Agreement with Iron County, new fencing and a barrier of boulders were put in place to prevent further disturbance at the site. (photo by Sue Erickson)



Giwégiizhigookway Martin, Lac Vieux Desert tribal historic preservation officer, has focused her attention on protecting the tribal burial grounds at Iron County's Pentoga Park in Michigan, an effort which she began in 2006 and which came to fruition in 2014. One of her ancestors, Helen Korne, is shown in the Pentoga Park sign. (photo by Sue Erickson)



## GLIFWC's Board provides direction

GLIFWC's Board of Commissioners (Board) met at the Black Bear Casino Resort last July. The Board is composed of the tribal chairman or their designee from each of GLIFWC's eleven member tribes. The Board takes recommendations from GLIFWC's two standing committees, the Voigt Intertribal Task Force and the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries (Lakes) Committee, sets policy and provides direction for GLIFWC staff.

Standing (from the left): William "Gene" Emery, Keweenaw Bay; Jason Kekek Stark, Lac Courte Oreilles; Susan Klapel, Mille Lacs; Chairman Mic Isham (Board Chairman), Lac Courte Oreilles; Chairperson Karen Diver, Fond du Lac; Bradley Kalk (Board Secretary), Mille Lacs; Chairman Mike Wiggins, Bad River; Reginald Defoe, Fond du Lac; Chairman Chris McGeshick (Board Vice-chairman), Sokaogon/Mole Lake; Carmen Butler, St. Croix; Brian Bainbridge, Red Cliff; Chairman Jim Williams, Lac Vieux Desert. Sitting: Anthony LeBlanc, Bay Mills; Ferdinand Martineau, Fond du Lac; Chairman Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau; Chairman Lewis Taylor, St. Croix. (SE)

## Philomena Kebec one-time GLIFWC intern takes up post as policy analyst II

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Philomena "Phoebe" Kebec, Bad River tribal member, stepped into the position of policy analyst II with GLIFWC in August, taking on the sometimes daunting legal responsibilities of protecting and implementing the treaty rights of GLIFWC's eleven member tribes. The position and work flows rather naturally from her history of involvement in the rights of indigenous people.

Raised in Minneapolis, Kebec graduated from South High School's All Nations Program in 1996, having been exposed to Ojibwemowin and native studies through the Indian magnet program there. She enrolled at the University of Minnesota (U of M) where she continued studying the language under Dennis Jones and proceeded to obtain a bachelor of arts degree in Native American Studies in 2002. While attending the University, she also served as an intern with GLIFWC's Division of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Taking time off from her studies, she worked for a few years in a variety of capacities, including "slinging" books at Birch Bark Books, tutoring native students with the St. Paul Indian Education Program, and writing articles for *The Circle and the News from the Sloughs*. She was also employed in an attorney's office for several years prior to entering law school at her alma mater, the U of M, where she received her juris doctorate in 2008. In the following years, she clerked for a Minnesota State Court judge and then moved east to the Indian Law Resource Center, Washington DC, working largely on policy with a focus on human rights law. In particular, she monitored international programs as they related to climate change and the rights of indigenous people.

But in 2011 her concern over issues being faced by her own tribal community brought her to Bad River, feeling that as a human rights attorney she was needed at home as the tribe confronted issues related to the proposed G-TAC mine.

She was attracted to the position of policy analyst II with GLIFWC for several reasons. For one, she enjoys working on policy. She also felt motivated to help GLIFWC continue the good work and positive change that she saw over the past years. "I was amazed how the tribes and GLIFWC evolved so quickly out of the protest and struggle at spearfishing landings in the mid-1980s and to see all that positive growth." She wants to see that continue and be part of it.

While work consumes a significant portion of Kebec's time, she also enjoys time with her seven-year-old daughter, Beatriz, whose Indian name is Nenasobinaiisik (trinity of thunderbirds). She and her daughter dance jingle dress and spend a lot of time on the road visiting friends far and wide.



