

# Masina'igan

A Chronicle of the Lake Superior Ojibwe

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## Oak Island treaty hunt A measure of success

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Oak Island, Wis.—Two boats motoring towards Lake Superior's Oak Island seemed to have the great lake to themselves as their boats buzzed over gentle waves offered by a quiet, gray and misty fall morning on October 25th.

Departing from Red Cliff's marina, one boat carried three Red Cliff hunters, Joe and Mark Duffy and Sean Charette, who planned to exercise their off-reservation treaty rights and hunt Oak Island, part of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

In the other boat was Mike Soulier, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) warden. Already on the island were Ernie Grooms, Mark Bresette and Jim Hudson, also Red Cliff hunters.

This was an historic first day for exercising treaty rights on the island. This opportunity resulted from nego-

tiations between the Voigt Intertribal Task Force and the National Park Service (NPS), which produced an Interim 2002 Deer Hunting Agreement. The Agreement provides for a treaty hunt in Deer Management Unit (DMU) 79 in the Apostle Islands.

For Joe Duffy the trip to Oak Island brought recollections of earlier days when he hunted the island as a youth nearly fifty years ago. Only, in those days he rowed out and back, and many considered the hunters violators, unlike today after the Voigt case and the new agreement have affirmed the treaty right to hunt on ceded territories. For Mark and Sean, the island presented entirely new hunting territory—a place to be learned and enjoyed.

After a short twenty-minute ride, the hunters beached their boat on a sandy stretch, and Joe Duffy jumped ashore, grabbing his rifle and small backpack. Fresh deer tracks greeted him onshore—a good sign as he headed up and into the wooded island. His assign-



Mark Duffy and Sean Charette, both from Red Cliff, discuss hunting strategy as they prepare to enter the wooded hills of Oak Island. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

ment was to climb up the ravine and work his way east, eventually to meet up with Mark and Sean.

The other two pushed off and followed the shoreline to a second small stretch of sandy beach where they pulled

the boat ashore and secured it to an overhanging tree. They, too, set off into the woods. Pausing to put down asemaa (tobacco), they quickly disappeared up into a ravine, golden with freshly fallen (See First treaty hunt, page 2)

## Good pickin's in the balsam woods Harvest opportunity drawing more tribal members

By Charlie Otto Rasmussen  
Staff Writer

Lac du Flambeau, Wis.—Back in the early years, Lac du Flambeau's Ed Chosa and his family would blare music from a "boom box" while pick-

ing balsam boughs on public lands near the reservation. It wasn't exactly partytime, but a signal that the state firearms deer hunting season was underway.

"It was to avoid getting shot," Chosa explained. "You had to let them know someone's out there."

That was the early 1980s. Nowadays, the season on raw balsam is pretty much done by the time state gun hunters go afield in late November as customers gobble up finished wreaths, garland and table centerpieces around Thanksgiving time.

"For consumers, the trend in recent years is to have these decorations up earlier and earlier," said Debbie Hildebrandt of Cayuga Industries, a balsam processing facility near Hurley, Wis. "We generally start buying balsam from people around October 9th and finish operations by Thanksgiving."

While many tribal members sell their balsam harvest to Cayuga and other buyers across northern Wisconsin, Chosa started keeping more and more around the house about 12 years ago.

He now leaves his boom box in the basement of his home on Little Sugar Bush Lake where family and friends weave fresh lengths of balsam into holiday decorations. Using steel wire frames, they craft wreaths trimmed with red ribbon and pine cones from two to six feet in diameter. Around two miles of garland are strung up annually on a spinning machine that Chosa invested in a half-dozen years ago. A pair of

tribal casinos and wholesalers in the Minneapolis and Chicago areas buy most of the greenery, Chosa said.

"It's a 60-day seasonal operation," Chosa said. "We'll pick seven days a week for four weeks straight."

Along with his family and a few tribal partners from Lac Courte Oreilles, Chosa figures they hand-snap 3,000 pounds of balsam daily during the peak of the season from county, state and federal forests. There's little down time in the balsam woods, as pickers breeze steadily from tree to tree, snapping off lower limbs. A pound of unfinished balsam generates 20 cents or less.

"We took nearly 10 tons of balsam from an 80-acre piece of woods and you can hardly tell," Chosa said. "There's an old wives' tale that we desecrate the north woods, but actually by taking the lower-third of the branches the trees become stronger. It's no different than pruning."

Of all the treaty gathering opportunities available on public lands, picking balsam has emerged as the leader, according to annual GLIFWC surveys.

In order to gather balsam boughs off-reservation, tribal members are required to obtain permits at no charge. Permits to gather on National Forest (See Improved permitting, page 19)



Margaret Chosa (left) and Kathy Scheurich put the finishing touches on a balsam wreath at Lac du Flambeau. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

# Sandy Lake ceremony remembers the Ojibwe of 1850-51

By **Charlie Otto Rasmussen**  
Staff Writer

**McGregor, Minn.**—Ojibwe people from around the Lake Superior region gathered at the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial on October 4 to remember those who died during the Sandy Lake Tragedy of 1850-51.

A commemorative 3-mile canoe trip across Sandy Lake, ceremony and feast highlighted the day of remembrance that brought together area white residents and Ojibwe people from as far away as Ontario.

Before the canoeists launched from the east shore of the lake, Sandy Lake area resident and spiritual leader Ken Fairbanks conducted a sunrise ceremony under gray skies that blanketed the small gathering in cold rain.

Four paddlers bucked against a strong headwind across the lake and joined a congregation of more than fifty people at the Memorial situated within U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Sandy Lake Recreation Area.

Jeff Steere, Army Corps site manager, graciously opened up the office facilities where people found shelter from the chilling weather and two

Ojibwe drum groups—Little Otter from Mille Lacs and Sokaogan Singers from Mole Lake—played songs.

Tobasonakwut Kinew from the Ojibways of Onigaming community in Ontario presided over an early afternoon ceremony that included singing and a talking circle.

A feast table was laid out in the Corps' garage where wild rice, wall-eye, venison, fruit, vegetables and an assortment of dishes contributed by people attending the ceremony was placed.

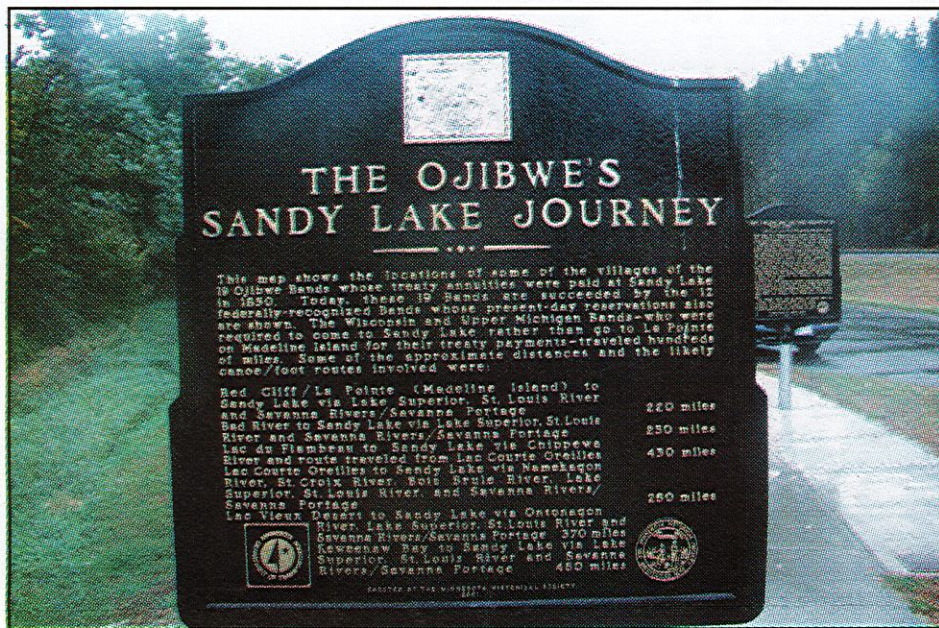
"It was good for us to get together and remember the people who are gone," said Sokaogan Ojibwe Fred Ackley after the ceremony. "And good for those involved in the Memorial to be together again. The ceremony and feast lifted me up. I felt good."

In 2000, staff from the Great Lakes

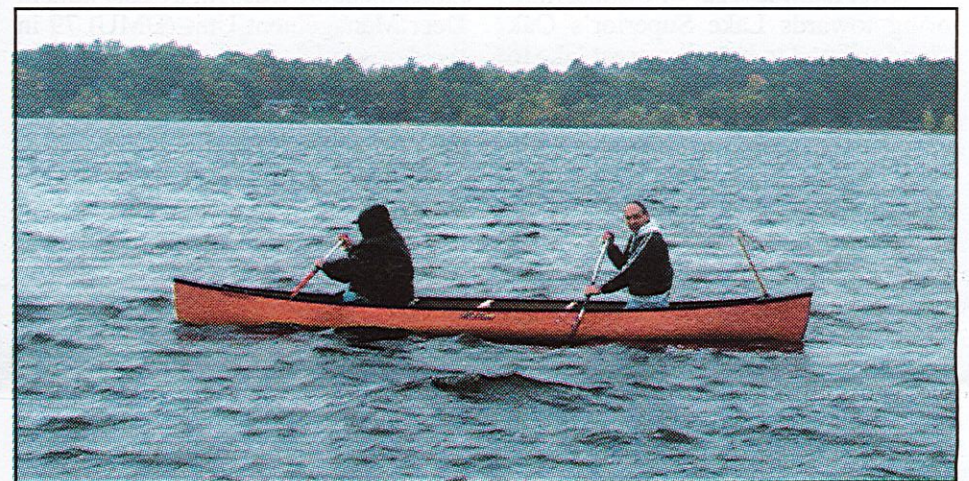
Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and tribal representatives began planning a memorial to Ojibwe people ordered to Sandy Lake in 1850 to collect their annuity payments from federal government authorities.

Although Ojibwe bands regularly received these annual payments (for treaty land cessions to the U.S.) on Madeline Island, some government officials devised a plan to lure them all to Sandy Lake and compel them to abandon their Wisconsin and Upper Michigan homes. The plan failed and caused the death of 400 Ojibwe men, women and children. Their determination to resist the removal effort in 1850 led to the establishment of permanent homeland reservations four years later.

GLIFWC is responsible for organizing an annual ceremony at the Memorial.



An historical marker, located one mile south of the Mikwendaagoziwag Memorial on Highway 65, tells the story of the Sandy Lake Tragedy. The Minnesota Historical Society and GLIFWC developed the text for the two double-sided markers. (Photo by Lynn Plucinski)



GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender and Biological Services Director Neil Kniecik head out on a three-mile journey across Sandy Lake in commemoration of the 1850 Sandy Lake tragedy. (Photo by Lynn Plucinski)

# First treaty hunt on Oak Island

(Continued from page 1)

leaves. Sean set out to the north; Mark traveled north and then took a loop to the east.

As the day turned to late afternoon, the hunters converged, even though Mark Duffy's GPS wouldn't function, and he ended up 1.2 miles from his destination.

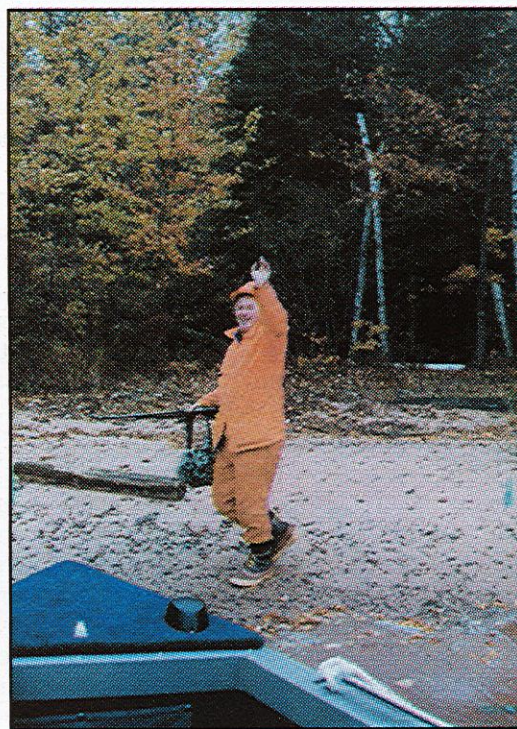
No deer were taken that day, but the hunters deemed it a successful hunt anyway. The joy was in the opportunity. Sean got two shots off at a deer; Mark saw the telltale white flag of waa-waashkeshi (deer), but got no chance to shoot. Those in the other hunting party reported seeing many deer signs but no deer.

For Mark Duffy it was a great day even though no deer landed in the freezer. "It was meaningful because we had an opportunity to hunt, to go and do what our elders did," Duffy says. "That made it a very successful day. We will go back, but wait for more leaves to fall and perhaps some snow cover on the ground."

The interim agreement for the tribal deer hunt on the Apostle Islands provides an opportunity for tribal hunters to take four antlerless deer from all of the islands in DMU 79, except Oak and Basswood Islands, between October 1 through December 31, 2002.

A total of six deer, antlered or antlerless, can be taken from Oak and Basswood combined. Once six deer are taken, Oak and Basswood Islands will be closed to further treaty hunting.

The treaty hunt is governed by the tribes' off-reservation con-



Joe Duffy, Red Cliff, arrives on Oak Island for the first treaty hunt under an Interim 2002 Deer Hunting Agreement. Joe recalls hunting on the island as a youth. The agreement provides opportunity for a treaty deer harvest in Deer Management Unit 79, which includes a number of the Apostle Islands. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

servations codes that apply to the Wisconsin 1837/1842 ceded territories under the Voigt case.

Other restrictions also apply under the agreement, including designated closed areas, such as near campsites, and no use of bait. Special regulations for hunting in DMU 79 are available at tribal registration stations on GLIFWC's member reservations.

(As Mazina'igan goes to press, one deer has been taken from DMU 79 this season by tribal hunters.)



A moment of giving thanks prior to the hunt, Mark Duffy puts down asemaa (tobacco) in respect to the deer's life which he is seeking. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## On the cover

The sun sets on Lake Superior's Union Bay near Ontonagon, Michigan. (Photo by Liz Anonia)



# TRIAD takes on defamation of Indians

## Needs volunteers to monitor local media

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wis.—“Being anti-Indian is the last ‘o.k.’ prejudice in this country,” says Mardi Oakley Medawar, representative of Team Response: Indians Against Defamation (TRIAD), a non-profit organization devoted to countering defamation of Indian people nationally.

For some reason, America can be super-sensitive about racial profiling, stereotyping or slurring other races and cultures, but turns a blind eye to the defamation of Indians, Medawar says.

Based in Wisconsin, with a home office on the Red Cliff reservation, one of TRIAD's missions is to monitor media for defamatory comments or attitudes towards Indians and then to respond. Defamation may occur as an outright racist comment or as an unintentional slur heard on radio or television or appearing in a local newspaper.

A common issue is the continued use of Indian mascots and insulting terms, such as “squaw.” (See story below *Whazup in San Diego*.)

If a slur or defamatory remark comes to her attention, Medawar will send out a letter, often a letter to the editor, in response. This could involve correcting erroneous material or simply raising awareness of how some comments are culturally offensive to Indian people. She both objects to the defamation and tries to educate. She also sends

correspondence to mayors, city, state and federal officials and to individuals.

An example of TRIAD in action can be found in a recent response on behalf of an Indian city council member who was encountering racism during city council meetings in California. If he wanted to address a situation during a council meeting, another council member would tell him, “If you don't like it, go back to the reservation” and call him names during the meeting. The mayor allowed this to keep happening.

TRIAD contacted the mayor, who dismissed the problem with the explanation that unfortunately two council members did not get along well. Medawar gathered all the letters—complaints, queries and responses—and submitted them to the local newspaper. Subsequently, the mayor formally apologized. The Indian council member says the name-calling has stopped, but the tension remains.

“Unfortunately, we can't address tension, but we can address words,” Medawar states. Racially offensive words and slurs, she says, are just as painful as a physical hit.

TRIAD's responses are not always welcomed. She says she has sent nine letters to *Outdoor News*, Minnesota edition, which have been returned unopened. Her unpublished responses have addressed the portrayal of Indians as being given special rights and wasting the resources. She was also told by South Dakota's *Argus Daily Reader*

that they do not print out-of-state submissions when responding to issues there. However, Medawar says she noticed other letters from out-of-state printed in the same paper.

Medawar views racism against Indians as flourishing and believes its partly because Indian people and communities have begun asserting themselves in recent years. “For over 600 years, white people, Europeans, have been telling Indians what to do. In the last 20 years Indians have begun asserting themselves and become more self-sustaining. They are telling their white caretakers ‘we don't need you any more,’” she says.

Part of the response to Indian independence, self-determination and success has been to make Indians look foolish through the media, Medawar contends.

TRIAD formed in Chicago's American Indian Center as an offshoot of HONOR (Honor Our Neighbor's Rights and Origins). The main office has been stationed at Red Cliff for about two years. Much of the work is sponsored by the Fund of the Sacred Circle—A Headwaters Program.

While TRIAD has continued to grow, the organization is seeking to expand its outreach. Medawar says TRIAD needs volunteer media monitors in other local areas and an increased ability to network. She hopes to establish an “800” number for expense-free contacts and also develop a website with links to other pertinent sites.

TRIAD is governed by its five member Board of Directors, including President Reverend Gordon Straw, Brotherton tribe; Vice-President Jim Denomie, Bad River Ojibwe; Second Vice-President Don Gurnoe, Red Cliff Ojibwe; Secretary Jean Buffalo-Reyes, Red Cliff Ojibwe; and Treasurer Carolyn Gouge, Red Cliff Ojibwe.

TRIAD is also in the process of establishing media advisors, people familiar with or part of the media, who can help effectively respond to defamation when it occurs. Medawar will be contacting media personalities such as Peter Coyote, Graham Green, Russell Means, Cher, Burt Reynolds, James Garner, and Rita Coolidge for support.

TRIAD can be contacted at (715) 779-9729.

The highest percentage of hate crimes per capita of ethnic population is committed against American Indians, according to a 2001 U.S. Commission of Civil Rights report. The perpetrators are non-Indian.

—HONOR Digest, Vol. 13/Number 4

## Whazup in San Diego?

Mardi Oakley Medawar  
TRIAD Representative

In the early 1970's, San Diego, California was considered a progressive city, concerned with human rights and human dignity. According to this city's glossy brochures, this policy still holds true. But quite possibly there needs to be a reprint of the brochures amending this boast to read, “Dedicated to the rights and, dignity of all non-Indian human beings,” because anti-Indianism in San Diego is not only alive and well—it's flourishing.

In last year's Digest, the HONOR staff happily reported the demise of San Diego State University's mascot, “Monty” Montezuma and that the Aztec was being replaced by a Conquistador thingy.

The new proposed mascot then made a startling debut by charging on horseback onto the football field and chasing down poor old Monty, and subsequently spearing the “Nobel Aztec” in the back like a hog. To whitt the then president of the student body proclaimed, “One less Wetback on campus. Cool.”

But obviously this was not so very cool for the Alumni Committee—a membership that includes Ms. Dianne Jacob, San Diego County Supervisor. The Committee, overriding SDSU President Stephen Weber and ignoring

the student groups claiming the Aztec mascot to be “culturally insensitive” has brought Monty back to life. While Naddia Cherre, chairwoman of a Chicano student organization moaned that during the football game the new Monty merely “ran around looking like an idiot,” Ms. Jacob, speaking for the **Aztec Warrior Foundation** (aka Rich Non-Indian Alumni) said, “A few people took the bull by the horns in creating him (Monty). They're to be applauded.”

Rumor hath it that SDSU President Weber and his committee are continuing the hunt for a more suitable mascot. But this rumor was heavily trod on by Ron Fowler—Chairman of the (shudder) Aztec Warrior Foundation when he countered, “if 95 percent of the population says that this is the mascot, it is. Let's be realistic about this.”

Meanwhile—over at this city's leading newspaper, the *San Diego Union Tribune*—TRIAD answered an article written by Joseph Perkins entitled, **Let's Get Real In The PC Mascot Debate**.

Mr. Perkins claims that he is not a racist but merely a die-hard fan of the Washington Redskins. And while being black himself, he would object to sports teams called the Brownskins, the Blackskins and the Atlanta Negroes; he would have no objections to the Washington Zulus “with a proud African warrior as their mascot.”

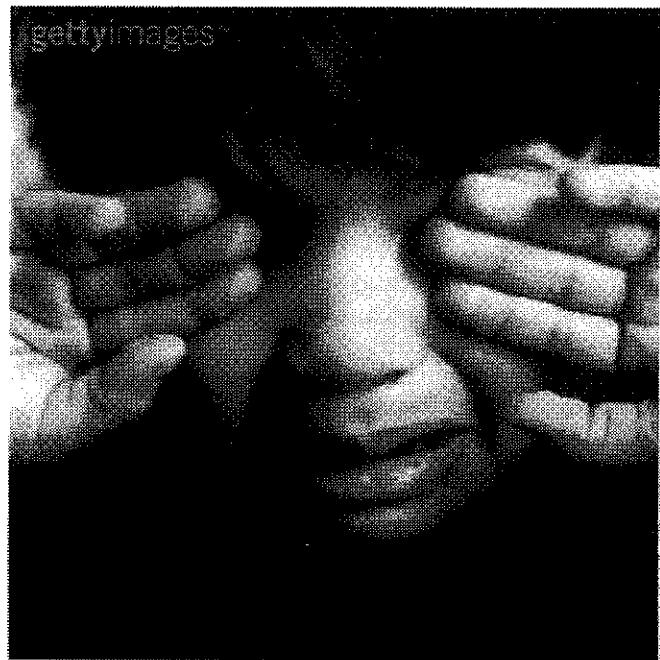
# TRIAD

Team Response: Indians Against Defamation

Sponsored by: Fund of the Sacred Circle

A Headwaters Program

Sticks and stones broke our bones...



But words are destroying our children.

For help and assistance call 1.800.TRIADHELP  
or visit us online [www.triad.org](http://www.triad.org)

Jawbone Graphics, Inc. [www.jawbonegraphics.com](http://www.jawbonegraphics.com)

In the many missives fired from this office to Mr. Perkins, his managing editor, city officials, et al, TRIAD let it be known that Mr. Perkin's personal choice of a Zulu warrior was not his to make—unless of course he had the full backing of the Zulu Nation and could prove himself to be a tribal descendant.

