



Inwewin

"Our Voice" Newspaper

FREE!

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A Publication of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Strawberry Island Comes Home

On December 23, 2013, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians announced the purchase of Strawberry Island. Strawberry Island not only holds a significant place in Ojibwe history, Sioux Tribal teachings also recognize the significance of the Island and the subsequent events that led them from being a woodland people to becoming one of the most feared Tribes of the Northern Plains.

In 1978, the island was placed on the National Register of Historic Places for its rich Tribal history and the numerous artifacts uncovered by survey teams. For decades, efforts to reclaim the island fell short as the Band was unable to reach an agreement with the Mills family. Zoya A. Mayo, Director of Lac du Flambeau Tribal Land Management, has pursued the purchase of the island

for over nine years. "To me, as Director of Land Management and a LDF Tribal Member, this is one of the most memorable moments in our Tribe's history. It is personally gratifying for me to see this through, and I am honored and humbled to bear witness to this. We could not have accomplished this history-making moment without the support of our President Tom Maulson, our current Tribal Council, our Historic Preservation Department, our Cultural Committee, and the many Elders and community members who have supported this monumental acquisition," said Ms. Mayo.

In celebration of the purchase, the Tribe hosted a "Strawberry Island Closing and Drum Ceremony." The ceremony took place at the William Wildcat Sr. Community Center in Lac du Flambeau. Tribal President Tom Maulson and agents from Redman Realty Group representing the Mills family were on hand to sign the deed. The Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council was also present along with spiritual leaders and traditional singers, who offered an Ojibwe prayer and songs in honor of the historical purchase.



Zora Mayo, Director of the Tribe's Land Management Office, and Tribal President Tom Maulson sign the deed.

A community feast is planned for the summer of 2014 in honor of Strawberry Island returning to the Tribe.



Strawberry Island.



The Tribal Council, Tribal Staff and Redman Realty with the deed.

TREASY TRACKER: Governor Signs Mascot Bill

In the face of a nationwide movement to remove racial-based mascots from sports teams, Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker signed a bill that makes it nearly impossible to rid the state of Native American Indian mascots and logos. Assembly Bill 297 was signed into law on Thursday, December 19, 2013, two days before the Saturday deadline.

Earlier in the day, Governor Walker sent a letter to all 11 Wisconsin Tribes indicating his intention to sign the bill and offered insight into his decision. "If the state bans speech that is offensive to some, where does it stop? A person or persons' right to speak does not end just because what they say or how they say it is offensive," Walker wrote, citing concerns for freedom of speech. Later in the letter, Walker alluded to the possibility certain team mascots could be harmful to Indian People. "I share many of your concerns about some of the mascots and nicknames used in Wisconsin and across America," the letter continued. "If it were up to me personally, I would seek viable alternatives that were not offensive to Native Americans."

The signing of the bill comes at a time when the entire nation is rethinking the policies on racially based mascots. In an October interview with the Associated Press, President Barack Obama said that if he owned the NFL's Washington Redskins and knew the name was offending a

"sizeable" group of people, he would "think about changing it." In addition to the President's remarks, lawmakers last spring introduced legislation that would prohibit trademark registrations that use the term "redskin." Of peculiar noteworthiness in the mascot debate is the fact that in 1997, the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association changed their name to the Wizards over negative connotations associated with the term "Bullets."

Barb Munson, Chair of the Wisconsin Indian Education Association's Indian Mascot and Logo Task Force, said the Governor's logic is flawed. "The Governor is making an erroneous argument by bringing freedom of speech into the mix," said Ms. Munson, who is also a Member of the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin. "School boards are governmental bodies and do not enjoy freedoms afforded to individual citizens, including freedom of speech," continued Munson. The Indian Mascot and Logo Task Force, formed in 1997, has been working statewide to educate school districts on the damaging effects of Native American based team mascots and logos. Munson says that when people become tolerant of Indian based mascots, it leads to stereotyping of not only American Indians, but all races. "Schools have a responsibility to provide a fair and unbiased education to students of all races and ethnic backgrounds," said Munson. "When our learning institutions start stereotyping our students, it then becomes discrimination."

Of the state's 426 school districts, 65 have at one time or another used a Native American mascot to represent their school. Over the last 20 years, the Indian Mascot and Logo Task Force, along with the American Indian Studies Committee and State Intertribal Relations Committee, have worked with the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association (WIAA) and Wisconsin Department of Instruction to trim the number of schools using Native American based mascots to 30. Munson feels that much of the work done reforming policy and educating the general public to the damage caused by the romanticized, flawed imagery of American Indians has been destroyed with the new legislation. "When people live close to a community with an Indian mascot, they tend to lose the ability to recognize that it's a stereotype," said Munson. "Once you accept it, it becomes reality, and that's delusional thinking," she continued.

University of Arizona Professor Stephanie Fryberg, a Member of the Tulalip Tribe, conducted a research project in 2008 that examined the consequences of American Indian mascots and other prevalent representations of American Indians on the self-concept of American Indian students. The study found Native American High school students who were exposed to popular mainstream American Indian imagery reported depressed states of self-esteem and diminished community worth. Findings also included perceived lower achievement possibilities. The study concluded that American Indian mascots are harmful because they remind American Indians of the limited ways others see them and constrain how they can see themselves.

Brian Jackson, Director of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Native American Research Center and president of the Wisconsin Indian Education Association, agrees with Munson. "My first reaction to the signing of the new mascot bill is that nearly 20 years of work put into educating people about Native Americans has been destroyed," said Jackson. Being a Lac du Flambeau Tribal Member and an educator has allowed Jackson a unique and valuable perspective in the mascot battle. Proponents of the bill have argued that Indian mascots honor Native American heritage. That, along with the fact some Tribal communities use Indian mascots for their own schools,

fuels the debate, but Jackson disagrees. "You have to look at what population the school serves. If you have a school that has a majority of Tribal students, the student body has the cultural identity sewn into the very fiber of it. Indian students in those schools know the meaning of the word 'warrior.' They understand that it represents dignity and respect in serving their family and community," said Jackson.

Regardless of the new Mascot Bill, both Jackson and Munson have vowed continued advocacy for change through education and encouragement.

Judge Crabb rules against Chippewa of Wisconsin

Wisconsin's six Chippewa Bands have filed a notice of appeal to the recent ruling in the Night Hunt case. Federal Judge Barbara Crabb ruled against the Tribes (plaintiffs) last month, denying their motion to allow Tribal Members to hunt white tailed deer at night.

The Tribes contend that conditions in the original order had changed significantly, with the state allowing diseased or nuisance animals to be shot at night with the use of lights. Additionally, they argued that an authorized night hunt of wolves proved that hunting at night could be done safely. The state argued that public safety would be compromised should shining of deer be allowed.

