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MASINAIGAN



A CHRONICLE OF
THE
LAKE
SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA

August/September 1988

2 lakes closed to Chippewa Harvest

ODANAH—The closure of Chippewa tribal walleye harvest in two Northern Wisconsin lakes—Trout Lake in Vilas County and Balsam Lake in Polk County—was announced Tuesday, August 30, by Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force Chairman Tom Maulson. The Order prohibits tribal harvest of walleye from September 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989.

The Emergency Closure was issued by Thomas Busiahn, Biological Services Director, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), pursuant to a delegation of authority from Chippewa Tribal Governments.

Maulson stated that the decision reflected the tribes' conviction that "biological limits must be adhered to and respected." The tribes' emergency closure is more restrictive than the recently adopted Wisconsin DNR Emergency Rule, Maulson noted. It recognizes biologically safe harvest limits and cuts off further tribal walleye harvest to ensure that tribal members do not exceed those limits. "The Chippewa Tribes recognize their responsibility in protecting Wisconsin's natural resources and take appropriate actions to safeguard them," he said.

According to Busiahn, "The basis for concern is that walleye harvest is likely to reach or exceed the total allowable catches for those lakes by the end of August, considering the 1988 walleye harvest by state-licensed anglers in combina-

tion with the spring harvest by tribal members."

Busiahn noted that, according to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) surveys, the 1987 Balsam Lake walleye harvest by state-licensed anglers and ice fishermen was 46% of the adult population, 11% more than the accepted 35% exploitation rate. Tribal harvest in 1987 was 12% of the population. By the end of July, 1988, state-licensed anglers had already harvested 25.7% of the adult walleye population in Balsam Lake and tribal members harvested 7.5% of the population in the spring, for a combined harvest approaching the agreed upon 35% limit.

As for Trout Lake, Busiahn noted, DNR surveys indicate a 1988 harvest by state-licensed anglers of 1,978 walleye at the end of July. Tribal members harvested 1,062 walleye out of a quota of 1,065 in the spring.

"Since these lakes do not at present support self-sustaining walleye populations, this emergency closure is necessary to permit the reestablishment of successful walleye reproduction," Busiahn concluded. Walleye reproduction has failed in both lakes, he said, noting that walleye stocking has been instituted jointly in Balsam Lake by the St. Croix Chippewa Tribe and the DNR and by the DNR in Trout Lake in an effort to maintain fishable walleye populations.

In response to recently reported

concerns that the trout Lake situation will hurt the local economy, Maulson commented that the tribes' concern is the long-term goal of achieving self-sustaining walleye populations. "Perhaps our local economy relies too much on the short-term economic exploitation of an already over-stressed resource," he said. "There certainly are enough lakes in the area to fish." Maulson feels the focus must be on ensuring that Trout Lake produces walleye for future generations. "Doomsday economic prophecies must not stand in the way of sound biological management," he commented.

Maulson also urged continued cooperation between DNR and tribal biologists in monitoring fish harvests in all lakes. "For the first time that I am aware of, the DNR obtained timely angling harvest information so that appropriate preventive steps to protect the resource could be taken," he commented, noting that historically the DNR has conducted only a few sport fishing creel surveys each year.

"In at least four past surveys, the annual angling walleye harvest was shown to exceed 35% of the population, but the DNR took no action to close those lakes," he said. "On the other hand, during the intensively-monitored tribal walleye harvest every fish is counted, and tribal fishing is closed as soon as the tribal quota is taken."



Summer is always Grand Entry time on the pow-wow trail. For more pow-wow photos see inside pages.

Too many Beaver in Wisconsin???

by Jonathan Gilbert
GLIFWC biologist

During the past 5 years the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has been receiving increased numbers of complaints concerning beaver dams and their effect on road culverts, timber and trout streams. This "beaver problem," as it has been called, has been the subject of discussion for some time, particularly amongst trout anglers.

These discussions have intensified recently as a result of some new programs implemented in northern Wisconsin. In this article I would like to review the "problems," explain some of the proposed solutions and the resulting programs, and finally evaluate the proposed solutions from a wildlifer's perspective.

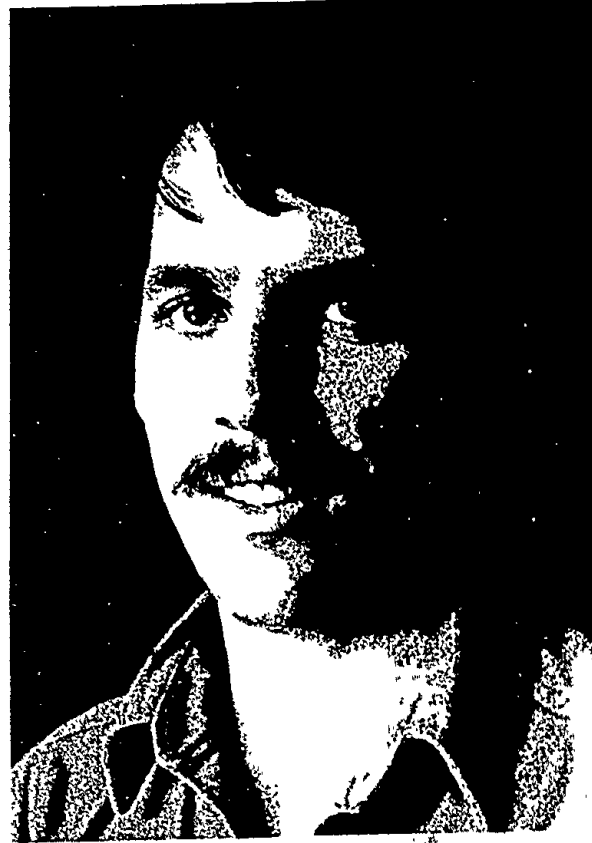
The "Problem"

The "problem" is simple—beavers build dams. In all of the mammal world the beaver is unique in its ability to create its preferred habitat. With unending diligence a group or colony of beavers lay down layer upon layer of branches and mud in order to block the flow of water to create a pond. The beaver colony then uses this pond as a place to build their lodge and to store their food for use throughout the winter.

