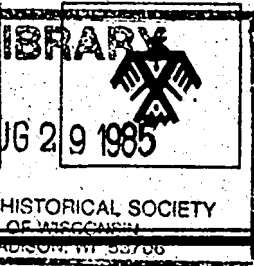


A SPECIAL LOOK AT THE KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY

PAGE 5



MASINAIGAN



A CHRONICLE OF THE
LAKE
SUPERIOR
OJIBWAY
JULY/AUGUST, 1985

'85 DEER AGREEMENT DNR INTRANSIGENCE PLAGUES NEGOTIATIONS

1985 DEER NEGOTIATIONS

Despite two previously completed treaty deer agreements, face-to-face talks for 1985 hunt began and possibly ended without agreement on July 26th. Some tribal leaders say this is more symptomatic of the negotiating process rather than a split over this year's hunt proposals.

Tribal negotiators representing six Wisconsin Chippewa tribal governments, in a press statement, charged that George Meyer, the lead negotiator for Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than accommodate court affirmed treaty rights.

They also charged that Meyer's continued use of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiating positions was bad-faith bargaining. Although Meyer has repeatedly denied this accusation, the evidence against him is mounting.

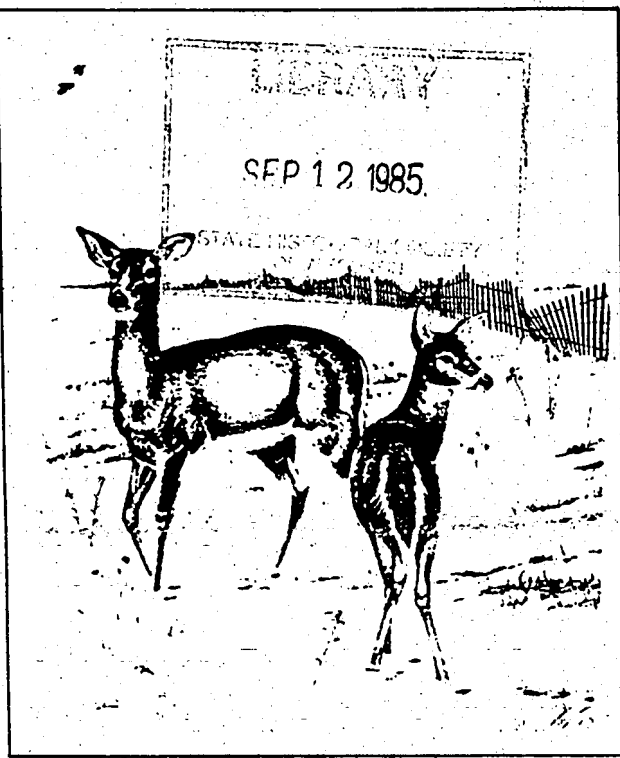
As the tribes were preparing for deer talks, a wire service news story broke quoting Meyer on this year's issues and on his concerns over last year's harvest. Both issues, it was felt, were more appropriately discussed at the negotiating table, not in the media one day before the talks were to begin. Meyer was also reportedly discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Public Radio.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer indicated prior to the formal talks that liberalized methods, including shining, night hunting, shooting from vehicles, and loaded and uncased weapons in vehicles were not negotiable.

All of these methods are currently being used either here in Wisconsin or in other states. There is no evidence that these methods are practiced in ways that either poses a threat to humans or to the health of the deer herd.

Ironically, some of these very same methods are being developed by the Wisconsin legislature in response to deer crop damage in central and southern Wisconsin. Likewise, about 15 thousand handicapped citizens currently have the right to have loaded and uncased weapons and can shoot from vehicles.

The DNR intransigence on these issues when discussed by the tribes appears discriminatory. Because the DNR has been unable to show that these methods are biologically unsound, "creating social concerns" within the negotiations is an additional charge representatives make against Meyer.



Waterfowl and Wild Rice

Whether this negotiating impasse over the deer hunt spills over to other potential agreements is still unclear. Although there is some confusion and growing concern by tribal members over the negotiations, tribal representatives are continuing the process on waterfowl and wild rice.

After preliminary exchanges with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Chippewa representatives gained assurances that there will be a 1985 Treaty Waterfowl hunt.

Because the federal government has retained jurisdiction over migratory waterfowl, primary negotiations were between USFWS and Chippewa representatives. Wisconsin has been kept apprised of the discussions and have offered comments and expressed concerns on the various proposals.

On August 6, the USFWS issued proposed rules on migratory bird hunting regulations on federal Indian Reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands. Comment period on these proposed rules was set until August 17.

It is assumed that there will be little change in the proposed rules. After ratification by Chippewa governments, it is also expected that Wisconsin will sign off - primarily for enforcement purposes.

Wild rice has been a favored discussion point for both sides. After last year's agreement, a technical working group recommended better management systems for both Chippewa and other ricers throughout the state.

A 1985 ricing agreement is expected although there has been talk of issuing inter-tribal regulations even if the state doesn't concur. Remaining concerns include the status of riverbeds and opening season dates.

Implications of Impasse

The continuing hitches in the negotiations has caused tribal representatives to relook at the value of the process.

VOIGT COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES 85 HUNT

Lac du Flambeau - In an historic announcement, representatives of Wisconsin Chippewa tribes informed the media that despite DNR intransigence, there will be a 1985 Treaty Deer Hunt. (Details of the inter-tribal agreement are on the back page.)

At a press conference here on Monday, August 19th, details of the 1985 hunt were unveiled. After a brief opening statement by Voigt Committee Chairman, Jim Schlender, there was a short round of questions by reporters. The press conference lasted a surprisingly short 15 minutes.

Schlender called the inter-tribal agreement unique because it will possibly be the first in which it will be totally self-regulated.

Schlender said that George Meyer of the DNR has unfairly characterized the negotiations as a tribal walkout.

Schlender said the DNR has charged the media that the tribes are seeking unsafe methods such as loaded and uncased weapons in vehicles.

"We have always been persuaded by biological concerns," said Schlender. "And we have also listened to social and political concerns."

Schlender said that the loaded and uncased weapons issue was part of last year's agreement and that 12,000 handicapped citizens currently use this method.

"We think it's unfair for the DNR to say its unsafe when Chippewa hunters do it, and it's okay for disabled people," Schlender added.

The current inter-tribal agreement must now be ratified by the six Wisconsin Chippewa tribal governments: Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Red Cliff, and St. Croix.

The following is a summary of the 1985 Inter-Tribal Treaty Deer Hunt agreement.

In a press statement of August 8, Ray DePerry, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, reiterated the frustrations with WDNR.

His comments came in response to a news story in which the WDNR Secretary is quoted as saying that if the Chippewa do not accept stricter rules for a 1986 spring spearing season, the state would unilaterally issue regulations.

DePerry said he welcomed the back-off by the state of a proposed "buy out," but expressed concern over the DNR attitude on future spearing activity. "Let me remind Secretary Besadny that another DNR Secretary named Lester P. Voigt held a similar position - one which the federal courts have ruled illegal," said DePerry.

DePerry said that the Chippewa will not be dictated to. "Remember that these are Chippewa rights being put on the negotiating table, not items that the DNR can give or take away."

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GREAT LAKES INDIAN
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DNR AND CHIPPEWA DISAGREE ON DEER HARVEST DATA



The past month has seen the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and representatives of the Voigt Task Force enter into negotiations for the 1985 off-reservation deer season. As a result, the press has carried a number of releases relating to the process. Below are reprints of several articles which appeared in local media on the areas of dispute.

DNR REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE Lac du Flambeau Reservation Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force July 26, 1985

Based on recent media reports and intransigent positions by the Wisconsin DNR, the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force is reassessing whether continued negotiations are valuable. The breakdown of the process became apparent during the first negotiating session for the 1985 Chippewa Treaty Deer Hunt.

The Wisconsin DNR is proposing to limit even further the 1985 Treaty Deer hunt even though there were no problems in two previous treaty deer hunts. The Wisconsin DNR has demonstrated a pattern which seeks to limit rather than accommodate the exercise of treaty rights. Because of this pattern, the Voigt Task Force will review the process of negotiations as a meaningful way to exercise their treaty rights.

Task Force members say they will have a deer hunt this season and whether the Wisconsin DNR participates in the development is entirely up to the DNR. Unless there is indications otherwise from the Wisconsin DNR, the Task Force will meet on August 5 at Lac du Flambeau to address other ways to implement a 1985 treaty deer hunt.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 19, 1985

CHIPPEWA DISPUTE DNR DEER HARVEST DATA

ODANAH, WI - The chief wildlife biologist working for Chippewa tribes disagrees with recent Wisconsin DNR charges that there were underharvests of deer in northern Wisconsin.

The dispute became public just one day before talks were scheduled between the DNR and Chippewa representatives for a 1985 Chippewa Treaty deer hunt.