In her opinion, Judge Crabb wrote, "In this case, plaintiffs are trying to undo a judgment that both sides in this litigation accepted, not because they believed it was a perfect resolution but because it was good enough to persuade them that the known result was better than the uncertainty of appeal." The ruling came after nearly four months of deliberations in the case. Both sides testified in late July, offering expert testimony from biologists, attorneys, Tribal historians and wildlife management officials. By stipulating to previous items, Judge Crabb indicated that the party requesting a change would carry a "heavy burden."

On January 9, 2014, the Tribes filed a notice of appeal with the United States District Court, Seventh Circuit in Chicago, Ill. Named as defendants in the appeal are the state of Wisconsin; DNR Secretary Cathy Stepp; Kurt Theide, Land Division Administrator; and Todd Schaller, Chief Warden. Tribal President Tom Moulson said, "The Tribe, along with the other Chippewa Bands, will continue to work together to explore additional legal actions in the protection of Treaty Rights." No hearing date has been set.

2013 Wolf Hunt

The Wisconsin DNR ended the state's 2013 wolf hunting season on December 23, 2013. Wolf hunters and trappers harvested 257 wolves, six more than the 251 quota set by the DNR.

This was the second year of the state authorized wolf hunt. In 2012, 117 wolves were killed. The 2013 wolf hunt rules allowed for the use of dogs, which added fuel to an already hot topic. This is an ironic twist, considering Wisconsin is the only state in the nation that reimburses hunters for hunting dogs attacked by wolves. Some hunters use dogs to hunt bear and other animals, and if a dog is injured or killed, they may be reimbursed up to \$2,500 per animal. Various opponents of the wolf hunt point out using dogs to track down wolves could alter wolf behavior and encourage increased attacks.

Wisconsin's six Chippewa Tribes have vehemently opposed the state authorized wolf hunt, along with a number of anti-wolf hunting groups. Tribal People have a special relationship with the wolf and the Chippewa creation story names the wolf as the original brother to the first man.

Congratulations to Clarence Graveen, Sr.



Clarence recently completed a four-week, 120-hour program at the Midwest Truck Driving School in Escanaba, Michigan.

Clarence successfully completed the program, receiving his Class A commercial driver's license, and also has the HAZMAT, Air Brakes, Double, Triple and Tanker endorsements.

"I drove for two years in the early 1990s. Northwoods jobs are slow, and I wanted to get back into the industry," Clarence explained. He is currently exploring the different opportunities his newly earned credentials will offer him. Congratulations and best wishes in your new career!

ELDERS SPEAK: Betty Jack and Yolanda Siegfried

Catching up to our featured Elder of the Month proved to be quite the adventure. In between running errands, picking up grandchildren and cooking meals, Inwewin was lucky enough to spend an hour visiting with Elder Betty Jack. Accompanying Betty during her interview was her sister, Yolanda Siegfried, who added that much more value to a priceless hour of knowledge sharing.

Betty and Yolanda shared a glimpse into the lives of a couple of well-known and respected community members. Listening to the ladies tell of their childhood in Lac du Flambeau proved to be entertaining, heartwarming and culturally enlightening. Both ladies grew up in a small home on Mud Lake (now known as Moss Lake) in Lac du Flambeau. Born to Ben Chosa and Rose Chicog, the pair reminisced fondly of years past, when the entire family would camp deep in the forest, constructing wigwams for living quarters while on berry picking missions. The women talk about a time when living off the land was the only way of life. "I remember our family living in the woods all summer long, from the time June berries were ripe, all the way until the end of summer when the black berries were done," recalled Betty. Yolanda remembers living in a home with no running water or insulation in the walls. "My dad bought a house right where Jack and Alma Wolfe used to live. You could see right through the walls. In between the boards there were gaps and you could see right outside," says Yolanda.

Both talk about a time in Lac du Flambeau when everyone got along, helping one another and looking out for each other. "When we were kids, everyone had a bigger sense of community. People always had fires going outside their homes, cooking and offering food to anyone who happened to walk by," said Betty. Yolanda concurred, "You could just walk into a person's house and they would always offer you something to eat or something to drink. It was so different back then."

The ladies talked about the trials of going to different schools when younger. Both went to the government school until the building was bought by Simpson Electric. They then attended the school in Arbor Vitae. Betty spoke about her athletic prowess, especially in basketball, playing for the Arbor Vitae girls' team until an incident she describes as racially motivated led to her decision to finish her schooling at Lac du Flambeau Public School. "I was the only Indian on the team and one time after practice, we were going to shower and one of the girls said, 'I'm not showering with that filthy Indian.' Well, I didn't take it kindly to that and the girl and I ended up sliding all around the shower until some female teachers came in to break us up," said Betty. "After that I didn't want to go there. The principal from the school even came to our house in Lac du Flambeau and tried to convince me to come back to school there. He said they needed me to play basketball but I refused,

and finished at Lac du Flambeau," continued Betty. Yolanda's path was a little different. "I stayed at Arbor Vitae," said Yolanda, recalling memories of her youth. "I didn't really feel any racial animosity there. I think kids didn't challenge me because I did very well academically. They knew I was smart," she added.

Both Betty and Yolanda speak of their deep cultural roots, describing how Ojibwe songs arrived in the desert southwest region of the United States. "Families here would train their athletes all summer long to compete at the Indian Winter Olympics in Chicago. There were no cars so they would build big canoes and sail there. Indians would come from all over the country to compete and the Elders would prepare songs for them to take with them on their journey," described Betty. "My dad's mother, Angeline St. Germaine, told me about this. That's how our songs would travel all over the country."

Betty received her associate degree from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, and then went to the Fond du Lac Community College in Minnesota and LCO Community College, where she completed the credits equivalent to a bachelor's degree. She has devoted a good portion of her life to serving others through social work, working for the St. Croix Tribe's alcohol and drug program as the director and a counselor for 18 years. She also spent seven years working for the Fond du Lac Tribe's group home. Betty still finds time to be active in Tribal Government and community affairs despite raising three young grandchildren.

Question: Where were you born?

Betty: "I was born on the Chicag Estate, back where they built Elk's Point. I was born in a log cabin. It was known as Mud Lake back then. There were a lot of Indian gravesites back there. They used to bury their dead close to their homes; they didn't have a graveyard per se."

Yolanda: "I was born there also. In our family home on the Mud Lake. We were born in the same home."

Question: What was it like growing up in Lac du Flambeau?