The real problem with beavers is that they build their dams where beavers want them—not where people want them. As a result, some roads are flooded; timber stands are inundated, and trout streams are blocked. Flooded roads cause problems for those people who rely on the road to travel to and from their residence, and these dams greatly increase the cost of road maintenance by the counties and the State.

Inundated of forests kills the trees. This is a problem if you are a logger or a forester, or if you want a healthy stand of trees on your property.

The water of blocked streams is warmed as the flow is slowed. This warm water is less suitable to cool water trout native to Wisconsin. Beaver dams also block trout from migrating to their spawning sites. There is some evidence to suggest that streams with beaver dams present over several years have reduced breeding trout populations.



Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist.

The net effect of these three problem areas—roads, timber stands and trout streams—is that the Wisconsin DNR and the State Legislature receive numerous complaints from politically powerful special interest groups concerning the beaver. When special interest groups speak, politicians listen.

The "Solution"

If beavers are the problem, then eliminating the beavers is the solution. This myopic view of the problem yields an equally narrow view of a solution.

Beavers which flood roads and culverts are certainly a problem. The DNR, Bureau of Wildlife Management (BWM), previously had the responsibility of controlling these beavers, but several years ago this responsibility was shifted to the counties. The BWM was glad to be rid of a never-ending, expensive responsibility.

In response to the complaints from the special interest groups the Wisconsin Legislature allocated \$100,000 per year from hunting and fishing license sales to be used in a beaver subsidy (bounty) program. This subsidy program is to be administered by the BWM and has as its goal to eliminate beaver complaints in "Beaver Damage Control Areas" (BDCAs).

1. The areas within 200 years of all roads (including forest roads)
2. Any adjacent lands to these roads where a beaver dam is causing flooding on the road
3. All class 1-3 trout streams
4. Any land that is reported to DNR as having beaver damage to roads, timber, streams, or agriculture.

(see beaver control, page 6)

EMERGENCY CLOSURE #88-01

LAKES: Trout Lake (Vilas County)
Balsam Lake (Polk County)

TYPE OF CLOSURE: Harvest of Walleye Prohibited

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Chippewa Intertribal Agreement Governing Resource Management and Regulation of Off-Reservation Treaty Rights in the Ceded Territory, the Biological Services Director of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, after consultation with and approval of the Voigt Intertribal Task Force, hereby orders the closure of tribal walleye harvest on Trout Lake (Vilas County) and Balsam Lake (Polk County) effective from September 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989.

The reason for this closure is that, in the Director's professional opinion and judgement, further harvesting of walleye from these lakes would cause biological harm to the walleye resource. The 1988 walleye harvest by state-licensed anglers, in combination with the harvest taken by tribal members in the spring, is likely to reach or exceed the total allowable catches for those lakes by the end of August 1988. Both of these lakes have supported self-sustaining walleye populations in the past, but do not at present. This emergency closure is necessary in order to permit the reestablishment of successful walleye reproduction in each lake.

Dated at Odanah, Wisconsin, this 30th day of August, 1988.

Thomas R. Busiahn
Thomas R. Busiahn
Biological Services Director

Water Diversion opposed by GLIFWC

Siting significant reductions in water levels of each of the Great Lakes and uncertainty of long term effects of water diversion, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Board of Directors unanimously passed a resolution opposing diversion of any water from any of the Great Lakes by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or by any other entity.

The resolution, passed on July 29 and sent to federal and state officials, also calls for the U.S. government to take such action necessary to prevent the diversion of any water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway and Mississippi River.

The resolution was passed due to concerns over a proposal to augment flows in the Mississippi River by increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan from

the present rate of 3,200 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 10,000 cfs. Responding to the resolution in a letter to GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender, Senator Proxmire from Wisconsin stated that "the Great Lakes are not only an economic dynamo, they are also ecologically sensitive. They are not simply reservoirs that we should tap into whenever we feel a need."

David Hales, Director of the Michigan DNR, writing a response on behalf of Michigan Governor James Blanchard, stated that "Governor Blanchard firmly believes that the Great Lakes are one of our most precious natural and economic resources and that we must make every effort to use and manage the Lakes wisely."

Michigan Representative Robert Davis, cited a number of legal impediments to withdrawing

additional water from the Great Lakes.

First, under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, diversions of water from the Great Lakes may have to be approved by the U.S.—Canadian International Joint Commission.

Second, water flow from the Chicago Diversion in controlled by a 1980 Supreme Court decision which restricts the amount of water which can be siphoned from Lake Michigan down the Illinois River. This decision would need to be modified or overturned, usually by an Act of Congress.

Third, the Great Lakes Charter, signed by all Great Lakes Governors and the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec prohibits the exportation of water from the Lakes without the approval of all the parties.

Lastly, the 1986 Water Re- (see Water Diversion, page 2)

GLIFWC wardens undergo training

32 full-time and 13 part-time Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission enforcement wardens recently underwent an extensive fish and wildlife enforcement training program conducted by Kirk H. Beattie, Associate Professor of Wildlife Law Enforcement at the University Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

The wardens, responsible for enforcing the off-reservation ordinances of the Lake Superior Band of Chippewa member tribes in the ceded lands and waters of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, spent over three weeks in the field and classroom as part of the training.

According to Professor Beattie, the training program was customized to fit the GLIFWC wardens' specific training needs. He said the program included curriculum used during previous training programs he's taught, but also included field exercises that wardens are likely to encounter in the field.

Beattie said the major thrust of the program was to teach proper field law enforcement practices and procedures and to teach wildlife and biology management. He said field safety was also a major topic during the program.

The GLIFWC Division of Con-

servation and Enforcement was formed in 1984 with the staffing of six full-time wardens and six part-time wardens, who were on staff for 20 weeks. 26 additional wardens were added to the Division of Conservation and Enforcement this spring. The wardens are based at each of the GLIFWC member tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Chief Warden Maynard Whitebird said the comprehensive training exercises, with all the wardens in participation, was a first for the Division of Conservation and Enforcement.