## What's the news in Madtown?

Update on GLIFWC's satellite office

By Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC PIO LTE

Madison, Wis.—For those that have never been to this particular GLIFWC office located in the basement of UW-Madison's Steenbeck library, it may seem small and desolate, however the same cheery and friendly GLIFWC atmosphere is felt upon entering the premises. Immediately I was welcomed with a friendly smile and handshake by a gentleman named Scott Cardiff. Scott is a PhD candidate and research assistant with GLIFWC's Environmental Section.

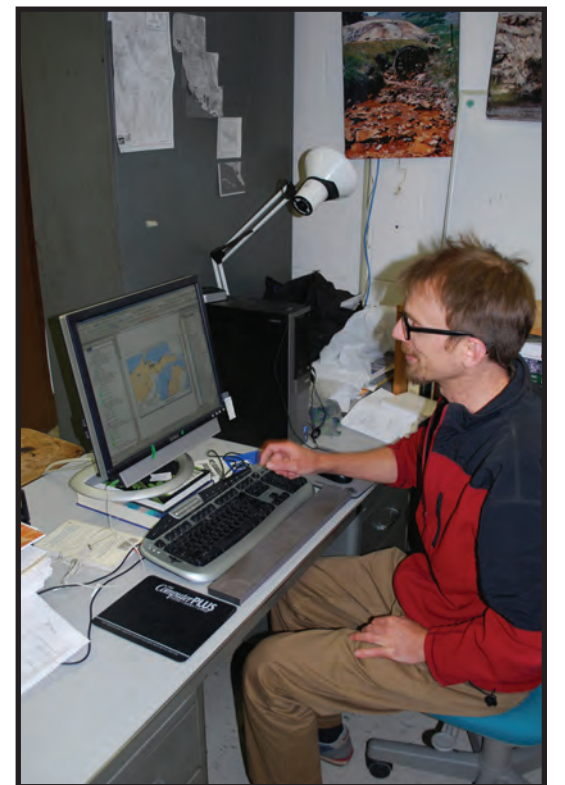
Cardiff's research primarily focuses on mapping surface water relative to mining activity. Currently he works on interpreting cumulative effects of mining on surface water by compiling data and number crunching in conjunction with mapping. "These things need to be documented so that upcoming project proposals are understood in context," Cardiff says.

The Madison crew works hard to educate both the public and student populations, and conducts research related to the environment. Most recently mining and water quality have been huge issues. Staff utilizes advanced software such as Arc GIS to aid in the mapping and depiction of various phenomena. While Cardiff is pretty steadily crunching numbers in the office, other staff have been out and about collecting data at various locations of concern.

Esteban Chiriboga, GIS specialist, and John Coleman, Environmental Section leader, have been reviewing the Polymet EIS in Minnesota, working on various issues related to the proposed GTAC mine in the Penokee Hills in Wisconsin, as well as issues related to the Eagle mine in Michigan. Chiriboga reports, "We have been trying to assess the damage from sedimentation at the road construction site by the Eagle mine in Michigan (See article in *Mazina'igan's* fall edition). We have also been working with Bill Mattes, GLIFWC's Great Lakes Fisheries Section leader, on the review of stamp sand removal and stabilization project on the Keweenaw peninsula."

Chiriboga indicates that upcoming projects will include more mining tasks located in all three states and other potential pipeline issues, climate change issues and other miscellaneous mapping tasks. "It's hard to keep up some days!" he says.

After a long day of number crunching and computer work, Cardiff has one last message for folks: "Come and visit. It gets lonely down here." With that said, we'd like to extend a proper welcome to our GLIFWC PhD research assistant and a big chi-miigwech to the entire crew down in Madison for all of their hard work.



Steve Cardiff, PhD candidate and GLIFWC research assistant with the Environmental Section located on the UW-Madison campus. (photo by Dylan Jennings)



# Dewe'iganikedaa Let's make a drum!

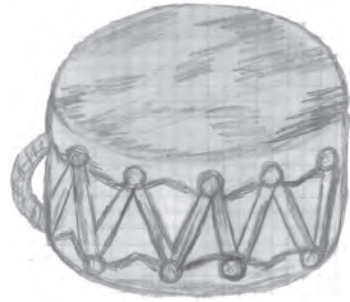


**Bezhig (one)**

Boozhoo indinawemaganidog (Hello all my relatives). Today is a special day! We get to make a dewe'igan (drum). I come from a long line of singers, and my uncles and mishomis (grandfather) share a drum group. Today it's time to make my first dewe'igan.