We also took the liberty of pointing out that continuing protests of Indian people against this country's capitol hosting a team named the Washington Redskins, just happens to be based on the historic fact that the showing of a Redskin was, until the 20th Century, a bounty hunter's means of proof that he had indeed murdered

another human being. That by such tangible (and grisly) evidence said bounty hunter then had the right to claim \$50 on the Skin of an Indian male, \$25 on the Skin of an Indian female and \$10 on the Skin of an Indian child. This office further concluded that any sports team intimidating the celebration of such atrocity is akin to celebrating every known act of racial genocide. (Go Team Go)

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is slated to convene in San Diego in November. One clings to the hope that NCAI President, Tex Hall, will at some point be made aware of this glittering city's much darker aspect.



# GLIFWC's dam watch

## Tribes concerned about environmental impacts of dams

By Ann McCammon Soltis  
GLIFWC Policy Analyst

**Odanah, Wis.**—The Lac Courte Oreilles Band is keenly aware of the various and disastrous impacts that dams can have on the environment. Their reservation was flooded in 1923 to create the Chippewa Flowage, erasing homes, communities, wild rice beds and graveyards.

But for most of us, dams are just accepted as part of the landscape, necessary to satisfy our electric consumption needs. These dams were put in place to generate electricity or to regulate water levels to maximize downstream electricity generation.

However, dams and manipulation of water levels can impact fish, wild

rice and the habitat of numerous wetland species. There is also concern that water level fluctuations can factor into mercury entering the food chain, posing serious health risks.

Most dams were originally licensed when environmental concerns rarely entered the picture. Consequently, many dams have operated with few regulations addressing environmental health and habitat degradation, and those regulations need to be in place when each dam is relicensed. Licenses last for fifty years, and many dams were re-licensed in the 1990s. Many remain to be relicensed.

Today, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, is the agency responsible for licensing and relicensing hydroelectric dams. There are 87 FERC licensed dams in the 1837 and 1842 ceded territories in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota (see map).

The potential impact on treaty resources is why the tribes, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), representing 11 Ojibwe bands, are concerned about the re-licensing process.

GLIFWC is currently implementing a grant from the Administration for Native Americans to explore the FERC regulatory process and to gather information about natural resources that occur around these dams that are of interest to our member tribes.

Recently, FERC announced a proposal to streamline the re-licensing process for dams across the nation. A Federal Register notice was issued on September 18, 2002 that outlines two proposals designed to make the relicensing process shorter and more efficient.

There is little dispute that the relicensing process needs revision; some



Tribal and agency representatives discuss new proposals to streamline the hydropower and headwaters facility relicensing process at an October 17, 2002 meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (Photo by Jim Thannum.)

projects are many years past the license expiration date and are operating on "annual" licenses. These annual licenses incorporate terms from the original license and rarely contain stringent environmental protection measures.

In spite of the need for revisions, there is concern that if the process becomes too streamlined, tribes may be cut out of effective participation. In part, this stems from the fact that tribes must work through the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, which can require license conditions that will protect tribal resources.

FERC is holding public and tribal forums throughout the U.S. to receive comments on its relicensing proposal. On October 17, 2002 GLIFWC staff

attended the tribal hearing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FERC will also be taking written comments on the need for a new process as well as the provisions of the two proposals until December 6, 2002. GLIFWC is preparing comments to be submitted prior to the deadline. Persons or organizations wishing to submit comments should address them to: Office of the Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426

Provide an original and eight copies and refer to Docket No. RM02-16-000. FERC also requests a diskette in WordPerfect, Word, PDF or ASCII format. Or you can file comments on line at [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov)—click on "e-Filing."

## Klamath River fish kill count final

20,000 chinook salmon died

More than 20,000 chinook salmon died in the Klamath River in Northern California—a number exceeding the river's entire salmon population in some years.

The largest salmon kill in the region's history came just six months after the Bush administration diverted the river's water to irrigate 20,000 acres of private farmland.

Biologists are stunned according to a report in *The New York Times*. Indian tribes and sport fishermen are enraged. They charge that the administration violated the law in lowering the river to help large farmers.

In March, Bush officials held a ceremony for "property rights" groups. As they released millions of gallons of water for irrigation, the farmers chanted, "Let the water flow."

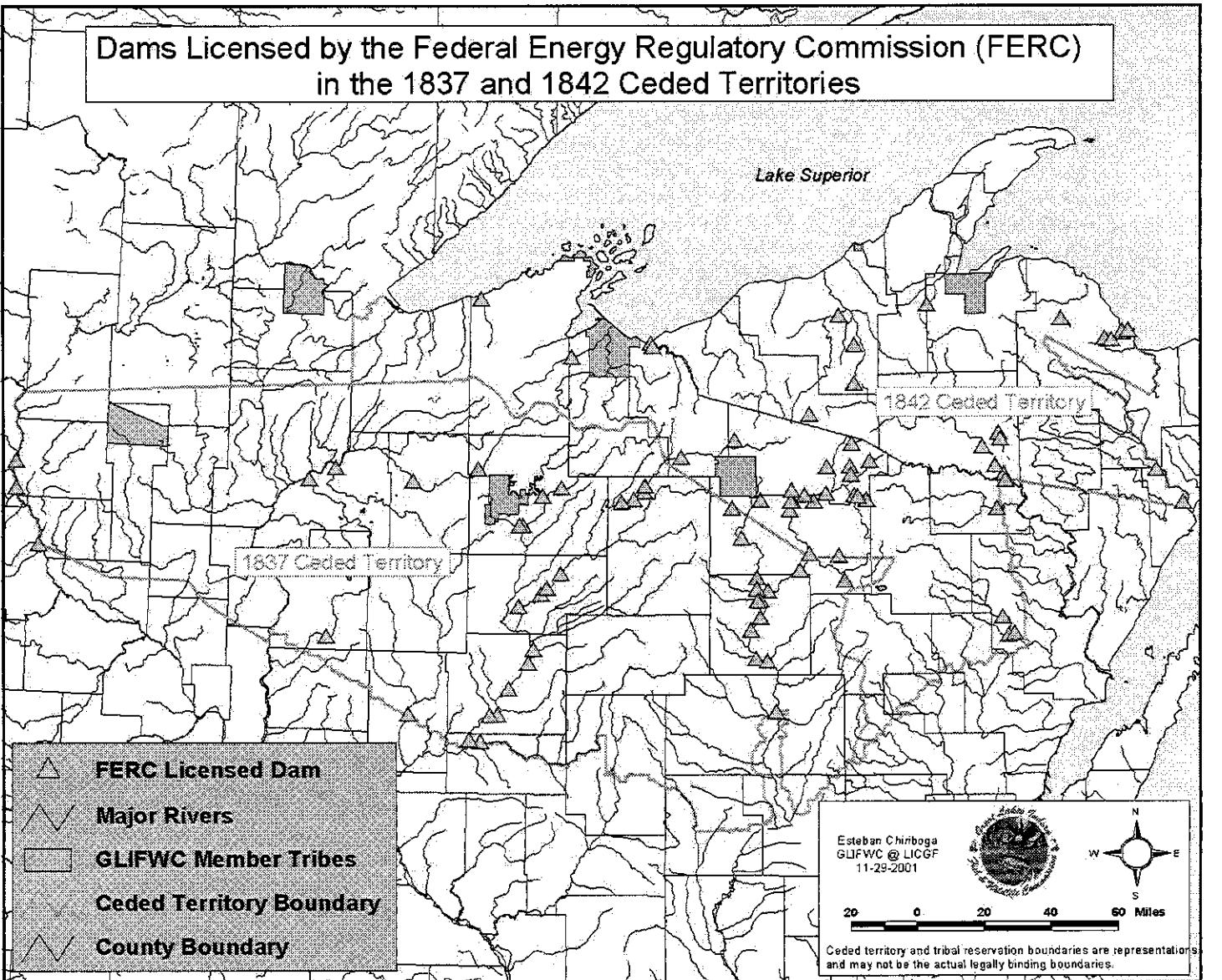
Today, the officials do not admit their policies were wrong—but they reversed policy and agreed to release water from the Upper Klamath Lake in Oregon for two weeks to help replenish the Klamath River.

A dry September may have exacerbated the situation. Fish that normally swim upriver to spawn were crowded into small pools, where they died.

Fishermen and environmental groups are asking a federal court to stop Bush officials from draining the river for private farmers in the future. Zeke Grader of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen told the *Times*: "Basically, the administration created a drought in the lower river."

At stake are the lives of tens of thousands of additional salmon, including coho salmon, threatened with extinction, and chinook salmon, sometimes called king salmon. Chinook, can grow to 70 pounds.

(Reprinted from *WorldCatcher Wave*.)





# Ruffe on the move

By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC Great Lakes Biologist

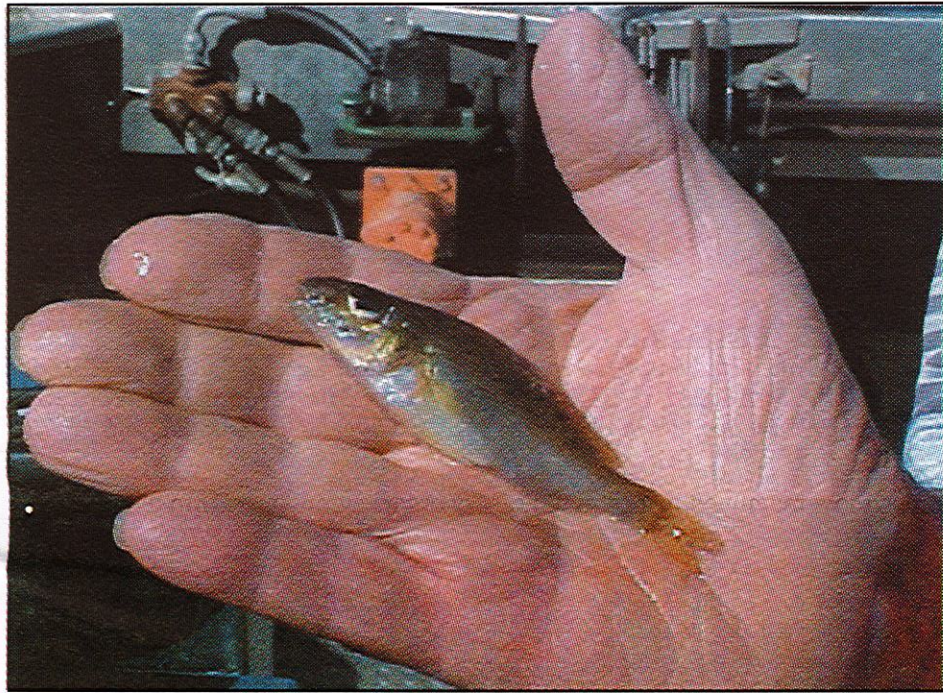
**Odanah, Wis.**—The Keweenaw Waterway and Lake Michigan have been invaded by the Eurasian ruffe (pronounced rough). This exotic fish was initially found in the Duluth/Superior harbor in 1986, where the U.S. Geological Survey's Lake Superior Biological Station (USGS) tracked its population explosion through the 1990's and has found that the ruffe is now a dominant member of the fish community.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Ashland (USFWS) has been surveying the Lake Superior shoreline for ruffe since 1991 (see chronology).

During the 1990's GLIFWC participated in a cooperative study of the Duluth/Superior harbor with the USGS (then Fish and Wildlife Service) which examined the stomachs of predatory fish, like walleye and northern pike, to see if ruffe were part of their diet.

This study showed that, although ruffe were being eaten by native Lake Superior predators, not enough ruffe were being eaten to keep their numbers under control.

In the Bad River, ruffe were first found in 1993 and have since distributed upstream to the White River dam and above Government bridge. They were found in the Kakagon River in 1995.



River ruffe. (Photo Submitted.)

## The Great Lakes get a health check

By Ann McCammon Soltis  
GLIFWC Policy Analyst

**Cleveland, Ohio**—The Great Lakes got its biennial exam at the fifth State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC) held on October 16-18, 2002 in Cleveland, Ohio. While the prognosis was generally optimistic, showing signs of positive change, new problems were also identified.

The conference is intended for Great Lakes managers, researchers, and concerned citizens to learn about the state of each of the Great Lakes, and the issues that impact those lakes' ecosystems. The focus of SOLEC 2002 was biological integrity and the development of indicators to measure it.

Much like doctors check blood pressure and cholesterol levels as signs of possible heart disease, resource managers check specific indicators in the Great Lakes to reveal symptoms of stress. These indicators attempt to measure the impacts of non-native species, changes in fish and prey communities, habitat issues, and contaminant and nutrient issues. Break out sessions focused on indicator assessments and management implications.

A breakout session was also held to discuss Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), or Naturalized Knowledge Systems. Speakers at the session suggested that the term Naturalized Knowledge Systems may be more inclusive than TEK because anyone who lives close to the land makes observations and gains knowledge that can be useful for managing watersheds.

Speakers at the session advocated incorporating TEK into the management of the Great Lakes. One example at the meeting focused on the experience of native fishermen and biologists on Lake Nipigon in the Lake Superior basin. The fishermen and fisheries biologists worked together to develop observation based indicators related to fish health. The information gathered resulted in fishermen voluntarily adopting regulations to control harvest.

Overall, many of the major problems identified 30 years ago in the Great Lakes are being addressed. However, there are many issues that have yet to be dealt with, including the impacts of non-native species and certain flame retardants and endocrine mimicking chemicals. These issues will no doubt be explored at future SOLECs.

An experiment was undertaken by the USFWS in 1998 to test the feasibility of removing ruffe with bottom trawls. The experiment resulted in a better than 99% removal of the Kakagon ruffe colony. However, within one year following the removal, ruffe from adjacent Chequamegon Bay repopulated the Kakagon.

The experiment demonstrated that ruffe removal by bottom trawling may be a viable technique in peripheral range locations where adjacent interior populations are less abundant and more distant.

The Ruffe Control Committee developed a plan to control ruffe in 1995 (revised in 1996). So far, this plan has been effective in delaying the spread of ruffe eastward in Lake Superior and to inland waters. The last time there was a major expansion in the ruffe range within Lake Superior was in 1994, when the ruffe were found in the Ontonagon River. There has not been a confirmed ruffe finding in inland waters to date.

### Chronology of ruffe discoveries in the Great Lakes Basin, 1986-2002 (from USFWS):

**1986:** Ruffe were discovered in North America at the Saint Louis River Estuary (SLRE), Duluth Superior, Lake Superior.

**Late-1980s:** Ruffe were discovered in several of Wisconsin's Lake Superior tributaries east of the SLRE.

**1991:** Ruffe were discovered in Thunder Bay Harbour, ON, Lake Superior.

**1992:** Ruffe were discovered in several of Wisconsin's Lake Superior tributaries, the farthest of which was the Sand River (60 km east of the SLRE).

**1993:** USFWS began surveillance for ruffe in U.S. waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Ruffe were discovered in eight additional Lake Superior tributaries, including the Bad River, WI.

**1994:** Ruffe were discovered at five additional Lake Superior tributaries, the farthest of which was the Ontonagon River, MI (276 km east of the SLRE).

**1995:** Ruffe were discovered in Lake Huron near the mouth of the Thunder Bay River, Alpena, MI (480 km east of the Ontonagon River, MI).

**1996:** No range extension was detected. Ruffe reproduction documented in Thunder Bay Harbor, ON.

**1997:** No range extension was detected. Ruffe were discovered in three additional Lake Superior tributaries within their known range.

**1998:** No range extension found. Ruffe became the most abundant species captured during fall bottom trawling surveys in the Thunder Bay River, Lake Huron, MI.

**1999:** Ruffe were discovered in the Firesteel River, MI, 12 km east of the Ontonagon River.

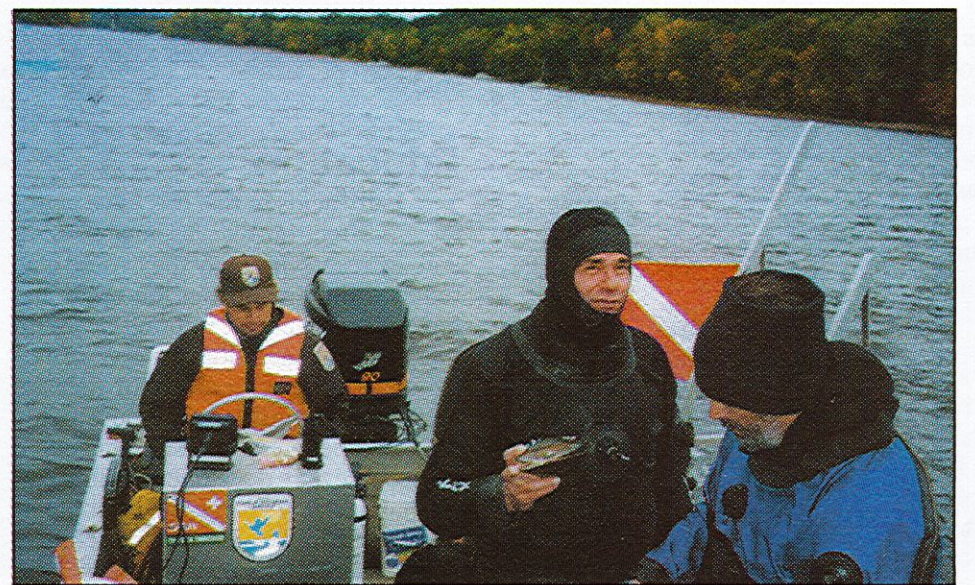
**2000:** No range extension was detected.

**2001:** Ruffe were discovered near the mouth of the Current River, Lake Superior, 8 km east of the location in Thunder Bay Harbor where ruffe were previously captured.

**2002:** Ruffe were discovered in the Sturgeon River Sloughs, Keweenaw Waterway (KW), Lake Superior waters, and in Lake Michigan (LM) waters off Escanaba, MI. The ruffe captured in the KW was a 100 mm male, whereas the LM specimen was a 146 mm female. In LM, one additional ruffe (151 mm TL) was captured near the original Escanaba discovery site, and one juvenile ruffe (83 mm TL) was captured north of Gladstone, MI, 10 km north of the Escanaba discovery site.

### More information on the surveys:

<http://midwest.fws.gov/ashland/ans.html>



Agencies join hands to check for the abundance of another exotic invader, zebra mussel, in the lower St. Croix River. Zebra mussels colonize quickly and heavily, clogging drainage systems and taking over native mussel beds. GLIFWC's Phil Doepke, inland fisheries biologist, assisted the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) survey crew during their fall search for "zebs." Pictured above, from the left, are: Roger Marks, Scott Yess and Nicholas Rowse, USFWS. The National Park Service is also a cooperator. (Photo by Phil Doepke)

# Winds, waves and namaycush

By Bill Mattes, GLIFWC  
Great Lakes Biologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—This year brought average air temperatures to all of the Great Lakes region which had the crew battling lake effect snow and freezing spray along with their annual encounter with the wind and waves of Gichigami (Lake Superior).

On October 9, the Great Lakes Section began the 17th season of tagging spawning namaycush (lake trout) in Lake Superior. This work has been done to identify discrete stocks of lake trout and to determine their distribution, relative abundance and biological characteristics in management units of the 1842 Treaty ceded area within Michigan waters of Lake Superior from the Montreal River to Marquette, Michigan.

Spawning concentrations of lake trout are sampled by gill nets at predetermined locations in shallow water (less than 50 ft) during October and November. Nine multifilament nylon gill nets, or 750 feet, are set at each site. Nets are 4.5, 5.0, and 5.5-inch stretch mesh and six feet deep.

Fish captured in good physical condition are measured, examined for fin clips and lamprey marks, sexed and tagged with a floy tag. Female fish are being examined for fecundity, the number of eggs per female. So far this year counts have ranged from 2,177 to 6,289 eggs per female for lake trout 25.9 inches to 32.4 inches, respectively.

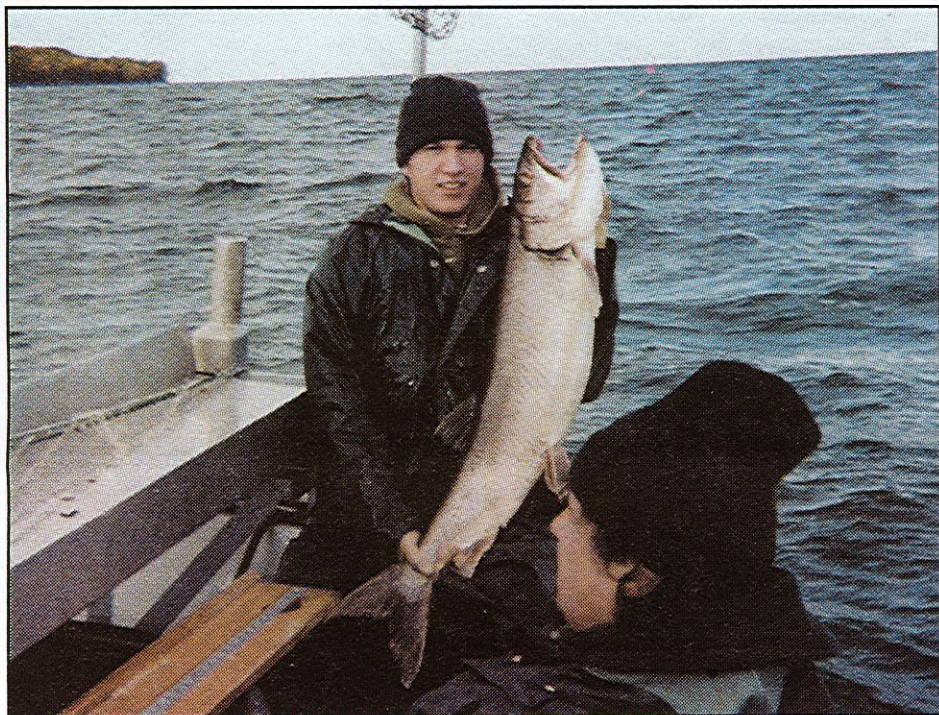
As of October 30, sixty-seven lake trout were tagged in MI-2 and sixty-one lake trout in MI-3, as well as, twenty-three walleye, nine salmon, and two lake sturgeon. Reefs in MI-4 and MI-5 will be sampled through November 11.