"This was some of the best hands-on training we could get in this area. Because of the training the wardens better understand what the job is all about," said Whitebird.

"My impression is the classes have gone real well, they (the wardens) think this has been excellent training," Whitebird added. "They're getting a depth feel of what being a GLIFWC warden is all about. It will help our program immensely, it's changed their perception of what this job is all about, he concluded."

GLIFWC Warden Captain, Gene DeFoe, who started as a warden in 1984, said, "The classes

were all very beneficial, we learned to identify animals, fish and waterfowl. It will help us a great deal in the field."

"Some of our wardens never saw any of this before. The field exercise exposed us to a variety of situations that could potentially happen in the field," said DeFoe.

Beattie said several items on the basic curriculum included: waterfowl hunting laws and regulations; waterfowl enforcement methods; commercial fishing regulations; fishing laws; hunting laws, seasons, areas, and regulations; boating and snowmobile regulations; map reading and compass use; radio communications; law enforcement authority; working with other law enforcement agencies; weapon laws and regulations and how to process violators.

Beattie said, "The class will benefit the wardens by helping them do their job with greater effectiveness, as they will be able to properly identify fish, game and plants harvested by tribal members. It will improve the effectiveness of enforcement and they will be able to handle many different situations in the field. It will also improve their patrol methods and techniques. I think the training has gone real well."



GLIFWC wardens who participated in the training were, front row-from the left, Michael (Joe Deragon), Professor Kirk Beattie, Mark Duffy, Guy Arbuckle, Vernon Stone, Gordon Arbuckle, Ken Rusk, Julie Snow, Gene DeFoe, Jack Lemieux, Larry Mann, Roger McGeshick, Robert (Tony) VanZile, Clayton Hascall and Charles Bresette. Back row, Larry Deragon, John Tolonen, Ken (Happy) Andrews, Joel O'Brien, Leslie Haataja, Donald Denomie, Rodney Franklin, Martin Songetas, John Muir, Maurice (Don) Bresette, Carole Rusk, Maynard Whitebird, Allen Neveaux, Mike Morrin, George White, Frank White, Jerry White, Alex Maulson, Tim Debrot, Sander Staples and Dean McGeshick.

Tribal Deer Season Underway

by Peter David
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

The Chippewa Off-Reservation Deer and Bear seasons began September 6. Several important changes are in store for 1988, so it's important for the tribal hunter to take a good look at the new season's regulations.

A string of mild winters has built a record deer herd in northern Wisconsin. As a result, tribal (and state) antlerless quotas are large and liberal. The total tribal antlerless quota for 1988 is 3722, up 25% from 1987.

It's important for proper management of the herd that antlerless quotas be met—so hunt long and hunt hard! Fortunately, a second change for 1988 should help the tribal hunter reach his/her quota, although you may have to carry your counties plat maps to do it. Tribal members may now hunt on Forest Crop and Open Managed Forest Lands as well as Public Land. These additional areas open many acres to tribal hunting, but boundaries can also be confusing. Study your plat maps well; remember it is the hunters responsibility to know where he/she is.

Another change for 1988 that will help the tribes meet their

quota is a change in hunting dates. Besides beginning 12 days earlier in 1988, the closed period prior to the state deer season has been shortened from 5 days in 1987 to 1 day in 1988. Finally, dates for bow hunting have been brought in line with the gun season dates.

Tribal members are reminded of the responsibilities that go along with deer hunting. You must have a tribal ID and off-reservation natural resources harvesting permit validated for deer hunting. In addition you must obtain carcass tags before going out, and you must have a permit to harvest antlerless deer. Your responsibility does not end at the kill, you must attach your carcass tag, slit the unit of harvest on your permit—if it is an antlerless deer—and register it at your local registration station.

You may tag your deer on the gambrel of the hind leg, in the ear, or on the antler, and you may register the deer with either the entire carcass or the head. If you intend to register the head, however, you must attach your tag to the ear or antler.

Be sure to stop by your local conservation office and get a full copy of deer and bear hunting regulations—and have a safe and successful hunt!

1988 Antlerless deer quotas			
Unit	Quota	Unit	Quota
1	25	30	75
2	189	31	165
3	136	32	25
4	50	33	0
5	175	34	100
6	50	35	300
7	25	36	250
8	175	37	150
9	150	38	75
10	100	39	100
11	75	40	65
12	75	42	25
13	162	43	50
14	88	44	75
15	50	45	50
16	25	46	25
17	35	47	25
18	35	49	25
19	25	50	25
20	25	52	25
21	0	57	25
22	25	57a	25
22a	0	57b	25
23	25	59a	25
24	25	59b	25
25	25	62a	25
26	25	78	25
27	0		
28	35		
29a	50		
29b	37		

The total antlerless deer quota equals 3722.



Professor Kirk H. Beattie, Associate Professor of Wildlife Law Enforcement at UW-Stevens Point observed GLIFWC wardens during the field exercises.

GLIFWC wardens learn to identify birds

The above photo shows several GLIFWC wardens taking a test on bird identification. The test was one of many taken in the recent warden training.

Tribal waterfowl season

by Peter David
GLIFWC wildlife biologist

Cool nights and crimson sumacs have already heralded the end of summer, so one of the most beautiful sensations of autumn, "goose music," is soon to be arriving. This is a good time for the tribal waterfowl hunter to review the upcoming season's regulations; several rule changes are in effect for 1988.

Unfortunately, waterfowl populations are at very low levels. Drought has continued to plague much of the prairies, and surveys conducted on important breeding grounds in the U.S. and Canada predict that this year's "fall flight" of ducks will be the second lowest ever recorded.



As a result, several curtailments from last year's season are being imposed in order to reduce duck harvest during this period of concern. On the brighter side, the Mississippi Valley population of Canada geese, which are responsible for most the Chippewa harvest, are doing extremely well. Consequently, tribal members hunting in the Wisconsin or Minnesota ceded territory will have a longer season for geese than for ducks in 1988.