We went out a couple days ago and exercised our treaty rights by hunting a waawashkeshii. That's our word for deer. The hides have been soaking in the river, and today we must scrape them and get all the hair off. Once the hides are all scraped, we return them to a bucket of river water to soak. Mishomis says we should never let the hides dry out.

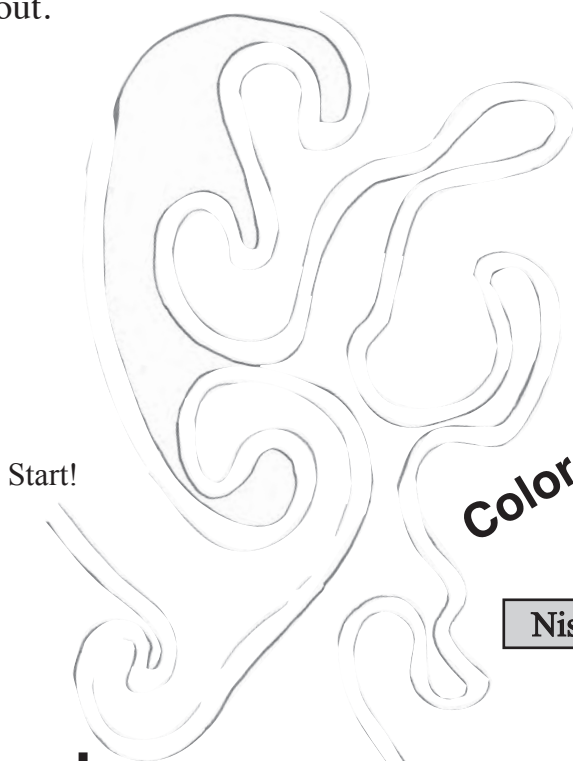
**Niizh (two)**



Soaking the hide



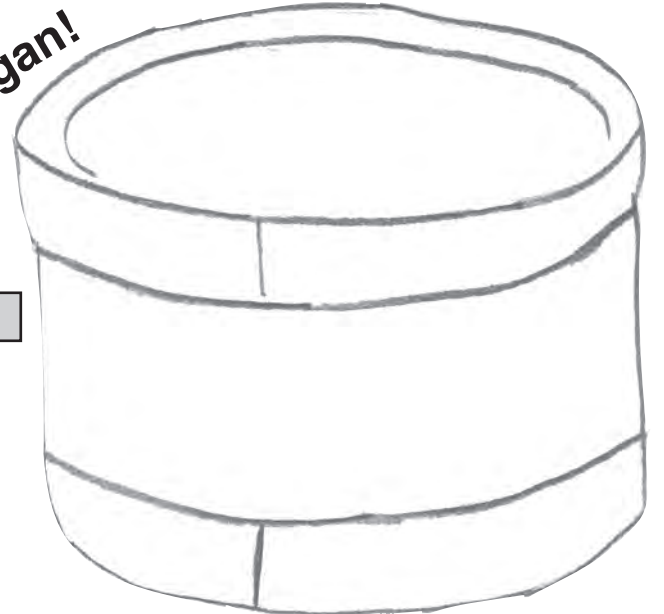
Cutting lacing



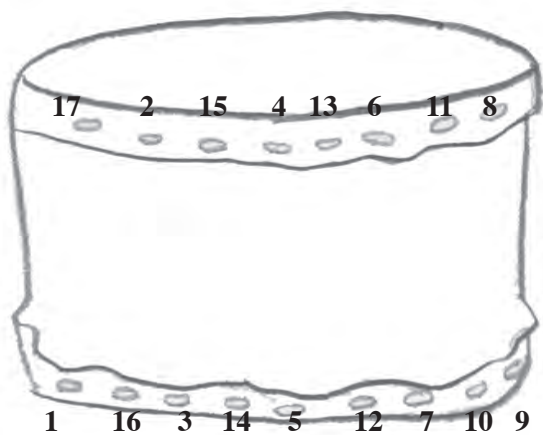
Next we cut the lacing with a pair of heavy scissors. The lacing holds both hides together and makes them nice and tight. Holy smokes cutting deer hides is tough work! We cut out two circles for the drumheads and use the rest to cut lacing. Dang! I dropped my scissors. (Can you help me find my scissors in the maze of lacing?)

