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A CHRONICLE OF THE
LAKE
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FEBRUARY, 1986



NCAI TRIBES WRESTLE WITH MAJOR ISSUES

UNCLE SAM
WANTS



YOUR LAND
FOR A DUMP

With the threat of nuclear waste repositories close at hand to many of the nation's tribes, it is small wonder that nuclear waste was a priority issue at the 1986 Executive Council meeting of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), which met in Washington, D.C. February 10-22.

A strategy committee on nuclear waste was formed. Message and established goals was that 1) Tribes will not tolerate their reservation lands or treaty protected lands being threatened with a nuclear waste repository site. 2) Tribes demand co-equal status with the states in addressing the issues of a nuclear waste repository site and find inexcusable their tardy inclusion in the process of siting a nuclear dump. 3) Second site tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine find the 90 day review period for the Draft Area Recommendation Report and the \$30,000 funding both totally inadequate in light of the job which must be done. The Committee recommended tribal councils requesting extensions on the 90 day review period. 4) Second site tribes are also objecting to the ambiguities involved in the "affected tribe" status, which would not formally be established until the twelve screen" attempt by tribal representatives present. The emphasis on the second repository site as being a thing in the far distant future did little to ameliorate the tribe's concern.

potential sites are narrowed to five, a process well down the DOE's sacred timeline. This could give tribes a very late start in dealing with the issue. 5) Second site tribes also want a guarantee that DOE will provide an extended commitment to allow their participation in the process of studying and evaluating the site. 6) Second site tribes find it inexcusable that they were not involved in the formation of the methodology which was the basis of choosing the twelve potential sites, a result of the exclusion in the initial stages of the process which began in 1983 with the states.

In one of several meetings with various agencies during the course of two days, tribal representatives raised

numerous questions and concerns. Many of these surfaced in their meeting with DOE representatives Tuesday morning. Among the DOE officials present were Tom Issacs, new Deputy Assistant Director of the Repository Program, Washington; dr. Sally Mann, DOE Crystallizing Project Manager; Rich Schassburger, DOE/CPO Institutional Relations/Consultant and Cooperation Branch Chief; an Alan Benson, DOE Office of Program Analysis.

Much of the DOE rhetoric was considered a "smoke

Dr. Sally Mann emphasized that the second repository siting process is in its early stages. "It's many, many years down the road before even proposing authorizing construction of the site to Congress," she said.

Gary Fields, Fond Du Lac, replied that the "very preliminary argument needs to be recognized as a lot of smoke." He continued to say that the tribes are currently in danger because they did not participate in the early stages of screening methodology, which involved making value decisions regarding the selection of potential dump sites.

Fields feels that the DOE should be considering how to correct these inadequacies and redress the lack of tribal input before the matter reaches the court system.

Issacs responded that he "appreciates the comments..." but it was difficult in the early stage of the process to bring everybody, states and tribes, together at the right stage. "Now we want to make sure the tribes are involved," he said.

John Robertson, Lower Sioux, asked why the 90 day review period could not be extended since it is an inadequate period of time to comment on the 700 page DARR. Issacs again responded with his sincere "appreciation of your desire for an extension," as there are many other such requests, but the DOE has already extended the review from 60 to 90 days and cannot consider another time extension.

Issacs did add that comments received late would be considered and reviewed. "If we find telling comments, we cannot afford to ignore them," he commented.

Inequitable treatment of tribes and states, contrary to the mandates of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, was also pointed out to the DOE officials. A member of the Penobscot Tribe indicated that in February, 1983, governors



Suzanne Harjo, Executive Director of NCAI, addresses audience at the banquet of the executive council meeting of the NCAI held in Washington, D.C. at the Quality Inn on Capitol Hill, February 10-12. Major issues discussed at the meeting were radio-active waste repositories, budget cuts, and gaming legislation.

of the potentially affected states were notified; in 1984 the NCAI was briefed; but nowhere were the tribes notified. She also noted that the state of Maine has received \$3/4 million to date to work on the issue, whereas the tribes have received \$30,000 each. She wondered just how the tribes could "play catch up."

Typically, Issacs said the comments were "well-taken," but does not see that the tribes are that far behind because the siting process is "so preliminary." "We didn't know what tribes would be involved," he said, and the "DARR will be a process of twelve years. Every affected tribe will receive full funding for that period."

The discrepancies between state and tribe were again made apparent by tribal spokesmen. States which are affected will be receiving funding, one tribal representative

pointed out, but tribes are refused "affected" status until such time as the big "X" is actually put on the map. It was also pointed out that states, who as of January 16th are no longer potentially affected are still receiving funding, while tribes with potential sites nearby, are having to wait for "affected" status and remain unassured of funding.

Issacs said that he doesn't "know what involving the tribes is yet...but wants to make you (the tribes) fully involved."

Candy Jackson, Bad River, emphasized that tribes "need more time, more money, more notice and more information from the DOE." The funding of the states in 1983 and the tribes in 1986, she said, is indicative of the "disparity between states and tribes and the DOE's refusal to accept equity between states and tribes."

Mann replied that the

states were funded earlier because they had information available which the DOE needed in gathering regional data.

James Schlender, LCO, commented that he feels the "DOE has been less than energetic in recognizing the federal trust status of tribes." Issacs responded that he did "not understand this, but is anxious to understand."

Issacs stated that "I want to fix this, but I can't fix the past." Asked when the tribes would get an answer on fair and equitable treatment, he said "I can't give you a date - a month or two."

Tribal participants, however, did not feel the past damage could not be swept under the rug. Fields, Fond du Lac, said if you look at the current study presented by the DOE and the lack of tribal involvement in that initial study, the DOE may need to redo the entire report, addressing the

issues of equity in developing the screening methodology. Fields felt it would behoove the DOE to consider the inadequacies of their report now, rather than several years down the line.

Other specific concerns were addressed at a series of meetings. Tribes need to consider deeply the impact of transporting nuclear waste near or through their reservations or ceded lands, for instance. The threat of a spill or even sabotage by terrorists can put communities on the route of nuclear waste transport at high risk.

All in all, questions were many, concerns deep and answers were vague and less than satisfying. As one tribal member put it, the DOE seems to be "bowing at the alter of 1998," more concerned about meeting a timeline than gaining adequate and equitable input from affected communities.



CENTER

NEGOTIATIONS RESUME



LIFE

RESERVE - The Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force voted 4-1-1 to return to the negotiating table with the state to seek interim agreements on the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights.

The vote was taken at the February 19 Task Force meeting held on the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. It followed an earlier decision by the Task Force to get Tribal Government support to resume negotiations.

Voting for resuming talks were Bad River, Red Cliff, St. Croix, and Lac du Flambeau; opposed was Mole Lake; and abstaining was Lac Courte Oreilles. After the vote the Task Force targeted March 17 and 18 as possible dates for negotiations.

One of the main concerns expressed in favoring a return to the negotiating table was the

safety of tribal members exercising their rights, especially as spring spearing season nears.

Last year many Chippewa spearmen were harassed as they attempted to exercise their rights to spear fish. Some groups, described in the media as "unruly mobs", taunted Chippewa at many of the landings as they returned from spear fishing.

It was felt that a state-tribal agreement would help protect the tribal members better and force the state officials in enforcing laws against unruly dissidents. With an agreement it was felt law enforcement officials would have to look out for the health and safety of tribal members.

Another reason the Task Force members choose to go back to negotiations was that face-to-face talks were preferred to the current situation of two separate rules by the tribes and the state. Many felt that negotiations were actually going on but there was no give and take.

Fred Ackley, Mole Lake representative, said that if the DNR or the Task Force could guarantee tribal member safety he would favor resuming talks. He said his tribal membership is skeptical of returning to a process that is already faulty.

Jim Zorn, attorney for Lac Courte Oreilles, said that at a recent meeting the Lac Courte Oreilles tribal governing board

table the question of resuming talks. When the vote came before the Task Force LCO representative Jim Schlender abstained.

1986 Spring Spearing

Because of the thaw in negotiations it's possible that a 1986 Chippewa Spring Spearing season could be reached with the state of Wisconsin. Such an agreement is likely to further the dispute over Chippewa Treaty rights.

Last year tribal members said it was too restrictive and a modified set of regulations will be targeted for this year. Last year the season ended May 3rd, lasting for seven days on any of the lakes named in the agreement.

Although the state signed the agreement, it was apparent in their public comments that they were unhappy with par-

(continued on page 7)



SWIMMER ADDRESSES NCAI



Interior Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer told the gathered congregation of the nations tribal leaders at the National Congress of American Indians that the battle for tribal independence was economic and depended on tribes ability to develop private business.

Swimmer said that the federal government has reached a peak in gross federal spending, a peak in how much money will be put out and can be put out.

Since 1975, he said, tribes have failed in some respects to win the war of tribal independence. However, Swimmer says he disagrees with those who feel that tribes are examples of "institutionalized poverty."

In the past five years there have been 9 million jobs created in private sectors, he continued to say, but very few of those jobs have come to reservations.

"It is time," he told those assembled, "to replace some of the poverty programs with jobs and businesses...time to turn that corner...It is time to take that risk...Growth of private business needs to be considered."

Looking at Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the upcoming budget, Swimmer said that Gramm-Rudman, which is mandated to reduce the budget of 4.3%, was an effort to reach a level of federal spending and keep it in line with what was coming in.

In some ways, he said, Gramm-Rudman "allows Congress to get off the hook." Only the President can spend money, he explained, but Congress appropriates, and Gramm-Rudman allows for across-the-board cuts without the agony of line-by-line decisions.

Also, he noted that the effect of Gramm-Rudman, although mandated to reduce the budget 4.3%, would be a 7-8% reduction in the '86 budget because it would impact only the last half of the year - the effect of the cut would not be spread out over the entire year.

Swimmer did not feel that Gramm-Rudman represents a "a good way to do business or management." He feels that this can be avoided in the future by being fiscally responsible at the beginning of the budget process.

Looking at the 1987 budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Swimmer says he feels it seems extremely fair. However, he said, "if we get stuck with Gramm-Rudman, if congress comes down with no budget, we don't have a choice about a budget cut."

Swimmer says the Gramm-Rudman bill will eliminate the flexibility otherwise allowed in the movement of budget dollars. For instance, he said that he would like more dollars in contracting, but that would be impossible should Gramm-Rudman be in place.

Swimmer feels that the nation's tribes have untapped resources to use for private sector economic development, which will alleviate tribal dependency on federal dollars.

He cited unemployed people as an asset, saying the tribes have able people ready and willing to work. The people, he said, have energy and time to invest in the development of business and also have their tradition and pride as native peoples that can bring a "resurgence of self-reliance in the 1990's."

We have enough money to do the job of the past, he said, but the job needs to be done by ourselves, not with program dollars.



Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

As programs areas are reduced and budget reduced, almost every tribe will have some trouble operating, according to Swimmer. Tribes will need to either reduce tribal government overhead or find other sources of income, such as taxation, he said.

Swimmer also indicated that he will be looking less favorably on grants for feasibility studies. We cannot continue to do feasibility studies when we know its not feasible, he said.

In the matter of contacting projects, Swimmer said that he will be developing guidelines for trust fund investment with Department of Treasury. They have not been effective in the past, he said, and the two departments need to get together.

"I am not talking about re-

structure of the BIA," he said, "but will try to be more efficient." He cited response time to requests as one area that needs improvement within the ranks of the BIA.

He also has two new full time people who will be acting as liasons between the Central Office, Area Offices and the tribes.

COMMENTS

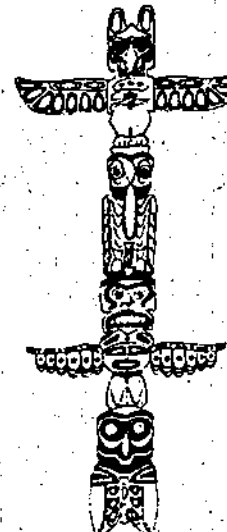
Some of the comments from the audience follow. Not all individuals who spoke are identified.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Joe Delacruz - Asked Swimmer how we can work together to protect tribal governments. He said he hoped the BIA would be willing to push for this type of effort.