Betty: "I've heard a lot of people talk like it was a hardship but I didn't think it was that way. We were all living one way, a communal lifestyle; everyone chopped wood, everyone carried water. We didn't have any electricity or running water but everyone lived like that, the same way. Everybody helped each other out. We would scrub clothes on the washboard. If someone was sick, everyone would go over there and cook and clean for that person, you know, take care of them. To me it was more of camaraderie, of people living and surviving together. If you were walking by someone's house on your trek into town, they would call you over and give you something to eat or drink. No one had cars so you had to walk wherever you went. People would always have fires outside their houses and have drums and would sing."



Back, left to right: Virginia Chosa, Yolanda Siegfried and Betty Jack. Front: Alan Chosa.

Yolanda: "My dad bought a house for \$600 over where Jack and Alma Wolfe used to live. It was like a palace to us I suppose. My grandma preferred to live outside during the summer. She cooked outside all the time, that's the way she was raised. Long ago they used to have warmers above the wood stoves and people always kept food on the warmer to offer people coming by their house. Everybody knew everybody else; they took care of one another."

Question: Did you live in Lac du Flambeau your entire life?

Betty: "I went away to Flandreau Indian School when I was younger. I came back to Flambeau during the summers, though. It was after I graduated that I moved to Chicago, but Flambeau was always my home. I married Richard Jack in 1953 and after that is when we went to Chicago. I spent some time in Milwaukee and didn't move back home to Flambeau until 2003. I moved from Milwaukee to the St. Croix Reservation in the Webster area in 1974 until I moved home here. I still came home to Lac du Flambeau often to vote in Tribal elections and be involved in different things. Flambeau was always home."

Yolanda: "Back then we didn't have a lot of money for clothes so when she (Betty) would come home from school we would switch clothes (laughing.) That's how we would keep our wardrobes fresh. I moved to Chicago from 1957 to 1976, then I went to Denver for two years. I then moved to Des Moines Iowa for two years, then to Minneapolis for a year. I was all over. When I came back here in 2002, I was amazed at the change in Lac du Flambeau. It was like a boom town when I left. There were three grocery stores, hardware stores, pharmacy, restaurants and two gas stations. There were community teams that played baseball and basketball against the other towns in the

area, and when I came back it was like a ghost town. There was no sense of community."

Question: Do you have other sisters or brothers?

Betty: "Well, there were Angeline, Ben Jr., Mae and Mike. My dad married his second wife, Marie Doud, after our mom died and they had Virginia, Alan, Leonard, Wilberta, Edward, and three passed away when they were very young; Billy, Brian, and Wyonna."

Yolanda: "The three that died young were infants. They didn't have good medical services then so that probably played a part in their deaths. There were a lot of bronchitis and lung illnesses back then."

Question: Do you have any children?

Betty: "I have three children: Wyonna, Valerie and Richard."

Yolanda: "I have two boys: David and Clifford."

Question: What is your hope for the Lac du Flambeau Community?

Betty: "I want our people to come back together. I want the sense of community to return. I want our people to learn their culture and heritage; learn the language, learn the traditions, and the answers to our issues lay in who were are. We already have the knowledge, we just need to grab hold of it and practice our ways!"

Yolanda: "I agree, I would like to see more giving than taking. Long time ago we all loved and cared about each other. It didn't matter who you were, what family you came from, people wouldn't judge you; we were all the same. If you needed something, someone would give it to you. And likewise, if you had something and someone was in need, you just gave it to them, without asking for something in return. We need more of that."

GETTING TO KNOW THE COUNCIL: Mike Allen, Sr.

As we interview Tribal Council Members, our primary goal is to give insight into the people who serve the Membership. These are friends, family members and Tribal Members who are committed to the community and to selfless service to the Tribe.

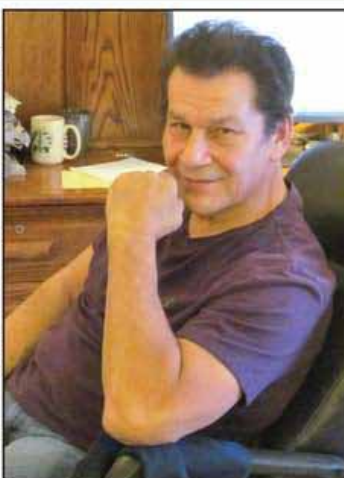
Mike Allen, Sr., or "Big Mike" as most community members know him, epitomizes dedication to the community. He's been serving the Tribe in various capacities for more than 30 years. Growing up in Lac du Flambeau, Mike went to Lac du Flambeau public school and attended Lakeland Union High School.

Mike is the Executive Director of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, and has held this position for almost 15 years. His work for GLITC expands on his commitment to the Lac du Flambeau Tribe, as he works tirelessly on behalf of all Wisconsin Tribes. The issues facing Lac du Flambeau are those that many of our neighboring Tribes are dealing with. "There are many issues that GLITC is working on – health care, economic development, education and the environment," he said.

These issues also affect Lac du Flambeau, and *Innewin* asked Mike what his priorities are as a Council Member.

"Health care is a priority. More people need assistance, and we need more federal government help. We also need a healing community. We're fighting each other, and we need to work together. Education is our priority. Our kids need to get what they need to be successful. We have kids falling through the cracks. I think the schools are trying to do their best, but parents need to be involved too," he shared.

As Tribal President, Mike has testified before the Congressional Appropriations



Committee many times. He is currently working on the State of the Tribes address with other GLITC members that will be given at the capital in Madison on February 13, 2014. "I want to help my community. This is not for myself, but to help my community," he said.

Mike is a renowned athlete, coming from a family that excels in sports. He has won two national tournaments in bench pressing, and is known for his prowess in baseball and softball. Although he may not speak of it, Mike considered trying out for the Pittsburgh Pirates minor league team in Appleton but, due to fam-

ily obligations, passed on the opportunity to pursue a career in major league baseball.

Mike talked about three men who provided mentoring to him. "I worked under Frank Wildcat in the Land Management office. Frank gave me direction and encouraged me to learn more about Tribal Government. I worked for Bill Wildcat while he was Chairman. He had no bad side, and always worked things out. He was very diplomatic, and did a lot for the Tribe. I worked for Bill Poupart, Sr. at the Fish Hatchery, and he inspired me to enter politics. George Brown, Jr. was the Secretary of the Tribe for many years. He taught me a lot. He was a good man, and I looked up to him."

For more than 30 years, Mike has given his time, energy and commitment to the Tribe. As we ended our time in talking with Mike, *Innewin* asked him what his hope is for the community. Mike replied, "I hope our community mends itself physically and mentally. Let's live together in harmony. I hope we can communicate without repercussions."