Color dewe'igan!

**Niswi (three)**



**Connect the numbers!**



**Niiwin (four)**

It's time to lace the drum! Mishomis uses a knife to cut holes a few inches apart on both sides of the hide. I follow mishomis and begin to lace dewe'igan. We go from bottom to top in a diagonal way. (Can you lace the drum by following the numbers in order?). Mishomis warns me to not pull the laces very tight; so I listen.

Our frame was put together from gizhik (cedar) boards. Mishomis and I sand every rough spot on dewe'igan. We then paint the frame. Mishomis says that dewe'igan likes to look nice too. I paint him with a floral design, to represent the Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) style. The dewe'igan that my mishomis uses has the colors of our medicine wheel: yellow, red, black, and white. Yellow is the color of the east; red is for the south; black is for the west, and white is the color for the north. (Can you help me paint the drum frame?)

**Naanan (five)**

**Matching**

Connect the Ojibwe words with the correct English word!

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Boozhoo       | Deer        |
| Mishomis      | Medicine    |
| Dewe'igan     | Hello       |
| Waawashkeshii | Drum        |
| Gizhik        | Cedar       |
| Mashkiiki     | Grandfather |



Lacing dewe'igan

Once we finish, we go around four more times and tighten the lacing on dewe'igan. We smudge dewe'igan down with sage and sweet grass and let him dry for a whole month. Smudging is when we burn sage and sweet grass and create smoke. The smoke from these mashkiikiwag (medicines) helps to cleanse our dewe'igan and cleanse us from any bad feelings. The slower dewe'igan dries the better. Once dewe'igan dries, we will have a feast for him, and soon we will be able to drum and sing!







Checking things out in the field, visitors from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) arrived in GLIFWC's halls this fall for an on-site visit to the *Mino Wiisinida, Let's Eat Good!* project funded by ANA. The project was completed this fall. The visit provides the grantors a firsthand look at the project. Pictured, from the left, are Owen Maroney, community dietician, LaTisha Coffin, project coordinator, Jill Kane, ANA program specialist, and Joshuah Marshall, program analyst II. (photo by Dylan Jennings)

## Bringing healthy eating to tribes

### "Mino Wiisinidaa!" cookbooks distributed far and wide

By LaTisha Coffin  
ANA Project Coordinator

Odanah, Wis.—GLIFWC's "Mino Wiisinidaa! (Let's Eat Good!)—Traditional Foods for Healthy Living" three-year grant ended in September with the distribution of cookbooks and DVDs to GLIFWC member tribes and project partners. The cookbook features healthy recipes with traditional Anishinaabe foods. This project was funded under the Administration for Native Americans.

The 210-page cookbook explores many different techniques and methods for incorporating traditional Anishinaabe foods into an everyday lifestyle. The cookbook features six culinary areas: Basics & Staples, Salads, Soups & Stews, Main Dishes, Side Dishes, Desserts & Beverages, and Bread & Breakfast. First and foremost, the cookbook breaks down kitchen safety, from avoiding cross-contamination in the kitchen to the proper way to defrost foods. Also, the project staff include tips while harvesting, for example, telling more than one person your harvesting plan in case of an emergency.

One highlight of the "Mino Wiisinidaa!" cookbook is the index. This index is tailored to harvesters who are looking for recipes for a specific food. Harvesters can look up a certain traditional food, such as Coot/Mud Hen, and see what recipes within the cookbook feature that food. For Coot/Mud Hen, there is a recipe for Mud Hen and Vegetable Soup on page 88.