In a July 25th Associated Press news report, the DNR claimed that because the Chippewa have not taken their quota, deer in those management areas are becoming too numerous.

"Meyer said overpopulation can cause starvation for deer that exhaust their food supplies, and encourages the spread of disease among congested groups," the AP story concludes.

Jonathan Gilbert, head wildlife biologist with the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, says the report is factually erring and misleading.

"There was no underharvest of antlerless deer in any management unit in the ceded territory," says Gilbert. "At a recent meeting even the DNR conceded that fact."

Gilbert went on to say that if there are harvest problems, it is a deer management issue that both the state and the tribes can resolve. He cited last year's hunt as potentially a problem of over-not underharvest.

"Had the tribes reached their quota levels last year, there would have been an overharvest of deer in some management units," Gilbert charged. "The DNR issued more permits than necessary to achieve their quota harvest levels. As a result, state hunters shot more antlerless deer than expected."

Gilbert's comments came as the Voigt Committee prepared for the first 1985 Treaty Deer negotiating session on Friday.

The Voigt Committee, upset with the factual and misleading remarks in the AP story, charged that Meyer is once more negotiating through the media rather than at the agreed negotiating table.

In a press statement issued after the talks on Friday, the Voigt Committee is reassessing the value of the negotiating process. The statement added that there will be a 1985 hunt and whether the DNR participates in its development is up to the DNR.

Gilbert pointed out that if the DNR is seriously concerned about the consequences of not reaching quota's then they should support liberalizing the treaty deer season, thus, increasing the tribal harvest, rather than seeking further limits.

CO-CHAIR OF COUNTY/TRIBAL COMMITTEE WANTS "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EVERYONE"

Below is one of the 172 letters that the DNR got in response to their preparation for the 1985 Treaty Deer hunt talks. DNR negotiator George Meyer said that the majority of the responses raised relevant concerns such as safety and resource management issues. However, he added that there were a few responses which were quite useless. We assume that Mr. Tollander's letter is an example of the useless variety.

We print this response for two reasons. First, it illustrates an attitude among some who simply cannot understand or accept what the courts have concluded - the Chippewa have legal rights, not because of poverty, but because of historic vision and legal continuity.

The second reason is that Tollander co-chairs a joint committee between Wisconsin Tribal Governments and members of the Wisconsin Counties Association. Because of his important position, it is baffling to understand why he would publicly demonstrate his ignorance of history, law, and contempt for contemporary opportunities for cooperative actions.

As a public service to the other members of this joint committee, we thought knowing Tollander's position and attitude would be of significant importance - particularly as the discussion centers on continued cooperation of this committee.



BURNETT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Burnett County Government Center
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715/249-2177 Ext. 100

CHARLES TOLLANDER
County Board Chairman

July 22, 1985

DNR/Chippewa Negotiations
Northwest District Headquarters
P.O. Box 309
Spooner, WI 54801

Dear Sir,

This letter is in response to your request for comments prior to your negotiations with the Chippewa Indians on the upcoming deer and small game hunting seasons.

Rights retained in the 1800's addressed the problem of subsistence. Early white pioneers depended on subsistence hunting as did Native Americans at that time. There are no medical records available in Wisconsin that indicate gross malnutrition being suffered by the Native American population today.

All "poor Indians" as well as "poor whites" are entitled to receive benefits under current food stamp programs. In Wisconsin, Indians also have the choice of receiving surplus food commodities. They also are entitled to receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), with Wisconsin having one of the highest benefit levels in the nation, medical assistance (MA), and supplemental Social Security benefits (SSI).

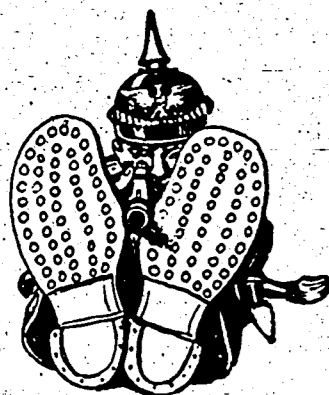
Furthermore, most housing on Indian Reservations was constructed at all our taxpayers' expense and continued maintenance of same is also taxpayer subsidized. No Native American pays real estate taxes on housing on reservation land. Thus, Native Americans don't pay real estate taxes to support local or county government, public or vocational education, or state forestry programs. There are substantial resources available, therefore, to provide food, housing, medical and education to Indians in the ceded territory of Wisconsin, the Department of Natural Resources enforces all hunting regulations. I feel all citizens in the ceded territory should abide by the same regulations and seasons in order to best manage and preserve wildlife for today and future generations. This double standard in game and fish regulations also damages the relations between tribal and non-tribal citizens. How can Indians hold claim to hunting rights of the 1800's yet also claim and accept the full benefits of today's programs as I have indicated?

With the residents of Burnett County owning almost 2/3rds of the public owned land in Burnett County and the Department of Natural Resources negotiating in our behalf at the table, we hereby request that the same regulations and seasons apply for all on county owned land.

Respectfully,
Charles Tollander
Charles Tollander
Chairman
Burnett County Board

Burnett County is an equal opportunity employer

CT:mj



The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are researching the possibility of reintroducing the native trumpeter swans to the Chequamegon Bay area, according to Tim Andryk, wildlife biologist with GLIFWC.

Andryk says this inter-agency team, with the assistance of the city of Ashland Parks Recreation Department and Northland College, is initiating a study this summer of the Chequamegon Bay mute swans to evaluate the feasibility of using the mute swans as foster parents to raise trumpeter swans.

This summer's work will consist of live-capturing and marking mute swans with plastic neckbands so their distribution and migration patterns can be determined.

DNR biologist, Fred Strand, adds that the aquatic vegetation of Chequamegon Bay will also be surveyed and mapped so it can be evaluated for trumpeter swan food and cover requirements.

Strand says that if the information is favorable, and participating agencies approve, then the technique of replacing mute swan eggs with trumpeter swan eggs under incubating mute swans would be tried in Chequamegon Bay. The transplanted eggs would be hatched and raised by the mute swans.

This technique has been successfully developed in Ontario, he says, however, it hasn't been attempted in the U.S. to date.

The rare trumpeter swans were once common breeding birds throughout the United States and Canada and were native to the Lake Superior region, Andryk explains. Unfortunately, trumpeter skins were a valuable commodity on the European Market and in the late 1800's they were almost hunted to extinction.

Andryk says that trumpeter swans are more ecologically compatible with native waterfowl and aquatic vegetation than the exotic mute swans which were introduced into North America from Europe. Mute swans conflict with native waterfowl for nesting habitat. The mute swans, he says, are aggressive birds which defend their large nesting territories, up to 12 acres in size, from March to October, driving away other waterfowl and preventing them from nesting there.

The trumpeter swans are less aggressive and allow ducks and geese to nest within their territories. Mute swans, unlike trumpeters, also destroy large amounts of aquatic vegetation (by pulling up plants by the roots during feeding and nest building) which they do not utilize. This eradication of aquatic vegetation removes necessary food and cover for native waterfowl and cover for native waterfowl, says Andryk, and has contributed to displacement of local waterfowl in areas of high mute swan density.

SWAN FOSTER PARENTS RECRUITED...



Above, Joe Dan Rose, Bad River DNR, and Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC biologist, capture a swan. Below, members of the team band the swan with a neck band.



According to Strand, if the trumpeter swan project is approved for Chequamegon Bay, one of its goals would be to control the growth of the mute swan population in the Bay by gradually replacing them with trumpeter swans.

The decision to introduce, or not to introduce, the trumpeter swans has not yet been made, says Strand. The objective of this summer's field work is to gather scientific information so that decision can be made cooperatively by the participating agencies.

The success of the feasibility research for the introduction depends on the cooperation of the general public in submitting observations of marked swans, so the movements and migrations of the mute swans can be determined. The participating agencies encourage people to submit information of neck-banded mute swans they see, outside of the Fish Creek sloughs area, including the date, specific location of sighting, color of neck band, and number on neck band if possible.

VOIGT TASK FORCE SUPPORTS TRIBAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Efforts to amend the Endangered Species Act and their implications to tribal regulatory authority was brought before the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force at their July 3 meeting in Lac du Flambeau.

GLIFWC Policy Analyst Dave Seigler reported that the effort to amend the act was being lead by two groups, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), and the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) - each taking different approaches.

NCAI believes there should be no changes in the act and that interpretations should be up to the courts. However, NAFWS feels that amendments aimed at protecting certain species should be made, but that tribes, like the states, should be authorized, to implement the act.

When polled, the Task Force members were unanimous in agreeing that tribal regulatory authority should be maintained. A motion was passed to "support the protection of endangered species; but to do it under tribal regulation."

Several member tribes, including Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, and Red Cliff, have already passed resolutions on endangered species and both Bad River and Lac Courte Oreilles are studying similar resolutions.