The Communications Office is pleased to have the opportunity to provide you with *Innewin*, the Tribe's monthly newspaper. "Innewin" is an Ojibwe word that means "Voice." Asema (tobacco) was passed and the name came forth out of thoughtful deliberation. The word "Innewin" is an all-inclusive term. Just as we humans (Anishinabe) have a voice that conveys our thoughts, desires and emotions, so does all of Creation. When we hear the whistle of an eagle, the cry of a loon and the call of the wolf, this is "Innewin."

In addition to the Tribe's monthly newspaper, you may also keep current on Tribal news by following us on Facebook (www.facebook.com/LDFtribe) or on Twitter (www.twitter.com/LDFtribe).

Subscribe to our weekly *Innewin* e-newsletter to keep up with new developments, birth announcements and the other exciting happenings with the Tribe.

Innewin is a monthly publication of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. Articles and information appearing in *Innewin* are the responsibility of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the opinion or attitude of the *Innewin* staff or the LDF Tribe. *Innewin* invites Letters to the Editor, articles, poetry, artwork and photos. All submissions must include a signature, address and telephone number of the author. Submissions are subject to editing for grammar, length, malicious and libelous content. *Innewin* does not guarantee publication of materials submitted. Editors make the sole decision of what is published in *Innewin*, and will not assume any responsibility for unsolicited materials. *Innewin* reserves the right to reject any advertising, materials or letters submitted for publication.

Deadline for submission is the second Monday of each month.

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Doug Defoe is New Director of Human Resources

On January 9, 2014, the Tribe welcomed Doug Defoe as the new Director of Human Resources. Doug is a Descendant of the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

Doug may be a familiar face to you. He's worked for the Tribe before in security and surveillance at the casino when it was located in the old grocery store. He has 10 years of experience in the gaming industry, and has eight years of experience in the area of human resources.

Doug grew up in the Bayfield area. He graduated from Bayfield High School, received his bachelor's in business administration from Northland College, and is currently working on his master's from San Diego State University.

Prior to coming to Lac du Flambeau, Doug was the Human Resources Manager for the Bad River Lodge and Casino. "I saw the position with Lac du Flambeau as an opportunity to move up. I have ties in the community, and this was a great opportunity to be closer to my LdF family," he said.

Doug outlined his goals noting that, "the Human Resources Department is a support team. We are here for the community. We are the representation of the Tribe here to serve our Members."

He spoke of cross training. "Our staff is very competent in their duties. I have full confidence in them, and will back them 100 percent. We are now working to learn about each other's jobs so that we can all assist Members with questions."



Doug discussed the Tribe's hiring process. "The Tribe has a Native American preference in hiring, as most tribes do. Our process also takes into account an applicant's experience, education, their interview, their background check and the drug screening. It may happen that several members of a family are Tribal employees. That speaks to the Tribe's commitment to employing qualified Tribal Members."

Doug is currently in the process of reviewing the Tribe's Policies and Procedures manual. "I am asking my staff what's missing. I'm gathering input. When changes need to be made, I will be taking suggested updates to the appropriate committees."

"The Human Resources Department is here to support the Membership and the Tribal Council. If you have any questions relating to human resources or employment concerns, come and see us," Doug said.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU HISTORY

Each month, *Inwewin* will share "Our History," a cooperative effort with Teresa Mitchell from the George W. Brown, Jr. Ojibwe Museum and Cultural Center. Understanding our past, and reminding ourselves of our purpose, is vital to our future.

"Most people will never know the beauty of our stories – the story of our creation, our migrations and history, the ways of our language, or the beauty of our art forms, which are a reflection of the Ojibwe way of being," printed from *Ojibwe Waasa Inaabidaa: We Look in All Directions* by Thomas Peacock and Marlene Wisuri.



Photo courtesy of the George W. Brown, Jr. Ojibwe Museum and Cultural Center.

In *Memories of Lac du Flambeau Elders*, edited by Elizabeth M. Tornes with a brief history of Waaswaagoning Ojibweg by Leon Valliere, Jr., it is written that, "Lac du Flambeau is one of the oldest communities in the Upper Midwest. More than a century before pioneer politicians created the state of Wisconsin, and three decades before the representatives of the 13 colonies declared the birth of the United States, Ojibwe people came to stay at Lac du Flambeau. In 1745, where the Bear River exits Flambeau Lake, and within sight of Medicine Rock, the Ojibwes raised the lodges of a summer village that would become their home for another 250 years."

"Even they were not the first. Archaeological evidence in the form of earthworks and stone implements indicates that Woodland people were living at Lac du Flambeau at least 700, and perhaps 2,000, years ago. Life was hard, but not impossible for prehistoric people at Lac du Flambeau. For the Ojibwes of the 1700s, it was very attractive," printed from *Memories of Lac du Flambeau Elders*.

"Game for food and fur was plentiful in the forest, which also held maple trees to be tapped for their sugary sap, and the thick birch trees which yielded bark to make lodges, utensils and canoes. Wild rice bore heads heavy with seed that arched over the surface of the streams linking the necklace of lakes nearby. On one of the lakes, a nearly-blind, solitary, old man taught the Ojibwes the art of 'fire hunting' for fish by

the light of pitch-filled, birch-bark torches. He called it 'waswaawan.' The fire hunters themselves became the 'Waswaagan,' and their lake 'Waswaagaming.' To the Frenchmen who soon came to trade for furs, the lake where the Waswaagan fished by torch-light became the lake of the torches, or la Lac du Flambeau," printed from *Memories of Lac du Flambeau Elders*.



The art of fire hunting. Painting by Nick Hockings.

"The settlement of the Ojibwe at Lac du Flambeau was the culmination of a centuries-long migration west from the shores of the North Atlantic. By the early 1600s, the Ojibwe were living at the Sault or rapids of the St. Mary's River, where the waters of Lake Superior enter Lake Huron. There they first encountered the French voyageurs, who called them the Saulteurs, and there they first became participants in the international trade in fur. Over the next 150 years, the Ojibwes took part in the fur trade and the wars it provoked with the Iroquois Indians of New York and Ontario, the Foxes and Sauks of Michigan and eastern Wisconsin, and the Dakotas of western Wisconsin and Minnesota. When they defeated the Dakotas at Strawberry Island in Flambeau Lake, and later at Mole Lake, in 1745, the Ojibwes made the interior of northern Wisconsin safe for their villages. They left the south shore of Lake Superior and established new summer lodges at Lac Vieux Desert, Trout Lake, Lac Court Oreilles and Lac du Flambeau. By the end of the century, they had hunting camps as far south as the 'Yellow Banks' of the Wisconsin near Plover. To the west, they reached Chippewa Falls, Rice Lake and the St. Croix, and to the east as far as Mole Lake on the Wolf."

PCDC Update

The Peter Christensen Dental Clinic is pleased to welcome Dr. C.J. Ott to the team!