Swimmer said we need to push more dollars out there for

self-support...not...for dependency on federal dollars because they won't be there. We need to move people out to the private sector and reduce tribal government to at 10% of the employment. Two-thirds of most of the tribe's money comes from other agencies, he said, but "it's not going to be business as usual."



BINGO

TAXATION OF FISHING INCOME

Delacruz - Asked Swimmer why the Administration says it won't raise taxes, but is currently involved in "hitting Indian people with new taxes," citing the tax on commercial fishing as an example.

Swimmer said that on the issue of the fishing tax, there is currently a split decision. He said that he is trying to support the tribes on this issue and again emphasized the need to provide incentive for businesses to be developed and survive. This can bring jobs to the reservation, he said.

GAMING

William Houle, Fond du Lac - Announced that a National Gaming Association had been formed that day before as a result of the work of the National Gaming Task Force. Houle commented on the Department of Interior's plans to form a commission on gaming and indicated that he hoped Swimmer's input would "truly reflect Tribal input."

Swimmer responded saying he would like a commission, but "away from the

Bureau," as a regulatory agency. He told Houle it was "good you recognize a need for regulation and common gaming rules."

Swimmer continued to say he is afraid that gaming is a "fleeting resource." I warn that you must be careful to posture yourselves for the future. It wouldn't take much to change our monopoly...Gaming is not necessarily the panacea we think it is...If you want it (gaming) on the res, you ought to have it...that's the essence of tribal sovereignty."

Henry Buffalo, Fond du Lac - Stated that tribal dependence on gaming is very precarious, yet the resources are very valuable. Fond du Lac, he said has utilized revenues in other economies on the reservation such as the expansion of a light metal industry and a joint venture with the city of Duluth with proceeds designated for economic development. We are concerned that we "do no" do away with gaming prematurely. We are concerned that putting state regulations on tribes is setting a precedent for other areas.



DOE representatives spoke to tribal representatives during the NCAI meeting in Washington, D.C. Above, from the left, are Dr. Sally Mann, DOE, Tom Issacs, DOE, and Leo LaFernier, Red Cliff.

Potentially Affected Tribes Speak Out

With nuclear waste being one of the priority issues at the NCAI Executive Council meeting in Washington, D.C., members of the affected tribes were given opportunity to air their concerns and transfer information at a committee session.

Russell Jim, Yakima Nation, spoke as one long involved in the process, since the Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Perce all are located near to the Hanford site in Washington, which is one of the three being considered for the first site. He said they are presently waiting for the final assessment prior to the site characterization process for their area. Drills measuring 12 ft. in diameter; standing 187 ft. high which have been on location since 1981, will be sunk into the earth as part of the characterization process.

"...The Final Environmental Path..." Russell Jim, Yakima Nation.

Jim said that they are presently "wading along the final environmental path," and as "keepers of the earth" should find a way to prevent this from happening.

A spokesman from the Umatilla Tribe noted that the primary concern of the tribe is fishing in the Columbia River which runs close to the proposed site. The reserve itself is in ceded territories. Besides the potential of contamination from the dump itself, the tribes are concerned about transportation and the possibility of an accident while waste is enroute.

Members of the Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes indicated they are calling for an on-site coordinator in order to stay informed with current information from the site, as information is often slow to come to the affected tribes.

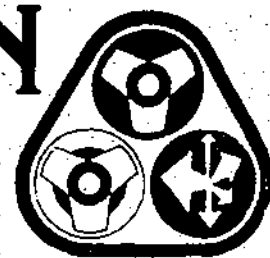
To the Washington State tribes, the nuke dump site threatens their fish, which is meaningful economically, spiritually, and physically as a major source of food.

Second Sites

Kim Vile, Tribal Attorney for the Stockbridge-Munsee, stated that the Wolf River Batholith, designated as one of twelve potentially acceptable sites in the nation for a second repository, directly effects the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation, the Menomonie, and a settlement of the Winnebago, besides lying partially in the Chippewa's off-reservation ceded territories. Vile, along with representatives of other Wisconsin tribes, indicated that both the 90 day review period for comments on the DOE's Draft Area Recommendation Report and the funding for a technical study were insufficient.

Dave Siegler, policy analyst for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, said that tribes need to coordinate with the state on

TRIBES VOICE CONCERNS ON NUKE WASTE



technical issues for their review, but also must emphasize the socio-economic, cultural and religious concerns of the tribes.

DOE may say these concerns are irrelevant, he said, but they still need to be said. Other stated concerns from tribal representatives were the need for unity and fast network among the tribes, as well as help from first site repository tribes in order to prevent waste of time and money in addressing the issue.

Russell Jim also stressed the need for tribes to educate others on the matters of radioactive and hazardous waste issues. He closed the morning session with the comment, "The more we learn, the more we can teach..."

"Now is the time to collectively influence Congress," J. Bennett Easterling, DOE.

Speaking at a second meeting of the nuke waste committee was J. Bennett Easterling, DOE Policy and Institutional Planning Division Director.

Easterling explained that to date Congress has not authorized a second repository site. Through the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, Congress only authorized looking for potential sites, he said.

"Now is the time to collectively influence the Congress," he told the tribal members present, "because the time to raise questions is prior to authorization."

Easterling also said that currently the DOE is studying alternatives to consolidate all of the radioactive waste in one spot in order to prepare for storage.

A site called an MRS (monitored retrievable storage) is being considered in Oakbridge, Tenn. A report is due to Congress on the MRS, but has been stopped by federal court, which says the report was done illegally.

The purpose of the MRS is to consolidate the waste at one site, prepare it for storage, and then ship it from one central point rather than having waste arriving at the first repository site from different points around the country. DOE feels safe transport of the waste would be more easily monitored in this way.

Easterling also indicated that currently not more than 30,000 metric tons of combined waste is ready to be stored, including civilian spent fuel and waste from defense.

Defense waste, he said, must be reduced and solidified prior to storage. A facility for this has not been built, but

plans are underway. To date, solidification of the waste has only been done in a laboratory setting.

"Whe...there is a leak in an un-leakable tank...?" Jim Schlander, Lac Courte Oreilles.

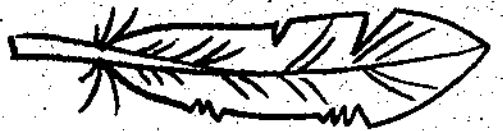
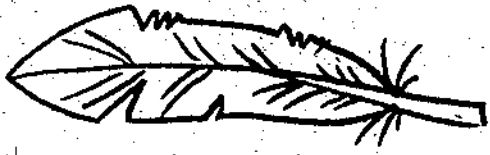
Several questions were presented to Easterling from the tribes. James Schlander, LCO, who had recently visited the Hanford Nuclear Energy Plant, asked how the DOE planned to generate confidence in the stability of a dump site, when there is a leak in an "unleakable" tank at Hanford, which is currently contaminating the Columbia River?

Asked if he felt a 90 day review period for the DARR plus \$30,000 funding was adequate, Easterling replied it was "very tight." He added that the DOE will be looking for technical comments.

It was also pointed out that the DOE is continuing to fund sites which have no potential status, yet tribes that lie nearby potential sites have only limited funding.

Easterling said that "affected tribe" status will be determined when the sites are narrowed down to five. This is when the formal designation of "affected" status will be made.

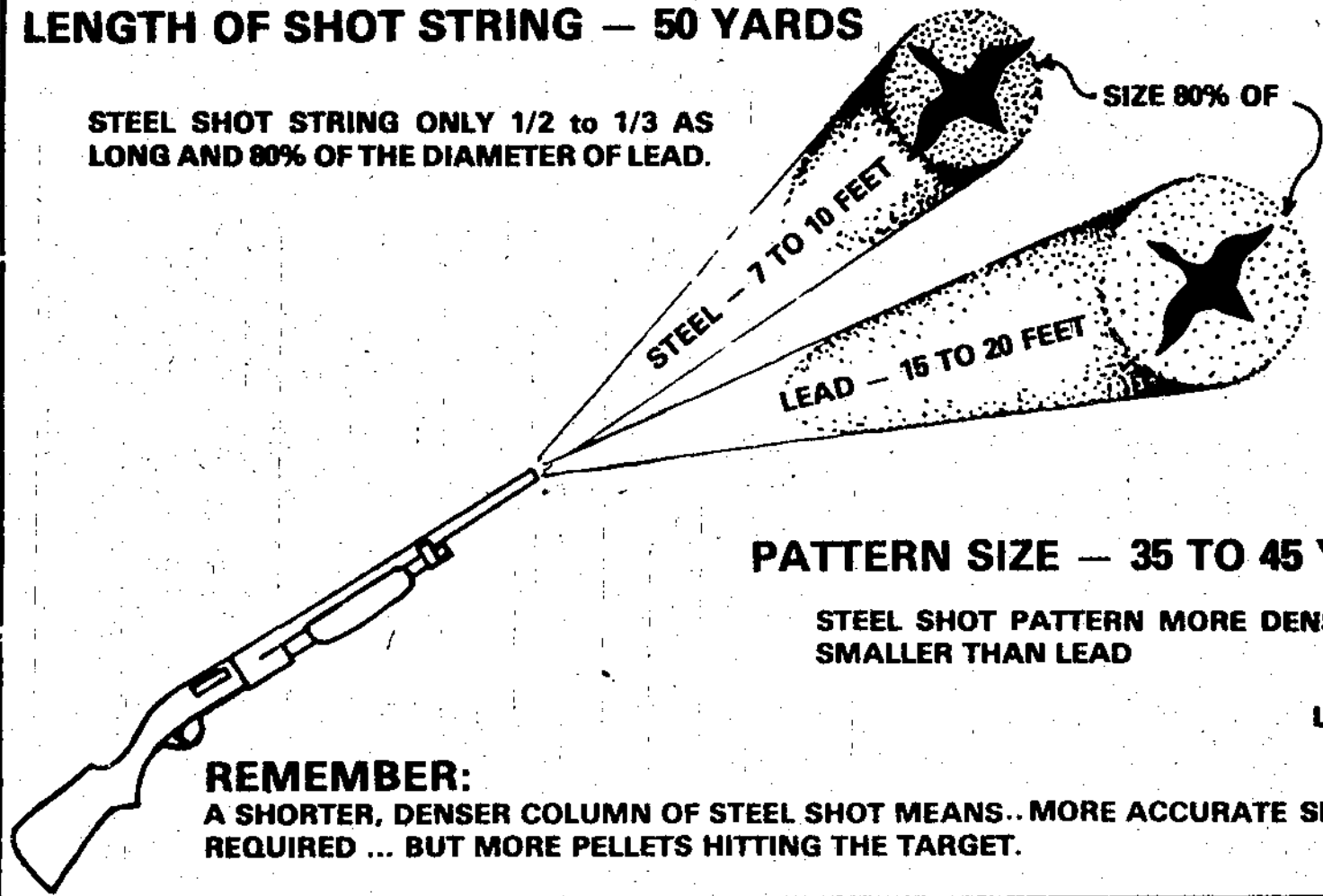
TRIBES ACT AGAINST LEAD SHOT



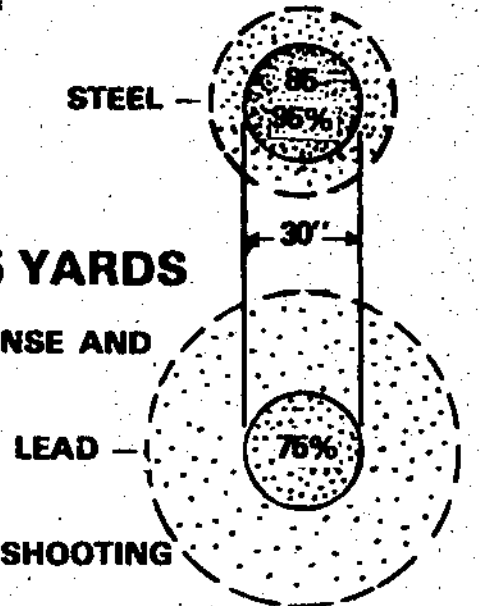
LEAD vs STEEL

LENGTH OF SHOT STRING — 50 YARDS

STEEL SHOT STRING ONLY 1/2 to 1/3 AS LONG AND 80% OF THE DIAMETER OF LEAD.