Each GLIFWC member tribe received 300 cookbooks with DVDs to help their tribal members incorporate

traditional Anishinaabe foods into an everyday diet. For example, the Lac du Flambeau Abinoojiiyag (Youth) Center received cookbooks to distribute to their youth. The project staff previously hosted a cooking demonstration with the Abinoojiiyag Center, where Lac du Flambeau youth prepared project recipes, such as Mole Lake lobster, mixed green salad, wild rice flour bannock, wild rice berry salad, and sumac ade.

Community Dietitian Owen Holly Maroney enjoyed interacting with tribal members during the distribution of the "Mino Wiisinidaa!" cookbooks: "It was really uplifting to see the excitement tribal members had when we brought the cookbooks to the community. We are happy to provide them materials with healthy recipes that remind them of meals their grandmothers' made for them when they were kids. Tribal members were eager and enthusiastic to get into their own kitchens to try out some of the recipes."

When asked what recipe would be good for an amateur in the kitchen, Maroney said: "Mole Lake lobster is a great beginner recipe. A home cook can sauté, bake, or even microwave the whitefish. So if you have only two minutes to cook dinner, Mole Lake lobster is your winner! Find it on page 102 in the 'Mino Wiisinidaa!' cookbook."

Cookbooks are available for purchase through GLIFWC's website ([www.glifwc.org](http://www.glifwc.org)) and mail order for \$14.00 plus shipping (\$2.75 for one/two books, \$4.75 for three/four books, \$6.75 for five/six books, etc.).

Additional kitchen safety videos can be viewed on GLIFWC's YouTube channel: [www.youtube.com/user/glifwc](http://www.youtube.com/user/glifwc).

# ANA language grant to produce teaching tools

By Wesley Ballinger, ANA Language Specialist & Levi Tadgerson, ANA Language Specialist Assistant

Odanah, Wis.—GLIFWC is pleased to announce our language revitalization project has been funded by the Administration for Native Americans (ANA). The project, "Nenda-Gikendamang Biboonagak—We seek to learn throughout the year," officially started in August 2014. This project will run for three years and has created two additional full time positions—a language specialist assistant and a website designer.

Through the course of the grant, four seasonal monolingual Ojibwe activity booklets that can be used in K-5 immersion classrooms will be developed. For every 30 language monolingual booklets produced in this project, there will be an accompanying bilingual "teachers edition." A third component of this project will be to create a companion website that utilizes similar activities as the booklets and will incorporate simple animations, audio, and games to encourage language learners to utilize Anishnaabemowin.

In talking with multiple language teachers and GAAGIGE, (GLIFWC's Advisory And Guidance Input Group of Elders), a common thread of concern is that there is a lack of culturally relevant language materials currently available focused on young school-aged children. As a result, these four booklets will be centered around the seasons starting with biboon-winter, then moving to ziigwan-spring, then niibin-summer, and finally dagwaagin-autumn. Concentration on the seasons allows us to promote the language while encouraging traditional cultural activities. Akwa'waawin-spearing through the ice, nandokawechigewin-animal track identification, iskgamizigewin-sugar bush, giigoonyikewin-harvesting fish, manoominikewin-harvesting wild rice, and giiosewin-hunting are some of the topics that will be explored in this project.

Although GLIFWC's territory covers multiple communities and dialects, we will be focusing on southern Ojibwemowin as the majority of language programs utilizes this dialect within Minnesota and Wisconsin. Also, this dialect has been chosen because fluent speakers of other Anishnaabemowin communities can easily understand it. During this project we find it important to include the oversight of a first speaker to ensure authenticity in regards to the language and culturally oriented materials produced.

The intended purpose of this project is to add another tool for teachers and speakers to conduct language revitalization work and allow language learning opportunities to be explored within and outside of a classroom. Not only will we be developing language materials through this project, but will also extensively test these materials in a classroom setting with the help of our project partners. Miigwech gakina awiiya.

