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. They have 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.
Giwiwose dibaabjimowinan (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 Nimana 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 set up 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 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 giwiwose dibaabjimowinan. The sharing of stories, the sharing of laughter and the sharing of wawaashkeshi (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)
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 concerned that the state’s management system, which allowed hunters to exceed harvest goals by nearly double in at least one zone, “is a reminder that the State of Wisconsin is still really operating on its learn-able permit system which is not supported by the state’s wolf population,” 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.

The Wisconsin wolf season opened October 15 across all zones of 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 provide overharvest 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. 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 establishes 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 designed, 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 birchbark boats native Wisconsin locals ventured to explore the Apostle Islands in the late 1800s. The Apostle Islands National Lakeshore protects and preserves the Apostle Islands archipelago, including its waterways, lands, and unique wildlife habitat. (photo by Keith Rolof)
Tribes/Forest Service review MOU implementation

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITF) representa-
tives 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 relation-
ship 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
tribes have little standing in the MOU and to discuss potential amendments to the MOU
if needed.

Law enforcement is one area where GLIFWC and USFS have partnered, com-
pleting 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 mar-
ten 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.

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
that view themselves as stakeholders in 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 case and doesn’t try to reassign those roles to the new committee, where the
state understands the role of stakeholders on the state’s Advisory Committee, but it
objectives; we want to be certain that the state adheres to the requirements of the
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 manage-
ment 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 manage-
ment 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)

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 Powlless, Bill Soulier, and Dennis Soulier for all their good work on the GLIFWC survey crews this fall.

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

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

(GLIFWC report)

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<th>Brook/Brown</th>
<th>Rainbow</th>
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*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 EAB larvae riddle host trees with tunnels, before emerging as 1-inch long adults, riddling the tree with tunnels until it eventually collapses.

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. The 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)

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.

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

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).

**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 exclosures in lake segments known to produce wild rice. The exclosures are designed to keep the “rusty” out so researchers can measure rice density differences inside the exclosure against the outside area, disturbed by rusty crayfish. Traps are set inside the exclosures to capture any rusty crayfish that may be within. The exclosures 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 exclosures from the boat to avoid disturbing the lake bed.

In 2013 on White Iron Lake, the exclosure successfully kept the rusty crayfish out but there was also low rice density and few rusty crayfish. On Farm Lake, the exclosure was removed after only a month because the rocky bottom and woody debris made it impossible for the exclosure 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 rusty crayfish primarily outside in the rocky substrate.

This year, exclosures 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 rusty crayfish and a few native crayfish in the soft, mucky sediment of the wild rice bed. On Garden Lake, only a few rusty crayfish were caught mostly outside the wild rice stands, and more native crayfish were caught overall, primarily in the wild rice and within the exclosure. Neither exclosure 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 exclosures 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.
**Baskets from the hands of our ancestors**

**By Dylan Jennings**

**GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist**

April Stone-Dahl, 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 thickness ratios of the basket, and how to teat 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 logs teaches us some of those sacred teachings such as patience, humility and respect...for the work that we do, for nature and for creation.”

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 chisuburter (ice fish) task. 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, Mzhakwad, 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 eight 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.

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.

Thannum recognized as advocate for tribal commercial fisherman

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 Kinnunan. (COR)
**Menomonie Nation Invited tribes, academicians, 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.

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**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 nimissé (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 “Onjikang,” 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 (nimissé) 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.

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**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, academicians, 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.

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**Mike Simonson, WPR reporter passes**

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.

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**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:**

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For more information contact mbakers86@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.

“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 crush and dramatic recovery helped stakeholders better understand Red Lake’s tremendous potential. Without the marked downward turn, decision-makers may have remained more or less satisfied with an under-performing 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.

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 performing fishery.

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 fillers 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.

“Increased law enforcement has really helped combat that illegal fishing.”

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 “groves” 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 talking 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 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.
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.

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.
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)

“Manoomin is the reason we’re here. It’s one of the original foods that has allowed Ojibwe people to flourish,” Bisonette said.

The triumph of clearing out an entire school to gather manoomin was made better by an effort to lift-up a fellow student who had never canoed, let alone knocked wild rice. With guidance from LCO instructors and some creative engineering, a group of upperclassmen figured out how to get schoolmate Arthur Fleming safely in a canoe and harvesting wild rice (manoominike) for the very first time.

“It’s important that every child at LCO Schools—pre-K through grade 12—has the opportunity to go ricing” said Bisonette.

Born with spina bifida nearly 13 years ago, Fleming grew up around wild rice lakes but limited mobility kept him off the water. Enter LCO teacher Tammy Moncel’s “Project Lead the Way” class. Project Lead the Way is a STEM-based (science, technology, engineering, math) curriculum designed to encourage learning and community engagement among K-12 students. Moncel and Bisonette 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, fall-up until the last day.”