In addition to floy tags, 25 lake trout from Buffalo Reef in Keweenaw Bay, Michigan will be tagged with internal archival tags which record the depth and temperature of the fish for up to three years. There is a \$100 reward for returned fish with the archival tag (see tag picture for return information).

This is a continuation of work started in 2001 through funding from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's

Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act. Of 100 fish tagged in 2001, six were returned as of October 30.

The 2002 work is being completed by Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes fisheries technician; Nate Bigboy, ANA fisheries technician; Ed Leoso, fisheries technician for Bad River Natural Resources Department and GLIFWC seasonal employee's Bruce Pettibone and Liz Anonia.



Nathan Bigboy, ANA fisheries technician, pauses for a picture before placing a lake trout on the measuring board for Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes fisheries technician to tag and release back to the water near Union Bay on Lake Superior. (Photo by Liz Anonia)

## Researchers say eating fish or seafood 'lowers dementia risk'

Eating fish or seafood at least once a week lowers the risk of developing dementia, researchers have found.

A team of French researchers asked elderly people about their eating habits, and found a link between eating fish, which has high levels of polyunsaturated fatty acids, and a reduced risk of dementia, including Alzheimer's disease.

Over 1,670 people aged 68 or over living in south west France took part in the survey. They were all taking part in a long-term study of how age affects mental function and behavior.

They were classed as eating meat or fish every day, at least once a week (but not every day), from time to time (but not every week), or never.

Researchers went back to talk to the study participants two, five, and seven years later. They were asked about how often they ate fish, and meat—which is rich in saturated fatty acids.

It was found those who ate fish or seafood at least once a week had a

significantly lower risk of developing dementia over the seven years of the study.

### Education

Fatty acids in fish oils have a protective effect on the vascular system, and the researchers say they could also reduce inflammation in the brain and have a specific role in brain development and regeneration of nerve cells.

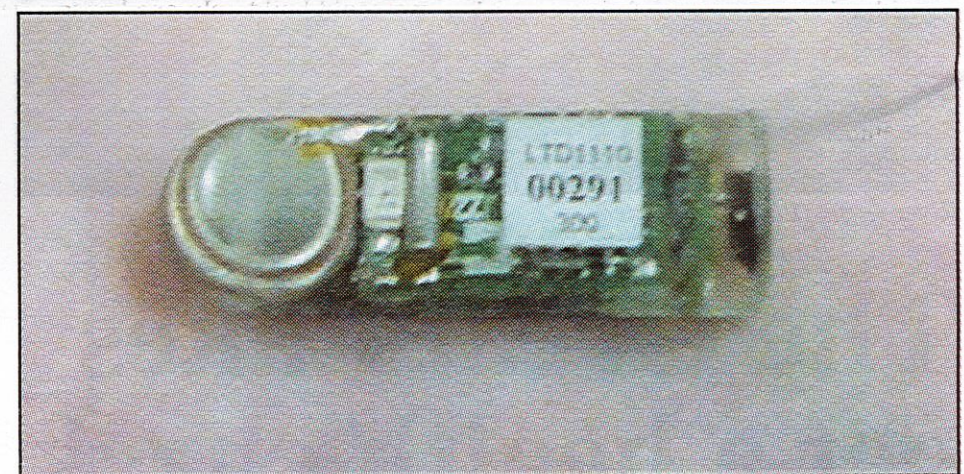
The protective effect of fish appeared to be more strong for more highly educated people. They said this could be because they developed healthy eating habits when young, which could be linked with higher educational achievements, or because they follow recommendations on how much fish to eat more closely.

No significant link was seen between eating meat and a risk of dementia.

Pascale Barberger-Gateau of the University Victor Segalen in Bordeaux,

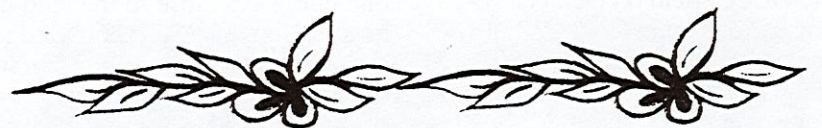


The 2002 work was completed by (left to right) Ed Leoso, Bad River fisheries technician; Liz Anonia, GLIFWC fisheries aide; Mike Plucinski, Great Lakes fisheries technician; Nathan Bigboy, ANA fisheries technician; and Bruce Pettibone, GLIFWC fisheries aide. (Photo by Susie Gurske)



The above internal tag will be surgically placed in 25 lake trout from the Buffalo Reef in Keweenaw Bay. This tag can record depth and water temperature information of a fish for up to three years. A floy tag identifies a lake trout carrying an internal tag and offers a \$100 reward for the return of the un-gutted, unfrozen fish with the internal tag.

If you catch a lake trout with a floy tag, do not gut or freeze the fish. Please call (715) 682-6619, leave your name and phone number. You will be contacted to receive a \$100 reward for the fish with the internal tag contained in the fish.



who led the study, said: "Elderly people who eat fish or seafood at least once a week are at a lower risk of developing dementia, including Alzheimer's disease."

### Longer term study

Harriet Millward, deputy chief executive, Alzheimer's Research Trust told BBC News Online: "The suggestion that fish consumption may protect against dementia has been around for some time.

"For instance, Japanese people who emigrate to other countries where they eat much less fish than in Japan, suffer higher rates of dementia.

"There has also been one large study, the Rotterdam study, which found

that fish consumption protected against dementia and particularly Alzheimer's."

She added: "This new research from another well-known epidemiological group is also important.

"Though not as large as the Rotterdam study, they followed people for longer, which is valuable.

"Their results confirm the earlier findings that eating fish or seafood at least once a week reduces the risk of dementia, including Alzheimer's.

"This would therefore seem to be another of the many factors influencing the risk of this devastating disease."

The research is published in the British Medical Journal.

(Reprinted from BBC News World Edition.)

# Birch trees, sugarbushes and overdue pine logs

## Tribal reps review MOU with Forest Service

**Mille Lacs, Minn.**—Tribal representatives applauded the accomplishments of the Tribal/USDA Forest Service Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at a recent meeting but made clear to federal officials that they expected action on the unfulfilled portions of the agreement—notably a provision allocating a modest timber allowance to the tribes.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and tribal representatives held their third annual meeting with leaders from four National Forests on October 2 at Mille Lacs. The meeting provided a forum to review progress over the past year and discuss how to more effectively implement the historic agreement signed in 1998.

A technical working group (TWG) co-chaired by GLIFWC and Forest Service staff members has worked to establish tribal sugar bush and birch bark gathering sites on National Forest land within the ceded territory.

Under the guidance of Ojibwe elders, around 90 sites were identified in northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. TWG Co-Chair and Hiawatha National Forest District Ranger Steve Christiansen said that only eight of the sites appear to have potential conflicts with other resources or forest research activities.

Karen Danielsen, GLIFWC ecologist and TWG co-chair, advises tribal members that they are not limited to areas selected by elders.

"We have pinpointed favorable places to gather maple syrup and birch bark to help facilitate the MOU and increase awareness in the tribal communities that this off-reservation gathering opportunity exists," Danielsen said. "However, tribal members are encouraged to identify additional sites as well."

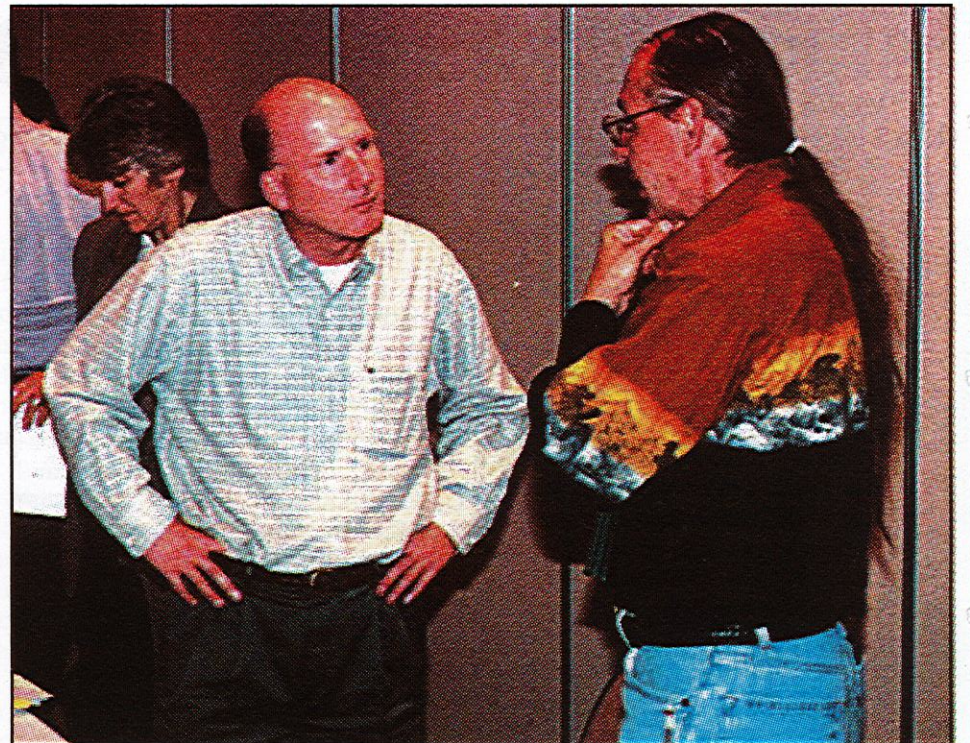
Additional collaborative work under the MOU is being developed by GLIFWC and Forest Service researchers to assess and inventory paper birch stands. Growing concerns among tribal bark gatherers that the quality and availability of paper birch is in decline helped launch the investigation.

## Backlogged

While many elements of the MOU are moving forward, a provision making a small amount of timber for reservation construction projects remains stalled. Tribal representatives expressed their frustration to local and national federal officials attending the October 2 meeting.

"Here we are going into another winter and people are wondering 'where are those logs?'" Sokaogan representative Wayne Labine said. "Many tribal members have to stay with relatives. If we could build only one house a year with these logs, it would be filled immediately."

Under the MOU, four National Forests that overlap with the ceded territory—the Chequamegon-Nicolet, Ot-



Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC Biological Services Director, (right) talks with Ottawa National Forest Supervisor Bob Lueckel at the MOU annual meeting held on the Mille Lacs Reservation October 2.

tawa, Hiawatha, and Huron-Manistee—would each provide up to 40,000 board feet of timber annually. That amount equals one tenth of one percent of all annual commercial timber harvest for each forest.

Local Forest Service officials stated that they were waiting for instructions from federal policymakers in Washington DC before any logs could be released to the tribes. Forest Supervisors claim they do not have the au-

thority to move ahead with the provision.

The MOU received national recognition in 2000 when Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government nominated ten GLIFWC member bands for a tribal governance award. Under the MOU, the Forest Service recognizes tribal sovereignty and the existence of treaty rights on lands ceded to the United States in the Treaties of 1836, 1837 and 1842.

# Forest Service officers introduced to Ojibwe Country

## Three national forests represented at cultural seminar

**Ashland, Wis.**—USDA Forest Service staff officers got a first-hand perspective of Ojibwe traditions through a program by Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's Jim St. Arnold and his wife Judy. Around fifty Forest Service personnel representing the Hiawatha, Ottawa and Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests attended the cultural enhancement semi-

nar on October 1 at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center.

The one-day program was designed to provide a rounded view of Ojibwe people in the ceded territory, highlighting culture, treaties, tribal government and the role of GLIFWC. The St. Arnolds encouraged questions from the audience ('Everything You Wanted to Know About Indians but Didn't Know

Whom to Ask'), and the staff officers took advantage of the opportunity.

"It was an extremely valuable experience," said Anne Archie, Chequamegon-Nicolet Forest Supervisor. "People were asking questions about the role of the Ojibwe in the 21st century and getting a better understanding of our duty and responsibilities to the treaties."

Leadership positions on national forests are routinely in flux, making periodic informational meetings helpful to new Forest Service staff who work with Ojibwe bands as well as other tribal communities.

During his 15 years with GLIFWC, St. Arnold has conducted scores of cultural sensitivity seminars in the upper Great Lakes region, including past sessions with Forest Service staff. Drawing from his experience as past chairman of the Keewenaw Bay Indian Community, Midewiwin Lodge member and lifelong educator, St. Arnold delivered a balanced perspective of life in Ojibwe Country.

"Judy and I are very proud of who we are and willing to share the values

taught by our elders. One important goal is to convey that our culture is alive and that things used yesterday are still used today. We talk about what it means to be Ojibwe," St. Arnold said.

The St. Arnolds distributed an assortment of traditional craftwork from their personal collection that included baskets, beadwork and pow wow dancing regalia. Judy wore her self-made buckskin wedding dress, relating how a dream guided her in its construction.

"They were very gracious in sharing personal stories and passing around their artwork," Archie said. "They did a wonderful job."

During an afternoon session, Forest Service staff got a better handle on the structure of tribal governments and how they relate to each other as well as state and federal government agencies. Each tribe is an individual entity and should be consulted as such, on a government-to-government basis, St. Arnold told the group.

In addition, St. Arnold highlighted Ojibwe treaty history and how member tribes of GLIFWC manage and harvest natural resources on treaty-land ceded.



Judy and Jim St. Arnold presented a day-long Ojibwe cultural seminar for Forest Service staff officers at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center near Ashland, Wis. The St. Arnolds passed around an impressive collection of traditional Ojibwe items made from natural material.



# Working behind the scene

## Electrofishing crews

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—When most of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) staff are headed home for the evening, GLIFWC's electrofishing crews are just starting out down the road — headed for one of the ceded territory lakes on the list for spring or fall walleye assessments.

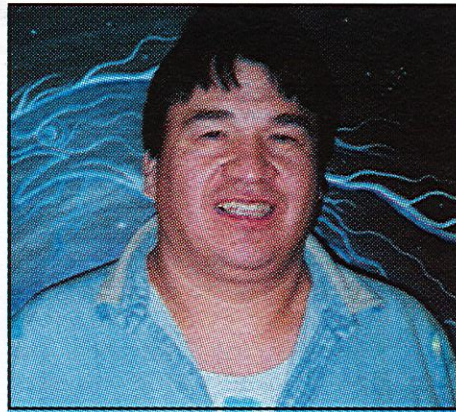
Once at the designated landings, they slip into warm and waterproof gear and as the sun lowers into dusk, they launch their boats. Each crew has one person to run the boat and two people man the dip nets on the bow. They ply the lakes' shorelines, often into the early

hours of the morning, capturing wall-eye, recording data and returning the fish to the waters.

Not counting permanent, full-time Inland Fisheries staff, the average years of electrofishing experience for these fisheries aides is five years. During fall assessments, electrofishing crews from the Mole Lake, St. Croix and Bad River bands as well as the US Fish and Wildlife Service join GLIFWC's crews.

Because of their schedules, the crew members are rarely seen around the office. *Mazina'igan* thought it would be good to introduce them and say *chi miigwech* for all the hard hours of work!

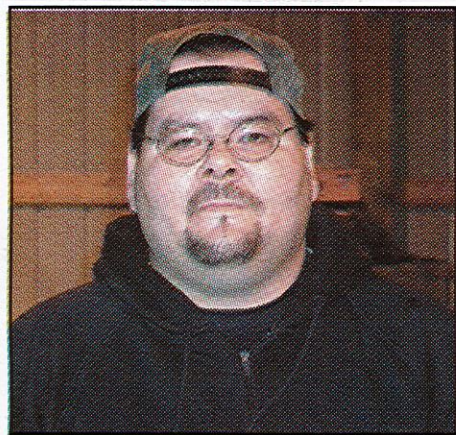
Not pictured are Chuck Smart and Dale Corbine. Chuck has worked with the crew for nine years and Dale for three.



**Jerome Cross, Lac du Flambeau tribal member, has logged eleven years of electrofishing to date. He likes physical, outdoors work and enjoys his fellow crew members. He has three children, Frances, Jason, and Jennifer.**



**Robert Cloud, Bad River tribal member, has spent seven years working with the electrofishing crews. He enjoys outdoor work but not particularly the travel during the electrofishing season. Bob is out in the woods and on the water when not working, busy fishing, hunting, trapping, or harvesting wild rice and maple sap.**



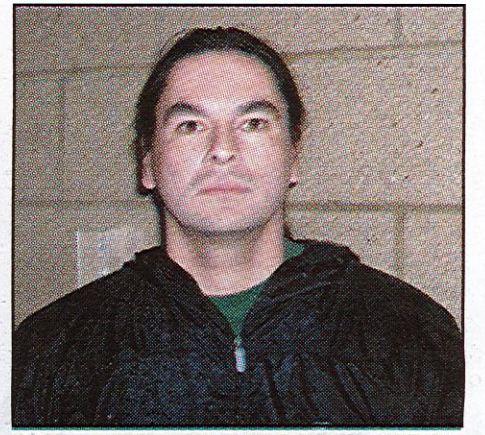
**Shane Cramb, Bad River tribal member, has worked the electrofishing boats for eight seasons. He particularly likes the opportunity to travel around the ceded territories as the crews go from lake to lake. Outside of work, Shane enjoys hunting and spending some time in the casinos.**



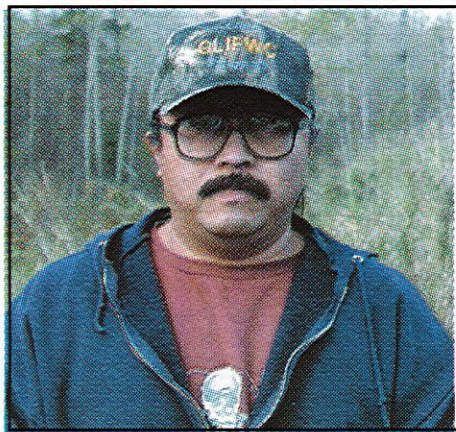
**Ed Whitebird, Bad River tribal member, has been a part of the electroshocking crew for eight years. Ed loves the work, so despite the sometimes inclement conditions is always ready for the next season.**



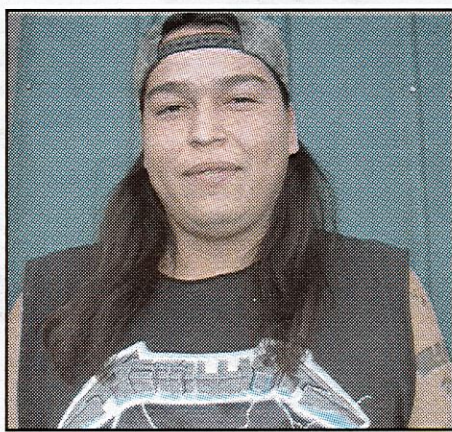
**Sam Quagon, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal member, is an eight-year electrofishing veteran. Seeing the northern lights at night is one plus Quagon cites for the job of electrofishing. He also likes the travel and working with wildlife and fish.**



**Tom Houle, Bad River tribal member, has worked with GLIFWC's Inland Fisheries Section for five years. Tom also works for the Bad River Tribal Hatchery. He enjoys the travel related to the electrofishing surveys and likes to spend his free time fishing and hunting.**



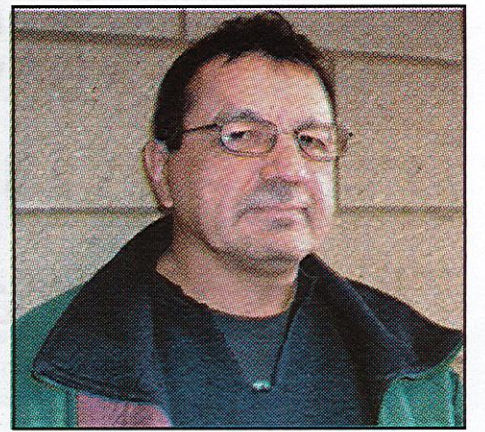
**David Moore, Bad River tribal member, has six years in with the electrofishing crew. David prefers outdoor, conservation-oriented work, which is why electrofishing suits him. He sticks to the outdoors for recreation, fishing, hunting and gathering when possible.**



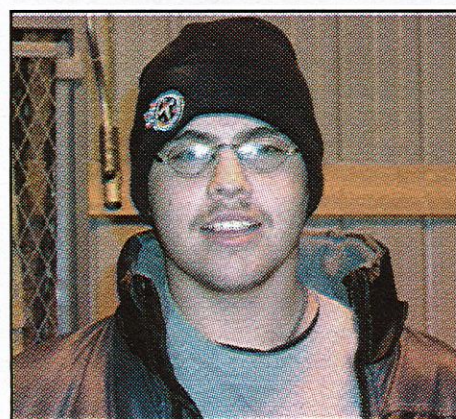
**Edward Wiggins, Bad River tribal member, has put in five years with the electrofishing crews. He enjoys just about everything involved in electrofishing — the travel, the people, the water and wildlife. Ed has one daughter, Josie-Mae.**



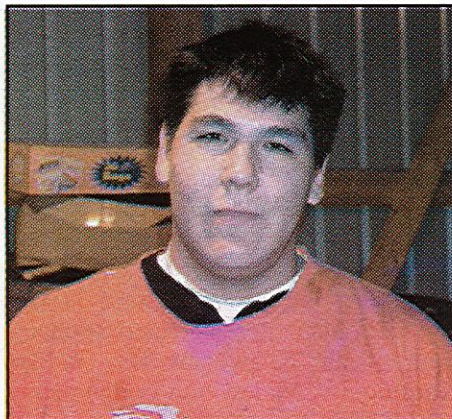
**Monica Kessenich, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal member, has worked with the electrofishing crew for one year, but has held other seasonal positions with GLIFWC for nine years. Monica especially likes being on the water. She likes to bead, garden, read, listen to music, walk in the woods, and fish.**



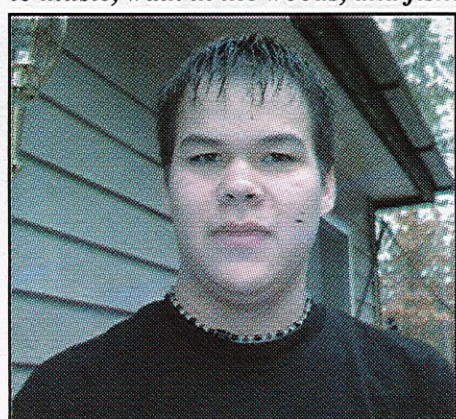
**Louis Plucinski, Bad River tribal member, has one year experience with the electrofishing crews. Louis has three children, Jamie, Anthony and Graci, and one grandson, Brennan. He enjoys hunting and fishing.**



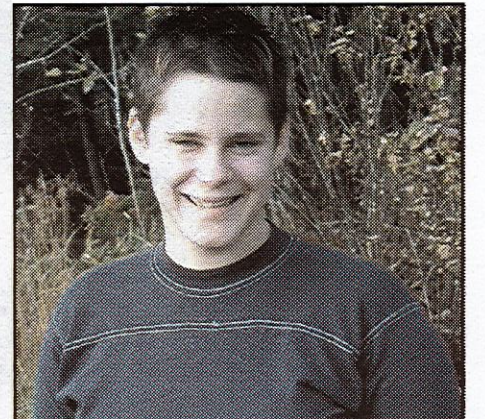
**Duane Soulier, Bad River tribal member, has one year experience electrofishing. He has enjoyed the travel associated with electrofishing and the pay! For recreation, Duane turns to sports.**



**Casey Bigboy, Bad River tribal member, has one year as an electrofishing crew member. He enjoys being out on the lakes, the travel and his fellow crew members. Casey enjoys both playing and teaching music.**



**Ron Parisien Jr., Bad River tribal member, put in his first year as an alternate with GLIFWC's electrofishing assessments. He enjoyed the work and the travel. Outside of work, Ron is a hunter and a fisherman.**



**Kris Shannon, Flint, Michigan, has worked as an alternate with the electrofishing crew for one season. She is a Northland College student and maintains other part-time employment.**



# GLIFWC's inland fisheries to conduct surveys *Tribal input needed*

By Joe Dan Rose, GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Biologist

## Unattended line fishing questionnaire survey

GLIFWC inland fisheries staff have recently distributed an unattended line fishing questionnaire to all tribal members who were issued unattended line fishing tags between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002.