TYPICAL PERCENT OF SHOT WITHIN A 30 INCH CIRCLE



Lac du Flambeau Chippewa representatives recently voted to ban the use of lead-shot by tribal members while hunting waterfowl during the off-reservation treaty hunts in northern Wisconsin.

The action was viewed by Lac du Flambeau representative Tom Maulson as a "positive step by the tribes." He feels that prohibiting lead shot is a positive action because of the overwhelming evidence that lead shot has harmful effects.

The action was taken at the January meeting of the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force. It was in response to a proposed review of steel-shot regulations by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Task Force specified that the ban is to begin with the fall, 1986 hunt.

"In view of the scientific evidence on this issue, the Chippewa must lead the way in achieving a non-toxic method for hunting waterfowl here in Wisconsin," said Task Force Chairman Jim Schlender, a representative from the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation.

Tim Andryk, wildlife biologist with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, which staffs the Chippewa Task Force, applauded the decision. He said a statewide ban beginning with the fall of 1987 is currently under legislative consideration by the State.

"This fifteen year lead-shot debate is a dead issue among biologists and many other concerned with waterfowl," said Andryk.

There are, however, some hunter groups including the National Rifle Association, as well as weapons and ammunition industries, which have stymied a uniform nationwide lead-shot ban. Andryk said there might be opposition for state legislation here in Wisconsin.

Except for "non-toxic only" zones in the southeastern one-third of the state, lead shot is allowed in Wisconsin.

Andryk noted that lead pellets lying on the bottom of shallow lakes and rivers are actively picked up by feeding ducks, geese, and other waterfowl, which are then subject to the toxic effects of lead. USFWS conservatively estimates 2 to 3 million ducks die from lead poisoning in the United States every year, he said.

Andryk also points out that of roughly 10,000 ducks collected through Wisconsin in 1980-82, 8 percent contained lead shot in their gizzards and thus were susceptible to lead poisoning.

Last fall's duck migration in the Mississippi Flyway was the lowest ever, Andryk says, and "lead poisoning of this precarious resource is wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable as an adequate substitute exists in steel shot." He also notes that Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources estimates that 100,000 to 120,000 ducks in Wisconsin's fall flight may be dying of lead poisoning.

In a report to the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force on this issue, Andryk discussed the differences between steel and lead shot. One difference he noted is that steel shot exits

the barrel faster, slows down faster in flight, and has a tighter shot pattern than lead shot. However, once hunters adjust their leads to account for this, the difference is not meaningful. This is a fact brought out by numerous studies conducted around the nation. They have also found that the crippling effect and crippling loss is generally not greater with the use of steel shot.

He notes that barrel damage by steel shot is another fallacy. Although barrels were scratched when steel shot first came out, it has been improved and now does not damage the 12 and 20 gauge shotgun barrels used by most waterfowl hunters, other than normal wear and tear that occurs with the use of lead shot as well.

Cost is a major drawback of steel shot, as it typically runs \$2 to \$3 a box more than lead

shot. However, Andryk notes, that to buy a lead shot load of comparable quality as steel shot (with the same tight and full shot pattern) one must buy magnum lead loads which cost about the same as steel shot loads. He also anticipates the cost of steel shot should be relatively cheaper once steel is more commonly used and produced in larger quantities.

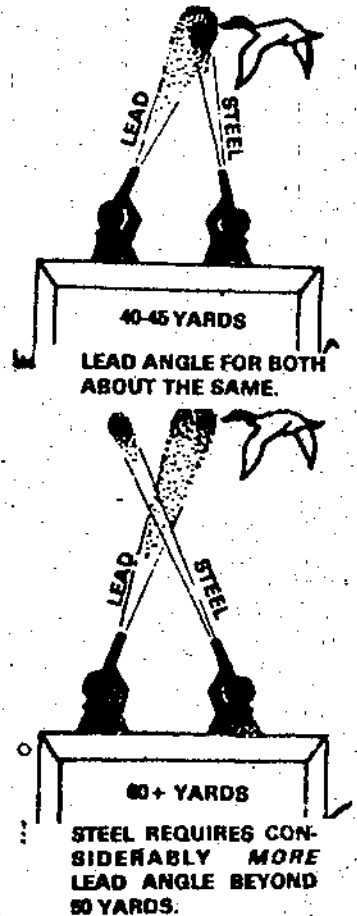
Andryk does not feel the public can continue to ignore facts about the dangers of using toxic shot. Lead poisoning of endangered and non-game species is a serious problem, having been found in bald eagles, golden eagles, trumpeter swans, hawks, sandhill cranes, and numerous gulls and shorebirds, he says. Eagles and other scavenging birds become affected by feeding on waterfowl that have died from the toxic affects of lead. Lead poisoning is a significant cause

of mortality in bald eagles and the greatest number of bald eagles diagnosed as having died of lead poisoning by the USFWS National Wildlife Health Laboratory have been found in northern Wisconsin.

Andryk says we must also be concerned about the potentially harmful long term environmental affects of depositing large amounts of toxic lead into fragile wetland ecosystems, especially wild rice wetlands in northern Wisconsin.

Schlender called on all tribes to join the Task Force in banning lead-shot use for waterfowl hunting. "We will join with any group and with state personnel in finding a permanent solution to this very serious problem in the food chain," he said.

(Both illustrations were reprinted with the permission from the Wisconsin DNR).



ANTI-INDIAN ADS RUN IN AREA PRESS



Investigation requested into Anti-Indian Ads

ODANAH, WI — The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission has sent letters to the state newspapers asking them to stop running ads they say are anti-Indian.

The ads, first seen on January 24th in the *Lakeland Times* of Minocqua are sponsored by a group called Protect American's Rights and Resources (PARR).

The ads discuss methods that the Lake Superior Chippewa are allowed to use during ice fishing. These methods were adopted by inter-tribal agreement pursuant to treaty rights.

In an additional letter to two civil rights groups the Indian Commission calls for

renewed investigations of anti-Indian groups in Wisconsin.

"The recently published ads are designed to be inflammatory," said Pat Zakovec, acting Executive Administrator of the Commission.

"Our concern is for the safety of tribal members legally exercising their treaty rights," Zakovec told the Wisconsin Equal Rights Council and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (Wisconsin Committee).

The public information officer of the Indian Commission said that the latest concern was first raised by the Lac du Flambeau tribe. He added that it fits an anti-Indian pattern.

"Despite past hearings, recent investigations and especially the conciliatory efforts between tribal and other local communities, the anti-Indian sentiment and fear-mongering persists," said PIO Walt Bresette.

"I hope that the ad was isolated to just those newspapers like the *Lakeland Times* — they have a history of anti-treaty sentiment."

The ad was placed by Minocqua resident Jack Sorensen, a recent leader of ERFE (Equal Rights for Everyone) — a self-proclaimed anti-Indian group. He is listed as the acting Chairman of PARR.

"The ads are phrased in such a manner that they imply that there is something wrong with the Chippewa methods," explained Bresette.

"It's obvious tactic designed to anger white citizens; if these ads are widespread and effective then the Chippewa will be soon facing angry whites," said Zakovec.

"Indians and treaties will once more erroneously get blamed for ERFE and PARR stirring things up and scaring the tourists."

it's something ERFE and PARR do consistently in attacking Chippewa treaty rights."

According to the Commission the anti-Indian groups thrive on people's fears and on the controversy they themselves create.

ATTENTION ICE FISHERMEN

Do you know that Chippewa tribe fishermen are allowed 20 lines each, and that they only have to be attended every 24 hours?

Do you know Chippewa tribal fishermen are allowed to spear muskies?

Do you know they are permitted a 2' x 3' hole in the ice for spearing on all ceded lakes of Northern Wisconsin?

Protect American's Rights and Resources is concerned — are you?

This ad is authorized and paid for by Protect American's Rights and Resources.

Jack Sorensen, Acting Chairman

LAKELAND TIMES
January 24, 1986



FROM THE HUMBLE SERPENT, RUEBEN SNAKE, JR.

How Now, Brown Cow?
or
Wither Goest We Now, Naomi?

A Brief Paper To
Generate Discussion
About the Continuing
Plight of American Indians
and Strategies to Uplight Us

Prepared By:
Your Humble Serpent
Reuben A. Snake, Jr.

Presented At:
NCAI Executive Council
Meeting:
February 10, 1986
Washington, D.C.

President Reagan's Indian Policy

There are many admirable objectives outlined in President Reagan's stated Indian Policy. The cornerstone of that policy is economic development on reservations, an issue which, as the paper states, is a priority of Indian leadership. The focus of this Policy involves "support to tribes in attracting private capital, developing necessary managerial abilities, removing legal barriers restricting the tribes and developing the infrastructure -- utilities, roads and other public services -- to bring private entrepreneurs and investors to the reservations." While agreeing that there are many elements to this program which are consistent with Indian goals and objectives, there are some serious problems which are not addressed.

The idea of attracting investment capital to the reservations is not new. There have been repeated attempts, especially over the past twenty years, to do this. This overwhelming majority of these



Rueben Snake, Jr.,

President of NCAI

have met with failure. The reason for this failure is that most of the thinking about self-development has originated outside the Indian communities and has suffered the same problems which characterized the discussion about the Indian governmental self-determination. President Reagan has "asked tribes to seek real economic development, to build on private investments and profit-making industries, and to forego a system of government hand-outs and make-work programs," but has offered little assistance in developing an appropriate definition of what economic development is and how Indian people can take concrete steps in that direction.

We assert that economic development is human development. The process by which people take control of their economic lives requires

they be able to solve problems and make decisions about every aspect of their world. The issue of self-determination is inextricably related to the problems around economic development. Educators, social workers, health services people and governmental administrators all play a crucial role in the process of creating an environment which fosters the establishment and growth of economic activities through the development and support of human beings who are adequately trained and motivated to be successful producers of the material world Indian people want and need.

For true economic development to grow in Indian Country, Indian people need to be able to make decisions involving priorities in all of the above areas. It is not possible to promote economic growth in an environment in which people have no input into the

educational priorities which provide the training of their people. The same can be said for every one of the supportive functions of economic life.

There is enormous and as yet untapped potential for economic growth in Indian Country. Most successful economic development has occurred in places where the Indian people originated not only the projects, but the thinking behind those projects. Indian cultural values are an asset to this process, not an anachronism. Japanese and other peoples have been successful in adapting their cultural values to a modern productive process. Indian people possess cultural values with that potential and those values would be encouraged to develop and grow. When a community takes ownership of the thinking which formulates productive activities they are motivated to be successful and to strive for their best and human potential. In that environment economic development is inevitable.

We are hopeful the federal government will encourage and promote an era of relations which will integrate the ideas of Indian self-determination and economic development and will provide assistance to this process in a responsible manner. The spirit of the present administration's thinking leans in this direction and although we have often seen such developments dissolve into rhetoric in the past, we continue to offer our cooperation in the development of a future in which Indian people can experience pride and dignity as Indian people.

The foregoing statement was extracted from a paper presented at the Ninth Congress of the Inter-American In-



dian Institute held October 28th through November 1st, 1985. The author is unknown. I used this statement to illustrate the continuing dichotomy between us "skins" and our "long-knife" overseers as regards what the hell is happening in this country of ours. As NCAI President, I have been told by numerous people from many quarters that I am the one person who must get something going to deal with our current dilemma. My own view of the situation is that I can't do a damn thing without the help of many people who are much more learned, much more knowledgeable and much more aware of things political than I. In brief, I'm just a poor Indian boy from the flatlands of Nebraska and I ain't no where near smart enough to deal with all the brain power that exists in Washington, D.C. that is creating our current plight.