Dr. Ott is a Wisconsin native, born, raised and educated in Wausau. He completed his pre-dental education at UW-Marathon Campus and UW-Milwaukee. After graduating from Marquette University School of Dentistry in 1976, he began a private general dental practice in Wausau. In 1983, he began the oral and maxillofacial surgery residency program at Northwestern University. He completed the program in 1986, and since then has been in full time oral surgery practice, both in the office and hospital settings.

Dr. Ott is a member of the American Dental Association, Wisconsin Dental Association, American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, American Dental Society of Anesthesiology.

Visit the Peter Christensen Dental Clinic at 128 Old Abe Rd in Lac du Flambeau, or call (715) 588-4269 to schedule an appointment. For your convenience, hours are Monday through Saturday from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.



ELDER'S BIRTHDAYS

Happy Birthday and Best Wishes to our Elders who are celebrating February birthdays

Alberta Chaloupka 2/1
Jerome LaBarge 2/1
Richard Deal 2/1
Richard Kasper 2/1
Myra Doud 2/2
Myron Doud 2/2
Theresa Kleinsteinber 2/2
Edward LaBarge 2/3
Muriel Stark 2/3
Genevieve Dycus 2/4
Karen Street 2/6
Ernest St. Germaine 2/7

James Chapman 2/7
Donovan Diver 2/8
Lawrence Decota 2/10
Sally Anderson 2/11
Betty Jack 2/12
Lois Fraker 2/12
Florence Allen 2/14
Thomas Poupart 2/16
Louise Wilke 2/17
Eunice Beson 2/18
Wayne Soulier 2/18
Beth Hess 2/19

David Poupart 2/19
Leon Mattigosh 2/19
Ann Williams 2/20
Ronald Kelty 2/21
William Potts 2/22
Elizabeth Lesieur 2/25
Gustave Ness 2/25
Reynelda Haack 2/26
Robert Hollis 2/26
Brian Soulier 2/28

BDC Update



The new BDC and Business and Economic Development reception area.



The Internet Lending Call Center.

New Office

The Tribe's Business and Economic Development Department and the LDF Business Development Corporation recently took up residence at the former Land Management Office at the corner of Highway 70 and County Road D. The building will house the LDF BDC operations, the LDF Construction Company and the Internet Lending operation.

Business and Economic Development Department

The LDF Business and Economic Development Department is searching for an Assistant to the Director. The position is full-time and applications can be picked up at their new location. For more information contact Brent McFarland, Business and Economic Development Director, at (715) 588-4289.

Internet Lending

The Tribe's Internet Lending operation is now hiring four call center agents. Applications can be picked up at the BDC's office. For more information contact Internet Lending Manager Melissa Doud at (715) 588-4225.

LDF Construction Company

The LDF Construction Company has a number of projects underway throughout the Reservation. The company is in the process of finishing renovations to the Tribe's Transitional Living Homes and expects the work to be completed soon. Workers are replacing windows throughout portions of the William Wildcat Sr. Community Center. In addition to the windows, the company will also be replacing exterior doors and installing drop ceilings in the Economic Support offices.



Bob Elm of LDF Construction.



Bill Beson of the LDF BDC.

The company is working with the Tribe's Cultural Committee on a plan to repair and upgrade the Round House in the Old Village. In early spring, the Construction Company will break ground on the new Eagle's Nest Housing Development, which will be located just off of Oberland Road. It is anticipated the construction company will work with the Chippewa Housing Authority to construct the 20 unit development.

Economic Development Summit

The Tribe's Business and Economic Development Department, along with the Gikendaasowin Education Department, will be hosting the 2nd Annual Tribal Economic Development Summit on February 18 through February 20 at Lake of the Torches Convention Center. The theme of this year's event will be "Developing Green Energy Solutions and Technology-Based Businesses." Last year's summit brought together business leaders from across the country to discuss a broad range of issues related to economic development and job creation. Full day sessions are scheduled throughout the event with presentations on everything business in Indian Country from green energy, banking, Internet lending and gaming.

The event is expanded to three days this year with plans in the works for a reception and entertainment in the evening hours. The team from Ogema Communications will head up planning for the summit and are currently offering business and corporate sponsorship opportunities. For more information or to sponsor the event, please contact Damon Flemming at (715) 588-4299, or email Damon at nativedamon@yahoo.com.



New BDC and Business Economic Development Office.



Brent McFarland of the Business and Economic Development Department.



Melissa Doud of BDC Internet Lending.



LDF Construction installing Tribal Center windows.

Peter Christensen Health Center

The Peter Christensen Health Center has an excellent staff of medical providers committed to providing the community with the best of health care services. The level of the Tribe's health care has grown exponentially in the last 20 years.

Adrienne Laverdure, M.D., graduated from the University of North Dakota Medical School and is a board certified family practice physician. She currently serves as chief of staff at Howard Young Medical Center, and has been an active member of their medical staff since beginning her employment in Lac du Flambeau. Dr. Laverdure has been recognized by her peers over the years with awards from Indian Health Service and the National Minority Health Board under President George W. Bush. Dr. Laverdure also serves as the medical director at PCHC and is a preceptor for students from the Medical College of Wisconsin, UW School of Nursing and the UW School of Nurse Practitioners. Dr. Laverdure has special interests and training in obstetrics and diabetes care. She has been a mainstay and played a huge role in bringing reliable health care to Tribal Members and community as a whole. When Dr. Laverdure is not treating patients, she enjoys participating in pow-wows and other cultural events, fishing, camping and spending time with her family.

Achal Gupta, M.D., was born and raised in India. Dr. Gupta earned his bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery degrees from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in India. Dr. Gupta moved to the United States in 2008 and graduated from UW Health in Eau Claire. Dr. Gupta's clinical interest is general family practice, internal medicine and urgent care. Dr. Gupta is also interested in hospital medicine. Dr. Gupta is board certified in family practice USA American Board of Family Medicine.

Arthur Helgerson, D.D.S., is an oral and maxillofacial surgeon with over 35 years of expertise in his field. Prior to joining our team at PCHC, Dr. Helgerson worked with a team of four oral and maxillofacial surgeons at his private practice in Appleton, Wisconsin. Dr. Helgerson has been with PCHC for four years, and is also an active staff member at Howard Young Medical Center in Woodruff, Wisconsin. Typical procedures at PCHC include: wisdom tooth extractions, surgical extractions, TMJ treatment, with the addition of more extensive procedures at Howard Young Medical Center. Dr. Helgerson is also a faculty member at Marquette University where he teaches graduate students in a variety of clinical procedures. Dr. Helgerson is an avid golfer and has played at numerous historic golf courses across the globe.