## Tadgerson to assist with K-5 language booklets

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Levi Tadgerson, Bay Mills, Sault Ste. Marie and Wikwemikong, Ontario, came aboard GLIFWC as part of the new Administration for Native Americans (ANA) language grant. Tadgerson, hired as a language specialist assistant for three years, will be helping develop a series of four language booklets geared to K-5 learners. The monolingual booklets will be accompanied by a bilingual, teacher's edition.

Tadgerson, a Michigan resident, graduated from Northern Michigan University (NMU) with a bachelor's degree in Native American studies and Ojibwe language. He is currently pursuing a master's degree in Native American education administration, also at NMU.

Levi is not entirely new to the GLIFWC staff. He worked part-time assisting with the compilation of *Dibaajimowinan: Anishinaabe Stories of Culture and Respect* from 2010-2013, a bilingual publication that records stories from Ojibwe elders.

While college studies have consumed much of his time following graduation from Negaunee High School in 2005, he is also involved in other diverse pursuits. One is the Gitigaan Project begun in June 2014, a gardening venture with his father, producing and marketing non-GMO, naturally grown foods. He's also working with the start-up of Bolo Productions, a video production company currently in the fledgling stage, with the hopes of promoting and producing Native American films.

With time off from work and study, Tadgerson spends as much time as possible with fiance' Amber Shoulders and their daughter, Lexi, who currently reside in Marquette, Michigan while Amber completes her degree in physical therapy at NMU.



# Grandma Genny, lifelong learner, teacher and friend, walks on

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Over many years Grandma Genny typically greeted GLIFWC's Healing Circle runners as they entered the Red Cliff community. Herself a lifelong walker, she briskly led the way as the oldest resident of the community, and bright-eyed-and-bushy-tailed, she would often join the group again at early morning ceremonies. Sadly this year Grandma Genny wasn't there as the run went through Red Cliff. There was a deep emptiness with that, but everyone knew Grandma Genny, at the age of 94, was weak and in Washburn's Northern Lights Nursing Home receiving the care she needed. Then, on August 15, Grandma Genny gently walked on, leaving a trail of inspiration and memories of an ogichidaakwe to fill that deep hole left with her departure. Somehow we know Grandma Genny's spirit will continue to greet and guide us as we enter Red Cliff.

Her obituary as it appeared in the Ashland Daily Press gives a beautiful account of her many accomplishments. It appears below in part:

On Aug. 15, 2014 our little sweetheart Genevieve Anna Peterson Goslin, whose Ojibwe names were Waabijiig'kwe (White Crane Woman) and Migizi Ogimaakwe (Head Eagle Woman), began her peaceful spiritual journey to be with our relatives in heaven. She was born in Ashland County on July 12, 1920, the daughter of Martin Peterson and Angeline Gordon Peterson.

Grandma Genny always believed in the power of education; she instilled that same inherent trait in her children and grandchildren. Her relentless pursuit of her own educational endeavors occurred throughout her life until the age of sixty-three. Obstacles such as a broken leg, snowstorms and old age were never enough to challenge her perseverance. She attended Haskell Indian High School in Lawrence, Kansas in the early 1940s. In 1974 at age fifty-four, she went to college as a part-time weekend student at Mt. Scenario College in Ladysmith. In 1981 she moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico to attend the American Indian Art



Grandma Genny. (photo by Agnes Flemming)

Institute (AIAI) and in 1983, at age sixty-three, she graduated from AIAI with a 4.0 GPA and an associates' of arts degree. She was selected as the Who's Who in American Junior Colleges for her academic achievements at AIAI.

Grandma Genny has worked with children and youth at all levels, from Head Start age, grade school, high school, and college aged students for most of her life. Not only did she work as a foster grandmother at

the Red Cliff Early Childhood Center with 0-5 year olds, but from 1987 to the early 1990s she worked at the Bayfield Public School as a teacher's assistant with students in elementary through high school in Native American history and language classes.

From 1997-2004, she taught art courses on the Red Cliff Chippewa Reservation for the Lac Oreilles Ojibwe Community College outreach extension service. She taught courses in weaving, beading, moccasin making and drawing/painting.