OPEN WATER FISHING

On the subject of open-water fishing, Task Force Chairman Jim Schlender reported that in a letter dated June 11, George Meyer, chief

negotiator for the WDNR, indicated that the DNR has finalized a hook and line agreement, but will not deal with summer or fall open-water spearing.

The Voigt Task Force reached a consensus to reject the DNR's proposal, calling it bad faith negotiations, particularly after the courts have identified spearing as a traditional fishing method.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Task Force also heard reports from Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife biologist, on the on-reservation deer count, which is underway on the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations. Gilbert's study intends to assess the comparative health of deer herds, arguing that the less regulated on-reservation herd is equal to off-reservation herds. As basis for his premise, Gilbert cited a 1960 study on the Bad River reservation which showed that the numbers were better on-reservation than off.

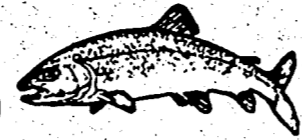
Migratory Birds and the upcoming 1985 Waterfowl Agreement were another subject of discussion in a report by David Siegler, Policy Analyst, who updated the Task Force on the negotiations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the WDNR.

The waterfowl agreement, also involves the federal government, unlike other agreements to date, so provides a unique situation. The Task Force passed a resolution for tribal representatives to meet with the USFWS to agree on numbers, address other issues they may have, and address state concerns through the USFWS.

COMING UP ARE...

- Manomin Pow Wow, Bad River, August 23-25
- Mille Lacs Traditional Pow Wow, August 24-25
- GLIFWC Board of Commissioners Mtg., Marquette, MI, Sept. 4
- GLIFWC 2nd Annual Conference, Marquette, MI, Sept. 5-6
- Red Cliff Pow Wow, Sept. 13
- WI Radio-Active Waste Review Board Regional Conference, Superior, Sept. 13
- St. Croix Wild Rice Festival, Sept. 21-23
- WCA Annual Conference, Superior, Sept. 23-24
- Madeline Island Treaty Rally, La-Pointe, Sept. 29

UPS AND DOWNS



COMMERCIAL FISHING:

The tribal commercial fishing boats lying at dock in the Lily Pond Refuge, Westend Hancock, MI, add to the beauty of the scene along the canal which leads out into western Lake Michigan. They speak of the tradition of commercial fishing which has long been a part of the area. The boats are those of Keweenaw Bay, Red Cliff, and Bad River fishermen who represent the diminishing numbers of people able and willing to make a living through commercial fishing.

Commercial fishing has never been an easy way of life. It requires constant exposure to the elements of nature throughout the changing seasons, and in the waters of the northern Great Lakes, such as Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, weather can often be quite inclement and severe.



The Energy being made ready to leave.

Because the waters are also being fished by tribal members from Keweenaw Bay (residents of the area), the tribal fishermen have established an agreement between themselves to both assure protection of the resource and to protect the interests of the Keweenaw Bay fishermen.

Although the Bad River and Red Cliff fishermen are targeting whitefish for their catch, there is always an incidental catch of lake trout in the nets. Following a lake trout assessment, a 60,000 lb. lake trout quota was established for the area known as M-2 and M-3. The agreement between the tribes allows 30,000 lbs. for Keweenaw Bay and 15,000 each for Red Cliff and Bad River.

Bad River, who has four commercial fishing boats interested in fishing Michigan waters, then has divided their 15,000 allowable into 3,750 lbs. per boat.

In addition, the two Wisconsin tribes cannot have more than two commercial fishing boats fishing the area simultaneously.

Although the agreement has allowed an exercise of treaty fishing, life has not been a bed of roses for any of the fishermen involved.

For one, the tribal fishermen have had to endure harassment from members of the area's non-Indian community. Damage to both fishing vessels and nets have been reported consistently over the past several months - with damage costs running into the thousands of dollars for some of the fishermen. It has also been difficult to find dockage, due to harassment.

With the situation being unprecedented, numerous "snags" also have had to be worked out. Each of the tribal fishermen are fishing under their own fishing codes, which provides a complex system of enforcement for the wardens, whose job is to make sure violations are not occurring.

Another problem being encountered by the fishermen is marketing their harvest. With one non-Indian wholesaler in the area who is able to get his requirement of fish through his own trap nets, the fishermen are faced with the dilemma of how best to sell their catch - a problem not yet solved. The purchase of a truck is one possible alternative, which would allow them to get their own catch to market, but requires expense and time.

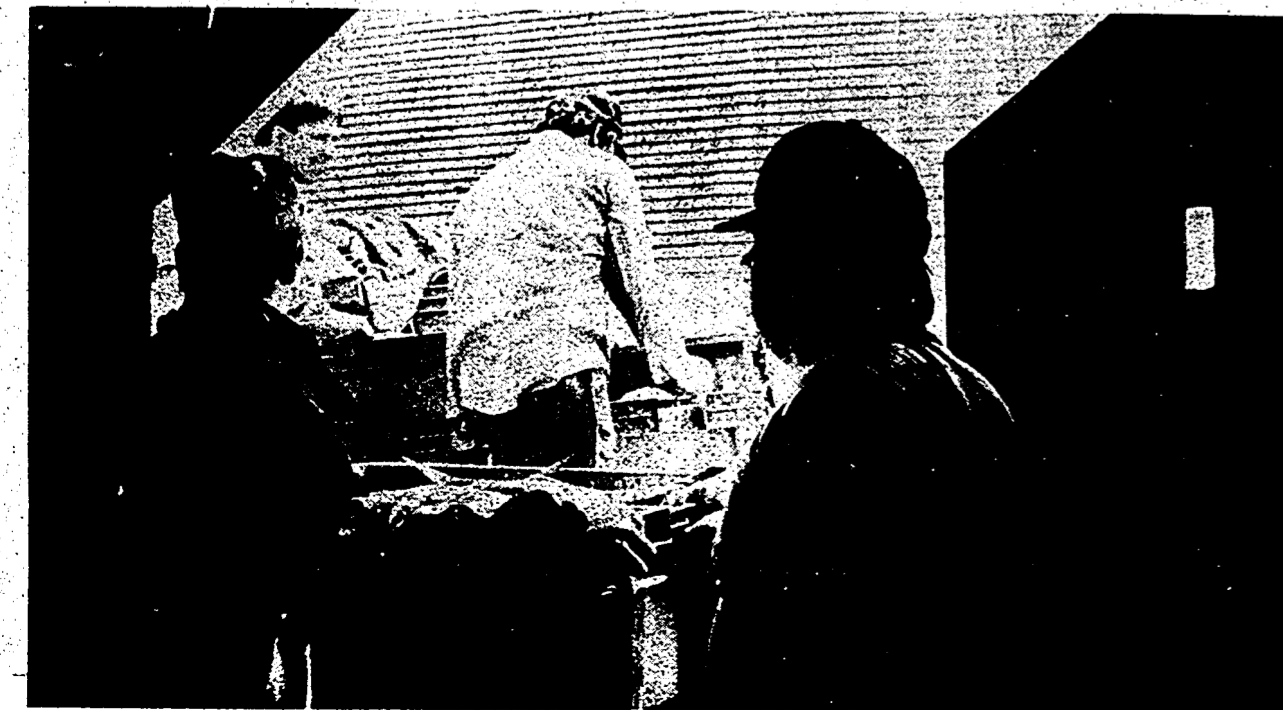


An onerous chore, tagging the day's catch - Crew of the Energy.

The work is hard - ranging from maintaining fishing vessels, to making and mending nets, to pulling up the lengthy nets which stretch across the bottom of the lake and are, hopefully, full of saleable fish.

Dressing the catch, tagging, packing the fish in ice, and hauling the catch by truck to the market or an area wholesaler is all part of their routine. Each day is more than a day's work, beginning in the wee hours of dawning morning, but yet the occupation maintains an allure for these hardy breed of people, who love the lakes, the open stretches of water, and the days spent close to nature.

Recently the waters of Lake Michigan, abundant in whitefish and lake trout, have attracted tribal commercial fishermen from the Bad River and Red Cliff Reservations who fish the waters under treaty guarantees to the Great Lakes Chippewa Nation.



Gilmore Peterson a.k.a. Grumpy unloads fish from his boat the "Energy".



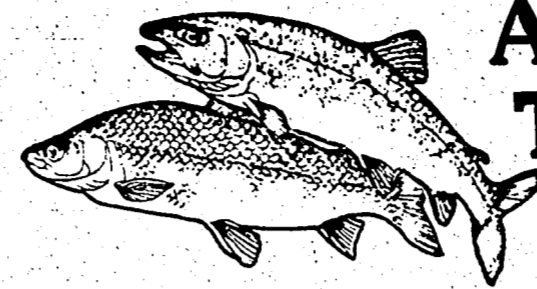
Grumpy Peterson shows off day's catch of whitefish.