In the Wisconsin and Minnesota zones, the tribal goose season will open September 19. The duck season will open one week later on

September 26. This split opening is new for 1988. Both the goose and the duck season will close November 6. In the Michigan zone, waterfowl seasons will open and close with the state's seasons for the western portion of the Upper Peninsula. The special late "scaup only" seasons are not available for any zone in 1988.

Another important change for 1988 is the use of a conventional daily bag limit instead of the point system. Under the daily bag, you may take up to 3 ducks, including no more than 2 mallards (1 hen), 2 wood ducks, 1 redhead or one black duck. There are also special restrictions on pintails, and the season on canvasbacks remains totally closed.

A third change from 1987 involves shooting hours. In the past, shooting hours ran from 1/2 hour before sunrise to sunset. For 1988, hours are from sunrise to sunset, to allow better identification of protected species. Remember, too, steel shot, and a valid off-reservation waterfowl harvest permit is required!

Hunting permits and copies of the tribal waterfowl regulations are available at your local tribal conservation office. Be sure to pick one up and review it thoroughly before heading into the marsh.

Finally, if you do hunt, remember that your harvest information is important! If you receive a harvest questionnaire after the season, please return it promptly.

For further information contact Peter David at (715) 682-6619 or write to GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Odenah, WI 54861. □

Water diversion continued

(continued from page 1)

source Development Act bans the diversion of water from the Great Lakes without the approval of all eight Great Lakes Governors.

Also responding to the GLIFWC resolution, Dan M. Mauldin, Chief Planning Division, Directorate of Civil Works, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states in a letter to Mr. Schlender, "We see no reason now to increase the amount of water diverted out of Lake Michigan. A principal factor in this decision is our technical evaluation of the behavior of the Mississippi River during these record low conditions."

Mr. Mauldin's letter goes on to say, "The intent of the proposal was to benefit navigation in the

lower Mississippi River. Based on our knowledge of the river and its extreme low flow conditions, we have determined that the limited increase in flow will not correspondingly result in an increase in available depth due to the continuing shift of the river bottom."

"In an alluvial river such as the Mississippi River," Mr. Mauldin continued, "the channel bottom is in a constant state of flux and a situation that is aggravated during periods of either drought or flood."

In addition, Representatives Toby Roth and Senator Robert Kasten, Jr., both from Wisconsin, responded favorably to the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Board of Directors resolution.

APOLOGY and CORRECTION

The editor of MASINAIGAN apologizes for incorrectly attributing statements while covering one of the panels during the National Congress of American Indians Conference at Oneida Rodeway Inn, Green Bay, in June. The article "Update on Anti-Indian Groups," appears on page 2 of the June/July MASINAIGAN.

Remarks made during a presentation on anti Indian groups by James Janetta, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Attorney were mistakenly attributed to Gaiashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles. Mr. Janetta was one of three presenters on a panel moderated by Gaiashkibos.

Our sincere apologies are offered to both gentlemen involved.

Wild Rice studied in-depth

Wild rice, grown in the Kakagon Slough and harvested annually by Bad River Tribal members, is a valuable resource to the tribe both economically and culturally.

In an effort to preserve and better understand the ecology of the wild rice found in the river located on the Bad River Reservation, the Bad River tribal government has hired biologist Jim Meeker as a consulting ecologist.

Meeker has spent the past four summers assessing the wild rice growth patterns and possible threats to the species. In the process, Meeker is gathering data for his doctoral dissertation from the UW-Madison biology department.

Meeker noted the assessment portion of this project—a five year period—is still underway. During a typical work week, Meeker can often be found out in the 400-acre slough in his canoe gathering plant samples, counting stems and checking on the condition of the rice.

Meeker is often aided in his work, which includes reseeded of

rice in the slough, by the Bad River Wisconsin Conservation Corp crew of four or five along with crew leader John Denomie, a Bad River Tribal member who also harvests rice each year.

Meeker said the tribe became concerned after the poor ricing season of 1984. He explained that some of the possible threats to rice are the invasion of foreign fish species, such as carp; the alien plant purple loosestrife, a native to Europe and now found in North America's wetlands; boat traffic and lake pollution.

Meeker said one of the reasons that wild rice grows so well in the Kakagon Slough is because it responds favorably to the fluctuations in the level of Lake Superior. He said the circulation of fresh water daily aids the rice's growth.

"I have a concern that if the Army Corp of Engineers try to stabilize lake levels, it would hurt the rice cycle over a period of time," Meeker said.

"Most studies of wild rice have been done in commercial paddies,

or in lakes. This particular river rice bed on the lake is unique, and the research being done here is focusing on natural river rice stands, a scarce resource," said Meeker.

Because rice is part of the natural ecological cycle, Meeker said there will be fluctuations in the harvest from year to year. He said data is being compiled so the tribe can hopefully avoid any long-term decline in the rice crop.

Meeker said he uses aerial photography to determine exactly what areas in the slough the rice grows. The aerial photography also helps Meeker locate purple loosestrife so it can be eradicated from the slough.

Meeker said other factors that effect is sedimentation—rice grows more readily where there are deposits of nutrients—and the rate of the current in the river.

After Meeker's five years of data has been collected and analyzed, a management plan will be formulated to protect the wild rice resource, and the data will be available for future reference.



Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) crew leader John Denomie, biologist Jim Meeker and WCC crew member Marsha Ashman examined this year's wild rice crop on the Kakagon Slough.

The fight against Loosestrife

Jonathan Gilbert, wildlife biologist for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, probably understands the delicate balance and unusual beauty of Wisconsin's wetlands as well as anyone.

A field trip to Fish Creek Slough wetlands near Ashland, WI with Gilbert becomes a learning experience as he points out the various wild flowers, weeds and wildlife that make the wetlands their home.

Gilbert's smile as he talks about native wetland plants like joe pieweed, bur reed, swamp milkweed and cattails, quickly turns to a frown when he points to purple loosestrife, an alien weed that can have a deadly effect on wetlands.

The spread of purple loosestrife from the East Coast to the West Coast has totally devastated marshlands in its path, according to Gilbert, who recently led a group of volunteers and Wisconsin Conservation Corp workers on weekend projects to remove purple loosestrife from the Fish Creek Slough.