John Filz is a physician assistant, certified by the American Academy of Physician Assistants, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin—Madison. Prior to his journey to becoming a physician assistant, John has 15 years of experience as a hospital corpsman in the United States Navy and Naval Reserve. John has been with the Peter Christensen Health Center for 22 years, all of which he says he has been fortunate to treat his "friends" as well as his patients. John is currently accepting new patients as well as treating same day, or "walk-in" patients.

Dana Irmick, APNP, began at PCHC as a nurse practitioner student through the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. Upon graduation, Dana started a full time practice at PCHC in 2006. Prior to her nurse practitioner training, Dana worked as a Registered Nurse for several years at Howard Young Medical Center in the departments of



Physician Assistant John Filz



Nurse Practitioner Dana Irmick



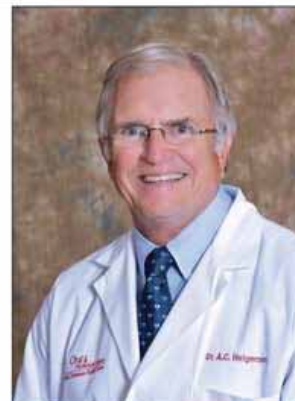
Dr. Achal Gupta



Dr. Dave Larsen



Dr. Shannon Meyer



Dr. Arthur Helgerson



Dr. Adrienne Laverdure



Dr. John Spellmeyer

intensive care, emergency and obstetrics. Dana enjoys treating patients across the life span and involving the whole family in her patient care model. Outside of the clinic, Dana enjoys camping, fishing, reading and spending time with her family.

Dave Larsen, DPM, and Shannon Meyer, DPM, graduated from UOMHS in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1994 where they both earned a doctor of podiatric medicine and surgery degree. They are currently board certified in podiatric medicine and surgery. Their focus is on amputation prevention and limb preservation. Dr. Larsen and Dr. Meyer are a husband and wife team who own a private practice, and provide services in Eagle River, Hayward, Ashland and to six other Tribes in Northern Wisconsin.

John Spellmeyer, M.D., has been working at Peter

Christensen Health Center since 1999 as a board certified radiologist. Dr. Spellmeyer is a Veteran of the United States Navy and has been a practicing radiologist for more than 40 years. Dr. Spellmeyer has seen numerous advances in the field of radiology and served a lead role in Peter Christensen's transition from paper films to the world of digital radiography! With this new technology, Dr. Spellmeyer has the capability of reading patients' X-rays from anywhere in the world. Dr. Spellmeyer and his wife live right here in Lac du Flambeau and enjoy all seasons in northern Wisconsin, especially summer when they tend to their large outdoor garden filled with wonderful fruits and vegetables.

Call the Peter Christensen Health Center at (715) 588-3371 to schedule an appointment.

Tribe partners with DHS

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe is pleased to announce the first of its kind partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS). The newly formed partnership will work to explore the creation of residential alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) and mental health aftercare treatment facilities. The residential transitional living homes will bring a focus on long-term care to families and youth, while helping individuals gain the necessary tools to live productive, independent lives.

Wisconsin DHS administrators, directors and DHS staff met with Lac du Flambeau Tribal Leaders on Monday, December 16, 2013, to tour the Tribe's proposed transitional living homes. Visiting DHS officials included Brett Davis, Medicaid Director; Louis Oppor, Substance Abuse Section Chief; Brian Shoup, Division of Long Term Care Administrator; Otis Woods, Division of Quality Assurance Administrator; and Gail Nahwah-quaw, Tribal Affairs Director. Discussions centered on creating a partnership for the development of a self-sustaining Tribal Recovery Home Model, focusing on aftercare treatment services.

Ryan Champagne, Lac du Flambeau State of



Emergency Facilitator, and Randy Samuelson, Peter Christensen Health Director, shared the Tribe's goals with the group and explained the vital role that transitional homes will play in an individual's road to recovery. "These homes will provide supportive services and allow people a structured, chemical-free environment as they gain confidence in

living independently. This is an important step in any long-term treatment plan," explained Mr. Champagne.

The tour included a visit to the Tribe's eight-bed Sober Living House, which currently serves as a transitional living facility for individuals wishing to live substance-free lifestyles. Sober House is one of three facilities the Tribe funds and receives in-kind ser-

vice donations for, and provides residents with AODA and mental health counseling and therapy services. The Tribe is in the process of obtaining certification for the facility.

After touring the homes, DHS officials proposed working with the Tribe for the creation of a Tribal aftercare treatment model that other Tribal communities could implement. The

Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council passed a resolution approving the partnership, and will work with the state to have a strategic plan in place by February 2014. Highlights include building long-term self-sustainability, incorporating traditional Native American healing practices into the Recovery Home model and exploring ways to fund the project. "The Department is help-

ing to develop a sustainable plan and seeking options that may be available to support the implementation of this plan," stated Mr. Oppor.

The state is contracting with a consultant to serve as a liaison with the state agency and Tribe in the development of a strategic plan in order to meet the February deadline.

Secretarial Election Results

Tribal Members went to the polls on January 14 to vote in a Secretarial Election to amend the Tribe's constitution. The election was the culmination of several years of work, including a series of community educational sessions that offered Tribal Members the ability to help draft the amendment. At the heart of the election was Article VIII of the constitution, the provision governing amendments to the constitution. The proposed amendment would have removed the Secretary of the Department of Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs) from the amendment process and replaced it with a Tribal election process.

The Tribe's Constitution Committee, in conjunction with legal counsel from Rosette Law, coordinated efforts to bring education and understanding of the proposed amendment to the Membership. Included in the community educational sessions were concerted efforts to accurately portray the current Secretarial Election process, the proposed amendment, and the pros and cons of both. The election was not an "ordinary" referendum election; rather,

it asked voters if the constitution should be changed. It identified who was eligible to vote and carried with it very specific requirements for the "eligible" voters. In order to vote, Tribal Members had to be at least 18 years of age and have had to reside on the Reservation for at least one year prior to the January 14 election date. In addition to the voter requirements, eligible Tribal Members were mailed a "Secretarial Election Packet Notice" which required them to complete and return the form by December 19, 2013. Polls were open from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the William Wildeat Sr. Community Center. Voter turnout was extremely low, with only 112 eligible voters appearing at the polls. As the proposed amendment failed to pass, the Tribe's constitution remains unchanged.

The Election Board, along with a special Secretarial Election Board, oversaw the election.