Time to relax, for one of the Energy's crew.



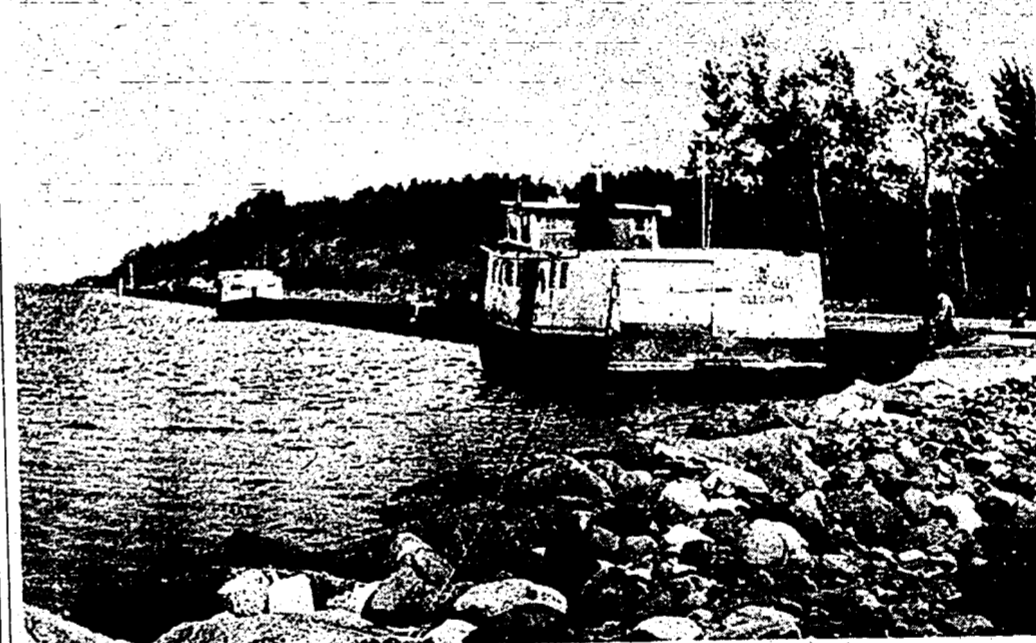
Grumpy Peterson prepares truck to carry his fish, as Commission Personnel look on.



A SPECIAL LOOK AT THE THE KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY



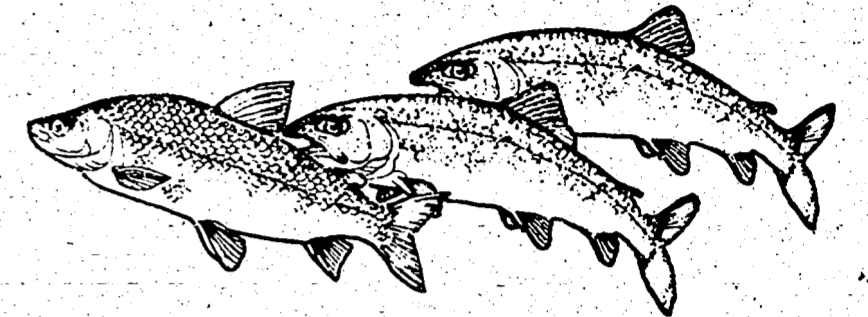
Keweenaw Bay



Fishing has long been a way of life for people of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.



Fish have long been a source of both sustenance and income for Keweenaw Bay residents.



Picturesquely perched on the hills surrounding Keweenaw Bay, Michigan, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, like other Chippewa Lake tribes, has long been involved in fishing, which has become an integral part of the lives of community members and a reliable means of sustenance.

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, which is actually composed of two small communities, Zeba and Assinins, lying directly opposite each other on either side of the huge glimmering Bay, regulates its own fishermen, both on and off-reservation.

Until recent years, the people of Keweenaw Bay have largely fished from small boats in on-reservation waters. But following the lead given by the Voigt decision in Wisconsin, members of the Keweenaw Bay Community are now able to commercially fish in the off-reservation, ceded waters of Lake Michigan as well. This enables tribal fishermen to harvest the deeper, outlying waters which are abundant in whitefish and lake trout.

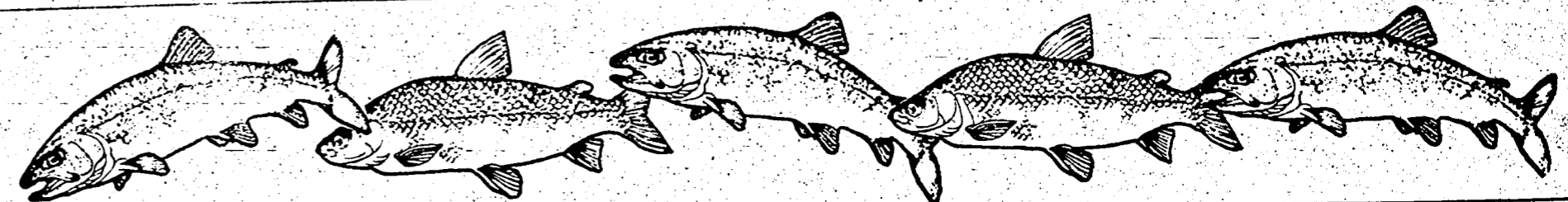
In order to regulate the use of the resource, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has established ordinances which monitor the harvesting of fish in both on and off-reservation waters and license their commercial fishermen.

Currently, the tribe has two licensed large boat operators, large boat being defined as 20 feet or more, who fish the off-reservation waters. The tribe also licenses eight small boats to fish in off-reservation waters and six to fish on-reservation.

Because of the tribes' interest in preserving and protecting the resource for all user groups as well as for future generations, they have developed tribal fishing ordinances, which regulate the harvest of fish. Currently, regulation is maintained by limiting the length of net allowed. However, in off-reservation waters, areas denoted as M-2 and M-3, which are open to tribal fishing, lake trout quotas have also been established with the assistance of Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission biologists who assessed the lake trout stocks in the area.

Enforcement is also part of the tribes' regulations efforts. On-reservation fishing activities are monitored by a Bureau of Indian Affairs warden and off-reservation fishing by wardens from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, of which Keweenaw Bay is a member. Violators are prosecuted in tribal court.

It is because fishing has been part of the Chippewa tradition in the area, and because of the Chippewa's abiding respect for nature, that the tribe has been concerned about the regulated use of the resource. Their aim is to provide assurance that tribal members can exercise their fishing rights and make full use of the resource - both today and in the years to come.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



The Pine's Bar Casino, Keweenaw Bay Community.



Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay Tribal Chairperson.

Today the Keweenaw Bay Community consists of 14,000 acres, has a resident population of 900 and a service population of 1,000.

Keweenaw Bay Tribal Enterprises include Bingo, which is its biggest enterprise, employing 12 Tribal staff people. Bingo has been in operation since May 15, 1981, and is open every Tuesday and Thursday evening. The Tuesday night Bingo features a \$15 entry fee, \$50.00 games with a jackpot of \$2,800.00. The Thursday Bingo requires a \$25 entry fee, with \$100.00 games and a climbing jackpot of \$14,800.00. Attendance at Bingo for each night reaches 200 plus people and includes both Tribal members and non-Indian players.

The Tribal Construction Company, another Tribal enterprise, employs about 50 people and provides construction services for many Tribal projects.

The Casino, which has recently closed, employed still more Tribal members. The Miles case is currently being appealed, and the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council will be requesting another stay—that would allow the Casino to operate while the case is in court. Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay Chairperson, feels that gambling on the Keweenaw Bay Reservation should be allowed to continue without interference from the State or Federal Government.

A Print Shop will be in operation in the very near future. A new printing press has arrived, a manager is on board, and a Tribal newsletter is in the development stage. Advertising from area businesses will be solicited very shortly.

Mike Chosa, Economic Development Planner for Keweenaw Bay, has provided information on a number of Tribal enterprises in the process of being implemented and or developed. The Keweenaw Bay Tribe will soon be breaking ground for a new Tribal Bowling Facility which will be built on Tribal land in the Town of Baraga on M38. The facility will house 8 lanes, a game and locker room, and will feature a large

lounge area with a grill. The total cost of the facility is \$641,200, will encompass 11,840 square feet, and will be built by the Tribal Construction Firm.

A water works project is also close to being realized. This water system will service 80 homes in Zeba with a capacity to serve an additional 100 homes. The water works project will be funded by a \$340,000 HUD Block Grant. It also appears likely at this point the IHS will provide \$150,000 for a water filtration plant. Again, the Tribal Construction Company will be involved in the construction of the Water Works project.