The adversity of the times (for Indian Tribes and Indian people) necessitates some "brain-storming" by Indians and Indian-lovers to create some kind of organized strategy so that "Indian Country" can support a game plan of some kind at the national level to overcome our plight.

Personally, I've heard all the rhetoric I need to hear. Lets forego any more rhetoric and get down to the basics.

The basic purpose of this brief paper is to confine our discussion to the issues at

hand so that we don't roam the universe in this "brainstorming" session.

I need some thought and consensus on two questions, which are:

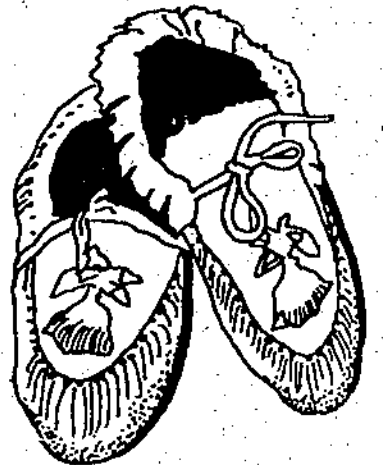
1. Is there any realistic hope of creating "political unity" with all of our "National" Indian organizations, and, if so, what strategies do we need to do it.

2. Contingent upon the consensus of the above question, what one priority, in any area i.e. economic development, health, education, tribal sovereignty, etc. could we all support.

I conclude with a hearty, sincere thank you for your much needed input.

Your Humble Serpent

Reuben A. Snake Jr., President
National Congress of
American Indians



FUN AND HONORS DURING NCAI BANQUET



Time for song and dance during the "Average Savage Review."



Suzanne Harjo, Executive Director of NCAI, participates in the awards ceremony.



The average savage review presented by NCAI staff provided some light-hearted entertainment for participants at the banquet.



Rueben Snake congratulates Joe Delacruz as he receives one of the several awards bestowed during the ceremonies.



Looking over notes before going on stage - Rueben Snake, Jr.

GRAMM-RUDMAN-DENOUNCED

Tribal Chairman Michael Allen Sr., this week denounced the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill currently being promoted in Washington as the way to balance the federal budget.

Allen says that while the exact effects on the Lac du Flambeau reservation have not yet been determined, he is certain the bill, if it succeeds will seriously hinder the tribe's efforts to become self-sufficient.

He pointed out that a great deal of the funding under the axe right now pays for programs and services that would have to be taken over by the state or the local county if the tribe was no longer funded to take care of it themselves.

He indicated that all programs on the reservation have a goal of self-sufficiency, but that if they were not aided in getting them off the ground, the programs would fold, laying a heavy burden on local government. Allen is concerned about the effects this would have on his people as well. Right now, the funding the reservation receives means a lot of jobs, and what's more, a lot of job training. With bingo operations, tourism and industrial pursuits, Lac du Flambeau aims some day soon, to take over all financial responsibility for these programs.

Allen said that Lac du Flambeau has always appreciated the funding that have been granted and have always used the funding according to the regulations maintaining constant vigilance that none of it is wasted or abused.

"We want to become self-sufficient as soon as we can, and we want to achieve a better way of life for our Indian people," Allen said, "but it's not going to happen overnight. It takes a lot of work and a lot of dedication, and a lot of money. We have the dedication and we have the people here willing to do the work. All we're asking is that funding continue long enough so that we can achieve the goals we agreed on in the beginning."

Allen said that to cut off funding now, when the groundwork has been done, so much time and money have been invested, would waste all that time, money, and effort. He added that with an area like Lac du Flambeau's current 64% unemployment rate, help has to come from somewhere - "at least the money we're spending on our programs, and the county or the state have to take over, it's just welfare...relief...with no end in sight. And it will probably cost the taxpayer a lot more in the process - and for what? - a program without hope.

Allen said that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, for those reasons, is not fiscally responsible in respect to what it is doing to the tribes. "If you think this will save the taxpayers oney, think again," Allen said. "Just imagine your county's budget if they have to double their social services budget, for example," he said. Reservations like Lac du Flambeau make up a large chunk of the county, and with high unemployment and drop-

out rates, would potentially add heavily to county costs in social services, health care and other services. "I know the local county social services are already over-burdened," Allen said, "and I just don't know what they'll do if they have to take on what we have here in addition...there's no way with their current staffing that they could...who do you think is going to pay for that?"

Patty Marks, a lobbyist for the tribe, employed by Karl A. Funke and Associates, a lobbying firm in Washington, D.C., was on hand this past week to explain Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to tribal employees. She said that while the Indian population comprises only 1/2 to 1% of the total population, Indian programs have borne the brunt of a total of 34% of the budget cuts imposed so far by the Reagan Administration. And this is before taking Gramm-Rudman-Hollings into consideration.

Recently in a national address, the President told the American people that the budget has to be balanced, adding, though, that cuts would not seriously affect the local level. He said that plans called for most of the cutting to be done at upper levels of government "where there's more fat."

Lac du Flambeau is neither an "upper level of government", nor is there any fiscal "fat" to cut out, yet this reservation is looking at some severe cuts...cuts that will probably cost much more than they will save, both in dollars and in quality of human life.

NO!!! TO DUMP SITE

No To Nuke Waste

The concerns of the Indian tribes regarding the siting of a nuclear waste dump in or near reservations or treaty-protected lands was made clear by tribal spokesman at the public hearing in Wausau on January 29th

Hillary Waukau, speaking on behalf of the Menominee Nation, made it very plain that the Menominee people would not tolerate a nuclear waste dump on their lands. Waukau said he had seen enough of the effects of radio-activity on people following the atomic bombings of Japan. He would not allow his tribe and his people to suffer the possible consequences of radio-activity in their environment.

Waukau also admonished the non-Indian people in the crowd, stating that the Tribes have long been the care-takers of the earth and held it sacred. The problems now facing it, he said, were a result of the white man's technology and lack of respect for nature.

The Menominee people would "fight to the death," Waukau told the packed audience and the Department of Energy Representatives before allowing a site on their lands.

A similar message was presented by James Schlender, Lac Courte Oreilles. The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe has taken a formal position against a nuclear waste site in Chippewa territories, he said, and also against the generation of further waste for either defense or civilian purposes.

Schlender also emphasized that the Indian tribes have a co-equal status with the states in respect to siting decisions within ceded territories and seek to use that status effectively.

The fact that treaty rights provide added protection against a nuclear waste site for both Indian and non-Indian people was another point raised by Schlender in his presentation.

"It is time to put Equal Rights for Everyone and People's Alliance for Rights and



Resources (known anti-treaty and anti-Indian groups) behind us and not let the Department of Energy divide us over at treaty right issue," he said.

Schlender also noted that the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe receives no benefit from nuclear power.

In conclusion, he stated that, "as in the past, our treaties are not for sale, and neither are our lands available for nuclear waste disposal."

Both the comments delivered by Schlender and Waukau seemed to express the attitudes of many Wisconsin tribes who were also represented at the hearing and who have been working on the issue of nuclear waste disposal at a tribal level.

Other tribes with representatives at the hearing included Bad River, Red Cliff, St. Croix, Mole Lake, Lac du Flambeau, and Stockbridge-Munsee.

MEDIA WORKSHOP SLATED



Media Workshop to Open to the Public Free of Charge

(Lac du Flambeau) Few organizations or even communities in the northwoods can afford to retain public relations personnel, yet each of them, involved in the publicity-dependent industry of tourism here is in need of expertise in that area.

Usually, some volunteer is culled from among the group's members or officers to take on such tasks, yet there is rarely much professional help available. To make matters more difficult, the media often circumvents the official spokesperson or PR person designated, and approaches the town chairman, the chamber president, the fire chief (you get the picture) to get a statement or an interview with him or her.

Most people, especially in our rural area where everyone serves in those capacities part-time, are unprepared for this, and often don't come off as well as they should. Yet, these interviews, if viewed pursued as opportunities, by group representatives who have prepared themselves to be approached at a moments notice, can be some of the best free advertising your organization can get. With the price of advertising these days - that consideration makes developing public relations skills a priority.

A further incentive is the unavoidable fact that, if botched, these interviews can be very damaging to the group's image or interests.

Recognizing that need among their members, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission recently offered to sponsor a free workshop on Public Relations, Media and Communications.

Lac du Flambeau, designated as the host for the workshop, made their bingo hall available to the commission, and requested that the free workshop be opened up to include any and all area officials, tourism groups and private business people, as well as any media representatives interested participating.

The Commission generously agreed to that idea. ANYONE with an interest in increasing their knowledge of the media and their skills in dealing with the media, is cordially invited to join us for all, or part of the workshop - again - it IS free of charge.

The workshop will be held Friday, March 7, from 10 am - 3 pm.

Several local media representatives are slated to speak that day, including reporters from UPI, television, radio and newspaper.

With the emphasis increasing on Voigt issues, they will particularly address how the media perceives tribal communities. There will be

plenty of opportunity for questions and answers, and representatives from surrounding communities may want to question the media on such things as how they plan to approach coverage of this spring's spearing season.

The workshop will be held in the Lac du Flambeau Bingo Hall, starting at 10 am and running through 3 pm. Lunch is available at the Bingo Hall. The luncheon speaker, scheduled for noon, will talk about the value and practice of public relations.

In the afternoon, there will be a session on "Basic Tools and Skills" - a hands-on introduction to writing press releases and photography. Whatever you find the morning's "Media Relations" the lunchtime public relations talk, or the afternoon's training in photography in press releases the most attractive, make it a point to join us for at least a part of this opportunity.

While the information on the media they represent is important in itself, it is just as important for both tribal, community, and business people to get to know, in person, the media representatives they have been, and will be, dealing with. That personal contact could mean the difference, both to the media and to the groups in the spotlight - between a good interview or press conference, and a mediocre one.



Pat Zakovec, newly hired Deputy Administrator for GLIFWC, is currently also acting Executive Administrator.



BEADWORK, OJIBWAY



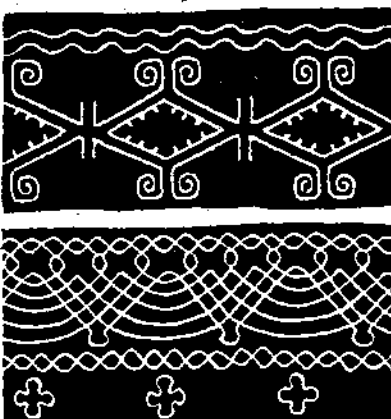
(Photo by Barbara Hegeman)

KATERI TEKAKWITHA POW WOW MARCH 9

St. Anthony's Kateri Tekakwitha Club invites you to join them for the Sunday, March 9 Wow Wow and feast at the parish hall.

The fun starts at noon with a feast and bake sale, followed by an afternoon Pow Wow. Don't let cabin fever (wigwam fever?!?!?) get YOU down - come on over for an enjoyable afternoon.

During the course of the afternoon, you'll have a chance to take part in a raffle for the Bobby Bullet Rainbow Children's Project.



The new clinic at Fond du Lac is complete and ready to begin operations. The new facility will greatly relieve the over-crowding in the former clinic.

Coming up at Lac Du Flambeau
The Late Winter PowWow,
March 8th
at the Grade School



REGIONAL BOARD ON NUKE WASTE TO BE FORMED

HAYWARD - A dump site for nuclear waste in Wisconsin was the topic of two separate meetings sponsored by the Wisconsin Radioactive Waste Review Board (RWRB) in Hayward Saturday.