This questionnaire survey is designed to gather information that will be used to estimate effort and harvest for the tribal unattended line fishery in Wisconsin ceded-territory waters. A similar survey was conducted by GLIFWC five years ago following the 1996-1997 fishing year.

To date, responses have been received from approximately 25% of all individuals surveyed. Depending upon the level of response, telephone interviews might also be conducted to gather additional information.

All tribal members who have received but have not yet completed or returned an unattended line fishing questionnaire survey are urged to do so.

## Winter spearing creel survey on off-reservation portions of select Lac Courte Oreilles area lakes

Planning and preparations are currently underway for GLIFWC to conduct a winter creel survey of the tribal spear fishery on the off-reservation portions of the Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles, and Grindstone Lakes. A similar creel survey was conducted by GLIFWC five years ago during the winter of 1997-1998.

While the survey schedule has not yet been completed, it is anticipated that a total of 40 hours will be scheduled each week from ice-in to ice-out. Harvest and effort data will be collected through direct observations and interviews with tribal spearmen.

As with the 1997-1998 survey, interviews will not be conducted unless tribal members are taking a break or have completed their spearing trip.



# Ceded territory news briefs

## State and tribes work towards an agreement on overage plan

As *Mazin'igan* goes to press, no agreement has been reached between the state of Minnesota and eight Ojibwe bands who retained treaty rights in the 1837 ceded territories to address the state's 2002 walleye quota overage in Mille Lacs Lake.

State and tribal representatives to the Minnesota 1837 Ceded Territories Fisheries Committee met October 29-30 at the Black Bear Casino and Convention Center in Cloquet, but were unable to agree upon a plan. The parties continue to work towards an agreement, but may need to enter into mediation.

As of October 15, the state harvest of walleye was 372,000 pounds, making a 72,000 pound overage of the 300,000 pound quota for 2002. The bands harvested 54,010 pounds of their 100,000 pound quota for the year as of November 12.

## Crandon Mine update

### Permit process still rolling

Madison, Wis.—The Nicolet Minerals Company (NMC) has not withdrawn its application for a permit to mine, although it has considered the option to sell the property and fired most of its employees this fall, according to Dr. John Coleman, GLIFWC Environmental Section leader. "The mine project seems dormant, but not really," he says.

The company closed its public information office in Crandon and maintains only a small office staffed by the company president and a secretary.

The State of Wisconsin indicated some interest in buying the property, but seemed to abandon that effort following an appraisal of about \$14 million for the land and \$44 million for the mineral rights, a \$58 million package.

Meanwhile the permit process rolls forward. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources expects to produce a draft Environmental Impact Statement by spring 2003.

While everybody wonders what the company's intent may be, there is no mechanism to stop the permit process without the company withdrawing its

# ANA grant to help GLIFWC model Lake Superior & Mille Lacs fisheries

By GLIFWC Staff

Odanah, Wis.—Fisheries biologists at Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) are sharpening modeling skills to better manage fish populations in Lake Superior and Mille Lacs Lake through a grant from the Administration for Native Americans.

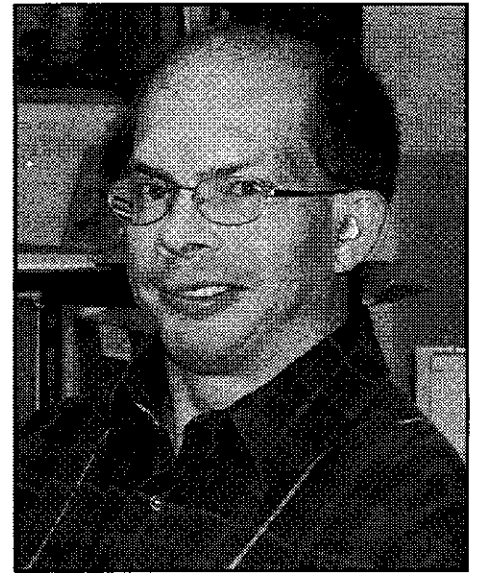
Grant funds are being utilized to increase GLIFWC's capacity to model fish populations through college courses and in-house training, purchase of modeling software and hiring temporary staff to allow biologists to focus on learning the models.

Modeling is a way of using mathematical equations to estimate the size and age structure of fish populations. Routine fisheries surveys that include electrofishing, gillnetting and trawling are generally factored with harvest data from state and tribal fishermen to develop models.

"This project will assist GLIFWC in developing our fisheries modeling capabilities so that we can not only become proficient with existing models but developmental versions of them," said Neil Kmeicik, GLIFWC Biological Services Director.

"It will allow us to contribute to modeling work being done by other fishery management agencies and to play a lead on some of this work," Kmeicik continued.

GLIFWC and tribal representatives regularly meet with Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan biologists to establish harvestable surplus numbers for a joint fishery based on estimates produced by various models.



Rick Madsen, GLIFWC's data analyst.

Through ongoing college coursework, Inland Fisheries Biologists Joe Dan Rose and Nick Milroy are developing their modeling abilities for Mille Lacs Lake, specifically with the Lowestoft VPA model.

Rick Madsen, data analyst, has already developed his ability to use this VPA model and is assisting Joe Dan and Nick with their effort. Rick has also begun using the Collie-Sissenwine model.

Focusing on the Lake Superior management unit MI-2, Great Lakes Section Leader Bill Mattes seeks to establish more accurate state and tribal harvest quotas for lake trout by mastering yet another modeling technique. Mattes factors numbers drawn from survey and harvest data, plus trout mortality caused by sea lampreys, into a model designed to help ensure a sustainable fishery.

application. Coleman says the process is so far along at this point, that little remains to be done.

Coleman says there could possibly be further discussion of state purchase of the site with the election of a new governor. That remains to be seen.

## Keweenaw Bay first tribal conservation district in Michigan

Baraga, Mich.—The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC) entered into a partnership with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purpose of establishing a conservation district. The KBIC Conservation District has the distinction of being the first tribal district in Michigan and one of only 25 tribal districts nationally.

Conservation districts are local units of government responsible for the soil and water conservation work within their boundaries. The districts' role is to increase voluntary conservation practices among farmers, homeowners and other land users.

KBIC also hosted an on-water tour of the district for USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Chief Bruce Knight, who visited the new district this fall.

## Tribal resolution opposes study to dredge Great Lakes

Odanah, Wis.—The Bad River Tribal Council has issued a formal resolution opposing a study by the US Army Corps of Engineers to widen and deepen shipping routes in the Great Lakes. The Corps is looking into making "improvements" like deepening locks and dredging shipping routes from Montreal to western Lake Superior to accommodate larger ocean-going vessels.

The tribe indicates that shoreline damage, habitat destruction and new exotic species introductions associated with the project are unacceptable and economically unjustified. Along with the tribes, numerous conservation groups and New York Governor George Pataki have rallied to stop the Corps' review.

# Wisconsin fishers head south

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—Twenty more Wisconsin fishers headed south to Tennessee this fall as part of a two-year fisher restoration program in the southern state. Tennessee received twenty Wisconsin fishers in the fall of 2001 and came back for more.

Thanks to the expertise of Red Cliff trappers Mike Gustafson and Curt Basina, who live trapped a total of twenty-four fishers as candidates for the transfer, officials from Tennessee could take their pick.

They selected eight males and twelve females after local veterinarian, Dr. Gretchen Gerber, performed a health exam and gave them a clean bill of health. Also assisting with the transfer was Dr. Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader, who has studied fisher and marten in northern Wisconsin for the past fifteen years.

Gilbert recorded the fishers' weights, lengths and neck circumferences and helped fit radio-collars so they would be adjusted correctly.

All this activity took place in a shed located on Terwiliger Road, Bayfield County. Inside the shed, fishers that had been examined the night

before peered out of their shipping boxes. Those to be examined waited within a line-up of bough-covered traps, their bright, brown eyes watching the activity with suspicion. An occasional hiss warned passers-by to keep away from the feisty creature within.

Bruce Anderson, biologist with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, and Bob Long, Endangered Species Foundation, assisted local staff in preparing the animals for transfer.

Indeed, handling wild fishers requires caution. In order to complete a fisher health exam, Dr. Gerber injected each animal in the tail with a muscle immobilizer. Despite precautions, one fisher, unhappy with the circumstances, took a chunk from Gilbert's finger before an injection could be administered.

One at a time, the fishers were immobilized and carefully moved to the makeshift exam-table on the tailgate of truck, where measurements were taken, and the animal checked for general health. One small tooth was also extracted for purposes of aging.

Gilbert says most of the animals were young fishers, all taken from county and national forests west of Bayfield. Males generally run in the ten-pound range and females around five pounds.

The Tennessee Department of Natural Resources airplane could only accommodate ten fishers per trip so ten went out on October 10 and another ten were transported on October 15.

Anderson reports that the transport went well and all twenty fishers have been successfully released from the same site as used last year, a 125 square mile state wildlife management area. Like last year, ten of the twenty released animals wear radio-collars. The state hired a graduate student from the Tennessee Technical University to track the collared fishers.

Of the twenty fishers transported in 2001, three are known as deceased. Two of ten radio-collared fishers died and were recovered, and a vehicle hit a

female 30 miles from the release site. The female had apparently kicked her collar off so staff had been unable to track her. Anderson says last year's fishers ranged over a total of 100,000 acres.

Tennessee's plans for continued fisher transfer and restoration efforts for 2003 remain indefinite at this point, depending on funding, politics and the availability of more animals, Anderson says.

As in Wisconsin, the historic, native Tennessee fisher populations were eliminated by overharvest and habitat destruction. In Tennessee the species was extirpated in the 1800s. In Wisconsin extirpation occurred in the 1920s. Fishers historically have a range as far south as the Great Smoky Mountains.



Part of a fisher health exam prior to being transported to Tennessee is the removal of one small tooth to determine age. The tooth is carefully extracted while the fisher is immobilized. Working together on the fisher's physical are Mary Anderson, Tennessee field assistant; Dr. Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader and Dr. Gretchen Gerber, DVM. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



Dr. Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC's wildlife section leader, and Dr. Gretchen Gerber, DVM, check an immobilized fisher as part of a health exam for candidates to be flown to Tennessee as part of a fisher restoration project in that state. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Materials published/distributed by GLIFWC

**A Guide to Understanding Ojibwe Treaty Rights**—The guide contains the pertinent treaties, discusses the nature of treaty rights, provides historical background on the treaty rights, and details tribal resource management and GLIFWC activities.

**Chippewa Treaties Understanding & Impact**—Revised in 1999, this publication is aimed at 4-8th grade students promoting cultural awareness and background information on Chippewa treaties.

**Seasons of the Ojibwe**—The 2002 edition details GLIFWC activities and harvest totals for major off-reservation tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering seasons. © 2002 1st one is free \$3.00 each thereafter.

**Fishery Status Update**—As a follow-up to the 1991 *Casting Light Upon the Waters*, the Joint Fishery Steering Committee released this report summarizing findings from the last nine years of joint assessment and fishery management activities.

**BIZHIBAYASH: Circle of Flight**—This publication features twenty-one tribal and inter-tribal wetland and waterfowl enhancement success stories.

**Growing up Ojibwe**—A supplement to our quarterly newspaper *Mazina'igan*. This 20 page supplement is about Tommy Sky from the Bad River Band of Ojibwe. Like all kids Tommy spends a lot of time in school and playing sports, but he also does some special things that are part of his Ojibwe culture. This supplement also includes several kids activities.

**Mikwendaagoziwag: They are remembered poster**—This poster honors Ojibwe ancestors who suffered and died during the 1850 Sandy Lake Tragedy. A copy of GLIFWC's Sandy Lake brochure will accompany the poster.

**Non-Medicinal Plants Used by the Great Lakes Ojibwe**—This CD is the result of meetings with elders from GLIFWC's 11 member tribes. The CD identifies non-medicinal uses of plants gathered by the Great Lakes Ojibwe, such as wild bergamot used as a hair rinse and conditioner, elderberry juice used as lipstick when mixed with tallow, or cattail used as a food.

**Where the River is Wide: Pahquahwong and the Chippewa Flowage**—This book provides a look at historical events as they occurred in the Chippewa Flowage. Some events have been overlooked or forgotten as the region enjoys the benefits of the Chippewa Flowage as it is today. The book is seventy-two pages and includes black and white photos.

**Native American Reservations**—This 24" x 36" full-color laminated map features historical graphics and text about native lands and people. The map shows the location of all 314 federally-recognized reservations.

**Videos: With an Eagle's Eyes: Protecting Ojibwe Off-Reservation Treaty Rights and Resources and Poisoning the Circle: Mercury In Our Ecosystem**

Contact GLIFWC's Public Information Office for ordering information at: P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861; (715) 682-6619 ext. 108 or e-mail [pio@glifwc.org](mailto:pio@glifwc.org).



# West Nile Virus

By Miles Falck,  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—The latest exotic organism to hit our shores is West Nile Virus (WNV). First detected on the east coast in 1999, the virus has spread rapidly throughout the United States.

WNV can cause encephalitis in humans, primarily among the young, elderly, and those with compromised immune systems. In the U.S., 3,439 cases have been verified resulting in 198 deaths.

WNV is spread when an infected mosquito (vector) bites a susceptible bird (host). The virus circulates in the bird's blood for 1-4 days, infecting other mosquitoes that subsequently feed on the bird's blood. Hosts that develop antibodies to the virus acquire life-long immunity to WNV and are no longer an effective host. However, several bird species are susceptible to WNV.

Crows and jays appear to be the most susceptible species, however, the virus has been detected in 118 wild North American bird species to date. In fact, the annual migration of millions of birds has been credited for WNV's rapid spread throughout North America. Currently the impacts to wild bird populations are unknown.

Ongoing serum collection from wild birds on USFWS refuges, National Parks, and military facilities in the eastern half of the U.S. may shed light on wildlife impacts in the future.

With several upland gamebird and waterfowl species on the list, many hunters have questioned the risk of handling, cleaning, or eating infected birds.

Theoretically, it is possible to get West Nile Virus if infected blood from the bird enters an open wound, or the meat is consumed without proper cooking. However, in practice, hunters are



unlikely to contract the virus for several reasons.

Infected birds are likely to exhibit abnormal behavior that would increase their risk of predation. Exposed birds that do survive produce antibodies to the virus which do not transmit WNV to humans. Hunters can wear latex gloves when dressing birds to reduce the risk of transmission.

Thoroughly cooking the meat inactivates the virus and prevents transmission. In addition, by the time most hunters venture afield, frost will have killed most WNV-infected mosquitoes.

## Primary risks

The primary risk to human health is getting bitten by a WNV-infected mosquito. But only a small proportion of mosquitoes carry the virus and less than one percent of people bitten by WNV-infected mosquitoes will become seriously ill.

## Precautions

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends using an insect repellent with DEET and wearing long sleeves to minimize the risk of infection. Standing water around your house (e.g. old tires, bird baths, rain barrels) can also be drained to remove potential breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

*Editor's note: There have been confirmed cases of West Nile Virus in the following bird and mammal species. Game birds are highlighted.*

## Native Bird Species

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| American crow               | Killdeer                   |
| American goldfinch          | Laughing gull              |
| American kestrel            | Least bittern              |
| American robin              | Loggerhead shrike          |
| American tree sparrow       | <b>Mallard duck</b>        |
| American white pelican      | Merlin                     |
| Bald eagle                  | Mississippi kite           |
| Baltimore oriole            | Mississippi sandhill crane |
| Barn owl                    | Mourning dove              |
| Barred owl                  | Nashville warbler          |
| Belted kingfisher           | Northern bobwhite          |
| Black skimmer               | Northern cardinal          |
| Black vulture               | Northern flicker           |
| Black-billed magpie         | Northern goshawk           |
| Black-capped chickadee      | Northern mockingbird       |
| Black-crowned night-heron   | Northern parula            |
| Black-throated blue warbler | Northern saw-whet owl      |
| Black-whiskered vireo       | Northern waterthrush       |
| Blackpoll warbler           | Osprey                     |
| Blue jay                    | Ovenbird                   |
| Boat-tailed grackle         | Pied-billed grebe          |
| Brewer's blackbird          | Purple finch               |
| Broad-winged hawk           | Purple martin              |
| Brown thrasher              | Red-headed woodpecker      |
| Brown-headed cowbird        | Red-shouldered hawk        |
| <b>Canada goose</b>         | Red-tailed hawk            |
| Canada warbler              | Red-winged blackbird       |
| Carolina chickadee          | Ring-billed gull           |
| Carolina wren               | Rough-legged hawk          |
| Cedar waxwing               | Ruby-throated hummingbird  |
| Chimney swift               | Ruddy turnstone            |
| Common grackle              | <b>Ruffed grouse</b>       |
| Common ground-dove          | Rusty blackbird            |
| Common nighthawk            | Sanderling                 |
| Common raven                | Sandhill crane             |
| Common yellowthroat         | Savannah sparrow           |
| Cooper's hawk               | Scarlet ibis               |
| Dickcissel                  | Sharp-shinned hawk         |
| Double-crested cormorant    | Short-eared owl            |
| Downy woodpecker            | Snowy owl                  |
| Eastern bluebird            | Song sparrow               |
| Eastern kingbird            | Swainson's hawk            |
| Eastern phoebe              | Swallow-tailed kite        |
| Eastern screech owl         | Trill's flycatcher         |
| <b>Eurasian wigeon</b>      | Tufted titmouse            |
| Fish crow                   | Turkey vulture             |
| Fox sparrow                 | Veery                      |
| Golden eagle                | Virginia rail              |
| Gray catbird                | Warbling vireo             |
| Great black-backed gull     | Western scrub-jay          |
| Great blue heron            | White-breasted nuthatch    |
| Great horned owl            | White-crowned pigeon       |
| Great-tailed grackle        | <b>Wild turkey</b>         |
| Green heron                 | <b>Wood duck</b>           |
| Harris' hawk                | Wood thrush                |
| Hermit thrush               | Yellow warbler             |
| Herring gull                | Yellow-bellied sapsucker   |
| Hooded warbler              | Yellow-billed cuckoo       |
| House finch                 | Yellow-rumped warbler      |

## Native Mammal Species

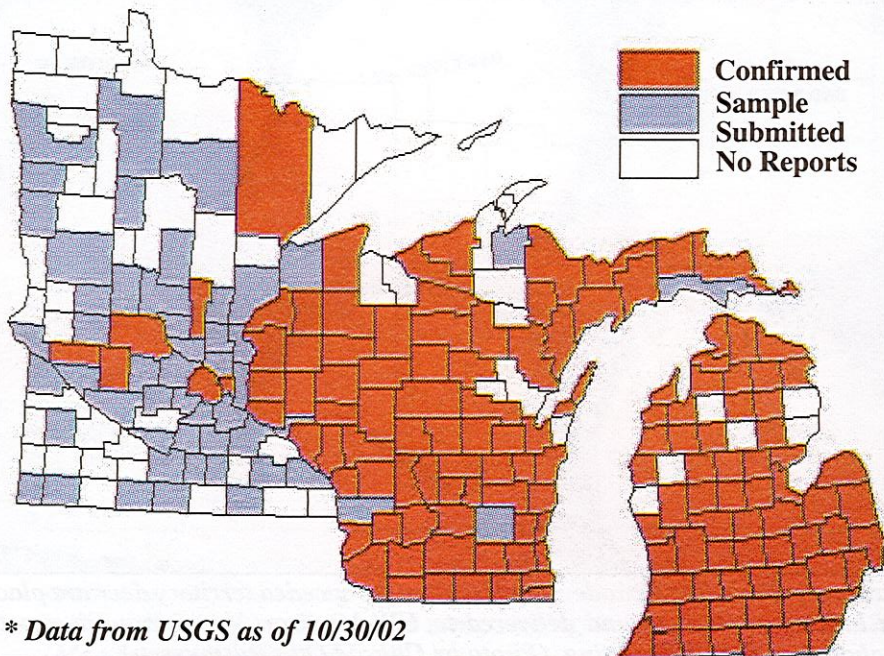
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Big brown bat    | Little brown bat |
| Eastern chipmunk | Raccoon          |
| Gray squirrel    | Striped skunk    |



## More information can be found on the Web at:

- <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/>
- <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/westnile.htm>
- <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/wnv/>
- [http://www.usgs.gov/west\\_nile\\_virus.html](http://www.usgs.gov/west_nile_virus.html)

## Wild bird cases of West Nile Virus\*



\* Data from USGS as of 10/30/02



# Deer testing continues across ceded territory for CWD

## Treaty hunting picks up as leaves fall

By **Charlie Otto Rasmussen**  
Staff Writer

**Odanah, Wis.**—From the Huron Mountains to Lake Mille Lacs, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) has launched a plan to determine the existence of the fatal ailment chronic wasting disease (CWD) in ceded territory white-tailed deer.