The Keweenaw Bay Tribe is looking to expand economically by working to complete construction on a Chippewa Industrial Center by September of this year. The Center will be situated approximately one mile from the Tribal Bowling Alley. The road leading to the Industrial Center has been completed. The Industrial Park is being looked at to accommodate a Wood-burning Power Generating Plant that is currently in the development stages. The plant will cost \$18 million and will be worked on over the course of the next couple years. It will be up to the Michigan Public Service Commission to establish a decent rate for utilities to be purchased. Keweenaw Bay is now waiting on the Public Service Commission's decision. If the rate is good enough work on the project should proceed.

An ANA program to establish an "industry incubator" for small businesses in Keweenaw Bay is being written. Three quarter of a million dollars is proposed for one large building. Prospective small businesses will be given cheap rent, cheap utilities, and provided with bookkeeping and marketing services for a period of three to five years to assist them in getting off the ground. It is hoped that some of those small businesses will land some defense oriented contracts.

In the area of Housing, construction is now being completed on an Elderly Complex with 25 individual units, as well as 50 new, 2, 3, and 4 bedroom family dwellings.



Keweenaw Bay - Scenic Route.



Mike Chosa, Economic Development Planner for Keweenaw Bay.

SERVING THE COMMUNITY...



Wilma Jenkins, R.N. and Bhupendra Nanavati, M.D., Medical staff Keweenaw Bay Tribal Clinic.



Barbara Mantilla, Associate Judge Keweenaw Bay Tribal Court.

TRIBAL COURT

The Keweenaw Bay Tribal Court has been in operation for approximately 15 years and consists of Chief Judge Ted Holappa, Associate Judge Barbara Mantilla and Court Clerk Elaine Maki. Judge Mantilla has been with the Court for four years, she takes over the judicial program when Judge Holappa is out of town and hears cases as assigned by Judge Holappa.

Among the cases heard in Tribal Court are: traffic violations, divorce, child welfare, and conservation citations. All felony cases are handled in federal court. Tribal Court convenes at least once per week and sometimes more. The Tribal Code - Tribal Ordinances are the basis for all judgements.



Up-and-coming tribal members.

Dental services are made available to Keweenaw Bay tribal members by full time Dentist, Mark Cadotte. The Tribal Clinic provides medical services four days out of the week through attending physician, Dr. Bhupendra Nanavati and Wilma Jenkins, RN. Keweenaw Bay is in the process of obtaining a fulltime psychologist as well.

According to Tribal Chairperson, Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay is said to have practically a first class Social Services Department. In addition, the Keweenaw Bay Tribe presently operates a Group Youth Home for those youth who are having problems at home - family related problems. The Home has the capacity to house 6 youth, although at one time as many as 8 youth were in residence. The Tribe is looking into the possibility of obtaining a Group Home for Young Women.

The New Day Treatment Center, which celebrated its ten year anniversary last year, can provide services for up to 25 clients. The services of the Treatment Center are in such demand that it has a waiting list of four months. Clients of the Center are Indian and non-Indian alike, with prospective clients coming from as far away as Minnesota and Wisconsin.



Tribal Dental Office - Administration Building, Keweenaw Bay, MI.



Wardens on duty at the Lily Pond Refuge Dock, West End Hancock, MI. From left is Warden Richard Semasky, Warden Gordon Arbuckle, and Warden Ken Rusk.



Traditional Indian Burial Grounds, Keweenaw Bay.

KEWEENAW BAY: A HISTORY

Any history of Chippewa (Anishenabe) people must begin with the Chippewa migration from the Atlantic coast down the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River and westward across the northern and southern shores of Lake Superior.

The Chippewa westward migration proceeded into what is now Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin as well as Canada. The first base of operations for this migration was Sault Ste. Marie. Bow e ting, with Madeline Island or Mo ning wun a kaun ing becoming the other important base.

The main body of the Chippewa proceeded on toward Madeline Island and the shores of point-of Shaug ah waum ik ong, with a smaller body moving along the northern shore into Canada and still smaller bands remained along the eastern shores of Lake Superior in Bow e ting, We qua dong (Ance ke we naw) and Ga ta ge te quan ing (Vieux Desert).

The French traders and black robes reached the eastern bands around the beginning of the seventeenth century and developed a strong alliance and trade posture with the Chippewa. The British replaced the French around the second half of the eighteenth century (early 1760's), in the area of regulation and control of trade.

Father (Fr.) Baraga, the most memorable black robe in Keweenaw Bay's history, came to L'Anse in 1843 after repeated requests. After coming to L'Anse in the fall of 1843, Fr. Baraga began to build a permanent Catholic mission on the west side of Keweenaw Bay at Assinins, facing the Methodist Mission at Zeba across the Bay on the east side. For ten years Fr. Baraga worked to set up a school, instruct the people in religion and establish a church. During which time he compiled a Chippewa-English Dictionary.

The Treaty era coincided with the efforts of Methodist and Catholic mission work. By 1840, according to the U.S. Government, Chippewa of Lake Superior had title to the western half of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, with the state having already purchased the remainder of the state of Michigan.

In the summer of 1842, calls went out to the Chippewa bands to meet with government negotiator, Michigan Indian Agent Robert Stuart, at La Pointe on Madeline Island; the island being a central location for the many bands of Chippewa.

The government wanted cession of mineral lands recently discovered on Lake Superior, a removal provision and control of the south shore of Lake Superior. An additional goal of the negotiations was title to the rest of the Upper Peninsula west of the Chocoday River.

In 1849, President Zachary Taylor signed an order requiring the Chippewa who signed the Treaty of 1842 to leave their ceded territory. In response, a delegation of Lake Superior Chippewa headed by Chief Buffalo and O sho ga for New York and Washington D.C. in April of 1852, accompanied by Benjamin Armstrong (a shopkeeper at La Pointe). Supportive signatures on a petition were gathered from merchants, bankers, and tradesmen along the way.

The Chippewa bands had misunderstood the removal order and naturally did not understand the reasoning behind it. After some delay, the Chiefs received an audience with President Fillmore through the assistance of a New York Senator who knew some cabinet members. The President listened, examined the petition, and on the follow-

ing day, canceled the removal order. Also during the meeting with President Fillmore, the Chippewa delegation was told that another treaty was necessary and forthcoming.

This treaty would reserve some lands to the Chippewa for their own use and assign lands to individual Chippewa. During the summer of 1854, another call went out to the Lake Superior Chippewa to meet with negotiators at La Pointe.

For the Lake Superior Chippewa from Keweenaw Bay, the most important part of this treaty was setting up the Reservation at L'Anse. The lands reserved were well known to the band as they surrounded the Methodist and Catholic missions.

The first selection of lands for allotment at the L'Anse Reservation were made in 1874, twenty years after then, agent Gilbert reported the Reservation ready to be allotted. Approval to allot lands was given by President Grant on February 14, 1874.

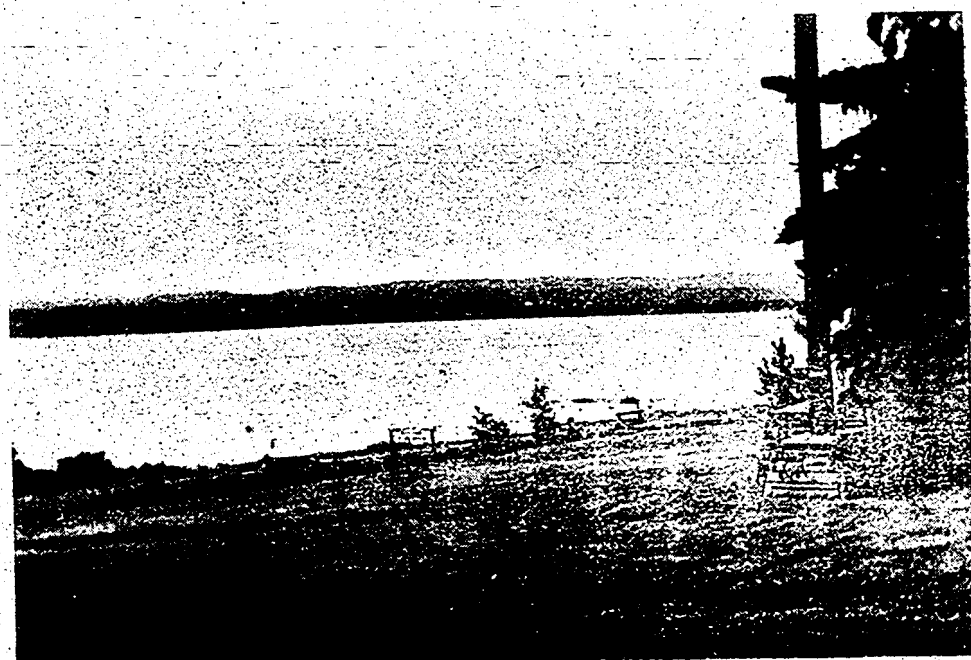
Between the years of 1874 and 1930, 680 allotments were made. By 1915, almost 26,000 acres were sold. Few allotments were sold in the decade of the 1920's. A new policy for Indian Tribes came in with Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal era, this policy took the form of the Indian Reorganization Act in 1934, (IRA).