“The triumph of clearing out an entire school to gather manoomin was made better by an effort to lift-up a fellow student who had never canoed, let alone knocked wild rice. With guidance from LCO instructors and some creative engineering, a group of upperclassmen figured out how to get schoolmate Arthur Fleming safely in a canoe and harvesting wild rice (manoominike) 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
Prevention is the key in Sea Grant/GLIFWC partnership

Education focuses on gill net issues

By Sue Erickson
Staff Writer

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen, Staff Writer

North is 2014 Officer of the Year

By 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.

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)

2014/15 GLIFWC enforcement youth activities/education

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<td>ATV Snowmobile</td>
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<td>Lac Courte Oreilles</td>
<td>Mike Popovich 715.292.7535  Lauren Tuori 715.292.8343</td>
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<td>Mille Lacs</td>
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<td>Brad Kacizak 715.562.0030</td>
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<td>March 14-15</td>
<td>Lac Courte Oreilles</td>
<td>Mike Popovich 715.292.7535  Lauren Tuori 715.292.8343</td>
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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, visit us on Facebook or call your nearest GLIFWC warden.
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/simunitions, 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 replacement of several radios and basic supplies.

“GLIFWC’s Enforcement Division has benefited 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

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 stretching a raccoon hide taught McGeshick the value of a single work tool. He later started teaching 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 trapping and the responsibility trapping, a lead instructor, GLIFWC Warden Roger McGeshick, repeatedly emphasized that trappers should only set traps if they could check them daily, or as frequently as required by law. McGeshick understated the responsibility that the trapper has to the animal he or she has trapped. He said 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 GLIFWC officers chose to take the course to further their trapping knowledge and in case they opt to trap on private land under state regulations.

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

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/Sokaogan 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 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 at 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 Dewi’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 incountering racism and misunderstanding.

Buck Martin, state government relation’s 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 Foigt 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 ogaa (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 boat landings. Native children of this era had to cope with insurmountable racism and prejudice. This course of events sparked the movement to mountable racism and prejudice. This course of events sparked the movement to 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 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)
National conf. highlights tribal challenges to protect Native lands/sacred sites

By Dylan Jennings, GLIFWC PIO LTE

Milwaukee, Wisc.—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 Potawotami 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, railroad 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 opportunities to give back to environmental and cultural programs as a trade off for oil drilling.”

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.

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-mwigwech to all who participated!

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.

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.

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)

Don’t let forest harvests, traditions and income become a thing of the past! (photo by COR)
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 Giwegizichigookway 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 tribes.

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 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 loosing 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.

This agreement further compels 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 farther 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 Tribe’s ancestors were laid to rest more than a century ago.

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 farther 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.

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)

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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 Nenasobiaasiisiik (trinity of thunderbirds). She and her daughter dance jingle dress and spend a lot of time on the road visiting friends far and wide.

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 Klage, Mille Lacs; Chairman Mic Isham (Board Chairman), Lac Counte Oreilles; Chairperson Karen Diver, Fond du Lac; Rodney Kalk (Board Secretary), Mille Lacs; Chairman Mike Wiggins, Bad River; Reginald Defoe, Fond du Lac; Chairman Chris McGeschick (Board Vice-chairman), Sokaugon/Mole Lake; Carmen Butler, St. Croix; Brian Bainbridge, Red Cliff; Chairman Jim Williams, Lac Vieux Desert. Seated: Anthony LeBlanc, Bay Mills; Ferdinand Martiineau, Fond du Lac; Chairman Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau; Chairman Lewis Taylor, St. Croix. (SE)

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 Arch GIS to aide 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 Polymer 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 MadIGWC’s eleven member tribes.”

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)
Let's make a drum!

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.

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?)

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.

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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?)

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!

Matching

Connect the Ojibwe words with the correct English word!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ojibwe</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boozhoo</td>
<td>Deer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mishomis</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewe’igan</td>
<td>Hello</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waawashkeshii</td>
<td>Drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizhik</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashkiiki</td>
<td>Grandfather</td>
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</table>

Connect the numbers!

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**Niizh—2** Circle the 10 underlined Ojibwe words in the letter maze. (Translations below)

A. Makizinataage. Nimaizinataage dash gimakizinataage.
B. Nimaizinawag idiwi. Makizinataage-nagamoni i’iw ninoondaan.
C. Wii-makizinataa Adag. Aaniin waa-makizinataagewad?
D. Bizaan, biziwadishin! Bizindan!
E. Giiwii-kikinaawab merwaan-makizinataagewag. Eya’.
F. Biboong daga giiwii-nandangikendaan Ojibwewi-kikowinan.
G. Ojibwemowin anape minwendaagwad! Apintendaagwad!

**Niwin—4**

**VAI Action Roots/Inflections**

- Anokii—S/he works. Nindanokii.
- Gidanokii. Anokiiwag.
- Manise.—S/he cuts wood. Nimanise.
- Gimanise. Manisewag Gil-manise.
- Gii-past tense: did. Wii-future: will
- Nanaa’iige. S/he fixes things.
- Nanna’iige. Gii-nanaa’iige.
- Nanna’iige. Wii-nanaa’iige.
- Bamoozhe.—S/he babysits.
- Nimbamoozhe.
- GIBMoozhe.
- Bamoozhehawag.