The RWRB made it plain during the course of the day they had several major concerns about the Department of Energy's (DOE) plans for a site in Wisconsin, the DOE's process of selecting the site, and also emphasized the need for organized regional involvement.

The meetings were prompted in this area following the January 16 announcement by the DOE that the Puritan Batholith, lying where Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer, and Price County meet, has been designated as a candidate or back-up site, and the Wolf River Batholith near Green Bay was designated as one of the 12 potentially acceptable sites.

According to the RWRB's executive director Jim Kleinhans, the RWRB is interested in obtaining citizen input in the regions which may be affected by the siting of nuclear waste dump. Kleinhans told the approximately 50 participants at the breakfast meeting in Hayward that without citizen and local participation there would be little hope of stopping the DOE should they choose a Wisconsin site.

Consequently, they invited representatives of local government, educators, media and local citizen organizations to the morning meeting with the objective of encouraging the formation of an "institutionalized process of local involvement" - establishing a responsible board.

A "tentative" committee was formed by the group of concerned citizens present, consisting of chairman John Stoessel, Iron River, who volunteered for the position; three vice-chairmen, Carolyn Sneed, Bayfield County Board, Barbara Linton, Ashland County Board and Gayle Johnson, Sawyer County; and a secretary, Pat Sheridan, Bayfield County.

A motion to form four advisory councils to the board with seven to eight members each was also made and passed. The four groups would be a technical council, a socioeconomic council, a public relations and an educational council.

Although action was taken to form a committee, which would be responsible as a focal point for regional involvement, it was agreed to call an organizational meeting of the yet unnamed committee on March 1 at 1 p.m. at Telemark Lodge, Cable.

Until that time the committee is considered "tentative" and the officers are in the capacity of "acting" officers. Those present at the meeting were under the consensus of opinion that this meeting was not advertised as an organizational meeting for such a group and other interested and qualified persons in the area should have the opportunity to participate before a permanent organization and board is formed.

Kleinhans indicated the funding would be available to a regional review board to assist in its activities. Although the exact amount was not yet confirmed, he estimated that about \$25,000 would be available for the remainder of 1986 and \$50,000 to \$100,000 in 1987. Funds are accessible for the purpose of review from a fund established from power companies using nuclear energy.

A number of concerns were raised during the course of the morning meeting in regard to the nuclear waste issue and the state purpose of the regional review board.

Both Alan Ralph, Ashland, and Frank Koehn, Port Wing, felt that the board must have a defined stand and that they must address the issue of the production of nuclear waste as well as the issue of a dump site in Wisconsin. They did not feel Wisconsin citizens could ignore the responsibility of producing waste, nor that anyone could volunteer membership on a board whose purpose was undefined.

State Representative Bill Plizka felt the issue of the board should be only that of a dump site being located in Wisconsin. We will always have nuclear waste, he said, and cited waste for medical use as a continuing source of nuclear waste. The production of waste he did not feel was the point of concern.

Gayle Johnson, Sawyer County, feels that the responsibility of the board would be firstly to assure that everything is technically done correctly in order to "safeguard our corner of the world." She feels that if a

repository is located in Wisconsin it is the responsibility of the regional board and the state to be sure the DOE's actions are technically sound.

Johnson also feels tribal involvement should be sought.

State Assemblyman Robert Jauch felt the board should serve as a means of institutionalizing local resources and act as a liaison between Madison and the area citizenry. He felt first they needed to address the need to explain the siting process to the public and then assist in preparing people to testify at the DOE's public hearing slated for March 17 in Ashland.

Jauch suggested using the JW-Madison and Northland College as an institutional resource to begin training programs in the area.

RWRB member, Robert Halstead noted that the review board was interested in obtaining information from the public which could be used in their review of a the DOE Draft Area Recommendation Report. Although the state has already collected considerable data, Halstead feels the area residents are a source of knowledge about the area which can assist them in providing a complete and thorough review.

In short, Halstead felt the responsibility was on the state and region to provide the best possible technical critic to DOE and the ability to work cooperatively between state and area is essential.

Kleinhans told the group that establishing an effective response to DOE is both a technical and political process, so the citizens must be organized in both directions.

Stoessel, acting chairman of the advisory board, who chaired the meeting following his election as chairman, noted that "the entire world has to watch what they do with nuclear material." Stoessel is a former analytical chemist, has worked with Argonne Laboratories and with nuclear reactors.



A protest sign was held by members of the public present at an informational meeting sponsored by the Wisconsin Radioactive Waste Review Board at Hayward High School on February 15th.

Public Information Meeting

Approximately 250 people gathered in the gymnasium of the Hayward High School Saturday afternoon to listen to the RWRB presentation on a nuclear waste site in Wisconsin.

Sen. Joe Strohl, Racine, chairman of the WRWB, opened the meeting with a statement of the board's intent, which was to "work together to have the highest possible impact on the DOE." He emphasized the need for citizen input into the state's review process.

Strohl also announced the formation of the acting board of concerned citizens which was the outcome of the morning's meeting and noted that the DOE has scheduled two meetings in Ashland, a public briefing on February 14 and a public hearing on March 17. The latter is for the purpose of taking testimony.

Strohl remarked that the public hearing is scheduled too soon in his opinion and does not give people time to get organized.

Strohl also reported that the RWRB had met recently and taken two actions. One was to tell the DOE that they will take an additional 45 days to provide their comments on the Draft Area Recommendation Report. The 90 days allotted by the DOE, he said, "is not long enough."

Secondly, the board voted to provide financial assistance to regional committees such as the one which was initiated during the morning meeting.

Tom Evans, geologist and member of the RWRB explained the geology of the area of the Puritan Batholith. Evans said his major concern with the siting of a dump in the area is

groundwater and the possible contamination of the groundwater supply.

He feels that there is insufficient information to be sure that the site would be safe, stating that geo-hydrology is still a "frontier area."

He also said that the WRWB is in need of public information on mineral exploration, particularly where it has occurred in the area; location of water wells that reach crystalline bedrock; and the location of springs and seeps.

People with information should contact him at (608) 263-4125, or write 3817 Mineral Point Rd., Madison 53705.

Steven Dodge, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, presented some other considerations on behalf of the state. He said two major concerns were in the area of groundwater transport of radio-nuclides from a repository to the biosphere and the long-term health and environmental consequences if this should occur.

"There are a lot of uncertainties about the transport of radio-nuclides in groundwater," he said, and the consequences could be serious because they would travel through the entire food chain.

Dodge concluded by commenting that there "is not enough information on crystalline rock to assure us we can be protected from radioactivity."

Robert Halstead, RWRB member, presented the state's concerns in the socioeconomic and transportation areas.

Halstead feels that the DOE is giving out "inaccurate information on the number of local jobs a repository would create." Although several thou-

sand jobs would be available during the construction, only about 1,000 permanent jobs would be provided, he said.

Halstead also remarked that the DOE contracts for the operation of the dump site and those firms bring in their own staff. He said you cannot assume the site will provide jobs.

He also noted that the DOE's Draft Area Recommendation Report never mentions either tourism or agriculture, both areas which could be negatively impacted through the siting of a dump. Halstead feels that residents of the area must help to impress the DOE with the potential of damage to these economic interests should a site be constructed.

Halstead also asked for public comment on the conditions of local transportation. Nuclear waste would probably arrive at the site by train, he said. Areas can help identify unique local concerns, such as if shipments were to pass closely to schools, hospitals or on poorly-constructed roads.

Another member of the RWRB Jane Schaeffer spoke briefly on the need for public information. The board is willing to help regions respond to the need to educate the public and is willing to work with schools and provide workshops and seminars for other interested groups.

She feels public information activities, such as developing a community resource book and speakers bureau should be integral parts of a continuing public information effort. "The state," she emphasized, "wants to help the local areas."

People interested can contact the RWRB at 620 TGenney Building, 35 Pinckney, Madison 54702; phone (608) 267-7615.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING ASS. FORMED

Indian Gaming

The National Indian Gaming Association was established February 6, 1986 when Indian Tribes with gaming interests convened in Miami Beach, Florida, to adopt and ratify the Association's organic documents.

These include a code of ethics which the members pledge to abide by. The initial members of the group include the following Federally recognized Tribal governments:

Fond du Lac Band of Minnesota, Lake Superior Chippewa, Oneida and Winnebago Tribes of Wisconsin, Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan, Hoopa Valley Tribe and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of California, The Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, Tulalip Tribe of Washington, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

The meeting was hosted by the Seminole Tribe of Florida and United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.

Over the past three years, Indian Tribes have met in various parts of the country to discuss proposed federal legislation that would regulate gaming activities on Indian reservations. These activities, namely Indian bingo, provide Indian Tribal Governments with much needed revenue to soften the blow of present and future budget cuts. These revenues are being used to subsidize education, health, housing, and general tribal government services on the reservations.

The activities have provided employment to tribal members whose unemployment rates often run as high as 80%. These revenues have also been used for economic development to

the benefit of Indian reservations and surrounding non-Indian communities. There are more than 100 tribes regulating and operating on their respective reservations.

The National Indian Gaming Association will lead the fight for federal legislation to regulate Indian gaming, creation of an information network among tribes with gaming interests, providing technical assistance and public relations on gaming regulated by Indian governments.

Officers of the Association met in Washington, D.C. on February 10, 11, and 12th, 1986 with the National Congress of American Indians, officials of the Department of the Interior and Congresspersons and Senators regarding gaming in Indian country and the proposed pending federal legislation on Indian gaming.



Time out to talk things over between meetings. Above Ross Swimmer, on the left, discusses issues with Henry Buffalo, Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac tribal chairman William Houle is turned away from the camera.

BAD RIVER COMMITTEE QUESTIONS LAW ENFORCEMENT

ODANAH - On October 6, 1985, two Bad River men were accused of holding two off-duty Ashland county policemen at bay with a shotgun when the two officers came upon them while returning from hunting on the Bad River Indian Reservation.

On February 12, 1986, Michael Bressette, after fifteen minutes of deliberation by a 12 person all white jury was found guilty of the above crime. He now faces up to 13 years in prison.

On February 17 an ad hoc citizens group met here to discuss the Michael Bressette case. They formed the Michael Bressette Defense Committee and also pledged to see that the Ashland County Sheriff's office is investigated. While in-

vestigating the Michael Bressette case widespread charges of abuse against Bad River members began to surface.

On March 10th at 10:00 am, Michael Bressette will face Judge Chase in Ashland County Court for post-trial motions. It's likely that he will also be sentenced on this day.

The Defense Committee, trying to raise funds and consciousness, has called a press conference to immediately follow the court proceedings on March 10th. They will be attempting to assure that Bressette's case is appealed and they believe ultimately overturned.

In addition to seeking an appeal the Bressette sup-

porters are hoping to get other community members to step forward and join in their call for an independent investigation of the County police force. They are carrying petitions which support an investigation - they say to clear the air of all the charges against the police.

They hope that once enough petitions are gathered that responsible local and state officials will set up an investigative task force and once and for all see if any of these charges of police misconduct are true.

For more information write the Michael Bressette Defense Fund, Post Office Box 90, Odanah, WI 54861, or call Bonita at 715-682-4785; for additional information contact MASINAIGAN.

WATERFOWL UPDATE



Tim Andryk, GLIFWC Wildlife biologist, recently returned from the winter meeting of the Mississippi Flyway Council Technical Section. The purpose of the meeting was to ascertain and evaluate the previous falls' waterfowl harvest, ascertain the previous falls' waterfowl migration and evaluate current status, review and act on recommendations for changes in next falls' season, and to make formal recommendations for the council to act on regarding regulatin changes and research needs. All 16 technical committees meet to perform assigned tasks. Andryk reports the following information:

Habitat Committee

The area of waterfowl breeding habitat in the Prairie Pothole Region has increased as the region has somewhat recovered from the drought conditions of the 1980-1984 period. However, continued wetland drainage, mostly for agriculture, has offset some of the gain and breeding habitat is still considered precarious.