Any further allotments were banned by the provisions of the Act and Indian Tribes could form corporate charters and organize themselves into local governing units for their own benefit.

The L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonogon Band of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior incorporated under IRA procedures to form the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community. The charter was approved December 17, 1936, with reservation lands either tribally owned or individually owned by the allottee or her heirs.



Dancers at the annual Keweenaw Bay Pow Wow.



The traditions of Catholicism, brought early to the Keweenaw Bay Band of Chippewa, remain a strong part of the area.



Father John Haskell - Assinins Catholic Mission, Keweenaw Bay.

Following a report by Montgomery Johnson on Initiative 456, given at the May Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Conference in May, Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife biologist, decided to explore the status of several organizations labeled anti-treaty by Johnson. Consequently, Gilbert sent off several letters of inquiry (see letter below) and received the responses published on this page. It is interesting to note that the Wisconsin Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation chose to publish in its July newsletter a 1975 resolution to encourage the Federal government to undertake a study "in all possible haste" of current treaties with all American Indian tribes with the "intent of determining and making changes which are necessary to achieve equal rights for all its goals...."

Indian Rights Resolutions

At the Annual Meeting in Wisconsin Rapids last April, a resolution on Indian Treaty Rights was presented to the delegates who voted to table it. The following resolution was adopted by the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting in Pittsburg on March 16, 1975 and adopted as policy of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation on April 26, 1975. Both resolutions are still part of the policy of the NWF and the WWF since there has been no action to rescind them.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, parent organization of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, passed a number of significant resource resolutions at its annual meeting held March 13-15 at Pittsburgh, Penn., and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin affiliate representative, Bernard Shearier, fully concurred in all approved resolutions, and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned resolutions are on file in the office of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, where they may be read in full, and are in accord with the broad environmental concerns of both national and state interests,

THEREFORE LET IT NOW BE RESOLVED, that the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, meeting this 26th day of April, 1975 at Stevens Point, Wisconsin approve these resolutions and make them part of the policy of this organization.

Native Rights To Fish And Wildlife

WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to the principles of sound, scientific wildlife management; and

WHEREAS, this organization upholds the Constitution of the United States of America, including those provisions which state that all citizens must receive equal treatment under the law, regardless of race, creed or color; and

WHEREAS, special privileges have been granted to minority groups who are citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, recent Federal Court decisions relating to Indian treaties and fishing and hunting rights have provided superior rights to treaty Indian people; and

WHEREAS, these superior rights are creating serious adverse problems for the scientific management of fish and wildlife resources;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-16, 1975, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its belief that the Federal Government should undertake with all possible haste a study of existing treaties with all tribes of American Indians with the intent of determining and making changes which are necessary to achieve the goal of equal rights for all its citizens and to insure conservation of fish and wildlife resources.

THE QUESTION

Dr. Jay D. Hair
Executive Vice President
National Wildlife Federation
1412 16th St. NW
Washington, DC 20036

June 10, 1985

Dear Dr. Hair:

During the past 10 years Indian tribes in several regions of the country have gained increased responsibilities in the field of fish and wildlife management. The assertion of these responsibilities, and the rights they are designed to protect, are bitterly opposed by many groups.

Recently, I attended the 4th annual meeting of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society, and organization which provides for professional fish and wildlife scientists working with Indian tribes. During this conference there was much concern voiced over Initiative 456 in Washington and the growing presence of what was termed the national network committed to abrogation of Indian treaties. One speaker specifically named the National Wildlife Federation as supporting this network and the Washington Chapter of the NWF as sponsors of Initiative 456.

As a long standing member of the National Wildlife Federation I was upset that the NWF would involve itself in essentially a racist organization. I realize that state affiliates do not reflect the policies of the national organization. I would like to request the official NWF position on Indian hunting and fishing rights. I would hope that the Federation would intend to remain committed to the protection and enhancement of natural resources based on sound biological principals.

Thank you for your response.

Sincerely yours,
Jonathan Gilbert
Wildlife Biologist

THE ANSWERS

Mr. Jonathan Gilbert
Wildlife Biologist
Great Lakes Indian Fish
and Wildlife Commission
P.O. Box 9
Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

July 2, 1985

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

This is in response to your recent letter asking about the position of the National Wildlife Federation related to the repeal of Indian treaty rights in the United States. This organization, the Nation's largest private conservation group, has been reported by some to be supporting organizations forming themselves for the express purpose of repealing Indian treaties.

The National Wildlife Federation recognizes that these Treaties are "the law of the land" and are regarded as solemn obligations entered into by the United States. At the same time, we support wise use of resources. We are concerned when wildlife or fish populations are poorly managed, over-harvested, or exploited unwisely, regardless of who does it. We believe in equity—the fairness of allocation—and, at the same time, recognize the reality and special status of Indian rights as granted by the several dozen treaties now in effect nationwide.

We do not support any organization formed for the express purpose of repealing Indian rights; and we have not taken a position in favor of dissolving Indian reservations.

Any reference you may see to National Wildlife Federation's support for such organizations, or anything you may hear about such support, is in error. We are always concerned about the management of our country's proper to speak out when these resources are in danger of being lost. We have not proposed as a solution the abrogation of this Nation's treaties with American Indians.

Your interest in this complex and difficult problem is appreciated.

c: Carl Crouse, NWF President

Sincerely
JAY D. HAIR

Mr. Jonathan Gilbert
Wildlife Biologist
Great Lakes Indian Fish
and Wildlife Commissioner
P.O. Box 9
Odanah, WI 54861

June 17, 1985

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I am not familiar with Initiative 456 in Washington and authorized no one to speak in this organization's behalf.

You are correct in that the Institute is "a politically neutral organization concerned with proper wildlife management regardless of the government of the managing authority."

At the same time, it is acknowledged that some events, while purportedly within the conventional scope of law, raise question about the understanding, sensitivity, and social alertness of the perpetrators.

Sincerely,
Daniel A. Poole
President
Wildlife Management Institute

TRIBAL FIRE FIGHTERS READY

WILD RICE PROPOSAL FORWARDED

It is becoming increasingly difficult today to describe a wild rice harvest as abundant. Wild rice is fast becoming a scarce resource.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) in conjunction with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) have joined forces to research the problem of declining wild rice areas. The initial objective is to inventory all existing and historical wild rice beds and determine those factors that negatively affect wild rice growth. After identifying existing and historical wild rice beds, a management plan will be written to limit those factors inhibiting abundant harvests of wild rice, to seed areas that in the past have nurtured wild rice beds and to designate potential areas for wild rice seeding.

Included in this process of research are surveys that will be solicited from Tribal Conservation departments, wildlife managers, biologists, wardens, and other researchers, on current, past, and potential wild rice locations. These surveys will then be reviewed and summarized in order to add to the information on the biological, physical, and chemical properties of the rice beds, and used to identify limiting factors.

The process will also include aerial surveys to supplement ground survey data on current wild rice beds and potential sites for reseeded.

If this collection of information proves adequate, priority lists will be assembled that will contain current wild rice beds designated for protection and enhancement practices. A priority list will also be developed to identify potential sites for introduction and establishment of wild rice stands.

The personnel to be involved in conducting these surveys and summarizing the data will be provided by GLIFWC and WDNR. Each organization will provide one student intern and appropriate equipment, with GLIFWC providing two staff aides.

The management plan will be written between January and March of 1986, if sufficient data is collected over the course of the summer and fall of 1985.



Preparing to face the fire - volunteers learn the use of fire fighting equipment.

In response to the fire crisis in California, numbers of tribal members prepared to respond to a call for assistance. Members of the Lac Courte Oreilles, Bad River, and St. Croix Tribes met for special training at the Bad River Reservation on July 12 in order to be ready for a call to the fire scene within the day.

Duane Kick, Chequamegon National Forest District Ranger, offered a group of about thirty interested men and women a short course in fire-fighting, although some were already trained fire-fighters.

Kick not only explained the use of various tools and equipment, but also informed the "could-be" fire-fighters of what to expect once at the scene of the California blaze.

Although the call to action in California received a good response from tribal members, only

a twenty man crew could go according to Robert Ford, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), so qualifying tests, including the ability to run one and a half miles under 12 minutes, were required. Ford said that fire-fighters would also have to be able to leave on short notice and be able to stay at the scene of the fire for up to a month.

Ford said the crew would be composed of three BIA staff, Larry Plucinski, Bad River, as squad boss, six from Bad River, five from St. Croix, and five from either Lac Courte Oreilles or Bad River.

The establishment of the fire-fighting crew is funded through an emergency fire suppression fund (Emergency Fire Fund 8860) under the BIA. Ford said two crews were available from the Menominee Tribe, Wisconsin, and the Red Tribe, Minnesota. Beginning fire-fighters are paid \$6.08 per hour.