Following the treaty deer season opener September 3, tribal registration stations have collected heads from whitetails harvested both on and off-reservation to be tested for the disease that causes deer to become thin, act abnormal and ultimately die.

Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader, said that the tribal effort dovetails with deer sampling efforts by state wildlife agencies in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. Once all of the combined samples have been tested by a certified laboratory, hunters and their families will have a high degree of certainty whether the disease discovered in southern Wisconsin deer last February also exists in the north.

While there is no scientific evidence that people who eat meat from an infected deer can contract a human form of CWD—known as Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease—some media reports suggesting a link has made some tribal members wonder. For most, however, it's hunting as usual.

"From what I've seen, people aren't overly concerned," Gilbert said.

"Most tribal hunters aren't convinced this is a big problem. The meat from those deer we sampled is going to be eaten this fall. Hunters tell me that they are not going to wait around for a couple of months to hear the test results."

At Lac du Flambeau, deer registration clerk Gerry White said hunters were bringing in a lot of head-shot deer which is customary for many tribal members. Fawns and animals shot in the head or neck, however, cannot be utilized for sampling.

"People don't like to waste meat; you see mostly head shots and sometimes shots in the neck if they want to save the rack," White said. "I don't think there are many worried about the disease. A lot of venison is being eaten."

Nevertheless, Gilbert encourages treaty hunters to continue submitting undamaged deer heads for testing through the end of the year to reach the goal of 100 samples per reservation community.

Midway through the four month season, the tribal deer harvest was down around 25%. Gilbert said that an unusually hot September and a late leaf-drop likely reduced interest in treaty deer hunting in the early part of the season.

While the overall 2002 harvest might be down, Gilbert said hunting pressure is picking up now that the woods have "opened up." Treaty hunters generally harvest round 3,000 deer annually.  
(See Treaty hunters, page 13)

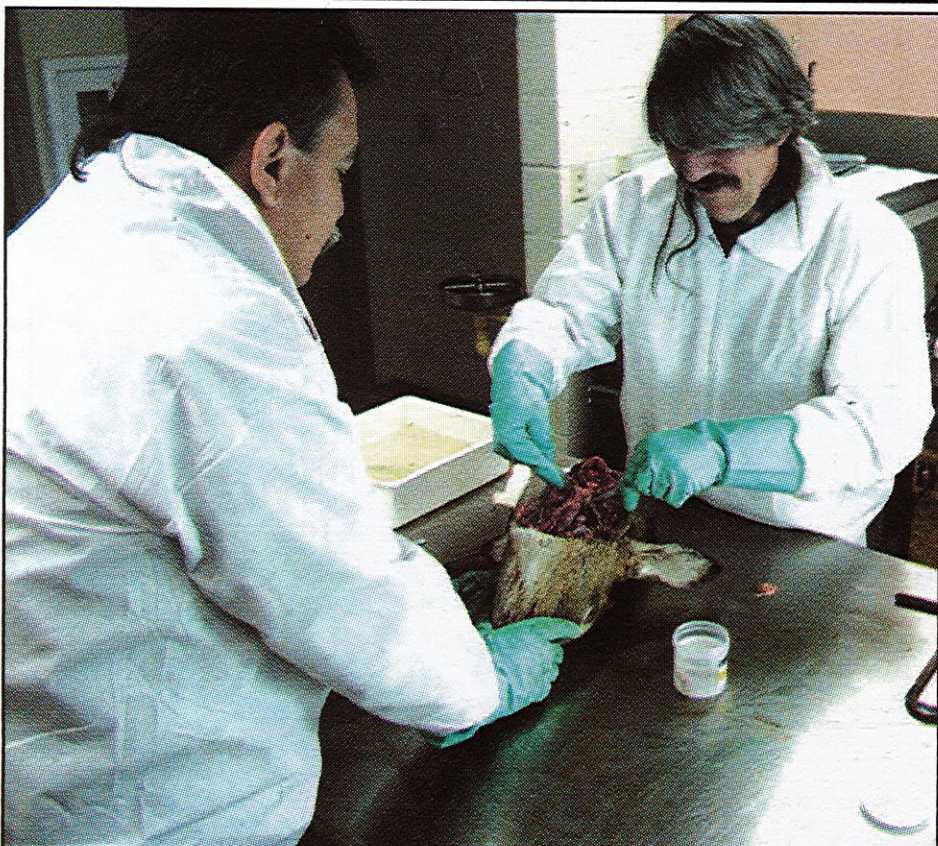


Oniijaaniw (doe). (Deer photos reprinted from clipart.com)

### Brain tanners

GLIFWC's Wildlife Section will make available a limited quantity of brains beginning in late winter from deer that tested negative for chronic wasting disease. Tribal members seeking brain tissue for tanning hides should contact Jonathan Gilbert for more information.

Just as CWD testing does not guarantee the safety of food, tribal members are advised that no current laboratory test can completely certify that an animal's organs are free of the disease. Gilbert can be reached 715-682-6619 ext. 121 or [jjgilbert@glifwc.org](mailto:jjgilbert@glifwc.org).



GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist Jonathan Gilbert extracts a lymph node for CWD testing as Laboratory Assistant Randy Moore steadies the deer head. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

### From Field to Freezer

A video that highlights deer handling and processing methods is now available on each GLIFWC-member reservation. Created in the wake of chronic wasting disease showing up in Wisconsin deer, "From Field to Freezer" is a step-by-step instructional video that demonstrates how to avoid potential problem areas like lymph nodes when butchering deer. The video was sponsored by the Sheboygan County Conservation Association and taps the expertise of food and wildlife officials.

Tribal members can view the program by contacting their local GLIFWC conservation warden or registration station clerk.



Brain stem and lymph node samples taken from ceded territory deer are placed in labeled containers and delivered to UW-Madison Veterinary Diagnostics Laboratory for CWD testing. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)



# Treaty hunters encouraged to submit more samples

(Continued from page 12)

## Brain stems and lymph nodes

GLIFWC has equipped tribal registration stations with freezers to store and preserve deer heads, plus detailed maps to help hunters to pinpoint where deer were harvested.

Gilbert said that the more evenly distributed harvest samples are across the region, the greater confidence wildlife biologists will have in their effort to determine whether CWD exists in the ceded territory deer herd.

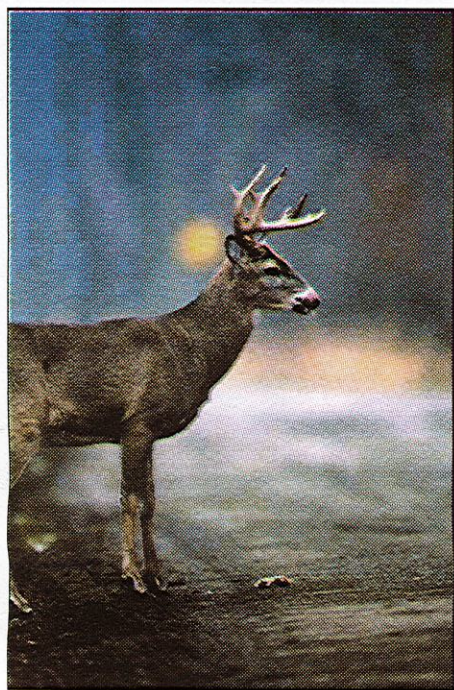
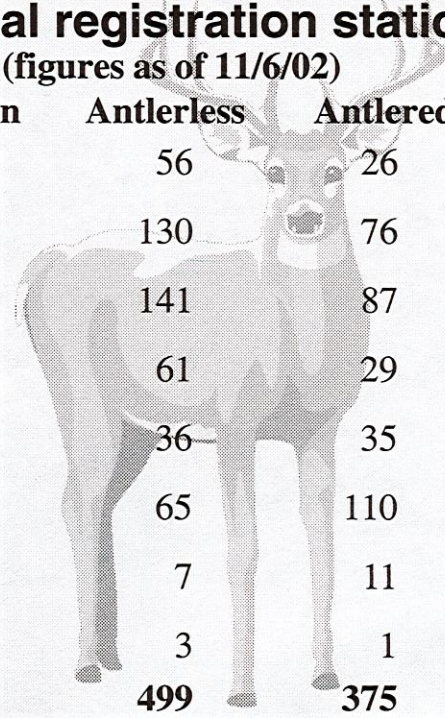
Every few weeks this fall, deer heads are transferred from registration stations to a GLIFWC laboratory in Odanah. Assisted by GLIFWC technicians, Gilbert extracts a portion of the brain stem and two lymph nodes located alongside the windpipe. These samples are packaged, labeled and delivered to the University of Wisconsin-Madison Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory to be tested for the disease.

Researchers at UW look for the presence of prions (pree-ons), an abnormal protein believed to bring on the disease which kills brain cells and create tiny holes in the brain. While prions have never been found in venison, researchers have learned that they accumulate in nervous tissue like the brain, lymph nodes and spinal cord. Gilbert advises tribal hunters to avoid those areas and to remove all the meat from the bone with a knife.

Once tests have been completed on tribally harvested deer, GLIFWC will notify hunters of the results.

## Wisconsin off-reservation deer harvest by tribal registration station (figures as of 11/6/02)

Registration Station	Antlerless	Antlered	Totals
Bad River	56	26	82
Lac Courte Oreilles	130	76	206
Lac du Flambeau	141	87	228
Mille Lacs	61	29	90
Red Cliff	36	35	71
St. Croix	65	110	175
Mille Lacs	7	11	18
Fond du Lac	3	1	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>874</b>



Ayaabe (buck).

## Miigwech for the heads

Miigwech (thanks) for the heads, but GLIFWC needs to test **more deer heads** to help determine whether CWD exists in free-range ceded territory deer.

Please remember:

- ✓no fawns
- ✓no head or neck shots
- ✓bring entire animal to your local GLIFWC registration station

## Wisconsin officials take hard line against disease

Ashland, Wis.—With the help of landowners, state-licensed hunters and government sharpshooters, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) hopes to wipe out all the estimated 25,000 deer in a 411-square mile area southwest of Madison where chronic wasting disease (CWD) was discovered in February.

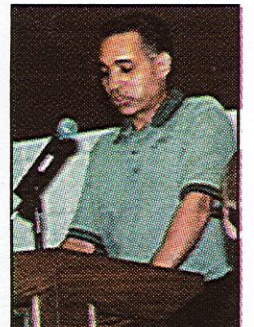
While the plan to kill a huge number of wild deer seems extreme, DNR officials have concluded that this is their only option to keep the disease from spreading.

"Most states out West that took the 'wait and see' approach now regret it," DNR Secretary Darrell Bazzell said at public listening session in Ashland on September 30.

The fatal brain disease was first identified among mule deer in northern Colorado in 1967. Over the following years, the disease showed up in wild deer and elk in the neighboring states of Wyoming and Nebraska.

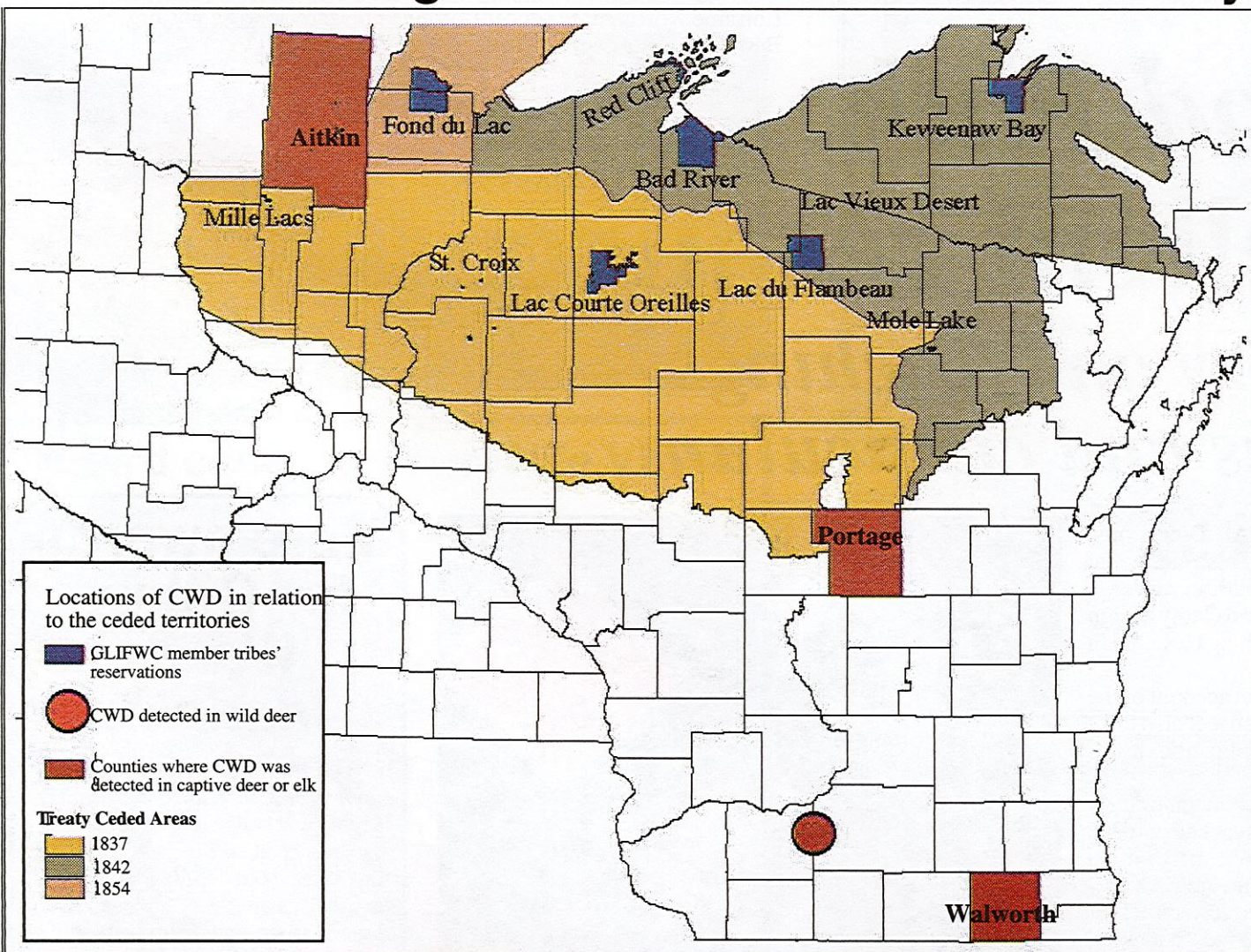
"[We] are dedicated to finding ways to control and eventually eradicate this deadly deer disease," Bazzell said.

From June to September, the DNR conducted four weeklong shooting periods in the CWD Eradication Zone near Madison, beginning the extermination of the local deer herd. All the adult deer were tested and so far 40 of them registered positive for CWD. While animals must be killed in order to be tested for CWD, researchers are working on a live test that may be available next year.

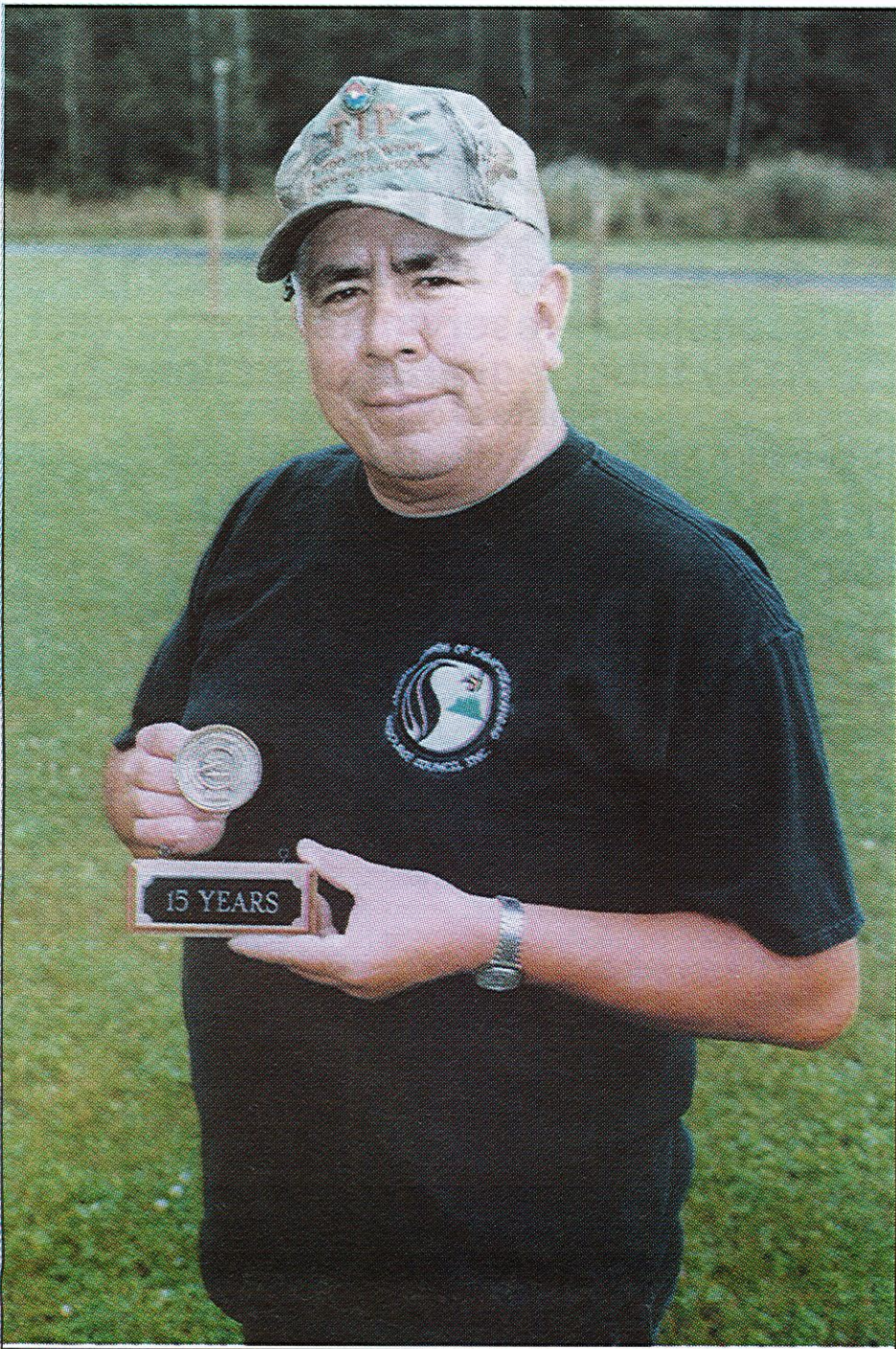


Darrell Bazzell in Ashland.

## Chronic wasting disease and the ceded territory



Chronic wasting disease was recently discovered in captive deer and elk farms on the fringes of the ceded territory. In south-central Wisconsin the fatal disease exists in around 3% of wild deer near Mt. Horeb where state wildlife officials have established an eradication zone, seeking to kill all the estimated 25,000 deer to prevent the disease from spreading. (Map by Steve White, GLIFWC.)



GLIFWC Warden Ken Rusk received recognition for fifteen years of service as a Hunter Safety instructor. Rusk, stationed at the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation, has offered Hunter Safety courses on the reservation beginning in 1987. His courses have attracted numerous participants from both on and off the reservation and included instruction using recreational vehicles. In the various classes Rusk has taught 420 students in Hunter Safety; 161 in Boating Safety; 89 in Snowmobile Safety, and 59 in ATV Safety. (Photo by Charlie Otto Rasmussen)

## Waasa Inaabidaa captures five regional Emmy Awards

Duluth, Minn.—WDSE-TV, *PBS Eight* was honored October 5th, 2002 with eleven nominations and five Emmy Awards from the Upper Midwest Chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Emmys were awarded for *PBS Eight's* six-part documentary series, *Waasa Inaabidaa—We Look In All Directions*, which chronicles the history of the second largest tribe in North America, the Anishinaabe/Ojibwe (Chippewa) nation of the Great Lakes region.

The Emmy nominations and awards are an outstanding honor for the crew of *Waasa Inaabidaa—We Look In All Directions* and *PBS Eight*, representing the talent and work of numerous staff and hundreds of Ojibwe community members over a three year time period. Emmy awards were presented for:

**Documentary, Non-News:** WDSE TV  
(*Bimaadiziwin—A Healthy Way of Life; Ojibwemowin—Ojibwe Oral Tradition*)

**Directing Non-News:** Lorraine Norrgard, *PBS Eight*  
(*Waasa Inaabidaa—We Look In All Directions*)

**Editing Non-News:** Thomas Selinski, Selinski Productions Duluth  
(*Gikinoo' amaadiwi—We Gain Knowledge*)

**Musical Composition/Arrangement Non News:**  
Peter Buffett and Ken Melville, Indie Film Composers  
(*Waasa Inaabidaa—We Look In All Directions; Gakina Awiiya—We Are All Related*)

### Scheduled showings

The series has been selected by American Public Television (APT) for national broadcast in November and will also be broadcast by the Aboriginal People's Television Network throughout Canada. *PBS Eight* will air the series Sundays at 6:00 p.m. beginning November 3, 2002. Check your local listings.

### To obtain a copy

The project also includes an educational web site at [www.ojibwe.org](http://www.ojibwe.org) with transcripts, teacher guides, maps, photo gallery, etc. A companion book and music soundtrack CD has also been completed with the same title.

Copies of the television series, companion book and CD may be ordered from *PBS Eight* by calling 218-724-8567.