Gilbert says the weed has demonstrated the ability to dominate other wetland plants wherever it takes hold, choking the wetland, and destroying habitat needed for ducks, shorebirds and fish.

Gilbert said once it's established, purple loosestrife quickly takes over the marshland. In one well studied wetland on the East Coast, the weed went from being nonexistent to dominating 95 percent of the marsh in 14 years.

He said wetlands, like Fish Creek Slough, are within several years of being dominated by purple loosestrife.

"Purple loosestrife is well established and spreading, but it's at an early enough stage to halt and reverse the spread," said Gilbert, who explained the plant is a native of Europe and was probably brought to North America in the

ballast water of ocean vessels.

"We've pretty much recognized the fact that purple loosestrife is here to stay," Gilbert recently told a concerned audience at Sigurd Olson Institute at Northland College in Ashland. "The object is to control it," he said.

Gilbert said the weed has taken over the North American Flyway where over 37,000 acres of wetlands have been colonized by the plant.

Wetlands, like Fish Creek Slough, are within several years of being dominated by purple loosestrife—Jon Gilbert, GLIFWC

That figure is far lower than colonization on the Mississippi Flyway, however, where purple loosestrife threatens over 1.8 million acres of wetlands vital to wildlife, especially ducks, Gilbert said.

In Wisconsin, less than half the wetlands are affected by the weed, but the threat of further spreading prompted the state legislature to declare purple loosestrife a "nuisance weed."

According to Gilbert that means the state DNR is mandated to develop and implement control plans, to educate the public on the issue, to offer eradication advice, and to work with other state government agencies to eliminate the weed.

Gilbert was critical of the DNR's efforts to date. He said the DNR refused to supply herbicide for the recent purple loosestrife eradication project at Fish Creek Slough. "Fish Creek Slough is DNR property and they are mandated by law to something to control it," he said.

The bottom line, according to Gilbert, is the fact that if purple loosestrife is left unchecked we may be seeing the last of a great natural resource—wetlands.



Biologist Jim Meeker and GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist Jonathan Gilbert presented an informational program on purple loosestrife at the Sigurd Olson Institute, Ashland, WI.

***** MENOMINEES PASS WATER RESOLUTION

KESHENA, WI (IPN)—A resolution to designate the Wolf River and its tributaries as an outstanding water resource was passed on July 12 by the Menominee Indian Tribe, said a tribal official.

The tribe wants the entire length of the river to be covered by the resolution, said Hillary Waukau Sr., secretary of the Menominee Tribal Legislature and of the tribe's environmental committee.

"The Wolf River must be designated outstanding resource water to protect the river from future degradation," Waukau said.

Indian tribes, as mandated by federal law, can develop their own water quality standards, Waukau said. The state Board of Natural Resources will be asked to grant the designation, he said.

A tribal ordinance that imposes the designation on the portion of the river that flows through the reservation is forthcoming, Waukau said.

The tribe set the process in motion in Feb. 1987 with the passage of tribal legislation. The Menominee Tribal Surface Water Quality Act allows the tribe to designate as an outstanding water resource the part of the river flowing through the reservation.

The state might have to grant the designation above the stretch of the Wolf River that flows through the reservation because of the tribal action.

Mining interests, such as Exxon Coal and Minerals Co., are concerned that the designation will prevent them from using the river, which starts in Forest County and empties into Lake Winnebago. Exxon wants to mine zinc and copper on Swamp Creek, a tributary of the Wolf River. □

ANTI-INDIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION OFFICERS RESIGN

PARK FALLS, WI (IPN)—Two officers of the anti-Indian treaty rights organization, Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR), resigned from their positions at the group's July 25 meeting.

Larry Greschner, of Minocqua, announced his resignation of the post of executive director, at the group's meeting on July 25, and said it will be effective Aug. 6.

Greschner, who was the only person to hold that title in PARR's history, said that although he plans to remain active with the group, he will begin selling condominiums in northern Wisconsin.

PARR President Dick Hanon, of Racine, also resigned at the same meeting, and former president Larry Peterson was reinstated as president of the group.

Hanon resigned because of a "lack of communication" within the group, said PARR board members.

Peterson said he will resume the president position only if PARR remains a non-violent group, continues to exercise its rights of free speech and will accept no compromises on Indian treaty rights issues.

Some PARR members in the past few years, have been arrested during violent confrontations with Chippewa Indians who have exercised their off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering rights.

The rights, guaranteed by treaties signed with the United States government in 1837 and 1842, were re-affirmed in a 1987 district court ruling. The state and the six bands of Chippewa are still negotiating the extent of the off-reservation rights. □

WCC programs sponsored at LCO and Bad River

LCO—The Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Band of Chippewa has been approved to sponsor a one year Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) project. The project will put eight area young people to work.

Projects for the upcoming year stress habitat conservation and rehabilitation for wildlife, fish, and wild rice as well as fisheries work.

Development and improvement of recreational areas, roadside rest spots, parks and trails are also a major part of the year's activities. Also in the work plan are energy conservation projects and renewable resource enhancement as well as historical and cultural activities.

The WCC is a state agency which, in cooperation with their sponsors such as the LCO Band of Chippewa, provide work to previously unemployed young people on conservation projects around the state.

Corps members are paid a federal minimum wage of \$3.35 per hour and can be part of the program for one year.

A successful year of service qualifies WCC members for a completion bonus of \$500 cash or a \$1,500 educational scholarship.

The crew leader at LCO is Mike Isham, Jr. and the project sponsor is Jim Smith, both can be contacted at the LCO Conservation Department, Rt 2, Box 2700, Hayward, WI 54843 (715) 865-2329.

ODANAH—Bad River Band of Chippewa have received a \$67,100 grant for the continuation of their Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) program, according to John Denomie, crew leader for the Bad River WCC program.

Going into its fifth year, the Bad River WCC program will provide funding for 1 crew leader, 1 assistant crew leader, and 5 member workers to participate in wildlife surveys and management activities, Denomie said.

Specific work projects in the upcoming year, according to Denomie, will include lamprey trapping, timber stand improvement, spring deer/grouse census, purple loosestrife management and wild rice management.