TREATY FORUM ON RESERVATION



On Monday, July 22, 1985, a forum on Treaty Rights and Property Rights was held on the Keweenaw Bay Reservation in Michigan. The forum was fairly well attended by approximately 25 tribal members, Commission Wardens, and Tribal Chairperson, Myrtle Tolonen, as well as Commission PIO staff.

A seven minute film was shown after a brief introduction by Walt Bresette. The film dealt with the significance and status of Treaties, especially those made between the U.S. Government and Indian Tribes. Treaties were presented as the supreme law of the land on par with the Constitution of the United States and therefore legally binding. More important is that Treaties are alive and pertinent to the Tribal efforts to exercise their sovereignty.

Following the film, a presentation made by Walt Bresette outlined the history of the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission and its evolution into the present Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission. Included in this outline were three goals of the GLIFWC: 1) To assist Tribes in the meaningful exercise of Treaty Rights. 2) To look at resource management and develop with the Tribes a comprehensive management system. 3) To protect the natural resources through co-management with local and state agencies.

In addition, the presentation touched on the status of the Voight Decision in Wisconsin and its effect on Wisconsin Tribes, i.e., the negotiation relationship established with the WDNR that resulted in the development of agreements dealing with the areas of tribal exercise of Treaty Rights on ceded territories. The discussion led to information being related about activities of the Equal Rights for Everyone group, and the resolution being advocated - asked for from Sports and Wildlife organizations.

Finally, discussions were held on the future of Treaty rights, tribal jurisdiction, and just exactly what the Voight Decision is all about. Treaty rights are Tribally reserved property rights - legal interest in the natural resources of lands formerly sold. The future is in our hands, we need to take care of these rights or they will be taken away by the courts. HOW? - Depletion of those resources would be one reason. We need to prove that we can manage the resources.

Treaties are the rights which will, in the future, help protect the environment for everyone, if we are joined by the sportsmen, environmentalists, etc.

A question and answer period followed the discussion. Initial questions involved the stocking of fish by the state of Michigan, which takes place away from areas in which tribal members fish and concentrates in areas where sportsmen fish. A report by Pete Jacobson, a former Commission Biologist, was mentioned that offered proof of such stocking efforts by the State of Wisconsin. Mention was also made that stocking efforts took place in areas that were not good spawning areas in Michigan. All these facts provide good argument for Tribal planting of fish. A question arose regarding the possibility of Keweenaw Bay obtaining their own Fish Hatchery. Keweenaw Bay Chairperson, Myrtle Tolonen, then stated that at this point it was not possible, as a feasibility study alone would cost approximately \$83,000.

Another important area of questioning revolved around contact with the Michigan DNR officials. A consensus was reached that there was not enough contact with either the DNR or the local Sportsmen group - the Ottawa Sportsmen Club.

It was then suggested that the Great Lakes Public Information Office meet with the Ottawa Sportsmen Club on behalf of Keweenaw Bay and thereby assist in developing a Public Relations plan for Keweenaw Bay.



Commission Warden Dick Semasky.

Other areas of concern expressed by the KB members in attendance had to do with areas in which they could exercise off-reservation hunting and fishing rights. Commission Warden Supervisor, Mike Cardinal, was on hand to answer specific questions, and maps were made available by Commission Wardens of the areas available for hunting and fishing.

Another question was raised by a Keweenaw Bay member on the availability of legal assistance for individual Tribal members in fighting a citation given when exercising off-reservation treaty rights. As the KB Tribe could not offer funds for an attorney for an individual tribal member who received a citation, suggestions were made on ways to deal with this type of harassment. Such suggestions included contacting the Michigan Civil Liberties Union or cooperating with other tribal members to start a legal aid fund that would provide funds for tribal members when needed.

The result of the forum was such that information was given to KB tribal members on the Voight Decision, and GLIFWC goals and policies. In addition to answering the questions of KB tribal members, reassurance was given that assistance in addressing the Treaty rights problems of KB members will be forthcoming from the GLIFWC in the form of development of a Public Relations Plan specifically for Keweenaw Bay. This plan will utilize local media to educate KB tribal members as well as the non-Indian communities surrounding Keweenaw Bay.

ONE "GREEN" CHIPPEWA THROWS A PARTY

Concern with the environment and the individual's responsibility to act to protect further degradation of the environment was one of the reason's Walt Bresette, Red Cliff Tribal member, decided to throw a "Green Party party" on Sunday, August 11, at the Buffalo Art Center, Red Cliff.

Bresette, who feels strongly that the tribes' role in protecting the environment is becoming increasingly significant, invited a number of environmentally concerned citizens to his party for both an opportunity to discuss issues and to simply have a good time together.

"The Green Party" is actually a small, growing political party which insists that decisions be made with a moral consciousness towards the long-term needs of the earth and its future citizens, according to Bresette.

The Green Party, which is headquartered in St. Paul, defines "Green" politics as interweaving "ecological wisdom, decentralization of economic and political power wherever practical, personal and social responsibility, global security, and community self-determination within the context of respect for diversity of heritage and religion. It advocates non-violent action, cooperative world order, and self-reliance."

Although Bresette has long been involved with environmental issues, he feels that recent court



decisions, such as the Voigt decision, which have affirmed treaty hunting and fishing rights off-reservation, may also give to tribes the right to protect those resources from threats such as nuclear waste dumps, acid rain, or other forms of land and water pollution. It may, in the end, be up to the tribes to assert their rights in order to save resources, he says, so he encourages increased awareness and concern on the part of tribal members to pertinent environmental issues of the day - problems which may directly affect them, their lands, and the resources which their children will inherit.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PROTECTING THE EARTH

The need for women to assume positions of leadership and become more assertive participants in addressing the issues of today's world was the theme of a women's workshop held at the WOJB Radio Station, Lac Courte Oreilles, as part of the LCO honor, the Earth Pow Wow Festivities.

Coordinated by Marilyn Benton, LCO, the workshop, held on Friday, July 19, invited comment from a diversity of women from northern Wisconsin with specific concerns and involvements including health care, childbirth, political action, the peace movement, alcoholism, and drug abuse.

Participants identified the issues confronting the mid-twentieth century woman as considerable. They range from broad, long-ranging concerns, such as the problems of dying lakes, acid rain, the potential of dead forests, polluted fish, Elf at our backdoor step, and the always imminent possibility of nuclear war; to more personal and immediate problems, such as alcoholism, poverty, childbirth alternatives, and employment.

The conspicuous absence of substantial "womanpower" in confronting the numerous problems of the day became the thrust of the workshop's discussion.

Why aren't women assuming and accepting their much-needed leadership? As Mimi Playter, WITI New Perspectives for Displaced Homemakers Program, indicated, women comprise over half of the voting populace today, yet in terms of filling elected or appointed positions, their numbers become negligible. With the exception of tribal councils, women assuming leadership at local, state, or national levels are few, yet the need is obviously there, she said.

One reason for the absence of the woman in positions of leadership offered by workshop participants was fear. As Leigh Lawson, mid-wife, pointed out, women are often afraid of following their own instincts, their innate creative forces. They distrust themselves, their abilities, their power. Women, she said, must learn to trust themselves and be daring enough to accept their own capacities-whether in childbirth or in other areas.

Workshop participants also pointed out that women have been trained by our society to view matters of policy, politics, and decision-making as part of the man's world; to view themselves as incapable of understanding the "larger matters," and distrust their own ability to think. Consequently, they feel inadequate, have frequently been unprepared, and tend to shy away from, rather than learn more about, issues.

Lawson indicated that in reality, women are equally as capable, if not more capable in some cases, of forming opinions, making judgments, and decision-making than many current governmental

officials of the opposite sex. The aura of profundity which has veiled the actual confusion of governmental decision-making has too long frightened women into a feeling of inadequacy and away from participating in policy-making. Unfortunately, the policies directly affect the woman, her children, her family, her community—and she has, because of self-distrust, remained ignorant and non participatory.

Another reason identified through the workshop for the lack of involvement by women, is the problem of time constraints. Women are too frequently over-worked between home responsibilities, child care, and job responsibilities. Asking more may be asking too much. Although time remains a dilemma, workshop participants were quick to indicate that women should feel free to bring children with them on more occasions. Frequently, she mistakenly feels her children are intruders or bothersome, when they are easily accepted by others at a meeting. Also, a parent actively concerned and informed on important issues, will provide both educational opportunities for the children and an excellent role model.

As Madge Michaels Cyrus, Waging Peace, Inc., stated, it is the strength of many each doing their small part which will make the difference, rather than a few attempting to do too much. Women's contributions need not always be large, but they need to be there and women need to be aware, cognizant of the consequences of inaction.