Grandma Genny was widely known in the surrounding communities and statewide in Wisconsin through various documentaries, such as the PBS documentary "Great Lakes Forever," a Great Lakes Connection Series. This video focused on her healthy lifestyle at the age of eighty-six and her love of walking along the shores of Gichigami (Lake Superior). Her determination and perseverance to walking was widely recognized in the community as she frequently traveled at least 1 mile a day rain or shine.

At the age of eighty-eight years old, Grandma Genny was presented with the 2008 Wisconsin Friend of Education Award at the Wisconsin state rotunda in Madison for her significant contributions to education and her lifelong love for education and the children of her community. The previous year in May 2007, she was honored for her outstanding service to education by the Bayfield School District superintendent during their Sesquicentennial Celebration with the following description: "To meet Grandma Genny is to be in the presence of someone who remains incredibly humble in spite of her extraordinary accomplishments. Her personal journey is a road map for anyone, at any age, who wants to fulfill their potential through education and service."

Genevieve Anna Peterson Goslin is survived by her beautiful and talented daughter, Diane Bear DeFoe, who is also a current teacher in Native American Studies at the Bayfield Public School; one son, Robert A. (LaVonne) Goslin Sr., who is a divisional administrator for the Red Cliff Tribe; nine grandchildren; three great granddaughters; one great grandson, and one additional soon-to-be great granddaughter.

# Chi-miigwech to Chairman Ackley, a defender of treaty rights

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Arlyn Ackley Sr., 62, recently walked on to the spirit world having served his tribe, the Mole Lake/Sokaogon Band of Chippewa, over a span of 35 years. In his capacity as tribal chairman, he also served on GLIFWC's Board of Commissioners (BOC).

One of GLIFWC's original BOC members, Ackley was a leader committed to the preservation and implementation of treaty rights and helped stay the course through the turbulence engendered by the implementation of treaty rights in the 1980s. He served on the BOC from its inception in 1984 through 1988, when he was also elected BOC chairman. Later he served as a Commissioner between 1993 and 1997, and again from 2007-2009.

"Arlyn was a tribal leader totally committed to GLIFWC and implementing the treaty rights of member tribes. As a commissioner who was there from the beginning, he was totally engaged in strengthening GLIFWC as an organization and providing strong leadership as GLIFWC grew," states Mic Isham, current BOC chair and Lac Courte Oreilles tribal chairman. "I also remember him as one of those people who could crack a joke just at the right time, relieving a lot



(photo by Dale Thomas)

of tension! We are thankful for the commitment of leaders, like Arlyn, who had the strength, vision and perseverance necessary to protect our rights when under siege," Isham said.

Arlyn's voice was always a strong voice not only for his own tribe, but also for all Native people. In part his legacy is one of lengthy and continued resistance to the proposed Exxon mine adjacent to his reservation. Protecting the Earth, the tribe's rice beds, and their water from the potential threat of contamination from the mine was always paramount.

We are thankful for his long and committed service to GLIFWC, its member tribes and to the preservation of the rights of all Native people!

His obituary reads as follows:

Ackley, Arlyn David Sr. age 62, of Mole Lake (Crandon), passed away Sunday, September 14, 2014 at Aspirus Wausau Hospital. He was born in Milwaukee on November 19, 1951 the son of Fred and Norma (Randall) Ackley. Arlyn graduated from Custer High School in Milwaukee. He owned and operated a roofing business in Milwaukee until moving to Mole Lake [where he served in tribal government]. He enjoyed harvesting wild rice, making rice sticks and mechanical work.

Arlyn is survived by: Daughters: Nickol Felo, Wausau; Carlene Felo, Wausau; Crystal Ackley, Crandon. Sons: Arlyn Ackley, Jr. (Chrissy Weber), Mole Lake, and Jonathon Ackley, Antigo. He is also survived by sisters: Judith Polar, Mole Lake, Joanne Antone, Watersmeet, Michigan and brothers: Fred Ackley, Mole Lake's Tom (Linda) Smith, Mole Lake, and James Smith, Rhinelander; six grandchildren and five great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, Fred & Norma Ackley, a sister, Alice and a brother, Gary. Visitation was held September 16, 2014 at the Mole Lake Lodge and Conference Center. Native American services began at 12:00 noon on September 17 with Mr. Billy Daniels officiating. Interment was at the Mole Lake Tribal Cemetery.