**Translations:**

**Niizh—2**

A. S/he plays the moccasin game. I play the moccasin game and you play the moccasin game. B. They are dancing over there. That is the moccasin game song I hear it. C. They will play the moccasin game together. How do they play the moccasin game? D. Quiet, listen to me! Listen to it! E. You will learn by observing while they play the moccasin game. F. This winter please you want to seek to learn Ojibwe words.

**Niiswi—3**

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin.

- Short Vowels: A, I, O
- Diphthongs as in ingiw—as in in
- A glottal stop is a noiseless nasal sound as in

A respectfull enrol an elder for help in pronunciation and dialect differences.

**Niwin—4**

**OIDOWIN ODAWININOWIN**

**Down:**

1. snow
2. S/he is eating snow.
4. It starts to snow.
5. You cut wood.

**Across:**

4. S/he works.
5. too much, excessive
6. 2nd word, question marker
7. It stops snowing.

**OJIBWEMOWIN**

**(Ojibwe Language)**

**Verb (action)**

- Animate (living),
- Inanimate (no object)

Learn the “She or He,” root verb, add prefixes for

<table>
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<th>1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niswi</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
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There are various Ojibwe dialects; check for correct usage in your area. Note that the English translation will lose its natural flow as in any world language translation. This may be reproduced for classroom use only. All other uses by author’s written permission.

Some spellings and translations from The Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe by John D. Nichols and Earl Nyholm. All inquiries can be made to MAZINAYIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 lynne@gowiwc.org.
By LaTisha Coffin

ANA Project Coordinator

Odanah, Wis.—GLIFWC’s “Mino Wiisindaa!” cookbooks distributed far and wide

By Sue Erickson

Staff Writer

Levi Tadgerson, Bay Mills, Sault Ste. Marie and Wikwemikong, Ontario, is one of the board members of the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) language project. Tadgerson, hired as a language specialist assistant for the ANA language grant, 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 Dibaajimoowin: 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 fiancé’ Amber Shoulders and their daughter, Lexi, who currently reside in Marquette, Michigan while Amber completes her degree in physical therapy at NMU.

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 Biboonangag—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 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 incorporates multiple animation, audio, and games to encourage language learners to utilize Anishinaabemowin.

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 biiboon—winter, then moving to zagwann—spring, nibiin—summer, and finally daagwaajin—autumn. Concentration on the seasons allows us to promote the language while encouraging traditional cultural activities. Akwa’awaan—spearing through the ice, ndakwacwejiewin–animal tracking, gijikewin–greenhouse gardening, gizimezewin–harvesting wild rice, and giyosewin–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 Anishinaabemowin 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 awiya.

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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 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 gently walked on, leaving a trail of inspiration and memories of an ogichidaakwe to fill that deep hole.

Grandma Genny has 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 age 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 Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas in the early 1940s. In 1974 at age fifty-four, she went to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas in the early 1940s. In 1974 at age fifty-four, she went to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas in the early 1940s. In 1974 at age fifty-four, she went to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas in the early 1940s.

Grandma Genny was born in Ashland County on July 12, 1920, the daughter of Martin Peterson and Angeline Gordon Peterson. Anna Peterson Goslin, whose Ojibwe names were Waashejiigkwe (White Crane Woman) and Migizi Ogimaakwe (Head Eagle Woman), began her peaceful spiritual journey to be with our relatives in heaven. Grandma Genny, lifelong learner, teacher and friend, walks on.

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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 throughout the struggle 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 on the BOC from its inception in 1984 through 1988, when he was also elected BOC chairman. Later he served on the BOC from its inception in 1984 through 1988, when he was also elected BOC chairman. Later he served on the BOC from its inception in 1984 through 1988, when he was also elected BOC chairman.

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 ricing beds, and their water from the potential threat of contamination from the mine was always paramount.

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 hav- ing served his tribe, the Mole Lake/Sokaogon Band of Chipewa, over a span of 35 years. In his capacity as tribal chairman, he also served on GLIFWC’s Board of Commissioners (BOC).

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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. (Chirsy Weber), Mole Lake, and Jonathon Ackley, Antigo. He is also survived by sisters: Judith Ackley, Eau Claire; and 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, Jonathon 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 at the Mole Lake Tribal Cemetery.
MAZINA’IGAN (Talking Paper) is a publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, which represents eleven Ojibwe tribes in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Subscriptions to the paper are free to United States and Canadian residents. Subscribe online at: www.glifwc.org; write MAZINA’IGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861; phone (715) 682-6619; or e-mail: lynn@glifwc.org.

If you have moved, or are planning to move, please keep us informed so we can keep our mailing list current. If you plan to be away for an extended period of time, please let us know so we can suspend your subscription until you return.

Although MAZINA’IGAN enjoys hearing from its readership, there is no “Letters to the Editor” section in the paper, and opinions to be published in the paper are not necessarily those of the GLIFWC or its member tribes.

For more information see GLIFWC’s website: www.glifwc.org and our Facebook page.

MAZINA’IGAN STAFF:

(Pronounced Muh zin ahʹ igun)