Waging Peace, Inc., was one of several organizations at the workshop which represent an opportunity for women to become involved and educated. According to Cyrus, Waging Peace, Inc., was formed to help educate people, turn their thinking around, if you will, to resolution of conflict through peace. If war is an alternative at all, said Cyrus, it will happen. However, if people can learn to think in terms of only peaceful processes, war will not be considered as an option and will not occur.

For women in transition, perhaps alone for the first time or seeking new directions, the New Perspectives Program, offered through WITI, Ashland, provides comprehensive vocational and educational guidance. According to Playter, the program also assists women to become more self-confident, and provides the support women may need to make vital changes. New Perspectives also encourages women to become politically aware and active.

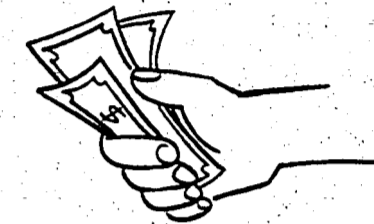
The Chequamegon Bay Chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus provides women with the opportunity to become more directly involved politically, and creates linkages with state and national politics in the area of women's issues. The Caucus' seeks to provide women with more political awareness,

TREATY RIGHTS LEAD TO APPROPRIATIONS

The state budget for Natural Resources paid attention to tribal treaty issues in several respects. One item related to enforcement and the other to the assessment of the impact of the tribal fishery.

One appropriation for \$82,400 in each fiscal year of the biennium provides enforcement capabilities. This appropriation is being provided in the northern third of the state to enforce the recent agreements reached between the Department of Natural Resources and the Chippewa relating to treaty-based hunting and fishing rights.

Another appropriation of \$92,00 for 1985-87 to fund the study of the fishery resources within the ceded territory which is harvested by the Lake Superior Chippewa, and also to assess the effect of the Chippewa harvest on the fishery, community structure, and user groups.



Marilyn Benton, Coordinator of Women's Workshop stressing need for women to believe in themselves and become involved in the decision-making process.



Mimi Trudeau, WITI New Perspectives for Displaced Homemakers Program, Ashland Campus, was one of the several speakers present at the workshop.

educate them on policies which affect their lives, encourage more women to seek elected positions, and lobby for legislation beneficial to women. The Caucus, which is part of the national organization, supports comparable worth, affirmative action, the equal rights amendment, the right to choice, efforts to achieve a nuclear arms freeze and gradual disarmament, as well as comprehensive child care and health care—among many platform items.

Appropriately, the women's workshop was begun and concluded by visiting elder Louise Shebageit, whose life symbolizes the quiet power of a woman to find her strength, and despite tribulation and seeming failures, emerge spiritually and emotionally intact as a leader and guide for those who follow. She lost her fear and found herself.

As Marilyn Benton said at the conclusion of the workshop, it is time for women to stand equally with their male counterparts to face the numerous and monumental problems which confront us all. Women must assume their responsibility also in places of leadership. The earth, our children, and our communities need more pure and simple "womanpower."

85 TREATY DEER AGREEMENT

FACT SHEET

1985 CHIPPEWA OFF-RESERVATION TREATY DEER SEASON

Highlights of the Inter-Tribal Agreement governing the 1985 Chippewa Indian Off-Reservation Treaty Deer Season include:

Seasons: Early (September 7 through November 17), Middle (November 23 through December 1, concurrent with the state gun deer season), and Late (December 2 through December 31). There is a five day closed season prior to the state gun deer season.

General restrictions: During all three seasons, tribal members must comply with the following major regulations:

- State juvenile hunting provisions;
- State shinning provision;
- State provisions for uncased or loaded guns in boats;
- State deer transportation provisions;
- State firearm provisions;
- State group deer hunting provisions;
- State hunting hours.

Middle season restrictions: In addition to the general restrictions, tribal members hunting during the middle season must:

- Follow state uncased and unloaded gun in a vehicle provisions applicable to non-disabled hunters;
- Follow state road-hunting provisions applicable to non-disabled hunters;
- Wear blaze orange;
- Wear a back tag.

Early and late season restrictions: In addition to the general restrictions, tribal members hunting during the early and late season:

- Must case or unload their guns while traveling to and from their hunting sites;
- Must not shoot within 50 feet of the centerline of a paved road or across a paved road, as provided by state regulations.

Bow season. Dates: September 7 through November 17 December 2 through December 31. Gear restrictions are the same as the state's.

Public lands. The tribal season applies to all public lands except designated public campgrounds, beaches, and picnic areas; school forests, public land fills, and public gravel pits where deer hunting is prohibited; public land with incorporated areas except where deer hunting is permitted; and all state parks except those where deer hunting is permitted: Big Bay State Park, Interstate State Park, and Tuscobia Park Falls State Trail. For those three state parks, the gun season is November 23 through December 31, and the bow season is December 2 through December 31. Deer hunting is also prohibited in state wildlife refuges except those where deer hunting is permitted. Where deer hunting is permitted, the season is the same as for the listed state parks.

Harvest levels: Tribal members may harvest no more than 3,993 deer, of which no more than 1,331 may be antlerless deer.

Permits and registration. The same system used by the tribes last year will be used this year with the one exception, that this year two carcass tags will be issued at a time instead of one. This system involves issuing limited numbers of antlerless permits based on management unit.

Enforcement. Tribal, Commission, and State wardens are empowered to enforce the tribes' ordinances. Prosecution will be in tribal court.

Information. The tribes will supply to the state biological and law enforcement records under the same provisions as were in place last year.

Minimum restrictions. The provisions in the Agreement are the minimum restrictions that the tribes have agreed to impose on this year's season. Individual Tribes are free to regulate more restrictively if they choose.

CONFERENCE SET FOR SEPTEMBER 5 and 6 IN MARQUETTE

Plans are being finalized for the second annual conference of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission.

According to Ray DePerry, Commission Executive Administrator, the conference will be on Thursday and Friday, September 5th and 6th at the Ramada Inn in Marquette, Michigan.

Like last year, there will be a review of the year's activities, updates on legislation and negotiations, resource management presentations and federal and state perspectives on tribal issues.

The Commission has ten member tribes in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. They are responsible for the implementation of off-reservation treaty rights in those states.

The conference will be open to the public. There will be a charge for the Thursday evening banquet.

For more information write P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861, or phone 715-682-6619. For reservations phone 800-228-2828.

THE RIBBON WRAPS PENTAGON FOR PEACE

Dorothy Davids, Stockbridge-Munsee and recently retired from the University of Wisconsin Extension - Madison, plans to be in Washington, D.C. on August 4th to help tie up the Pentagon. August 4th - the Sunday preceding the 40th anniversary of the bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Actually, Davids will be one of several from Wisconsin who will assist in wrapping the Pentagon with a huge Peace Ribbon. Pieces of the ribbon have been contributed by people from every state in the nation and the nationwide effort represents a plea for peace and a public protest against war and the nuclear threat.

The Ribbon was originally the idea of Justine Merritt, retired Chicago school teacher, mother of five, and grandmother of seven. Merritt was struck with the devastation of nuclear weapons following a trip to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1975. In 1982, she made the decision to work for peace and she also began embroidering the names of family and friends on a piece of muslin - the names of all those she loved who would be lost in a nuclear war. A few friends joined her, and soon Merritt "envisioned joining these panels, each measuring 18" by 36" and tying them around the Pentagon to symbolize both our vulnerability in this nuclear age and our dedication to this planet and its creatures."

From this beginning the idea emerged and grew with the Center for New Creation as the

organizing agent. People interested in joining the Ribbon and forwarding its vision of world peace were asked to submit an 18" by 36" piece hand-worked with a design on the common theme, "what I cannot bear to think of as lost forever in a nuclear war."

Contributions began to roll into state organizers from people representing many religious, philosophical, ethnic, cultural, economic, and political traditions. Out of hundreds of beautiful submissions from Wisconsin, 25 were selected to form the state's contribution.

Davids brought about twenty samples to the Women's Workshop at the Lac Courte Oreilles Honor the Earth Pow Wow. Beautiful and unique as each piece was, they represented those not chosen to be part of the great Ribbon. However, Davids says they will be on display at public places throughout the state later in the year.

The Ribbon has become so long that not only will the Pentagon be wrapped, but also the Capitol building and the Ellipse by the Washington Monument.

On August 4th the pieces of the Ribbon will be tied together and the representatives from each state will help to carry the mammoth Ribbon, each segment representing a vision of peace and hours of labor, around its course. Let's all think of and thank Dorothy Davids for helping carry our share of that vision to Washington and the nation.

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The name is an Ojibwa word for paper. Some of the elders referred to the treaties as gitchi-masinaigan, or big paper. As such, MASINAIGAN focuses on treaty rights issues of the Chippewa around the Great Lakes.

Subscriptions are free on request. If you have questions or comments, write the above address or call 715/682-6619.

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