Purple Loosetrife is the newest threat to wetland habitat in the Continental U.S. Thousands of acres of productive, diverse, wetland communities, have been transformed into relatively sterile, unproductive, monotypic stands of purple loosetrife. The committee reviewed and approved a proposed study by USFWS and USDA to develop a suitable biological control for purple loosetrife in the United States.

Many states are involved in shallow lake vegetation restoration and management (including the GLIFWC-WDNR wild rice restoration program in northern Wisconsin). A sub-committee was formed (including Andryk as a member) to review and evaluate the impact of current and proposed shallow lake vegetation restoration programs in the Mississippi Flyway on waterfowl populatins.

Trumpeter Swan Committee

The Committee completed the Mississippi Flyway segment of the North American Trumpeter Swan Management Plan. The plan calls for coordinated efforts between Canada and the U.S. to restore the trumpeter swan to its historic distribution, throughout the Mississippi Flyway. The objectives for the GLIFWC-WDNR-USFWS trumpeter swan restoration program in Wisconsin, were included in the North American Plan.

MVP Canada Geese

Our 1985 fall flight forecast for MVP geese seems to be roughly 200,000 geese lower than what actually occurred. There appears to be considerable error in the Council's goose indices, and the need for better monitoring was discussed. The Committee supported a research project being formulated by Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ontario, which would for the first time involve intensive coordinated monitoring of the MVP flock during all seasons throughout the Flyway. The 1.5 million dollar cost of the proposed 5-year study would be split by all states, provinces, and agencies of the Mississippi Flyway Council.

Goose Status and Harvest

Canada Goose production was underestimated and thus the Council underestimated the migration forecast. The Mississippi Valley population (MVP) Canada goose mid-winter count of 625,000 is the highest ever, well above the Flyway MVP mid-winter goal of 500,000.

Despite a restrictive 20-day season, MVP goose harvest in every state increased last fall, because of the large fall migration. Since the population is above goal, increases in the MVP Canada goose quota were recommended for every state. Wisconsin's quota was increased from 25,000 to 45,000 geese, a quota increase that will most likely be approved by the Council and USFWS.

TRIBAL HUNT

Andryk gave a presentation to the Technical Section on 2/14/86 on the results of the 1985 Off-Reservation Waterfowl Hunt and the GLIFWC-WDNR-GLIFWC Assessment Study of the 10-day tribal hunt in September 1985. He reported a 1985 tribal harvest of 336 ducks, 63 geese, and 124 coots; and that the tribes voted to ban the use of lead shot by tribal members hunting waterfowl, beginning with the 1986d treaty hunt. Members of the Technical Section commended the completeness of the assessment study and the precedential environmental decision of the tribes to ban lead shot. Despite attempts in all Flyway States, only Iowa has succeeded in achieving a statewide ban of lead shot for waterfowl hunting.

Andryk met with USFWS representatives to discuss possibilities for next years tribal hunt. They mentioned that, in light of our assessment and hunting season reports, a 1986 proposal for modest liberalization of the waterfowl hunt would be reasonable. Particulary, a longer goose season would be justified, because of the healthy status of the MVP goose flock.

The possibility of a 1986 off-reservation waterfowl hunt by Keweenaw Bay in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, was discussed with Michigan's Waterfowl specialist, Jerry Martz. Mr Martz suggested that GLIFWC and the Michigan DNR join forces to obtain from USFWS an early and longer Canada Goose hunt (beginning in mid-September) in the Upper Peninsula.



Tribal Judges formed Tribal Judges Association last month. They will be meeting again at Keweenaw Bay, on March 6th.

SPRING SPEARING

(continued from page 1)

icipating in a spearing agreement. Shortly after the season ended the state said that spearing would never be accepted in northern Wisconsin.

Many citizens, angered over the Chippewas right to spear fish, gathered around the Chippewa spears and at boat landings where the spears brought their harvest for monitoring.

Despite the predictable protests the traditional method of spearing will continue. At present the biologist from both sides say there is no present danger but like other species and methods, monitoring and enforcement are key elements of sound resource management.

If communities or organizations are concerned about spring spearing or other treaty activity the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission staff would be glad to answer questions.

For speakers or other information, write GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861, or phone 715-682-6619.

In anticipation of renewed talks and refined positions on spearing, MASINAIGAN will publish background history and other data in the next edition.



QUILLWORK ON BUCKSKIN BAG, OJIBWAY



THENO PREDICTS BLOOD SHED

Deer-shine bill passed by Senate

MADISON (AP) - Ignoring a claim it would create friction between Indians and whites, the Wisconsin Senate Tuesday passed and sent to Gov. Anthony Earl a bill to permit farmers to hunt deer at night to protect their crops.

Sen. Daniel Theno, R-Ashland, warned it could create a "bloodbath" between Indians and whites but backers scoffed at that argument.

The measure, Assembly Bill 439, would enable farmers to "shine" deer with artificial lights at night, a hunting procedure strongly opposed by the Department of Natural Resources.

Paul DeMain, Gov. Anthony Earl's Indian affairs adviser, said he would

recommend that Earl veto the measure.

Theno and other foes argued that under treaties signed by the Chippewa Indians in the last century, tribal members could demand the ability to shine deer and also hunt at night even though they might not be protecting crops from the animals.

Sen. Joseph Strohl, D-Racine, said DNR Secretary C. D. Besadny and Attorney General Bronson La Follette are concerned that Native Americans would claim that if farmers could safely shine and shoot deer at night, they too should have the right.

"You're going to raise racial tensions. You're going to cause innocent people to be killed in northern Wisconsin so the farmer in southern Wisconsin can solve a problem," Theno declared. "It's not a fair compromise, it's not a fair trade."

Sen. Alan Lasec, R-De Pere, called Theno's statements "pure bunk."

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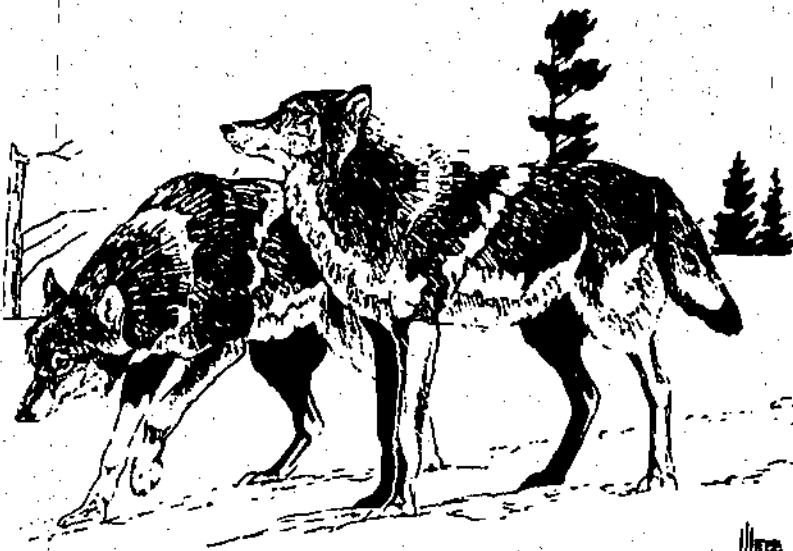
The name is an Ojibwa word for paper. Some of the elders referred to the treaties as gitchi-masinaigan, or big paper. As such, MASINAIGAN focuses on treaty rights issues of the Chippewa around the Great Lakes.

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

Co-Editors/Writers: Walt Bressette, Sue Erickson, Lynn Spreutels



TRIBES SEEK TO PRESERVE ENDANGERED SPECIES



Wolves tracks found on the Bad River Reservation, the tracks are measured by staff from the Bad River Department of Natural Resources and Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Tribal Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Species Restoration and monitoring Efforts

By Timothy Andryk

As part of our wide diversity of activities, the GLIFWC wildlife staff works on endangered, threatened, and rare species restoration and monitoring. Much of the work results in individual reservations requesting technical assistance to develop endangered and rare species programs.

Although, a comparatively small amount of our time, is spent on endangered, threatened, or rare species, the tribes feel it is important because these species are:

1. Essential links in the natural ecosystem food chain.
2. Sensitive indicators of environmental change and/or degradation.
3. Part of the tribes' natural resource heritage reserved in the treaties.
4. Of important religious significance.

We are involved in a wide variety of projects, involving ospreys, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, trumpeter swans, and timber wolves.

Ospreys are large raptors (almost as large as an eagle) that feed almost entirely on fish that they catch. They have begun to recover from the low levels (commonly attributed to chemical contaminants) of the early 1970's. Stable, artificial nesting platforms are necessary to accelerate the recovery of breeding osprey populations in northern Wisconsin. We are involved in building and erecting osprey nesting platforms to replace defective nests, unstable nest trees, and encourage new nest sites. Last winter we erected 4 platforms on the LCO reservation with the assistance and direction of LCO Conservation Director Frank Lynk and staff, and WDNR Wildlife Management Personnel. This winter we plan to work with the Bad River Natural Resources Department in erecting 2 platforms on the Bad River Reservation, and 2 platforms, elsewhere on Chequamegon Bay.

The Kakagon Sloughs of the Bad River Reservation are a major staging (concentration) area for bald eagles and other endangered raptors, such as peregrine falcons. We have

assisted the Bad River Natural Resources Department in developing an annual spring and fall survey to monitor eagle migrations and concentrations in the Sloughs. We have also worked with Bad River and Mr. Thomas Doolittle, a freelance raptor biologist, live-capturing, leg-banding, and releasing raptors (specifically targeting the endangered peregrine falcon), in the Sloughs. The purpose of the banding is to obtain population status and migration information.

We are also involved in restoring the rare trumpeter swan to its original range in northern Wisconsin. This work currently involves monitoring feral mute swans and assessing the potential of using mute swans as foster parents to raise trumpeter swans. We are also conducting vegetation inventories to assess potential trumpeter swan habitat. In addition to these preliminary investigations, we are working with WDNR in the development of a trumpeter swan restoration plan for northern Wisconsin, which will include our assistance in its implementation.

Some of our recent efforts include working with the Bad River Natural Resources Department and Wolf Specialist Richard Thiel to verify and monitor the presence of timber wolves on the Bad River Reservation. Weekly track counts and searches are conducted by the Bad River-GLIFWC WCC crew, while conducting their furbearer track counts. The reservation supports suitable wolf habitat, and tribal trappers have reported numerous track sightings. There are only a little over 20 timber wolves left in Wisconsin. Consequently, their verified presence would be a valuable attribute to Bad River.

Limited funding restricts the efforts of the wildlife staff in endangered, threatened, or rare species work. However, with the interest, cooperation, and assistance of various reservation, conservation departments, and other agencies and interested individuals, many more tribal programs in endangered, threatened, and rare species restoration can be initiated and expanded!



ENDANGERED SPECIES

Endangered and threatened species research, management and education

Reprinted with permission of WDNR Bureau of Endangered Species

Bald Eagle: BER researchers and volunteers are beginning to see significant progress in reestablishing the endangered bald eagle in Wisconsin. Two hundred and sixty active eagle territories have been identified through aerial surveys done during the spring and summer. Each year eggs and nestlings are counted and young birds are banded. Artificial nest platforms have been constructed and erected to replace unstable nest trees or to replace nests which have been blown down. Researchers are studying the migratory routes and mortality rates, and are working to determine what factors contribute to eagle mortality in Wisconsin. Sick or injured eagles have been recovered and taken to rehabilitation centers for treatment. The ultimate goal of the management program is to see 400 pairs of bald eagles nesting and rearing young in Wisconsin again. This would indicate a healthy population and our nation's symbol would no longer be "endangered" at least in Wisconsin.

Common Barn-Owl: With only one wild active nest site known in the state, the endangered common barn-owl continues to struggle to survive in Wisconsin. Their nesting habitat, old wooden barns and cement silos, has been replaced with metal barns and glasslined silos. BER cooperators have built and erected nest boxes in locations throughout southeastern Wisconsin. A captive-bred barn-owl release program is underway in cooperation with the Zoological Society of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County Zoo and the International Crane Foundation. Radio telemetry is being used to track the bird's feeding and migratory habits. The goal of the program is to once again have a population of barn owls in Wisconsin.