The Constitution Committee plans to analyze and research the process that was used in presenting the proposed amendment. Richard Jack, Chairman of the Tribe's

Constitution Committee, vowed to continue the educational sessions to engage the Membership in ongoing dialogue centered on the community's ideas for constitutional reform. "I understand why the amendment failed. Despite our best efforts as a committee, the amendment failed and that is the will of the People. Gauging from the discussions I've had with people and what I've heard on the street, there appears to me to be a lack of trust somewhere in the process. Whether it's a lack of trust of the government, the process, or individuals, the perception is there and it's up to us as a People to pick each other up and instill confidence in one another," he said.

Although the amendment failed to pass, Jack and others believe the constitution is outdated and should more readily reflect the needs of the Membership. In pondering future attempts to amend the constitution, Jack said, "This was just one step; we have to learn from our experiences and may have to refine our thinking. I see a bright future for our Tribe, we just have to seize the future and make it ours."

CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Boozhoo,

Hopefully, everyone has endured the recent cold spell that has gripped not only the Northwoods but most of the country. Luckily, we've made it half-way through a very tough time of year. The unfortunate part is that the arctic weather has strained the resources of many of our families. The deep freeze that forced our schools, businesses and Tribal operations to close also caused mechanical problems at our William Wildcat Community Sr. Center. During the coldest night of the frigid weather, one of the boilers in the building failed to light. This caused a chain-reaction of events that eventually caused water pipes to freeze. Tribal Facility Manager Jason Graveen did a great job in working to get the building operating in a tough situation. Prior to the extremely cold weather, upgrades to the facility were planned and the LDF Construction Company has been working to install new energy-efficient windows as well as other renovations throughout the building.

Our team of emergency management personnel did an outstanding job of coordinating a community-wide effort to assist those who needed help. I would like to recognize Eric Chapman, Sr., Director of the Emergency Management Program; Daryl Poupart, Emergency Management Coordinator; Jeanine Burgier, Tribal Administrator; and a host of individuals, too many to name, who pulled together to make sure everyone in our community was warm and safe. I give kudos to the Tribal Council for authorizing the purchase of space heaters and allowing the Tribal Administrator and her staff to contract for wood gathering crews. The crews gathered and delivered wood and space heaters to elders, disabled and families on the coldest of days. It's situations such as these that bring out the best in all of us, and I commend our community for going the extra mile in extremely challenging circumstances.

As if the cold weather wasn't enough, there has been a recent propane shortage throughout the Midwest. Several factors have played a part in this crisis - a bumper crop of corn last fall coupled with wet conditions caused farmers to use more propane than normal. It has also been reported that only three of the nine pipelines delivering fuel to refineries in the Midwest are operating. It is imperative that everyone keep an eye on their propane tanks to make sure they don't run out. It is important for our families to do their best to conserve during the winter. Turning down your heat by a few degrees, keeping doors and windows closed, and putting on a sweater when cold will go a long way in saving energy and ultimately, saving money. If you are struggling with heating or utility needs and you feel you have nowhere to turn, you may contact the Tribe's Economic Support program.



The Tribe has entered into a new partnership with the state of Wisconsin Department of Health Services. DHS officials visited the Transitional Living homes in December. After seeing our Tribe's commitment to helping rehabilitate those suffering from drugs and alcohol, the DHS proposed working together to develop a treatment and aftercare model that could be used by other Tribes in the state. Brett Davis, Medicare Director, and his staff are working with Ryan Champagne, State of Emergency Facilitator; Randy Samuelson, PCHC Director; and the team at the Family Resource Center to get our Transitional Living Homes the proper certifications so we can provide our people long-term care on their road to getting healthy.

Our Zagiigaabaa Healing to Wellness Court is continuing to work with clients in their pursuit of living productive, positive lives. The court is an alternative to incarceration for non-violent drug offenders. Candidates to the court must receive a referral through the Vilas County court system and meet stringent criteria before and during participation in the program. Participants meet regularly with Judge Smith to ensure success in completing the program. The goal of the court is to help our Members and give them the support and opportunity to be a positive influence in the community.

The Tribal Council has authorized me to look at prospective candidates for Deputy Administrators of our programs. I made reference last month to the possibility of bringing back the positions as a way of increasing productivity and accountability. The Administrators would streamline operations and offer direct oversight of specific areas of Tribal Operations.

We worked closely with program managers and direc-

tors to develop a budget to bring to the Membership for a vote. There are many needs in the community and the Council has identified the areas that are critical to the success of our community. Programs such as ICW, Family Resource, and Economic Support are just a few that provide critical services to the Membership. I urge our People to keep in mind the good works that come out of our Tribal programs. I would like to eventually see how a paid legislature would look, with clear goals and objectives for Council Members. I'm a firm believer that a code of ethics should be developed for government officials. The community should help shape how that process would work. As leaders, we must hold ourselves and each other to the highest of standards.

Most of those who know me understand my passion in protecting our Treaty Rights and preserving our ability to exercise those rights. Judge Crabb denied the Chippewa Tribes' motion in the "Deer Trial." The action sought to permit Tribal hunters to hunt deer at night. After consulting with their respective legal counsel on the decision, all six of the Chippewa Bands have decided to appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Western District in Chicago. Hunting at night is something that our ancestors have safely done for generations, and is a method of providing sustenance for our families.

In other developments regarding our Treaty Rights, a situation has arisen that has the potential to interfere with the upcoming spring spearing harvest at Mille Lacs Lake in Minnesota. The Tribe will be working with other Tribes and the Voigt Intertribal Task Force to discuss how the lack of accurate data concerning the fish populations on the lake will affect our permitting and harvest process.

We are continuing to address the social issues within our community and can say with certainty that our Law Enforcement Department has definitely put a dent in the illegal drug activity on the Reservation. The days of drug traffickers using our lands to conduct their illegal business out in the open are over. We have a long way to go in this battle, but we are gaining ground every day. I will continue to speak out against those people who are involved in the illegal drug trade. The Tribal Council and Police Department are seeing a large movement toward "community policing." We have had increased community involvement in reporting crime when they see it. This is an integral part in helping our community to be a safe, healthy place to live.

Our Tribe has lost a number of dearly loved elders over the past six months and I would like to offer condolences to the families of those who have walked on. Our People, especially the Elders, are the foundation from which we build. Taking the time to talk and visit with them only enriches our lives and helps to preserve the priceless gift of our culture. Let's make the extra effort to offer comfort and support, and encourage one another in our day-to-day lives. That's living good. That's living Anishinabe!

Miigwitsch Giigaawaabaamin
President Tom Maulson

THANK YOU

Thank You

Our family would like to thank the Lac du Flambeau Police Department, Officer Bryner, Vilas County Officer Coheggh, the Lac du Flambeau Ambulance, Amy Thompson, Howard Young Medical Center and St. Claire's Hospital in Weston for saving M LB, Jr.'s life.