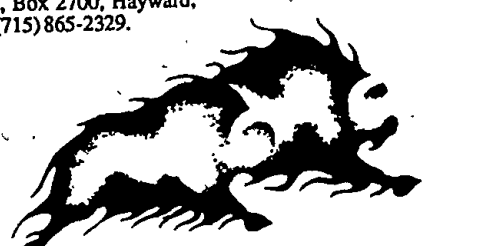
As in the past, the WCC crew will also be on standby for emergency fire fighting throughout the year.

The Wisconsin Conservation Corps program provides work for 18-25 year old adults in the natural resource field. After a one year commitment, the workers are given the option of either a \$500 bonus or a \$1500 scholarship in any accredited college or technical school.

John Denomie, Bad River Crew Leader can be contacted at P O Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861 (715) 682-4212.



Ashland WCC worker, Gregg Lundquist, pulled up purple loosestrife from the fish creek slough during a purple loosestrife eradication project headed by GLIFWC biologist Jonathan Gilbert.



Honor active in advocacy

HONOR (Honor Our Neighbors Rights and Origins) continues to actively advocate for tribal rights on a number of fronts, including public education and legislation.

The next HONOR meeting is slated for Tomahawk, WI at the Tree Haven Lodge, Monday, September 26th. The agenda features a reception with school personnel, review of curriculum pertaining to tribal rights and a planting of a "Tree of Peace" in the area.

The Education Task Force of Honor, chaired by Rosemary Korbisch, planned the reception for area educators from 3:30-5:00 p.m. According to Korbisch, the purpose is to encourage educators to accurately address both contemporary and historical Indian affairs in public education.

"Frequently, Indian-white history is distorted. Few of our students are taught about the treaties, tribal status, tribal governments, or even where the reservations are in this country," Korbisch says. "No wonder the public is confused and frightened over treaty issues today. Being faced with matters such as tribal sovereignty is almost comparable to having E.T. appear suddenly in a community—the idea is totally foreign."

Korbisch hopes to gather a variety of curriculum materials already available on Indian issues for review by the educators as well as HONOR members. While good curriculum is available, some report that "it frequently sits on

school shelves collecting dust," Korbisch relates.

In addition to the reception, HONOR will be starting the day with a "Tree of Peace" planting ceremony. The ceremony stems from a Mohawk tradition which evolved from a determination to settle long-time warring between tribes. Arms were laid down at the time and a white pine planted as a symbol of the effort to join hands rather than continue feuding.

Since the last HONOR meeting in June, when the group became formally organized, information has continued to be sent out to members and interested persons regarding treaty issues as well as legislation which affects tribal sovereignty and tribal rights in other regards.

Sharon Metz, executive director, Lutheran Human Relations Association of America (LHRAA), and HONOR steering committee member, has spearheaded this effort as well as begun assembling a "first stage" resource list including books, pamphlets, films and videos. Metz has requested people bring suggestions for the resource list, including the sources, to the Tomahawk gathering meeting.

The agenda will also include Task Force reports, preparation of activity goals, publicity goals and suggestions.

For further information contact, Sharon Metz, LHRAA at (414) 871-7300 or Sue Erickson, GLIFWC, at (715) 682-6619.



Just watching the dancers at a pow-wow holds its own fascination.



Taking a break at the NiMiWin pow-wow, Duluth.

Update on PARR & Treaty Beer

PARR dissatisfied with "low profile" during spearing (reprinted from the *Indian Country Journal*)

Park Falls, WI—The Associated Press reports that Larry Peterson, reassuming his former position as Chair of Protect Americans' Rights and Resources said recently that his organization will become more visible next year during spring Treaty fishing because this year's policy of taking a low profile was a mistake.

Peterson, once affiliated with another anti-Indian organization, Equal Rights For Everyone, as their vice-chair, recently resumed the chairmanship of the group after the resignation of Dick Hammon of Racine.

Another PARR official, Executive Director, Larry Greschner resigned from PARR effective August 6th, saying he wanted less stress, and differences of opinion on how PARR should operate influenced his decision.

"There are things coming into play," Greschner is reported as saying. "I didn't like to see two different groups."

Greschner was referring to the organization, "Stop Treaty

Abuse," a group with high visibility in last years' fishing season because its leader, Dean Crist of Minocqua, was arrested on assault and harassment charges.

Crist also was the producer of "Treaty Beer" who blamed in part PARR members for the failure of marketing because they had not financially supported the business through purchases of the product.

Crist left PARR as well, to form STA, saying that "I had some real

Treaty Beer a "giveaway"

Free "Racism in a Can" with pizza—a specialty of the region?

Treaty Beer has been a "giveaway" in more than one sense. First, it's a giveaway to the underlying base and bitter sentiments of some anti-treaty activists, but more recently it appears to be promoted as a literal giveaway—hopefully because nobody will stoop to buy it.

While STA President Dean Crist writes his defense of Treaty Beer (see article reprinted from Milwaukee Sentinel below), the sales do not seem to be prevalent at

the time

In fact as the recent advertisement (also below) suggests, it's hard to get rid of the "foul brew," as it was termed in the state of Washington.

Beer not anti-Indian says Crist

(Crist's Defense as it appeared in the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 11, 1988)

In a Sentinel article on June 17, Quincy Dadisman referred to Stop Treaty Abuse, Inc. (STA), which markets Treaty Beer, as "an anti-Indian group based in Minocqua." Calling STA anti-Indian because it opposes federal Indian policy is like calling the federal Department of Justice anti-Indian because it opposes the Mafia.

Neither STA nor Treaty Beer has ever been anti-Indian. The whole purpose of Treaty Beer is to generate support for bringing federal Indian policy into the 20th century. Current federal Indian policy is predicated on thousands of outdated Indian treaties. Past and present court decisions have upheld these treaties as law.

The Supreme Court has been very specific not to declare these treaties as just, only as law as written. The court has clarified these decisions by stating that a just society is determined by the legislative branch of government (Congress), not Supreme Court rulings.