Common Tern: With an estimated population in Wisconsin of only 450 birds, the endangered common tern is in grave danger. These birds nest on sand beaches which puts them in direct competition with vacationers and water sport enthusiasts. BER biologists are working to manage vegetation on known nest sites on Green Bay, Lake Superior, Lake Winnebago and on an island in Chequamegon Bay, the location of the state's largest nesting colony.

Forster's Tern: Increases in populations of the endangered Forster's Tern are largely due to BER efforts to develop artificial nest platforms that can substitute for natural vegetative mats. Forster's terns nested on all platforms set out on several lakes. One new nesting site on natural substrate was found in the Sensiba Wildlife Area in Green Bay. The ultimate goal of the program is to establish a secure nesting population in the state and aid in maintaining their natural habitat.

Osprey: Wisconsin's osprey are endangered due to past DDT contamination and lakeshore development. BER biologists estimate that in 1983 there were only 172 active nests. DNR is studying the osprey's productivity and distribution through nest surveys and is designing a management plan for each active osprey nest territory. Artificial nest platforms have been built and erected to replace unstable trees and to encourage new nest sites.

Timber Wolf: There are only 20 to 25 wolves in the state congregated in Wisconsin's northern-most counties. The annual mortality rate is estimated at 60 percent. BER biologists track the endangered wolves by radio telemetry to determine their territories, reproductive success and the causes for such high mortality rates. Soon public participation will be requested as the staff begins consideration of a recovery program. It is estimated that a population of 100 wolves would be self-sustaining in the state.

Piping Plover: This endangered shorebird may be the rarest bird in the state and is being considered for listing as a federally protected endangered species. In 1985, only one breeding pair was observed in the state, but nesting attempts were not evident. Off-road vehicles, shoreline development, vegetative over-growth of beaches, and recreational use of beaches are threats to this bird. BER staff is working to restore and maintain critical nesting habitat. Through the use of taped calls, researchers are hoping to attract birds to traditional nesting sites. Education on the careful recreational use of beaches will help restore this bird to shores of Wisconsin's lakes. Much work will be necessary to bring this bird back from the brink of extinction in Wisconsin. Development and maintenance of nesting habitat will be a priority in 1986 and thereafter.

Grassland birds: Some of Wisconsin's grassland songbirds are declining including the bobolink, eastern and western meadowlarks, upland sandpiper, dickcissel and a variety of sparrows. Habitat loss is again suspected of contributing to their decline. The BER is conducting a grassland bird survey to determine the abundance, breeding status, distribution, and habitat needs of these and other grassland species. Based on their data, more Wisconsin birds may be added to the threatened or endangered list. Habitat management guidelines and long-term monitoring will be developed to aid the recovery of declining species.

Natural Areas: The BER is committed to preserving critical habitat for endangered species. This will also preserve natural species diversity and maintain gene pools for ecological stability. Natural areas untouched by human influence provide reference areas for research and comparison with manipulated landscapes. Wisconsin's natural areas can provide educational opportunities for adults and children to foster understanding and appreciation of natural systems. The goals of the BER natural areas program are to: work with outside agencies as they design and develop projects in an effort to minimize loss of species diversity and disturbance of critical habitat; work with landowners to protect natural areas; manage and maintain rare features within the state; and acquire and protect critical habitats and rare plant-animal communities.

Natural Heritage Program: The 1985 State Budget authorized the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Program. This is a three-part program developed in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy. It provides funding for developing a new and expanding natural area data base and for locating endangered plant and animal habitats and special and rare natural communities. The program also provides state funds to match private contributions for the acquisition of natural areas. Funding is also provided for the stewardship of natural areas through this program.

Adopt An Eagle Nest Program: In 1985 the BER initiated a new program to increase public awareness of the plight of bald eagles and to concurrently raise money annually for eagle management and protection. For a \$100 donation, individuals or organizations are able to "adopt" a nest and help pay for its management and protection. The donors receive information on the status of "their nest" and any young that were raised in it, a photograph of young eagles in the nest, an "adoption" certificate, and a copy of *Birds of Prey of Wisconsin*. One hundred and three nests were adopted in the 1985 season. The program will continue each year.

Volunteer Coordination: Since its inception BER has been working with volunteers to cooperate in surveys and management projects. As the breadth of the program has increased, so has the need for organizing the growing numbers of volunteers. With the aid of computerized listings, volunteers are categorized by their areas of interest. This aids in the identification of potential volunteers for specific projects. In 1984, approximately 347 people contributed over 2600 hours in volunteer time.

The Bureau of Endangered Resources is involved in many other species and habitat preservation projects. As BER enters its third year in the tax check-off program, more needs are being identified. Many species are declining and need help to recover. If we don't act now they may disappear. Through the proper natural resource management and preservation techniques, future generations may not be faced with the loss of our natural heritage.

Conclusion

Mankind has long recognized the value of nature to the well-being of the human mind and spirit. Wilderness once thought of as dangerous and foreboding is now sought by thousands for its serenity, beauty, and adventure. In an increasingly technological world, nature represents one last stronghold of balance and simplicity that man has yet to tame.

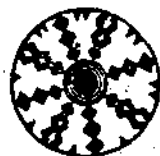
It is that same yearning to be part of the natural environment that has brought mankind to a turning point. The faster and greater our encroachment on our resources, the greater the likelihood that we will hasten our own demise as a species.

Many individuals see the preservation of endangered species as one of the most critical issues of our times. Time is the most critical factor. To make a commitment to preservation at some time in the future may be too late. Through contributions to the Endangered Resources Fund, Wisconsin residents can take the first steps toward preserving our endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. If we wait too long — what we lose may be lost forever.

THE LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF CHIPPEWA



OJEWAY



PROGRESS



TOWARDS ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Buying Simpson Electric was a big step for the Lac du Flambeau Tribe last year, perhaps a step unprecedented. The purchase is considered one of the largest ever made by an Indian tribe, and it provides Lac du Flambeau with the control of a business which has been the largest private employer on the reservation for 40 years.

In August, 1985, Lac du Flambeau closed the deal with Katy Industries Inc. of Elgin, Illinois purchasing Simpson Electric to the tune of \$23.7 million. The company manufactures electrical measuring instruments, such as hand-held testing meters and panel-mounted measuring instruments.

There are six other plants operating in northern Wisconsin and a sales/administrative office in Elgin, Illinois as well.

The possibility of purchasing the company was first

brought to the tribe's attention by Tribal Assets Management, Portland, Maine, an Indian-oriented investment banking firm. Tribal Assets noticed that Simpson was for sale and that one of its plants was on a reservation. Tribal Assets contacted the tribe about the possibility and the Tribal Council followed up by approving a \$25,000 grant from the BIA for a study of the company.

The study revealed that Simpson, which averaged about \$30 million in sales over recent years, was a sound company and one which would make money for the tribe.

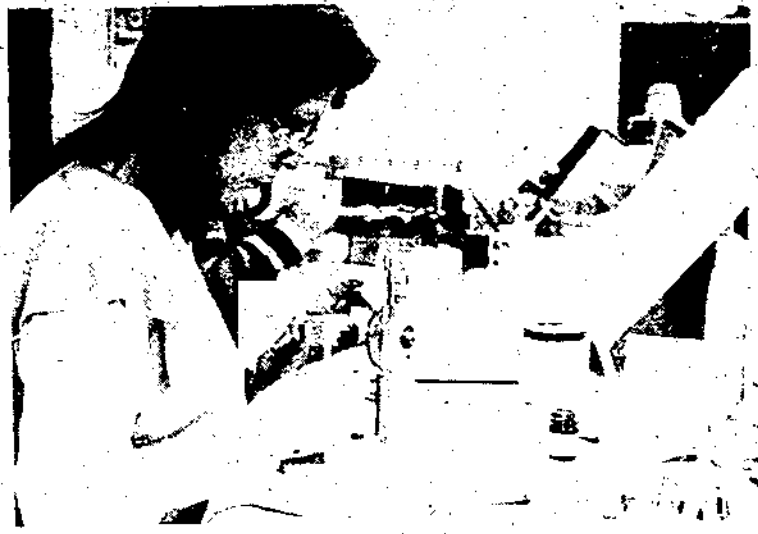
About ten months after the first phone call from Tribal Assets, a transaction was worked out and approved through the Tribal Council. The deal which was developed by Tribal Assets was financed with \$10 million in bonds issued by the tribe and backed by Barclays Bank; a \$6.5 million loan

guaranteed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and with \$7.2 million of the financing taken back by Katy Industries. The bonds and remaining financing are secured by company assets, not by tribal assets, so the tribe is not at risk.

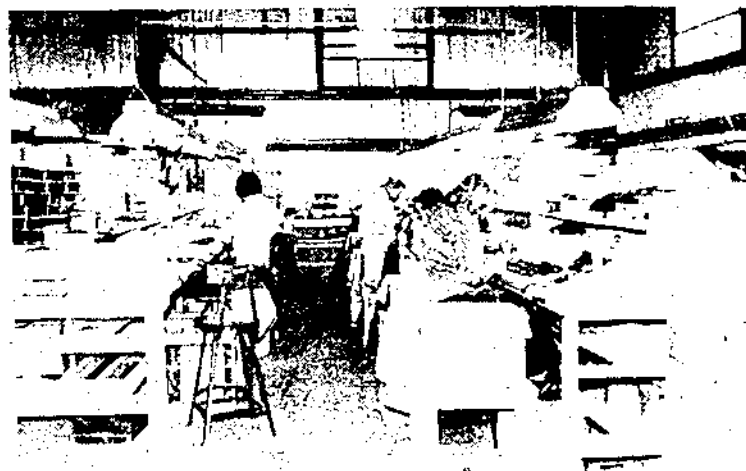
As Mike Allen, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman commented, the purpose of purchase was not just to supply employment to tribal members, but also to move towards the financial independence of the tribe some day.

Management has been left in place and few changes in operations have occurred, except for ownership.

Down the pike, in about seven to ten years, when all the loans are paid off, the tribe looks forward to profits which can, in turn, be channeled into other areas of economic development for the tribe.



Inside the Lac du Flambeau Plant of Simpson Electric Rows of benches provide the space where workers construct the instruments and also make many of the plastic components.



TOWARDS INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION

One of Lac du Flambeau's current efforts involves the establishment of a Museum/Culture Center. The project is a result of the Lac du Flambeau Indian and Non-Indian communities forming a Historical and Cultural Society in recognition of several community needs.

Currently, Lac du Flambeau has a display of Chippewa and French fur traders artifacts in the Ben Guthrie Library, Lac du Flambeau, but the space is limited and confining to a program which is ready to expand.

The Historical Society recognized the need for the development of both a place to properly display the rich heritage of the Lac du Flambeau area as well as provide information and education to the public so responded with the proposed Museum/Culture Center.

Also, recent legal and political developments indicated to the community that serious intercultural misunderstandings exist which need to be addressed through information and education.

The Historical Society views the Museum/Cultural Center as a means of education of the general public through historic evidence and through a program of social/cultural activities.

Currently Lac du Flambeau's historic display contains a number of interesting and authentic artifacts, including a 24 ft. Indian dugout canoe, a birch bark canoe, Indian crafts, traditional clothing and ceremonial drums.

The Historical Society is in the process of seeking support for the new center, which will be located in the downtown area south of the Indian Bowl.

It is envisioned as becoming one of the most significant centers for Chippewa Indian culture and fur trading history in Wisconsin. Plans include the story of the Chippewa and the fur traders in a series of permanent displays which will explain the history and culture. The center of the museum will be the location of the Four Season Exhibit, which will give visitors and impression of Chippewa life during spring, summer, fall, and winter.