In the early morning of January 4th, M LB Jr. stopped breathing, which he thought was from using a nebulizer and inhaler for his COPD. Before he became unconscious, he told his girlfriend Sue D. to call 911 because he couldn't breathe. Lac du Flambeau Officer

Bryner responded immediately and began CPR when he arrived at the home and later had to use the defibrillator in the ambulance. The Lac du Flambeau Ambulance arrived and Amy Thompson continued the lifesaving effort. The Lac du Flambeau ambulance crew transported M LB, Jr. to Howard Young, where it was determined he had a heart attack. He was then transported to St. Claire's Hospital in Weston, where a stint was inserted to open an 85 percent blockage in his heart.

We are grateful for everyone's efforts, and thankful to have M LB Jr. at home and feeling better.

Thank you again to Officer Bryner and Amy Thompson for their life-saving efforts. God bless everyone involved.

With respect and sincere thanks,

Mom, Dad, brothers and sisters, who will forever be grateful to God for not taking his life.

Thank You

The family of Alan Chosa would like to say Chi-Miigwitsch to all the friends, relatives and community for gathering to support us in our time of need. Thank you for sharing in the tragedy of our loss.

Much Gratitude,
Alan Chosa Family

Wewasson Cancer Event

The Wewasson Family will be hosting a community social event for cancer patients at Multi-Purpose Building on Saturday, February 1, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. There is no cost for the event. For more information, please contact Rose Wewasson at (715) 588-7274 or (715) 439-5033.

Ojibwemodaa: Let Us Speak Ojibwe

BY THE LAC DU FLAMBEAU
OJIBWE LANGUAGE PROGRAM

- 1) Boozhoo
hello
- 2) Aaniin
hello
- 3) Aaniin ezhinikaazoyan?
What is your name?
- 4) ____ nindizhinikaaz
____ is my name
- 5) Aaniindi wenjibayan?
Where do you come from?
- 6) Waaswaaganing nindoonjibaa
I am from Lac du Flambeau
- 7) Aaniin ezhi ayaayan?
How are you?
- 8) Nimino ayaa
I am fine
- 9) Gaawiin nimino ayaasiin
I am not fine
- 10) Aaniin ezhiwebiziyan?
What is the matter with you?
- 11) Nind ayekoz eta
I am just tired
- 12) Gi gikenimaa ya'aw oshkiniigikwe ina?
Do you know that young lady?
- 13) Hehn nin gikenimaa ya'aw oshkiniigikwe
Yes, I know that young lady
- 14) Gaawiin nin gikenimaasiin ya'aw oshkiniigikwe
No, I don't know that young lady
- 15) Aaniindi wenjibaad ya'aw oshkinaawe?
Where is that young man from?
- 16) Mashki ziibing onjibaa ya'aw oshkinaawe
He is from Bad River, that young man
- 17) Dibi sa iidog
I don't know where
- 18) Aniindi wenjibaawaad agiw anishinaabeg?
Where are those natives from?
- 19) Gete Gitigaaning wenjibaawag
They are from Lac Vieux Desert
- 20) Awenen giin?
Who are you?
- 21) Awenen wiin?
Who is he/she?
- 22) Aaniindi waa izhaayan waabang?
Where are you going tomorrow?
- 23) Ni wii ba adaawe waabang
I will shop around tomorrow
- 24) Aaniindi gaa izhaayan dibikoong?
Where did you go last night?
- 25) Nin gii izhaa imaa Gaashkiboojigaansing
I went to Woodruff
- 26) Aaniindi waa izhaayeg noongom?
Where are you going today?
- 27) Iwidi gikinoo'amaading ni wii izhaamin
We are going over there to school
- 28) Aaniindi gaa izhaayeg bijiinaago?
Where did you'll go yesterday?
- 29) Iwidi azhede ziibing ningii izhaamin
We went to Rhinelander
- 30) Aniindi waa izhaayaang noongom?
Where are we going today?
- 31) Gaawiin ingoji ni wii izhaasiimin
We are not going anywhere
- 32) Aaniin izhitchigeyan?
What are you doing?
- 33) nim bizindaan yo'o bizindoo-makak
I am listening to the radio
- 34) nim bizindaanan onow
madwechige-gwekiwebinigaahnsan
I am listening to these music CDs
- 35) Aaniin waa izhitchigeyan waabang?
What are you doing tomorrow?
- 36) Namanj sa ii dog
I have no idea
- 37) gaawiin gegoo ganabaj
Nothing, perhaps
- 38) Aaniin gaa izhitchigeyan bijiinaago?
What did you do yesterday?
- 39) Nin gii naadinisel
I gathered firewood
- 40) Aaniin izhichiged gimaamaa?
What is your mother doing?
- 41) Giziibiiga'ige gabe giizhig
She is washing clothes all day
- 42) Aaniin gaa izhitchiged gidedeyan noongom?
What did your dad do today?
- 43) O gii nanai'itoonan anoog gegoo imaa endaad
He fixed various things at his home
- 44) Aaniin waa izhitchiged gi nookoomis waabang?
What is your grandmother doing tomorrow?
- 45) Ni nookoomis wii izhaa imaa niimii'idig
My grandmother will go to the dance
- 46) Oma bi-izhaan
Come here
- 47) Gego izhitchige gen
Don't do that
- 48) Koogaan omaa
Get out of here
- 49) Giga waabamin minawaal
I will see you again
- 50) Giga waabaminim naagaj
I will see you later

Computer Classes

Tribal Administration is offering free computer classes for all Tribal Employees. Classes being offered include: Basic Computing, MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint, MS Publisher, MS Outlook and MS Access. All topics will be offered in three levels – basic, intermediate and advanced.

Employees who attend the classes will increase their knowledge and become better able to perform tasks for their jobs. There are no tests, and class instruction is hands-on. "We work on specific projects to allow for hands-on experience during the class. There is no grading system, and everyone who attends classes will receive a certificate that will be placed in their employee file and will be beneficial during evaluations," said instructor Larry Kinnett.

The classes are NOT mandatory. Tribal Administration highly recom-

mends participation, as the free classes will assist employees in their job production. Classes are held during the work day, and employees are paid during class time. "Continuing education can only be beneficial to employment advancement. There are no negative consequences for non-completion," continued Larry.

Anyone interested in taking the free computer classes may contact Larry Kinnett via email at lkinnett@ldftribe.com or call (715) 891-6299.

Larry has been teaching computer classes for LCO College and Nicolet College for the past four years. He has an associate degree in CIS programmer/analyst and graphic design and a bachelor's degree in digital communication/e-commerce.



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THE ORCHESTRA



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Must be 18. See Guest Services for complete details. We reserve the right to alter or cancel any event without notice.