STA and Treaty Beer are fighting to elect politicians who are willing to correct the injustices perpetrated by federal Indian policy. Because STA and Treaty Beer choose to oppose current federal Indian policy, they are labeled as racist by left wing religious and political factions.

The irony is that these same factions ardently oppose Black Apartheid, yet vehemently support Red Apartheid. Current federal Indian policy is based on the antiquated concept of separating the Indians from society, i.e., the reservation system. South Africa adopted its policy of separate "homelands" for blacks from US Indian policy in the 19th century.

America's strength has always been her ability to assimilate all races of people within our nation. Federal Indian policy directly contravenes this policy of assimilation and costs the American taxpayers over 5 billion dollars per year. STA and Treaty Beer feel it is time to rid our country of this ugly stigma and heavy financial burden from America's past. Future federal Indian policy should foster racial harmony, not Red Apartheid!

DEAN M. CRIST, President
STA Inc., Minocqua

Saying "NO" to a bitter brew

by Brad Matsen

(Reprinted from the NATIONAL FISHERMEN, July 1988 edition)

This spring, a businessman from Wisconsin came to the Pacific Northwest with a new brand of beer he called Treaty Beer. The front label on each bottle shows a walleye impaled on a trident and the message, "Stop Treaty Abuse." The back label reads: "Tax dollars. Land claims. Fishing rights. Hunting rights. Water rights. Equal rights."

The man, Dean Crist, said all profits from the sale of the beer would support either educational advertising on what Crist calls treaty abuse or political action groups trying to end so-called treaty abuse. Crist thought Washington, Oregon and California were perfect targets for Treaty Beer, since a 1974 decision by federal Judge George Boldt gave Indians the right to catch half of the harvestable salmon and steelhead in western Washington waters. That decision set a precedent under which virtually all fisheries allocation issues involving tribal access have been decided.

Last summer, Treaty Beer was introduced to Wisconsin markets, where Crist says it was "a huge success." While it might have been a huge success among some groups, he was nearly ridden out of town on a rail by the general citizenry of the area. According to new accounts, the brewery that was making the beer for Crist quit after public outrage, legal pressure from civil rights groups and a threatened boycott of the brewery's other products.

Nonetheless, Crist decided to bring it West where, since the Boldt decision, non-Indian commercial and sport fishermen have been hard hit by treaty rights decisions. So he changed breweries—the new one is Top Hat Brewing in Cincinnati—hired a Seattle public relations firm and called a press conference.

"I bear no animosity whatever to any Native American," Crist said. "Don't read this as anti-Indian. It's against current federal Indian policy." Most who watched this pathetic, ill-minded public relations stunt, though, disagreed. Outrage similar to that encountered by Treaty Beer in Wisconsin followed the April announcement that the stuff would be sold in Washington state.

Crist must have expected that the people of the Pacific Northwest were going to allow his beer sales and the attendant publicity to shake the complex and sensitive relationship that exists, under the law, between Indian and non-In-

FREE BEER

Buy Any Large Pizza
At Regular Price
And Get A Six-Pack Of
Treaty Beer
FREE

Only With This Coupon
Offer Expires Sept. 1, 1988
Must Be 21 Years Of Age Or Over

Alexander's Pizza

Minocqua

BUSINESS HOURS: DELIVERIES

Sun-Thurs 11 a.m.-Midnight	Between
Fri. & Sat 11 a.m.-3 a.m.	5 p.m. And Midnight

PHONE 356-2628

dian fishermen.

But, Treaty Beer was a slap in the face to all of us who believe in the maintenance of civil rights and historical obligations to minority interests. And, in the particular case of the commercial fishing industry, the beer is an insult to everyone who has put forth good faith

effort under duress for 14 years trying to accommodate an unpopular but binding interpretation of our intentions as a humane democracy.

Complex problems cannot be solved with the kind of simple, bullying solutions advocated by Crist. Don't buy Treaty Beer. ☐



Tina Connors, Miss Keweenaw Bay, led a group of dancers at the Keweenaw Bay pow-wow.



A young dancer delighted the crowd during the St. Croix pow-wow.

Poll indicates support for treaties

A recent poll taken by the Wisconsin Greens at the Wisconsin State Fair, August, 1988, indicated significant support for Indian treaties, according to a release from the Dennis Boyer, co-convenor of the organizing committee of the Greens.

Six questions were asked on the poll with Question 4 referring to adherence to treaties signed between the Indian tribes and the United States. The Greens tallied "Yes 373, NO 93, Uncertain and other comments 30 (buy-out treaty rights, disallow modern fishing methods, opposition to all hunting and fishing.)"

Boyer also indicates that the poll contained a control sample of 100 people who were asked to indicate their gender and political identity. "The sample included 57 women and 43 men. The self-described labels included 26 conservatives, 18 liberals, 32 moderates/centrists, 7 progressive, 6 libertarians, 3 populists, 2 leftist and 6 unsure."

Also interesting to note is that on Indian treaties 56 of the 57 women supported adherence to legally binding treaties and a majority of liberal (16) and conservatives (19) support adherence to treaties.

Other questions and results from the poll were as follows:

Question 1:

Mandatory recycling in all communities, tougher restrictions on landfills and incineration. YES 473, NO 95, Uncertain and other comments 39 (ban certain containers, don't increase consumer costs, no government mandates, no tax subsidies.)

Question 2:

Direct legislation by citizen petitions and referendum. YES 502, NO 44, Uncertain and other comments 19 (language on ballot must be clear, protect minority rights, need educational forums, fears of

manipulation).

Question 3:

Proportional representation, public financing for third parties and independents, and ban on discrimination based on political affiliation. YES 377, NO 77, Uncertain and other comments 51 (question not understood, disagreement with concept of public financing, no protection for "radicals".)

Question 5:

Discourage use of chemical and fossil fuels in food production and provide for certification of organic (chemical free) produce. YES 407, NO 56, Uncertain and other comments 23 (keep down costs, get government out of agriculture)

Question 6:

Stricter water and air quality standards and more rigorous enforcement by DNR. YES 384, NO 111, Uncertain and other comments 84 (lack of confidence in DNR, suspicious of enforcement priorities, desire enforcement by other officials)

Other comments about the poll included the conclusion that gender and political identity only seemed applicable to questions related to direct legislation and Indian treaties.