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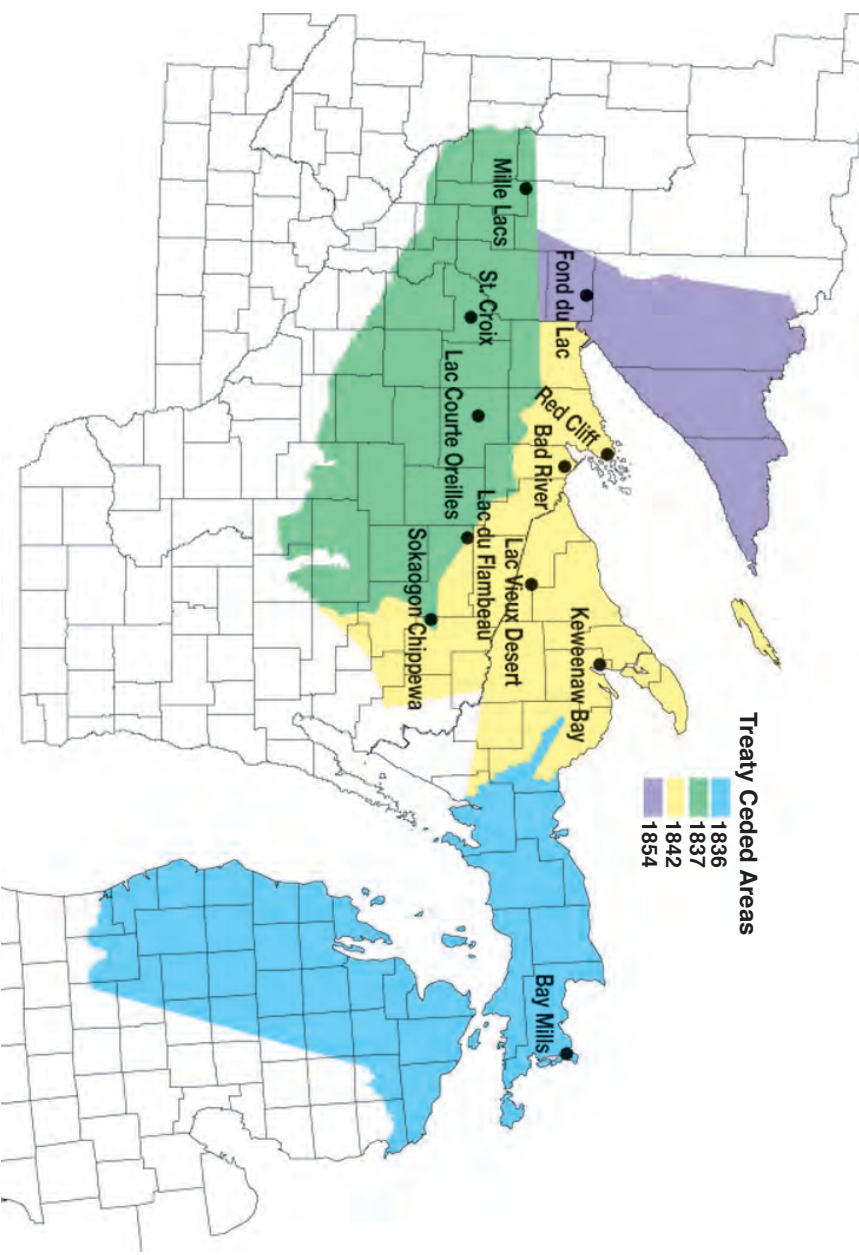
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For more information see GLIFWC's website: [www.glifwc.org](http://www.glifwc.org) and our Facebook page.

## Ojibwe Ceded Territories and Member Tribes of GLIFWC



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