The multi-purpose room will provide space for temporary or traveling displays and will accommodate special presentations and events as well.

The project represents and effort to work cooperatively with the surrounding community, to enhance understanding between cultures, and to encourage the flow of tourists to the area.



The original OJIBWE dugout canoe, found in one of Lac du Flambeau's Lakes, is one of the principle attractions of the Lac du Flambeau Museum.

TOWARDS ALTERNATIVES IN EDUCATION

Looking problems in the eye and then doing something about them is one of the strengths of the Lac du Flambeau tribal community. This pertains to education as well, and the attitude has been productive.

An innovative program addressing the high school drop-out rate was approved last summer as a Title IV Grant from the Department of Education and is currently in the planning stages under the direction of Ernie St. Germaine.

The Education Committee of the tribe had long been concerned over the high incidence of high school drop-outs among tribal youth. It was the endeavors of the Committee as well as of counselors from the tribe's Family Resource Center towards finding solutions which brought them to consider a Title IV Grant opportunity targeting high drop-out rates.

After seeking and receiving the cooperation and support of the Minoqua School Board, a three year grant was obtained. The grant provides for a planning period during the first year (currently in progress); a pilot project during

the second year; and a demonstration in the third year.

St. Germaine, who holds a Master's Degree in Curriculum Planning, says that the program will be strong in culture, strong in counseling for students.

The major goal of the program is preventative, says St. Germaine, aiming at stopping students from dropping out and helping them over the hurdles, whatever they might be for individuals, in order to graduate with a high school diploma.

A case in point may be a student who is having difficulty with English. The student, rather than continuing to fail in the system, could take English through the alternative education curriculum which St. Germaine is developing. The alternative curriculum will aim at working with the student on a more individual basis as well as motivating the student to succeed in the course, rather than allowing he/she to continue to experience failure.

Although the program is preventative in nature, students who have already dropped-out, but wish to return to gain their diplomas will also be encouraged.

Welcome to
Lac du Flambeau
LAND OF PINES, BIRCHES,
AND LAKES



FOOD • FUN • SHOPPING
INFORMATION BOOTH at the INDIAN BOWL

Lac du Flambeau (Lake of Flames) has been a permanent Chippewa settlement since approximately 1745. At that time Chief Kees-Ke-Mun led his people to this area, rich in natural resources which would abundantly support the Chippewa's way of life.

The French, who arrived in the 18th century, gave the name "Lac du Flambeau" to the settlement and the lake, referring to the scene created when the Chippewa fished at night, holding flaming torches in their canoes.

The location of the settlement is central to a vast network of lakes and waterways which provide abundant fishing and rich wild rice beds. The area has also always been plentiful with game and other resources, such as maple sugar, which were fundamental to the early woodland culture of the Chippewa.

Following the arrival of the French and the growth of the fur trade in northern Wisconsin, Lac du Flambeau logically became a major fur trading center and has continued to develop as significant Wisconsin community since that time.

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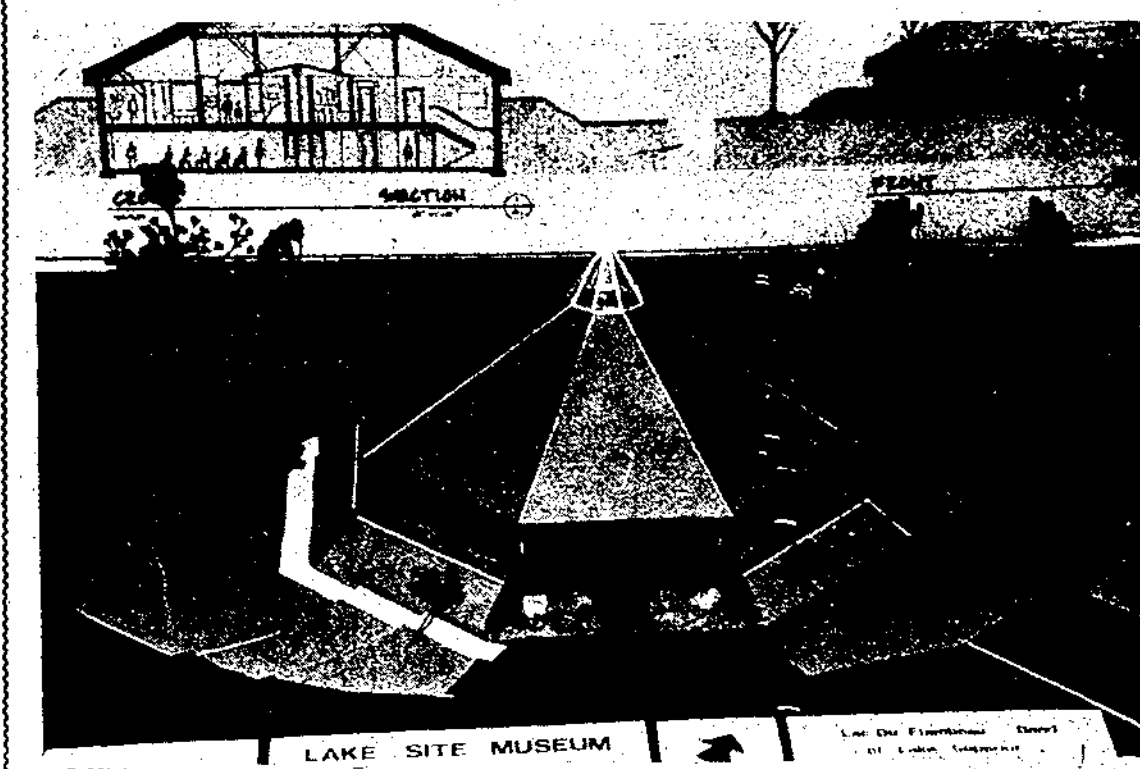
CASUAL CULTURE

As part of understanding and relating tradition, a number of Flambeau community members have formed the Bear River Cultural Society, which holds a feast and roundhouse every Thursday evening.

With anywhere between 30 to 80 individuals attending, the group meets on a casual basis to share food and stories, and explore aspects of the Chippewa culture. Personal interest and enrichment are the major purposes of the roundhouse, which is spontaneous

and non-promotional in nature. From the roundhouse discussions has sprung a Chippewa language and culture class which meets on the reservation just prior to the roundhouse every Thursday.

The class is being taught by Sonny Smart, Don Carufel, and Ernie St. Germaine through Mt. Scenario College and can be taken for either graduate or undergraduate credit. The salaries of the instructors are donated to the roundhouse.



A model of the Lake Site Museum which the Lac du Flambeau Historical/Cultural Society seeking to erect to provide the area with an education-informational center and an adequate area to display historical artifacts of the region.



TOWARDS EFFECTIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Management of the tribe's natural resources has long been a priority of the Lac du Flambeau Tribe. One particular emphasis in the area of resource management is currently to improve the level of cooperation between tribe and state in addressing management issues and activities.

According to Dewey Schwallenberg, Director of the Lac du Flambeau Natural Resources Program, the Tribe is looking towards a cooperative state-tribal effort in the area of fisheries in particular. Schwallenberg says fisheries is a priority area because the state generates revenues from on-reservation fishing activities, but no revenues are given back to the tribe for the purpose of management.

Also, Schwallenberg cites boating registration as an area where the state benefits from the revenues, but the tribe's landings receive frequent use with no reimbursement for the use.

Ideally a cooperative program with the state would provide for the tribe performing technical management with funding from the state.



The hatchery is staffed largely by tribal members, all of whom have taken technical training in fish culture offered on the reservation through W.I.T.I.

HATCHERY

A primary resource of the tribe is its hatchery, which produces 30 million walleye eggs annually. The hatchery program is continuing to grow, according to Schwallenberg, with an increased production of northern pike, musky, and white suckers.

Four years ago the hatchery employed three full-time technicians and the program director with ten people on limited time. Today 23 people are working, 20 Indian employees and three non-Indians.

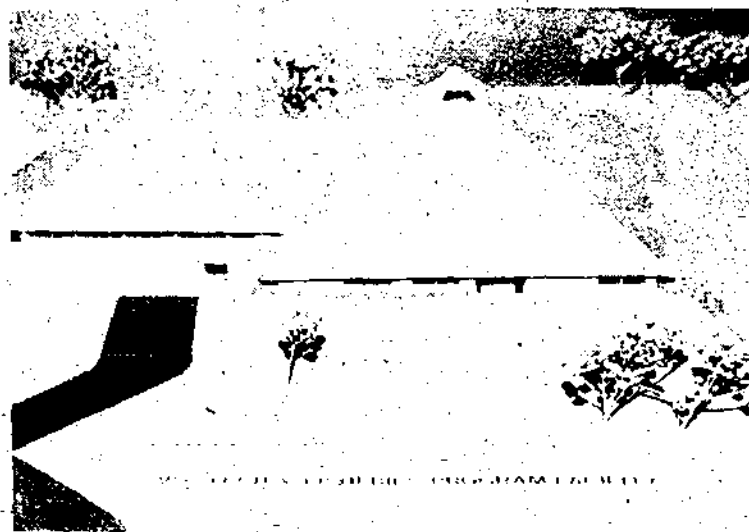
Five acres of rearing ponds were completed in 1985 as one part of the fishery expansion, and in 1986 the hatchery looks forward to the completion of twenty raceways as well. The improved facilities will allow for the production of

more fish to fingerling size, thus improving the survival rate of hatchery fish once released.

Over the past 50 years of operations the hatchery has stocked over 300 million fish in the reservation's lakes, while state's activities have been negligible, says Schwallenberg.

But the production of fish is only a part of the fishery management activities at Lac du Flambeau. Other aspects of the program include performing creel census, electroshocking surveys of fish populations; and training and equipping staff. Creel census have indicated that 95% of the fishing on the lakes is done by non-Indian fishermen and about 1% of the state's fishing is done at Lac du Flambeau.

Training has played a major part of the fishery program



A model of the new fisheries visitor center/vocational center/natural resource office which is currently in the proposal stage.

on the reservation. All staff have attended a vocational technical training program offered on-reservation. Schwallenberg says a three-year technical training program has been completed in two years.

The training program has included study in the development of fish culture provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A third year, according to Schwallenberg, will involve a course in fish management which will be run through the University of Illinois.

He says the tribal resource management program has been able to collect harvest data on tribal members much more successfully than the state. Consequently, a combination of state and tribal information on harvests can lead to more effective fish management.



GAME

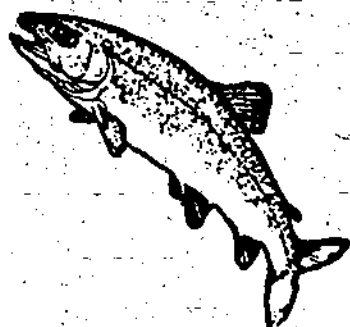
The tribe also manages game resources, running off-reservation hunting registration programs and performing research on species such as white-tailed deer, grouse, snowshoe hare.

Wild rice beds have also been of concern to Lac du Flambeau and research has been done on the area beds. Currently, Schwallenberg says they are proposing a cooperative management program with the state on Powell March for the wild rice crop.

The project would be looking to improve waterfowl habitat as well as establish wild rice beds.

Other areas of resource management activity have included assisting with eagle banding projects as well as beaver control and stream improvements projects.

The major thrust of the natural resource program has been twofold: one to improve and manage the resource, and the other has been to provide training to tribal members which provides them with the skills to manage their own resources.



Releasing fish raised in the hatchery in reservation lakes. Above Butch St. Germaine with his crew in one of the Flambeau Area Lakes. (Photo by Dewey Schwallenberg)



Forestry is another important area in resource management for the tribe. Above, from the left, Kevin Maulson, former CDBG Coordinator, Larry Dakota, Forestry Technician, and Scott McDugal, Forestry Manager, look over Christmas trees for the development of a CDBG proposal. (Photo by Dewey Schwallenberg)