### For further information contact

Lorraine Norrgard, Producer ([lorraine.norrgard@wdse.pbs.org](mailto:lorraine.norrgard@wdse.pbs.org))  
Beth Lyden, Promotion ([beth.lyden@wdse.pbs.org](mailto:beth.lyden@wdse.pbs.org))

# The Good Path: An excellent resource Ojibwe history and teachings plus activities and curriculum

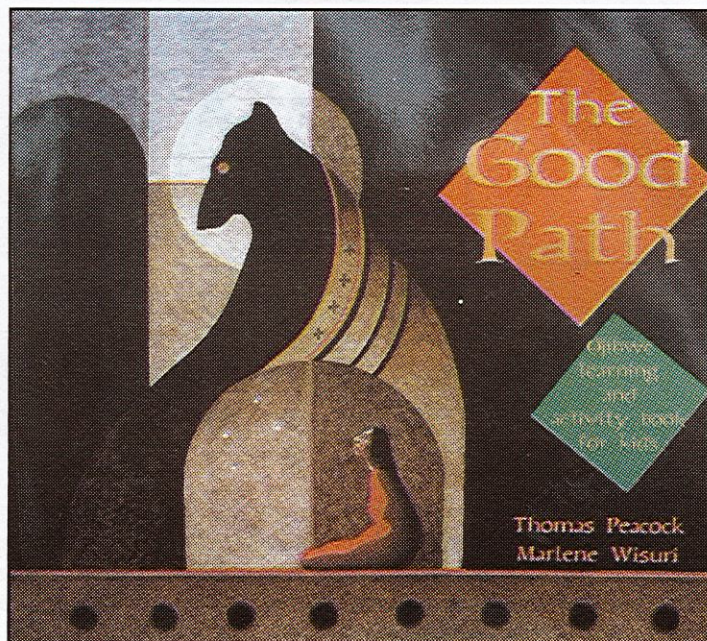
Thomas Peacock and Marlene Wisuri, producers of Ojibwe *Waasa Inaabidaa: We Look in All Directions*, have produced another outstanding book. This one, while truly enjoyable for adults, is geared for a youthful reader.

The combination of stunning graphics and classy design with the narration of Ojibwe history and teachings resulted in a book enjoyable to view and to read.

Although the book provides an historical account of the Ojibwe people, it is especially effective because it also talks about contemporary Ojibwe life and the application of important values in the modern day world.

**The Good Path** has an integrated curriculum and activity guide and has received praise from educators and parents. Following each chapter is a list of suggested activities to reinforce the information in the text and to encourage further thought on topics discussed in the chapter. Examples of activities include writing stories or doing interviews, making maps, drawing and painting, using the computer to learn about other cultures.

The book is published by the Afton Historical Society Press, P.O. Box 100, Afton, Minnesota 55001; phone: 800-436-8443; web address: [www.aftonpress.com](http://www.aftonpress.com).



## More awards for Ojibwe Waasa Inaabida

*Ojibwe Waasa Inaabida: We Look in all Directions*, the six-part, Emmy-winning video documentary also received a "Spirit Award" for this year's outstanding documentary series at the San Francisco American Indian Film Institute's Festival this fall.

Congratulations to all whose dedication and hard work resulted in this superb resource!

# ANA Ojibwe language grant lays foundation for infusing language into GLIFWC's programs

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—“To infuse traditional Anishinaabe culture and values” is part of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's (GLIFWC) mission statement.

Because so much of Ojibwe history, tradition and culture is expressed through ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language), GLIFWC is seeking to better define and strengthen the input of ojibwemowin into treaty rights and resource management.

As a means to that end, GLIFWC applied for, and recently received, a

“Natural Resource Language Planning Grant” from the Administration of Native Americans (ANA). This grant sets the foundation for future ANA language programs.

Ojibwemowin can provide an important natural resource management tool, ANA Project Coordinator Jim St. Arnold says. For instance, Ojibwe place names frequently reveal something specific or important about that place. An example would be Lake Namekagon, which in ojibwemowin would be Sturgeon Lake. Today, Lake Namekagon has no sturgeon, raising questions as to what happened to the sturgeon population there and whether sturgeon can and should be re-established.

Determining Ojibwe names for places within the ceded territories, as well as names for the myriad species of plants and animals that inhabit it, would provide a wealth of information for resource managers, St. Arnold says.

However, the task is a large one and especially challenging, as fluent speakers of ojibwemowin are few. Ojibwe elders from GLIFWC's member communities are the keepers of traditional knowledge and language today; therefore, the success of the grant hinges on their input.

The elders' participation in the ANA Wild Plant/Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) program preserved important information, and this project intends to build upon the earlier relationships with the elders.

The new ANA language grant addresses the challenge of developing language resources for application in the exercise of treaty rights and resource management with the assistance of Ojibwe elders and language speakers.

The grant has several goals including the identification of Ojibwe language needs within the treaty and natural resource fields and the development of a list of language speakers from which a Natural Resource Anishinaabe Language Committee can be formed.

The committee's job will be to identify available language resources

such as technological resources, dictionaries and other language tools to help staff strengthen the use of the language within their scope of work.

A second component of the grant involves collecting, compiling and reviewing the current status of ojibwemowin within GLIFWC's member communities.

The grant also involves developing a strategy to utilize ojibwemowin in order to communicate the unique Ojibwe view of the natural world and their relationship to the natural resources as well as the importance of treaty rights to the Ojibwe people.

Other stated objectives include development of a GLIFWC Ojibwe Language Long-range Plan that will identify community-developed, long-range language goals and the development of a strategy for the collection and preservation of the Anishinaabe names of plant, wildlife and fish species, and traditional names of locations within the ceded territory.

An Ojibwe language specialist is being sought to establish the Natural Resource Ojibwe Language Mentoring Committee and develop the plans and strategies that are part of the grant's goals.

GLIFWC is currently accepting applications for the position. (See job description.)

## Job Description

**TITLE:** GLIFWC Anishinaabe Language Specialist  
**SALARY:** 1040 hours @ \$17.48/hr

**Posting Date:** September 16, 2002  
**Closing Date:** until filled

### Qualifications:

Demonstrated fluency in Ojibwe language preferred. Knowledge of Ojibwe traditions. Ability to work with others in the development of GLIFWC Long Range Language Goals. Ability to meet with elders and maintain attitude of mutual respect. Ability to work with others to complete established tasks. Ability to teach Ojibwe language. Ability to communicate orally and in writing.

### Duties:

1. Meet with elders to establish and maintain a Natural Resource Ojibwe Language Mentoring Committee.
2. Work towards the development of a strategy to utilize the Ojibwe language to communicate the Anishinaabe "world view" of the natural world, the Ojibwe relationship to the natural resources, and the importance of treaty rights.
3. Work with the Natural Resource Anishinaabe Language Committee to develop a strategy for the collection and preservation of the Anishinaabe names of plant species, wildlife species, fish species, and traditional names of locations within the ceded territory.
4. Work with GLIFWC Planning Director, Natural Resource Anishinaabe Language Committee, GLIFWC staff, and Board of Commissioners to develop GLIFWC Long-range Language Goals.
5. Develop list of language speakers to be used as a resource for GLIFWC staff when producing reports/informational materials and during GLIFWC functions.
6. Collect, compile, and review data regarding the current status of the Ojibwe language within each of the GLIFWC member communities.
7. Develop a list of Ojibwe language resource materials.
8. Any other duties as assigned.

All qualified applicants will be considered, but Indian preference will be followed if all other qualifications are equal.

Submit application or resume to:  
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission  
P.O. Box 9  
Odanah, WI 54861  
Attn: Sharon Nelis

## COPS grant upgrades officer safety, rescue capabilities

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Off-reservation, ceded territory enforcement got another nice boost with the award of \$302,488 from the Community Oriented Policing Systems (COPS) grant program to the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's (GLIFWC) Enforcement Division. COPS funds are administered through the Tribal Resources Grant Program of the Department of Justice.

This is the third one-year grant from COPS awarded to GLIFWC's Enforcement Division. Word of the award brought a smile to the face of Chief Gerald White. “COPS grants have contributed significantly to this division in terms of equipment and training,” he commented. “This grant will both improve officer safety and our emergency response capabilities.”

Approximately one-third of the grant will be used to purchase and install twenty car video systems in GLIFWC enforcement vehicles. The systems are designed to videotape from within the enforcement vehicle while the officer encounters a suspected offender.

The Ojibwa Lady, Enforcement's Boston Whaler used on Lake Superior,

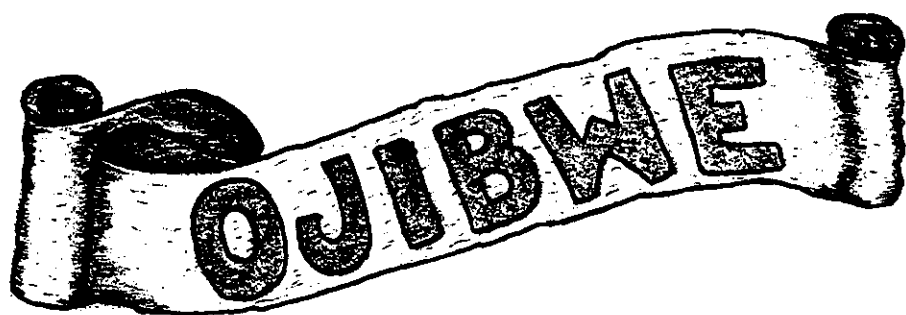
will be equipped with a new GPS-radar unit, which White called the “latest tomato” in terms of navigational devices. It is space efficient, combining the functions of at least three separate units into one computer station. The unit will help both enforcement and biological staff using the Lady to navigate to ports of safety if encountering rough weather and can also be used to help allocate lost crafts or nets.

Other needs being met by the grant include four new laptop computers for the division's supervisory staff, which will help make their work more effective and efficient as well as facilitate communications with the main office.

Also on the list are six ATVs, two snowmobiles (all four-stroke vehicles), and ten custom rescue sleds. The sleds can be used on water, ice or land and can be towed behind an ATV or snowmobile.

One rescue sled will go to each of ten GLIFWC satellite enforcement offices. White views them as greatly enhancing rescue capabilities, particularly on water. The sleds can handle up to four people while afloat, allowing room for victims and rescue workers.

Finally, the COPS grant will fund basic recruit training, some re-certification training and help replace uniforms and cold water rescue suits.



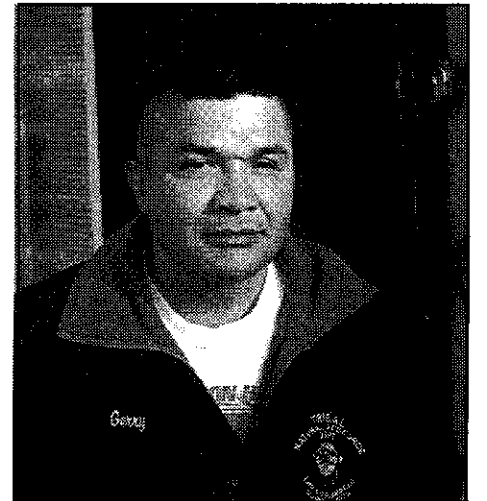


# Tribal registration stations

TRIBE	REGISTRATION CLERK	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	OFFICE HOURS
RED CLIFF	VICKY LEASK BRENDON DERAGON	ROUTE 1, BOX 101 BAYFIELD, WI 54814	(715) 779-5182	(715) 779-5152	10:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M. EVERYDAY
ST. CROIX	ARDIE STREAM	P.O. BOX 287 HERTEL, WI 54845	(715) 866-8126	(715) 866-7030	8:00 - 4:00 P.M. EVERYDAY
LAC COURTE ORIELLES	PAULINE LARONGE	LCO CONSERVATION DEPT. 13394 W. TREPANIA ROAD BUILDING #1 HAYWARD, WI 54843	(715) 865-2329	(715) 865-3516	8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY
LAC COURTE ORIELLES	AUDREY ADAMS	2020 BLOOMINGTON AVE. S. MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404	(612) 813-1610	UNKNOWN	8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY
BAD RIVER	MAGGIE KOLODZIEJSKI MILTON BARBANO	ROUTE 2, BOX 355 ASHLAND, WI 54806	(715) 682-7155	NO FAX	8:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. SATURDAY
LAC DU FLAMBEAU	GERRY MANN	P.O. BOX 67 LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WI 54538	(715) 588-9615 OR (715) 588-3303	(715) 588-3207	7:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY 10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M. SAT. AND SUN.
MOLE LAKE	MARCY MCGESHICK	ROUTE 1, BOX 625 CRANDON, WI 54520	(715) 478-7614	(715) 478-5695	8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS
MILLE LACS	MAXINE SAM	MILLE LACS GOVT. CENTER 43408 OODENA DRIVE ONAMIA, MN 56359	(320) 532-7498	(320) 532-4209	8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY POSSIBLY WEEKENDS
MILLE LACS	MONICA DOMINICK DISTRICT 2	EAST LAKE COMM. CENTER RR2, BOX 58 MCGREGOR, MN 55760	(218) 768-3311 (248)	(218) 768-3903	8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY
MILLE LACS	GLADYS BEDAUSKY DISTRICT 3	LAKE LENA COMM. CENTER RR2, BOX 233 SANDSTONE, MN 55072	(320) 384-6240 (230)	(320) 384-7353	8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY
MILLE LACS	PAT CLARK URBAN	URBAN OFFICE 1413 E. FRANKLIN AVE. ROOM 7C MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404	(612) 872-1424	(612) 872-1257	8:00 A.M. - 2:30 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY
LAC VIEUX DESERT	JOYCE HAZEN	BOX 473 WATERSMEET, MI 49969	(906) 358-0244	(906) 358-4315 WARDEN FAX	9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. MONDAY - FRIDAY (OUT OF RESIDENCE)



Maggie Kolodziejski, Bad River registration clerk.



Gerry White, Lac du Flambeau registration clerk.

## Harvest opportunities ahead Upcoming off-reservation, treaty seasons

For specific information and dates regarding any off-reservation treaty seasons, tribal members should contact their reservation conservation department or the on-reservation Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission satellite enforcement office or registration station.

Seasons may vary some from state to state, or from tribe to tribe. However, some of the opportunities for off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering in November 2002 through February 2003 are as follows:

### Wisconsin 1837, 1842 Treaty ceded territory

- Waterfowl hunting
- Wild plant gathering
- Deer/bear hunting
- Trapping
- Small game hunting, seasons vary by species
- Firewood and balsam bough gathering in national forests
- Netting
- Winter ice fishing in inland waters: unattended lines/spearing through the ice

### Minnesota 1837 Treaty ceded territory

- Waterfowl hunting
- Wild plant gathering
- Deer/bear hunting
- Trapping
- Small game hunting, seasons vary by species
- Netting
- Winter ice fishing in inland waters: unattended lines/spearing through the ice

### Michigan 1836, 1842 Treaty ceded territory

- Commercial fishing
- Waterfowl hunting
- Wild plant gathering
- Deer/bear hunting
- Trapping
- Small game hunting, seasons vary by species
- Firewood and balsam bough gathering in national forests
- Netting
- Hook and line fishing, fall spearing
- Winter ice fishing in inland waters: spearing/hook and line

Treaty commercial fishing in Lake Superior, Michigan and Wisconsin waters  
(Consult with tribal codes for specific quotas, units and dates.)

## Venison recipes

### Venison and Barley Soup

By Mary E. Fox /aka/Minah Two Crow, Arikara/Hidatsa, Fort Berthold Reservation, ND.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1-2 gallons of water               | 1 onion—diced                          |
| approx. 2 lbs venison cut in cubes | salt & pepper to taste                 |
| 2 diced rutabagas                  | 2-3 cups barley                        |
| 4 sliced carrots                   | tomatoes (optional) 2 fresh or one can |
| 4-5 diced celery                   |  |

In large pot, put the cut-up venison, add water, bring to boil. Dice up the vegetables while meat is cooking, add to meat continue cooking for 45 minutes, add the barley and cook for another 30 minutes until all ingredients are tender. Serves 5 to 10 people. Enjoy!

### Crock Pot Venison

By Yvonne Deerinwater, Oklahoma Cherokee.

- Venison round steak
- Flour
- Oil
- Seasoning
- Canned tomatoes or mushroom soup or beef broth

Take the round steak and dredge in the flour on both sides. Season it to your preference. Brown in on both sides in a small amount of hot oil. Remove directly from pan to crock pot. Cover with your choice of tomatoes, soup, or broth. (I would not advise all three; choose only one.) Cook on low for 3, 4, or 5 hours depending on quantity. Serves 3 to 4 people.

### Venison Chili

By Jay McCarter, Nause-Waiwash from Dorchester County Maryland.

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 lbs. Venison cubed in 1/2" cubes | 1 Tbsp. sugar                         |
| 1 large onion chopped              | 1 can tomato sauce                    |
| 2 Tbsp. chili powder               | 1 can kidney beans                    |
| 1 Tbsp vinegar                     | 1 can pinto beans                     |
| 1 tsp. salt                        | 1 can corn                            |
| 1/4 tsp. pepper                    | 1/2 cup diced green pepper (optional) |

Brown meat and onion in a heavy skillet. Transfer to heavy pot (I use a crock pot. It can also be cooked in a dutch oven over a fire when camping). Add all other ingredients except corn. Cook several hours stirring as needed. Add corn one hour before serving. Serves 5 to 10 people.

Recipes reprinted with permission from [www.nativetech.org](http://www.nativetech.org).



# Spring harvest opportunities

## Introduction

Over the last two years, GLIFWC has been interviewing tribal elders regarding the non-medicinal uses of plants. Elders discussed hundreds of plants and uses. With approval from the elders, we will be sharing this information as a regular feature in *Mazina'igan* in the form of a seasonal harvest guide.

In this issue, the harvest guide is devoted to those plants that may be gathered during the spring months of onaabani-giizis, hard crust on the snow moon (March); iskgamizige-giizis, maple sugar moon (April); and waabigwanii-giizis, flower moon (May). All of these plants may be gathered during any season unless otherwise specified.

## Tree Sap

### sugar, syrup, candy

inaaatig wiishkobaaboo—sugar maple sap  
zhiishiigimiiwanzh waboo—red maple sap  
adjagobimak waboo—box elder sap  
wiigwaas mitig waboo—paper (white) birch sap  
wiinizik waaboo—yellow birch sap  
wadoop mitig waboo—alder sap

## Sap Processing Utensils

### boughs used to stop sap boil over; wood used for tree taps and sap stirring paddles

zhingob waatigwaan—balsam fir boughs  
zhingob waatigwaan—black spruce boughs  
gaawaandag waatigwaan—white spruce boughs  
giizhik waatigwaan—white cedar boughs  
giizhik misan—white cedar wood  
wiigob misan—basswood wood  
moozo gawinzh misan—moosewood wood  
apaakwaanaatig misan—sumac wood

## Greens and Flowers

### raw, sauteed, steamed, boiled, deep fried, soup

waagaagan—ferns (young shoots)  
nessibag aniibiishan—clover leaves  
\_waabigoniin aniibiishan—cowslips leaves  
doodooshaaboojiibik aniibiishan—dandelion leaves  
bagwaji zhigaagawinzhiig aniibiishan—wild leek leaves  
\_shaaboosigan aniibiishan—milkweed leaves  
\*watercress leaves  
\*pigweed leaves  
\*aster leaves  
anajiminan—wild peas  
\*beach peas  
datgaagmin inaskoon—thimbleberry stems  
apakweshkway inaskoon—cattail stems  
\*wild asparagus stems  
apakweshkway waabigwaniin—cattail flowers  
doodooshaaboojiibik waabigwaniin—dandelion flowers  
bibigwemin waabigwaniin—elderberry flowers  
wazhaskwedoosag—morel mushrooms

*Must be properly prepared, see disclaimer.*

## Fruits

### raw, jams, jellies, pie fillings

ode'iminan—strawberries

## Roots

### roasted, sauteed, steamed, boiled

waabiziipin ojiibikan—arrowhead (moose ears) roots  
oga'damun ojiibikan—yellow water lily roots  
bagwaji zhigaagawinzhiig—wild leeks  
bagwaji zhigaagananzhiig—wild onions  
apakweshkway ojiibikan—cattail roots  
anaakanashk ojiibikoon—bulrush roots  
anaakanashk ojiibikoon—rush roots  
doodooshaaboojiibik ojiibikan—dandelion roots  
namepin ojiibikan—wild ginger roots

Miigwech to those speakers in Mille Lacs, Minnesota and Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin for their help in providing us with the Anishinaabe names for these plants.

**\*We have been unable to find the Anishinaabe names for these plants.**



## Teas

ode'imini aniibiishan—strawberry leaves  
apakwanagemag aniibiishan—red pine leaves (new growth)  
wiinisiibag aniibiishan—wintergreen leaves  
mashkigobag aniibiishan—swamp (Labrador) tea leaves  
kaakaagiwanzh aniibiishan—hemlock leaves  
zhingob aniibiishan—balsam fir leaves  
giizhik aniibiishan—white cedar leaves  
mishkomin mitigosan—raspberry stems  
okwemin nagek—black cherry bark  
asawawemin wategwaan—choke cherry twigs  
wiinzik—yellow birch bud tips  
wiigwaas mitig—white (paper) birch bud tips  
doodooshaaboojiibik ojiibikan—dandelion roots

## Tobacco

nessibag aniibishan—clover leaves  
doodooshaaboojiibik aniibishan—dandelion leaves  
bagaaniminzh aniibishan—hazelnut leaves  
datgaawanzh aniibishan—thimbleberry leaves  
wiinisiibag aniibiishan—wintergreen leaves  
\*pigweed leaves  
miskwaabiimizh aniibishan—red willow (kinnickinnick) bark  
wiigob ojiibikan—basswood roots

## Insect Repellents

giizhik aniibishan—white cedar leaves  
miskwaabiimizh waaboo—red willow sap

## Decorations

\*trailing arbutus flowers  
oziisigobimizh waabigwaniin—pussy willow flowers

**wiigwaas—paper (white) birch bark**  
*lodges, baskets, containers, canoes, caskets, scoops, cradle boards, ornaments, firestarter*

## Disclaimer

While the list identifies those plants that can be harvested during the winter months, we strongly recommend that before you pick them, you meet with elders in your community to talk about proper ways of harvesting, times of harvesting, and proper preparation of the plants before eating them.

This is important because some plants need to be harvested in certain ways to ensure that they will continue to grow, while other plants need to be properly washed and prepared prior to eating or using them. In addition, those elders can also help you in different uses of these plants.

# Rice season retrospective

By Peter David  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—Another fall is flying by, literally, on the wings of ducks and geese headed south for a little R & R (that's rest and relaxation, not rock and roll).

En route, many will stop to refuel on the manoomin seeds that buried themselves into the sediments around their mother plant this September. Some of these waterfowl, however, may have to search a bit in the effort to fill their bellies.

Manoomin, or wild rice, is a generous plant, a bountiful producer. Data gathered by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission indicates that the average number of seeds produced per plant can vary widely in Wisconsin.

Over the limited number of beds and years studied, the average number of seeds produced per plant varied about ten-fold, from as few as 34 to as many as 336. Obviously, only one of those seeds has to be viable and survive to grow the next year in order to replace the parent plant in the next generation.

Other studies have confirmed what every picker already knew: that gathering rice using traditional methods is

pretty darn inefficient. Intensive hand harvesting, involving repeated visits to the same bed, creams off only about 10-15% of the production. Most of it is simply missed, or sent flying in some direction other than towards the bottom of the canoe.

Various wildlife species, especially a number of species of ducks, will also make their best effort to take in the crop, but the abundance of production helps ensure that the seed bank in the sediment will remain well stocked, even if production is poor for a couple of years.

And 2002 will go down as a year of poor production, at least in the eastern parts of the ceded territory. Spring water levels in northeastern Wisconsin were high this year, and the effect was felt in the fall rice crop. The eastern portions of Vilas and Oneida Counties, and the adjacent areas in Forest County and the Upper Peninsula were especially hard hit. Ricers venturing to these waters often returned home with a better understanding of the term "slim pickings."

But the pickers, and the ducks, that visited the rice waters of northwestern Wisconsin generally did much better. Although a few spots, including the sometimes abundantly-producing Totogatic Lake in Bayfield County,

were conspicuous failures, the general abundance was much better in the west, especially around Burnett County and into parts of Minnesota.

Fortunately, manoomin's generosity also gives it a certain resiliency. That "surplus" seed production does more than feed ducks and Ojibweg; it helps this annual plant make it through hard times.

High water, summer storms, intensive herbivory, disease, poor pollination conditions and a host of other factors can cause occasional failures in the rice crop. But a well-established rice bed will have a well-stocked seed bank in the sediment, allowing the bed to bounce back in abundance in another year. Thus, it is not necessary, and may even be detrimental, to plant a rice bed (with seed brought in from another site) after only one or a few years of poor production.

However, rice seed also generally does not appear to have the ability to maintain viability for very long time periods like some other aquatic plants do.

If beavers (or humans) dam a rice water and increase its depths beyond rice's tolerance range for an extended period of years, the rice may not come back even when suitable conditions are re-established. In this situation, seed-

ing may be the only effective way to restore a bed in a timely manner.

This is because wild rice's natural dispersal ability is very limited. Its shoreline neighbor, the swamp milkweed, may find a new home with the help of its wispy parachute and a fall breeze, but when its time for a manoomin seed to set out on its own, its departure is more like a that of a sky-diver, without a chute. A steep dive through the air and water columns, followed (hopefully) by a quick penetration into the substrate defines a successful exodus for wild rice.

Transportation to more distant locations seems to occur only in rare and random ways. An example might be a seed which adheres with a bit of mud to some untidy duck's foot, and thus gets carried to a new wetland.

These events are not only uncommon, but they rarely are successful at starting new stands when they do occur. This is why manoomin is slow to colonize new sites, and slow to re-colonize historic sites once the seed bank becomes depleted. Coupled with the loss of many historic rice beds, it is also the reason why GLIFWC and its cooperators actively seed manoomin in restoration efforts each year—an effort to return a little generosity to a very generous plant.

# Waagaagan (fiddlehead ferns)

By Karen Danielsen  
GLIFWC Forest Ecologist

**Odanah, Wis.**—Ziigwan (Spring) brings melting snows and the lingering scent of damp soil and new plant growth. Herbs soon cover the forest floor.

For some tribal members, this season means the preparation of meals using fresh wild greens such as bagwaji zhigaagawinzhig (wild leek), waabigoniin (cowslip), and waagaag (fiddlehead fern).

Waagaag does not refer to a particular species of fern, but rather the early stage of growth when the fronds (or leaves) begin development as tight coils. Once unfurled, the fronds produce a more bitter, unappetizing flavor.

Sirella Ford, a Lac Courte Oreilles tribal member, gathers the fiddleheads of bracken fern. Bracken fern is one of the most common species in this region, occurring in open fields and partially shaded forests. It has three equal-sized leaflets, which appear to be separate fronds, growing from the tip of its stem.

She gathers waagaagan with her friend, Mary Tribble, her mother, Evelyn, and her daughters,



Waagaagan.

Renae and Dorothy Leoso. During April or May, depending on the weather, they begin visiting their traditional gathering areas looking for emerging waagaagan, which some describe as looking like an eagle's claw. Last year, the harvest season did not occur until June.

Harvest season lasts only one or two weeks. Without freezing, waagaagan stays fresh in the refrigerator for about a week. For use throughout the rest of the year, Sirella first blanches, then freezes her gathered waagaagan.

Evelyn taught her daughter how to prepare waagaagan as a soup with dumplings. Sirella still remembers the first time she prepared this soup and accidentally used baking soda instead of baking powder in the dumpling mix. Actually, no one else lets her forget!

Now, she prepares this soup often for her own family, particularly in the spring using fresh waagaagan. She also likes to serve it for Thanksgiving dinner. Though she makes a very delicious soup, she still prefers her mother's soup.

She hopes her daughters will want to continue the tradition of gathering and preparing waagaagan.

## Sirella's Fiddlehead Fern Soup

Thoroughly wash waagaagan and cut into one-inch pieces. Place in pot filled with water. Add pepper, salt pork, and bagwaji zhigaagawinzhig (wild onions) (if available). Boil for 20 minutes and turn down to a simmer. Prepare baking powder dumpling dough and add to soup. Simmer until dumplings are cooked (about 10 minutes). Serve immediately.

## Fiddlehead Ferns with Mushrooms & Chicken

2 c. boiling water	1 c. chicken broth or stock
1 tsp. salt	2 1/2 - 3 c. chicken, cooked & sliced
2 c. fiddlehead ferns (fresh or frozen)	2 Tbsp. parsley
3 Tbsp. margarine	2 Tbsp. bread crumbs
1 c. mushroom pieces, sauteed	3 Tbsp. flour

Preheat oven to 375° F. Cook fiddleheads in boiling water for one minute, reduce heat and simmer until tender.

Mix margarine and flour in saucepan and cook briefly over medium heat, blending well. Stir in broth and keep stirring until sauce is thick and smooth. Stir in any juice left over from cooking the mushrooms. Add mushroom pieces and season to taste.

Arrange drained fiddleheads in a large casserole and cover with chicken slices. Pour the sauce over all. Sprinkle crumbs on top and add a sprinkle of parsley. Bake, uncovered for 15-20 minutes at 375°.

## Bracken ferns and cancer

The fiddleheads of bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) has long been known to be poisonous to livestock. In addition, research has demonstrated that bracken fern can also cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For humans, bracken fern does not appear to cause food poisoning; and regarding cancer, the evidence remains inconclusive. The International Agency for Research of Cancer, a branch of the World Health Organization, has classified bracken fern as a possible carcinogen to humans.

Though one case-control study has demonstrated a correlation between human consumption of bracken fern fiddleheads and cancer, no definitive evidence has yet been reported. Additional research has targeted a compound derived from bracken fern, called ptaquiloside, that could potentially trigger cancerous growth.

In summary, evidence remains inadequate concerning carcinogenicity of bracken fern to humans. Because many people around the world consume bracken fern fiddleheads, research will certainly continue.

The fiddleheads of ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) may also be consumed. This species does not produce ptaquiloside and appears not to be carcinogenic to humans.

# Improved permitting process streamlines treaty gathering

(Continued from page 1)  
land within the ceded territory are available at on-reservation GLIFWC registration stations. State and county forest harvest permits can be obtained locally at the offices of the Department of Natural Resources and county foresters.

## Future pickings

Over the past four years the number of National Forest harvest permits issued to tribal members has held relatively stable, but there are signs that interest in balsam is growing.

"It's an industry that's just being recognized. In the last two years I've seen a huge increase in balsam pickers—both Indians and non-Indians," Chosa said.

Chosa said the permitting system for balsam gathering has improved significantly over the years, making it easier for tribal members to get involved.

"There's been some problems with the permit system, but GLIFWC has helped work that out," Chosa said. "Up until five years ago, you had to reserve 80-acres where you could pick. That's the only place you could go."

Chosa recommended talking with state and county foresters for tips on good off-reservation balsam sites.

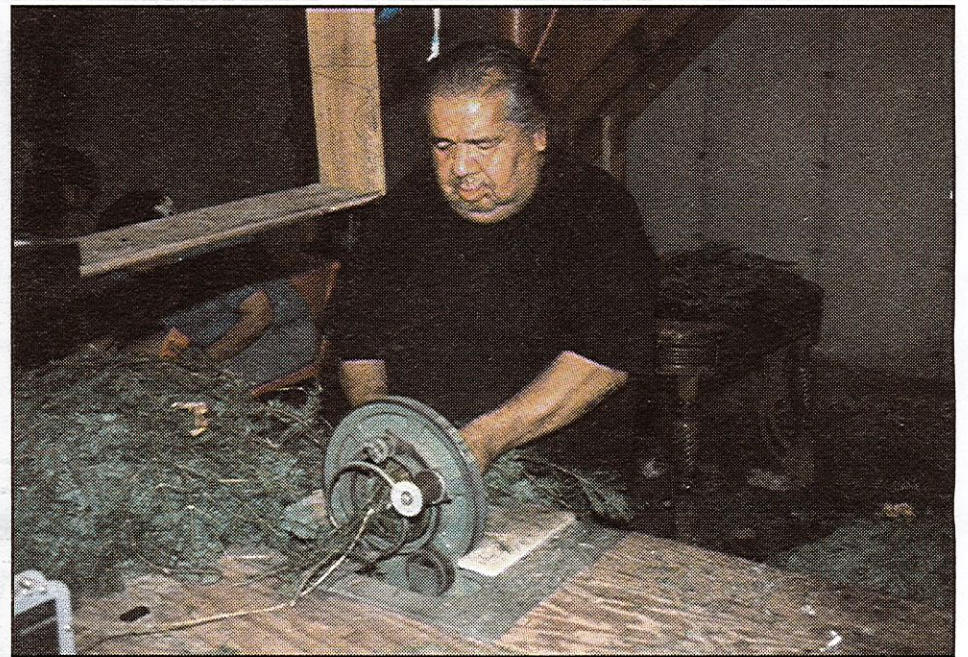
"You just need to remember to stay away from certain areas—campgrounds, along highways and certain refuges," Chosa said. "And private land. Bring a map."

## Balsam gathering tips

- \* **Don't pick too early**—wait until the third hard frost of autumn or the needles may fall off.
- \* **Carry a map or plat book**—to help from getting lost or wandering onto private property.
- \* **Don't over-cut**—remove branches from only the lower one-third of the tree to keep it healthy. In three years or so, the tree will yield another harvest.
- \* **Call potential buyers before you pick**—find out how long they want branches cut, how much they pay per pound, and buying hours/dates.
- \* **Cold nights, good snaps**—hand-snapping is most effective following freezing nighttime temperatures. Branches become flexible in warm weather.



Balsam buyers across northern Wisconsin provide a market for tribal gathering. Above, a pair of workers on the Bad River reservation weigh-in balsam bundles that were brought in for sale.



Ed Chosa feeds balsam boughs into a garland machine at his home on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. Twine binds the garland in 25 and 50-foot lengths that Chosa markets to casinos and urban wholesalers.

Photos by Charlie Otto Rasmussen

# The fifth Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims were discovered by two Indian men, Squanto of the Wampanoags and Samoset of the Wabanake Tribe. Algonkian-speaking men, they both knew English as a result of visiting England with earlier English explorers.

In the spring of 1861 Squanto and Samoset were hunting along the beach near Patuxet and were startled to see English people in their deserted village. They observed them for several days and finally approached them. Samoset walked into the village and said, "Welcome," and Squanto soon followed.

The Pilgrims were in poor condition, living in dirt-covered shelters and short on food. Nearly half of them had died during the winter.

Squanto decided to stay and teach them how to survive in the new place. He brought deer meat and beaver skins and taught them how to grow corn and other vegetables as well as to build Indian-style houses. He pointed out poisonous plants and showed how other plants had medicinal uses. He gave them a short course in survival skills, like how to dig and cook clams, how to get sap from the maple trees, and how to use fish for fertilizer.

By fall, the Pilgrims' lifestyle had improved greatly and they decided to have a thanksgiving feast to celebrate their good fortune. They had observed thanksgiving feasts in November as religious obligations in England for many years.

The Algonkian tribes held six thanksgiving festivals during the year. The beginning of the Algonkian year was marked by the Maple Dance which gave thanks to the Creator for the maple tree and its syrup. This ceremony occurred when the weather was warm enough for the sap to run in the maple trees, sometimes as early as February.

Second was the planting feast, where the seeds were blessed. The strawberry festival was next, celebrating the first fruits of the season. Summer brought the green corn festival to give thanks for the ripening corn. In late fall, the harvest festival gave thanks for the food they had grown. Mid-winter was the last ceremony of the old year. When the Indians sat down to the "first Thanksgiving" with the Pilgrims, it was really the fifth thanksgiving of their year!

Captain Miles Standish, the leader of the Pilgrims, invited Squanto, Samoset, Massasoit (the leader of the

Wampanoags), and their immediate families to join them for a celebration, but they had no idea how big Indian families could be. As the Thanksgiving feast began, the Pilgrims were overwhelmed at the large turnout of ninety relatives that Squanto and Samoset brought with them. The Pilgrims were not prepared to feed a gathering of people that large for three days. Seeing this, Massasoit gave orders to his men within the first hour of his arrival to go home and get more food. Thus it happened that the Indians supplied the majority of the food: five deer, many wild turkeys, fish, beans, squash, corn soup, corn bread, and berries.

Captain Standish sat at one end of a long table and the Clan Chief Massasoit sat at the other end. For the first time the Wampanoag people were sitting at a table to eat instead of on mats or furs spread on the ground.

For three days the Wampanoags feasted with the Pilgrims. It was a special time of friendship between two very different groups of people. A peace and friendship agreement was made between Massasoit and Miles Standish giving the Pilgrims the clearing in the forest where the old Patuxet village

once stood to build their new town of Plymouth.

It would be very good to say that this friendship lasted a long time; but, unfortunately, that was not to be. More English people came to America, and they were not in need of help from the Indians as were the original Pilgrims. Many of the newcomers forgot the help the Indians had given them. Mistrust started to grow and the friendship weakened.

The Pilgrims started telling their Indian neighbors that their Indian religion and Indian customs were wrong, displaying an intolerance toward the Indian religion like they did to less popular religions in Europe. The relationship deteriorated and within a few years the children of the people who ate together at the first Thanksgiving were killing one another in what came to be called King Phillip's War.

It is sad to think that this happened, but it is important to understand all of the story and not just the happy part. There are still Wampanoag people living in Massachusetts.

Story taken from a web site sponsored by 20/20 Technologies with materials provided by the Fourth World Documentation Project.



# Migizi (bald eagle)

One of North America's largest hunting birds, migizi (bald eagle) is an excellent hunter. Migizi is a binesi (a large bird). Its wingspan can be over seven feet. Known for a sharp eye and speed, migizi is a bird of prey, also called a raptor. Birds that are raptors hunt and eat meat. Migizi can dive from the sky at nearly 100 miles per hour, can see up to two miles away and can hear things from far away!

Migizi especially enjoys giigoonhyag (fish), so often lives by ziibiwan (rivers) or zaaga'igan (lakes). Migizi also eats waabiiziig (rabbits), waawaabigonoojiiyag (mice), and other rodents. Migizi uses its claws, or talons, to snatch prey and can lift things twice its own weight.

Migizi is only found in North America. While some stay in one area year around, some travel south when ziibiwan and zaaga'igan freeze over, and snow covers the ground. They travel south to find open water, and in the spring, return north to their breeding grounds. Moving back and forth with the seasons is called migration. Many birds travel south for biboon (winter).



Migizi is important to the Ojibwe culture. Ojibwe stories tell that migizi is a messenger between the Anishinaabeg (original people) on Earth and the Creator. A story from **The Mishomis Book** by Edward Benton-Banai tells how migizi saved the Earth from the Creator's threat of destruction because the people had misused their spiritual powers:

"The Creator instructed a very powerful spiritual being to destroy the Earth after the sun rose four times.

Just before dawn on the fourth day, the Mi-gi-zi' (eagle) flew out of the crack between darkness and light—that edge between night and day. He flew straight into the sky. He flew so high that he flew completely out of sight. He flew to talk with the Creator.

"The Sun was about to come over the rim of the Earth. The eagle screamed four times to get the Creator's attention. The Creator saw the eagle and held back the Sun. At the time of this be-da'bun (false dawn), the eagle talked to the Creator.

"He said, 'I know the Earth is full of evil and corruption. I have seen all this. But also I have seen that there are yet a few people who have remained true to their instructions. I still see the smoke of Tobacco rise here and there from humble people who are still trying to live in harmony with the Universe. I plead on behalf of these few that you call off the destruction of the Earth. Let me fly over the earth each day at dawn and look over the people. As long as I can report to you each day that there is still one person who sounds the Waterdrum or who uses Tobacco and the Pipe in the proper way, I beg you to spare the Earth for the sake of the unborn. It is in these unborn that there is still hope for the Earth's people to correct their ways.'"

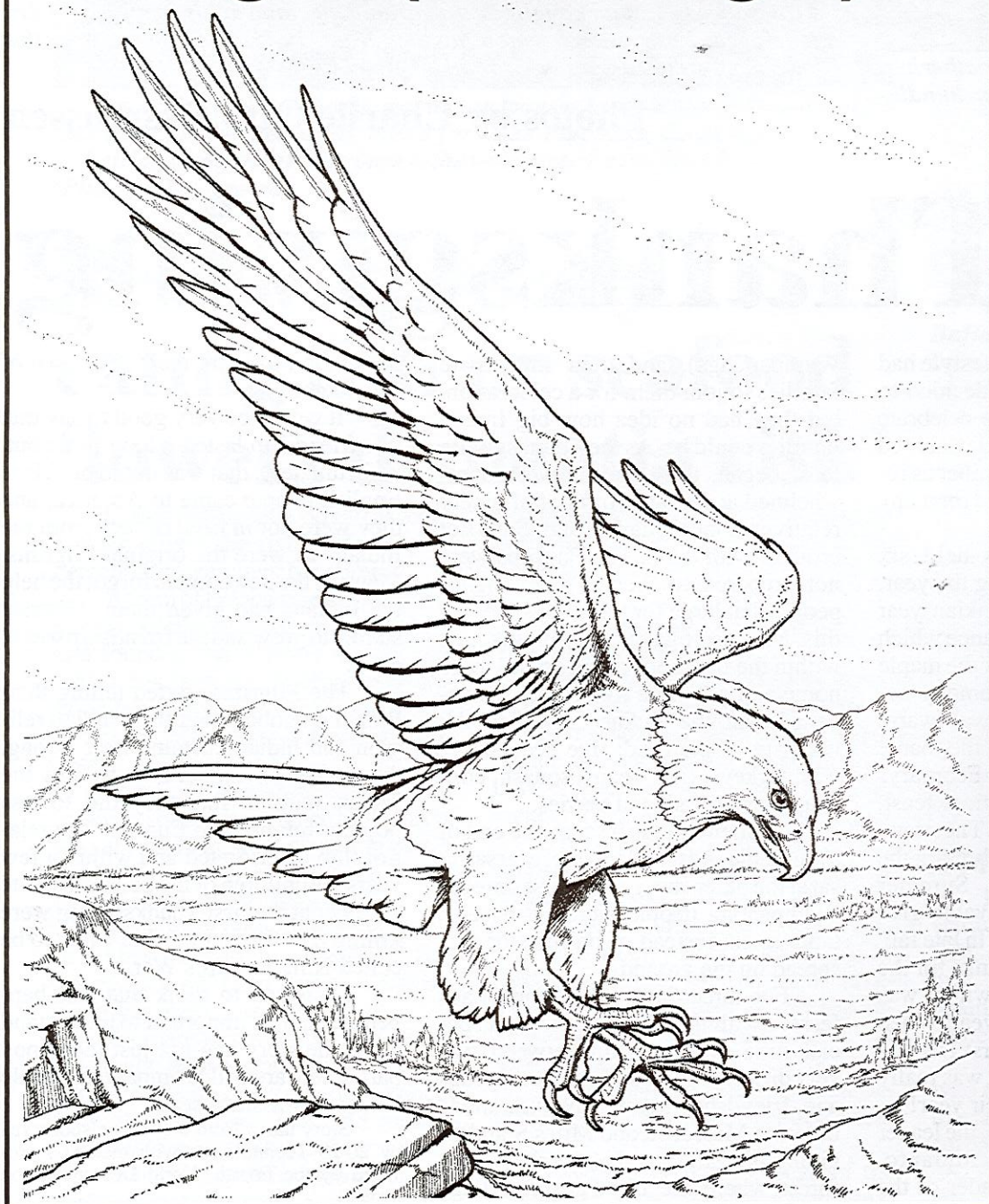
The Creator pondered what the eagle had to say. He then instructed the spiritual being in which he had left the destruction of the Earth to hold back his fury. He entrusted the eagle with the duty of reporting to him each day the condition of the Earth's people. The miracle of the sunrise happened again for the Anishinabe.

We owe our lives and lives of our children to the eagle. This is why the eagle is so respected by native and natural people everywhere. This is why Indian people make a whistle from the wingbone of the eagle. They sound this whistle four times at the start of their ceremonies. They do this to call in the power of the spirits. They do this to remember our brother, the eagle, and the role he plays in the preservation of the earth."

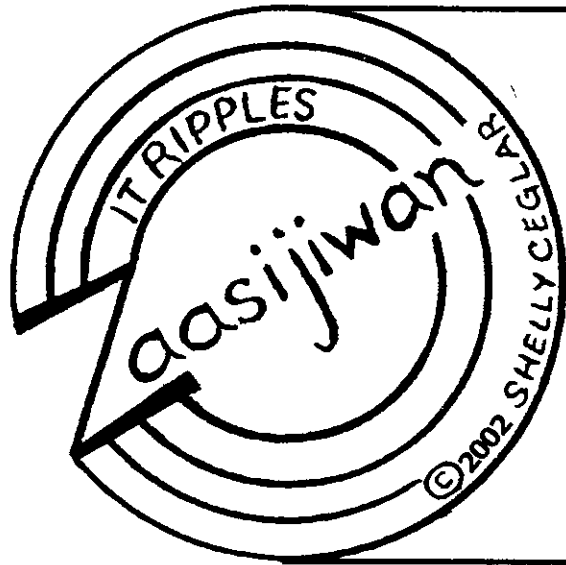
(*Soaring with the Wind: The Bald Eagle* by Gail Gibbons is a source of information. Dana Jackson, Bad River Education Coordinator, assisted with use of the ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language).



## Color me Migizi (bald eagle)



Photos by Amoose



# Biboon—It is Winter

Nimbizindaamin. Bizindaamin, ninanda-gikendaamin. Gibizindaamin ina? Bizindaamin, ninzhaabwiimin. Aadizookanag, debwewag. Nindinaajimotawigonaanig. Dewe'iganag, animi'ewinag, Anishinaabe-aki, gichi-aya'aag, nookomis, nimishoomis, Nanaboozhoo, Migizi, Ma'iingan, Mishiike, Wazhashk, Gichi-Manidoo, manidoog and gekinoo-amaag. Gibizindaawaag.

(We listen. When we listen, we seek knowledge. Are you all listening? When we listen, we survive. Sacred stories, they speak the truth. They tell us about something in a certain way. Drums, Drum Songs/prayers, Ojibwe earth, elders, Grandmother, Grandfather, story tellers, Nanaboozhoo, Eagle, Wolf, Turtle, Muskrat, Great Spirit, spirits, and those who teach (teachers). You all listen to them.)

## Bezhig—1

### OJIBWEMOWIN (Ojibwe Language)

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin.

—Long vowels: AA, E, II, OO

Aandeg—as in father

Ikwe—as in jay

Mashiike—as in seen

Manidoog—as in moon

—Short vowels: A, I, O

Idash—as in about

Imaa—as in tin

Oshki—as in only

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

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

### Suffix Endings

Adding these add meaning to the root words.

- win—makes verb a noun
- Wiisini—S/he eats
- Wiisiniwin—Food
- Niimi—S/he dances.
- Niimiwin—Dance
- ke or -ike—working with it
- Manoomin—Wild Rice
- Manoominike—S/he rices.
- wigimig—building
- Adaawewigamig—buying building
- Jiibaakwewigamig—cooking room
- wikwe—woman
- winini—man

## Niswi—3

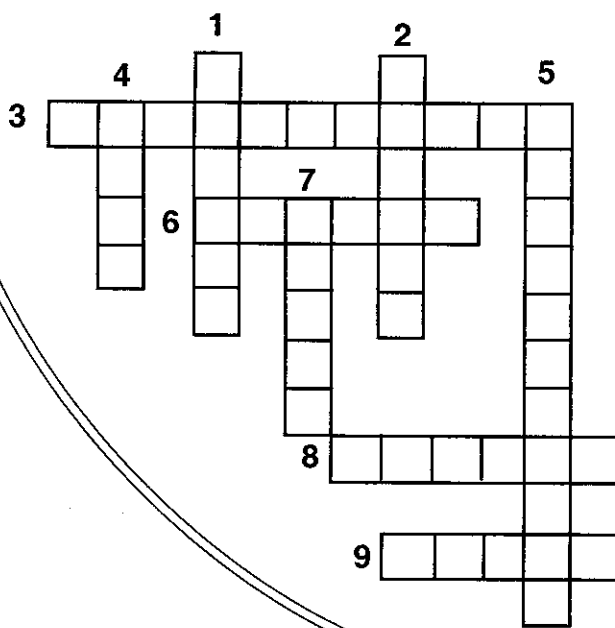
### IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN (word play)

Down:

1. Fish.
2. S/he is sick.
4. Woman.
5. My grandfather.
7. Over there.

Across:

3. When we listen.
6. Fish.
8. It is winter.
9. Fisher.



## Niizh—2

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

A. Waabooz, dakwaa-ozow dash ginwaawan otawagan.

B. Oshki-mooz gaawiin ogii-pizindawaasii'n, oniigi'igoon.

C. Wazhashk gii-koogii. Ogii-mikaan i'iw aki.

D. Animikiig, Gookokoo'oog, Aandegwag. Aaniin ekidowaad?

E. A'aw ikwe ogii-wiijiwaa'n iniw amikwan.

F. Oshki-oiiig gii-kichi-mashkawizi.

G. Gidaadizooke eta biboong.

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

## Niiwin—4

### Suffix Usage

- Gikinoo-amaage—S/he teaches (VAI)
- Gikinoo-amaagewikwe—Teacher lady (noun)
- wi—He is a.....
- Gikinoo-amaagewiniwi.—He is a teacher man.
- Mazina'igan—Letter, book or paper
- Mazina'iganiwigamig—Post office
- Aakozi.—S/he is sick.
- Aakoziwigamig—Hospital
- Giigoo—fish
- Giigooyike—S/he fishes.

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

1. Ninzaagitoon anokii\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jiibaakwe\_\_\_\_\_ozhaawashkwaa.
3. Inashke! Iwidi nindedede giigoo\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Lisa adaawe\_\_\_\_\_wiisini-adaawewigamigong.
5. Howah! Ninzaagi'aa a'aw jiibaakwe\_\_\_\_\_.

-wikwewi

-ike

-wigamig

-win

-winini

### Translations:

**Niizh—2** A. Rabbit, his tail is short and his ears they are long. B. Young moose didn't listen to them, his parents. C. Muskrat he dove. He found that soil. D. Thunderbirds, Owls, Crows, What do they say? E. That woman accompanied those beavers. F. Little fisher he was very strong. G. You tell sacred stories only when it is winter.

**Niswi—3** Down: 1. Giigoo 2. Aakozi 4. Ikwe 5. Nimishoomis 7. Iwidi Across: 3. Bizindaamin 6. Giigoo 8. Biboon 9. Ojig

**Niiwin—4** 1. I like it work (noun). 2. The cooking building (kitchen) it is blue. 3. Look! Over there my dad is fishing (working at it). 4. Lisa she is a store clerk woman at the food buying store. 5. Wow! I love him that cooking man (chef).

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 foreign language translation.

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# Who is reading the *Mazina'igan*?

## We would like to hear from you!

We would like to know who is reading our quarterly paper, *Mazina'igan*. Please take a few minutes to let us know. If you have comments, please feel free to include them.

State of residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Male or female: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

If Indian, name of tribe: \_\_\_\_\_

How do you receive *Mazina'igan*? \_\_\_\_\_

This readership poll is also on GLIFWC's web site at [www.glifwc.org/survey.htm](http://www.glifwc.org/survey.htm), or you can mail your poll to *Mazina'igan* Readership Survey, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861.

\*If you are not on our mailing list and would like a free subscription, please provide us with your name and complete mailing address. E-mail [pio@glifwc.org](mailto:pio@glifwc.org), phone (715) 682-6619 ext. 150; or write us at the above address.

Miigwech!



## Blue moon

### What do you know about the 13 Ojibwe giizisoo (months)?

*Mazina'igan* is searching for information about the 13 moons in the Ojibwe year. If you have information on this, we would like to hear it.

Questions began to arise as staff put together the 2003 calendar. We were going to name all thirteen Ojibwe full moons, but found only twelve full moons. One was missing.

Looking up some information on the web, we found that, indeed, some years do have 13 full moons. This occurs on an average of every 2.5 years, according to a web source.

Basil Johnston, Ojibwe author and scholar, says that the Ojibwe calendar, which is very similar to the Aztec calendar, was based on the thirteen phases of the moon, which occur every 28 days, as does a woman's cycle. Thirteen times twenty-eight days equals 364 days—a calendar year. He also says *giizisoo* refers to suns not moons.

Johnston has written a new book, entitled **Mother Earth**, which is due to come out this summer. The book, he says, addresses subjects such as this.

Just by way of information, the second full moon in a calendar month is often called a "blue moon" and has come to refer to something that doesn't happen very often, hence the phrase "once in a blue moon." The full moon in Ojibwemowin is called *michaabikis*.

The next blue moon will occur in July 2004.

We would welcome any traditional Ojibwe information you may have to share on this subject. Send to *Mazina'igan*, GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or email: [pio@glifwc.org](mailto:pio@glifwc.org).

## GLIFWC tackles ojibwemowin Language class available to staff

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

"Awegonen o'o?" (What's this?) asked Dana Jackson, Bad River Education Coordinator and Ojibwemowin instructor, as he tapped his chair. Most of the students (GLIFWC staff) stared back at him with blank expressions. "Huh?"

And so began one language session at the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission's (GLIFWC) main office last October. They are open to any staff and scheduled twice a day at 10 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for fifteen minutes per session.

At this point, most students can respond, "Apabiwin izhinikaadeg." (It is called a chair.) So there is at least some measure of progress. No doubt the challenges of learning Ojibwemowin are great, but most students agree the

## A new face at GLIFWC's receptionist desk

Odanah, Wis.—If you visit GLIFWC's main office in Odanah, Sue Nichols, a Bad River tribal member and GLIFWC's new receptionist, will greet you.

Sue took up the post on October 22nd, filling a job opening after Delores Martin, a GLIFWC staff veteran, retired.

Besides manning the telephone, Sue is in charge of ordering supplies, mail distribution, handling the Xerox and telephone billing and will be assisting with data entry.

Sue's interest in working for GLIFWC was spurred by the organization's mission—the implementation and protection of treaty rights. "I'm honored to work here," she comments, "and be part of that activity."

In the past, Sue has worked with social services and has a background in alcohol and drug counseling as well as in secretarial work.

Her three children, Bo, Lisa, and Allen, are all grown and reside in the Milwaukee area. She has three grandchildren, Alyssa, age 7; Selena, age 6, and Joey, age 4.

Sue is a member of the Midewin Lodge and strives to abide by that as a lifeway. She is involved in learning the language and also enjoys sewing, powwows, gathering medicinal plants and being outdoors. She is also a member of the Bad River Drug Court Team.

Welcome to GLIFWC, Sue!



Sue Nichols.

twice daily contact with the language is helpful.

The Bad River Band extended the invitation to have two sessions of language for GLIFWC staff as part of Bad River's language preservation program.

While the size of the class varies widely, depending on who is out in the field or attending a meeting, about six to eight staff generally arrive for each session.

For Gerry DePerry, GLIFWC deputy administrator, the classes are an opportunity to build his Ojibwemowin vocabulary and hear how the language is spoken. "I need to keep listening to it," he says, "because the pronunciation can actually be much different than it appears in written form." DePerry would like to further bolster familiarity with Ojibwemowin by posting a word or phrase of the day in the office.

For Sharon Nelis, Planning and Development secretary, language classes highlight the workday.

Familiarization with Ojibwemowin compliments the direction in GLIFWC's new strategic plan, which emphasizes the infusion of Anishinaabe culture and values into GLIFWC's work and goals. Much of the Ojibwe world view is expressed through the language, which reveals relationships and a unique way of thinking. So, knowledge of the language will help GLIFWC staff integrate a cultural perspective into their work.

Bad River's language preservation program has a broad outreach, offering classes to all tribal staff, tribal members, anyone working in the tribal administration building, Bad River Headstart, Bad River School, Bad River Day Care, Ashland High School, Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College and Northland College.

The primary instructors are Robert Powless and Mavis Kingbird, Jackson says. The three started implementing the program in September.

The program is based on a five level curriculum they developed through a grant from the Administration of Native Americans (ANA). The curriculum plus a new methodology depends on listening to and using the language rather than memorizing word lists, Jackson says. Consequently, students come to class without paper and pencil and are asked to listen and learn through usage.

The curriculum also is based on the 13 Ojibwemoons and traditional activities that correspond to those seasons. "We follow what's happening through the year in a natural way," Jackson explains. Each level of the curriculum becomes more specific in its language about the seasonal occurrences.



Students Charlie Rasmussen and Gerry DePerry, both GLIFWC staff members, should be responding with "gayaashk" when Dana Jackson, Bad River education coordinator, pops up the picture of a gull. Jackson spends two fifteen minute sessions with GLIFWC staff interested in learning Ojibwemowin (Ojibwe language) as part of Bad River's language restoration program. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

# Strategic Planning Conference

## Charting GLIFWC's next decade

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Representatives from GLIFWC's member tribes and GLIFWC staff took time-out from routine work on September 17-19 to consider GLIFWC's next ten years during a Strategic Planning Conference at Bad River's Gitchee Gumee Convention Center.

Participants revisited the goals presented in the first strategic plan prepared in 1992 and worked on remodeling the goals to guide GLIFWC's next decade.

Co-facilitating the session were David Berard, Sawyer County Extension, Tim Kane, Bayfield County Extension, and Edward Benton, Grand Chief, Three Fires Cultural Education Society, who provided cultural/spiritual guidance during the three-day session.

GLIFWC's 1992 strategic plan emanated from a similar strategic planning session at the Keweenaw Bay reservation in Michigan.

Ed Benton also contributed during the first strategic planning conference, introducing the infusion of Anishinaabe traditions into GLIFWC's mission at that time.

While GLIFWC's basic mission remains unaltered, (see mission statement) new goals and strategies for the organization reflect GLIFWC's growth and new challenges confronting member tribes today in the areas of treaty rights, resource management and environmental protection.

Social changes over the past ten years have dated parts of the original plan. The last ten years have been something of a "quiet period," following the tumultuous years at spearfishing landings in the 1980s. Some of the 1992 goals, such as a new building, have been accomplished.

The theme of cultural infusion into GLIFWC's work ran strongly through the 2002 planning sessions, reflecting leaderships' concern that the organization integrates Anishinaabe values and perspectives as it carries out its mission to implement and protect the treaty rights of its member tribes.

Sunrise ceremonies at the sacred fire opened each day of the conference. Ed Benton opened each session of the conference with a prayer, and Bad River's Picture Rock Drum provided a drum song at the start of the conference.

The first afternoon focused on input from tribal leadership only, so their thoughts and concerns could guide the remainder of the planning session.

On day two, smaller topic groups worked on developing goals and strategies that were presented to the larger group for discussion. The morning of the third day provided an opportunity for further input, refinement and wrap-up.

Bad River's young hoop dancers broke the tedium of the working conference with a delightful evening performance on September 18th. The dancers, along with the Picture Rock Drum, entertained following a buffet and were definitely a highlight in the three days!

GLIFWC staff is currently working on preparing a strategic planning document based on input from the conference. A draft strategic plan will be presented to GLIFWC's Board of Commissioner's at their January 28, 2003 meeting.

GLIFWC's Strategic Planning Conference ran in opposition to a large national gaming conference, pulling some tribal leadership away. However, a chi miigwech goes out to all tribal leaders who took the time to contribute to the planning conference, and especially to William Cardinal, Keweenaw Bay Tribal Chairman; Richard McGeshick, Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Chairman, Carolyn Gouge, Red Cliff Tribal Council and Wayne LaBine, Mole Lake Commissioner, who worked with us throughout the three days.



Tribal leaders got center stage during the opening session of the Strategic Planning Conference. Their comments and thoughts provided direction for the subsequent sessions. Above, Carolyn Gouge, Red Cliff Tribal Council member, shares her viewpoints.



Getting down to details, small groups strategize on how to accomplish GLIFWC's goals in the next decade.



Karen Danielsen, GLIFWC forest ecologist, helps herself to soup and fry bread at the cook tent located just outside the conference center. The tent, manned by Sharon Nelis, shown serving up soup, and Sirella Ford, frybread cook, provided nourishment and a spot to relax during the conference.

### GLIFWC's Mission Statement

To provide assistance to member tribes in the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources throughout the Great Lakes region, thereby insuring access to traditional pursuits of the Ojibwe people;

To facilitate the development of institutions of tribal self-government so as to insure the continued sovereignty of its member tribes in the regulation and management of natural resources;

To extend the mission to ecosystem protection recognizing that fish, wildlife, and wild plants cannot long survive in abundance in an environment that has been degraded;

To infuse traditional Anishinaabe culture and values as all aspects of the mission are implemented.



Bad River's hoop dancers delighted conference participants with their performance following an evening buffet. Group members include: Shalee Conley, Kia White, Bobbi Bigboy and Maylene Powless. Penny Charette is the group's coordinator.

Photos by Charlie Otto Rasmussen



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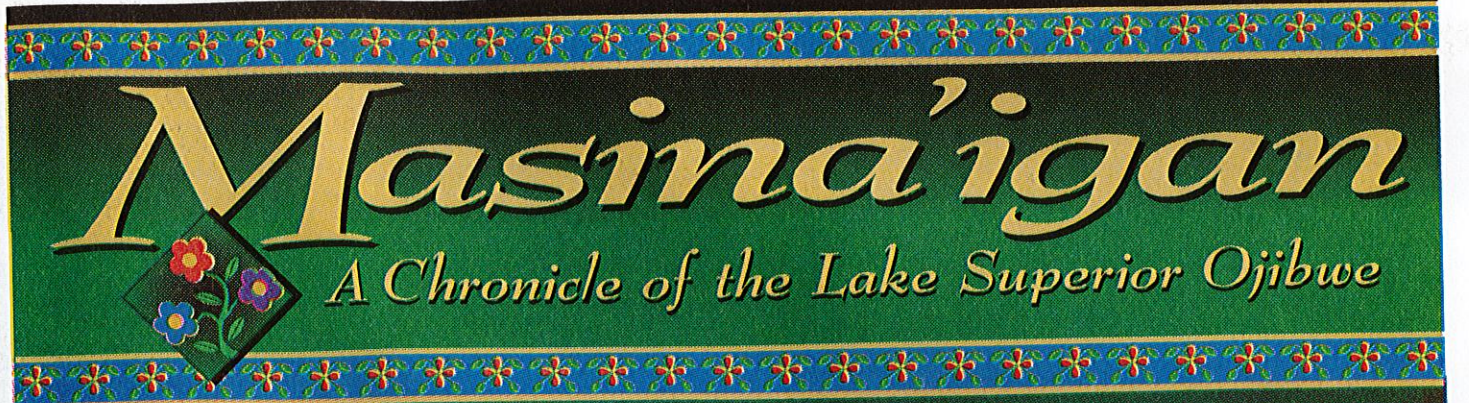
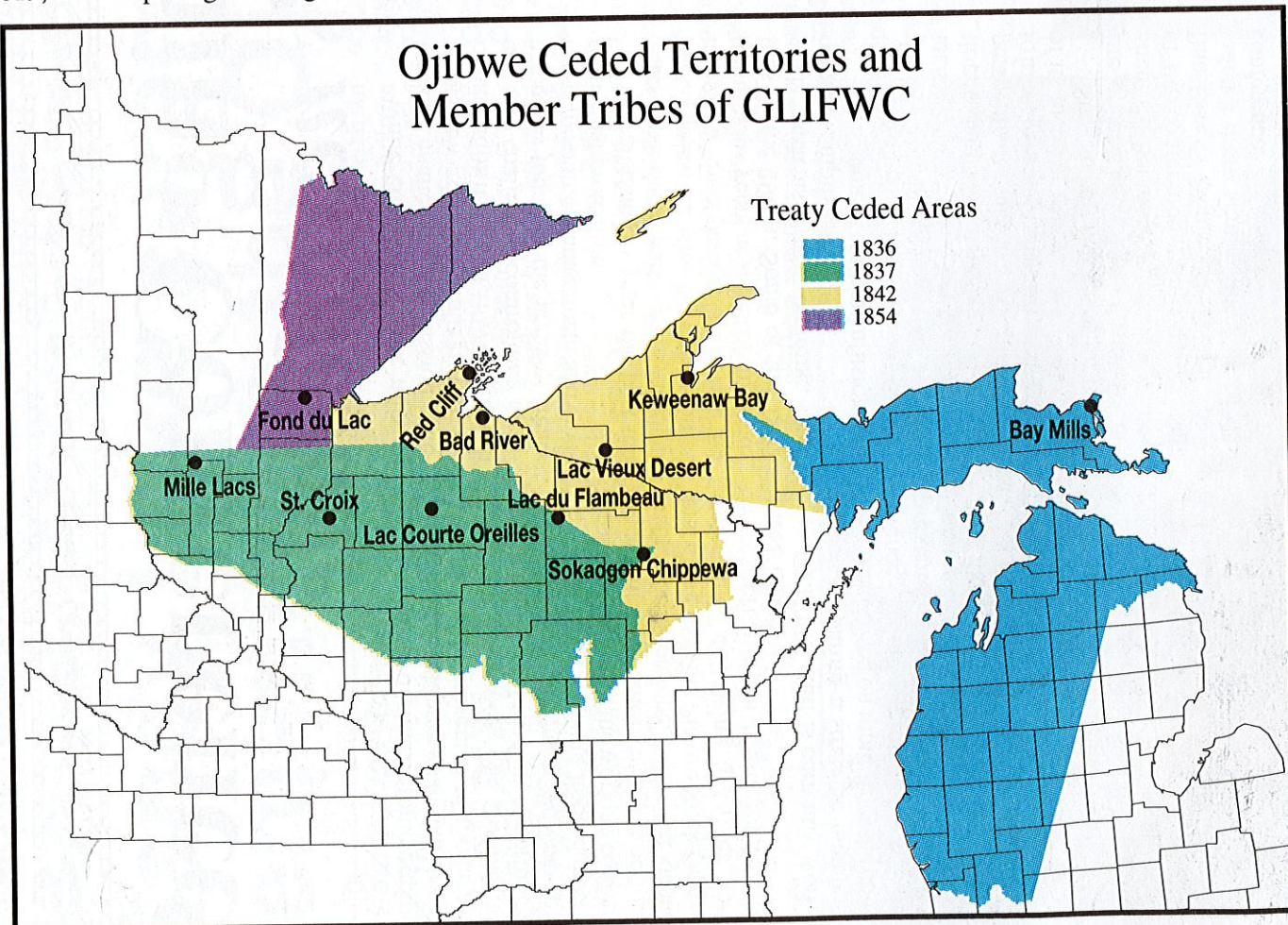
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