Boyer also noted that "an unusual element of the poll was the amount of unsolicited hostile remarks about the DNR. Eighty-two individuals described the DNR as incapable or unwilling to properly enforce environmental laws." He also notes a widespread perception that the DNR does not enforce laws against the biggest polluters.

"We believe that these results show that environmental protection and political reform could receive bi-partisan support if framed in the proper terms. The key would be education and consensus-building outside bureaucratic channels," said Boyer.

Racism still a problem

U.S. SOCIETY STILL RACIST, MAJORITY IN POLL SAY

(Reprinted from THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, August 9, 1988 edition)

NEW YORK, N.Y., AP—Americans believe that the United States has moved toward racial equality during the past quarter-century, but the majority say society remains racist overall, a Media General-Associated Press poll has found.

Twenty-five years after the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. declared his dream of equal opportunity, more than eight in ten respondents in the poll said the goal was closer and seven in ten said it was attainable.

But while 54% said blacks and other minorities had the same opportunities as whites in the United States, 42% of all respondents, including 69% of blacks, disagreed.

There were other measures of concern over inequality found by the national survey of 1,223 adults. Among them:

*Respondents were evenly divided on whether minorities received equal treatment in the criminal justice system, and 33% said minorities were denied justice because of their race.

*Of those who said racial equality could be achieved, 40% said it would not occur within their lifetimes.

*Majorities in all education, income and ideological groups, and all but the oldest age group, said American society was racist overall. Fifty-three percent of whites agreed, as did 68% of blacks. In all, 55% said society was racist, 37% said not and the rest had no opinion.

It was in August 1963 that King delivered his celebrated "I have a dream" speech to 200,000 demon-

strators in Washington, establishing civil rights at the forefront of the nation's social agenda.

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood," King said.

The Civil Rights Act became law a year later, prompting sweeping changes in the then-segregated South. But many Americans in the poll, particularly the better-educated, indicated that the advances were not complete.

Among respondents with post-graduate degrees, only 28% said blacks and other minorities had the same opportunities as whites now. By contrast, 65% of those with only high school diplomas said there was equality.

On the question of the criminal justice system, 46% of whites said minorities had received equal treatment, but 40% said they had not, and nearly 15% didn't know. Sixty-one percent of blacks said minorities did not receive equal treatment in the criminal justice system.

The Media General-AP poll consisted of telephone interviews June 22-July 2 with a randomly selected sample of adults across the nation, and had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

PERSISTENT RACIAL GAPS IMPERIL NATION

(Reprinted from the THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, August 12, 1988 edition)

The year 2000 has come to be the target date for many social goals, perhaps because it not only opens another century but also heralds another millennium. At its conference in Detroit last week, the National Urban League joined the trend. It demanded that this

year's two major presidential candidates (1) adopt a goal of parity between blacks and whites by the year 2000 and (2) spell out policies for achieving that goal.

Well, the year 2000 may sound ultra-futuristic, but it's only a close 12 years away. That's an awfully short time to reverse the persistent effects of three centuries of public policy specifically designed to keep blacks on the bottom of American society. Still, the next president must commit himself to wiping out as much of the racial disparity as possible. Doing so is the real American way. After all, this country prides itself on being a land of equal opportunities.

The gap between the races remains shamefully wide. True, it narrowed in the 1960s and '70s, but progress slowed considerably in the '80s, which have even seen the gap widen in some regards.

The picture is illuminated by the new Urban League study of firms that regularly report the racial breakdown of their work forces to the federal government. In 1985, white workers were three times more likely than black workers to be officials and managers, while blacks were two times more likely than whites to be laborers.

That's actually much improvement since 1966, when whites were 10 times more likely to be officials and managers and blacks were three times more likely to be laborers. But the bulk of that improvement happened by 1975. In addition, the reporting firms are probably the pacesetters in equal employment opportunities; the other private employers are probably not doing so well.

Then there's the unemployment gap, which has been widening since 1960, when blacks were nearly two times more likely than whites to be jobless. Now the ratio

is two-and-a-half.

Some other gaps? The income of the typical black family is 58% of that of the typical white family. Blacks are three times more likely than whites to be poor. And even though they make up 12% of the nation's population, blacks own only 3% of the nation's businesses.

As for higher education, black undergraduate enrollment reached a peak in 1976, at 10.6% of the national total. By 1980 it had fallen to 10.1%, and by 1984 to 9.5%. All told, black enrollment dropped 4% from 1980 to '84, a period when blacks were completing high school at higher and higher rates. In fact, blacks were the only racial group experiencing a decline; college enrollment increased for all other minorities and for whites.

These are but graphic examples of the unequal status of blacks and whites in this society. The list could go on, but suffice to say that racial disparity prevails in just about every measure of the quality of life.

John Jacob, the Urban League's president, notes that the college freshmen of the year 2000 will be attending first grade this September. The nation must make sure all those first graders get as good an education as they can. America must knock down the racial barriers to opportunity for those children, who are the nation's future. If present trends continue and a sizable number fail to obtain basic skills and instead become dependent and non-productive, that future is grim, indeed.

Shamefully, President Reagan has been hostile to the cause of equal opportunities. The new president must adopt the cause. As it marches into the next millennium, this nation must rebuild the momentum toward equality that it had before the Reagan years.

BIA retains trophy at GLIFWC Annual Picnic game



Patricia Zakovec, deputy administrator, left, hands the trophy to Bob Jackson, MAO contracting officer for fish & wildlife, after a hard-won softball tournament.



GLIFWC executive administrator, Jim Schlender socks one into the outfield! Catching is Pat Zakovec, GLIFWC deputy administrator and acting as umpire is Leo LaFornier, Red Cliff.



Rose Wilmer, executive secretary, took time out for a swim during the GLIFWC Annual picnic held at Red Cliff.



Smile Neil! Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC inland fisheries biologist, takes picnicking very seriously.



Chuck McCuddy, BIA natural resources specialist, Great Lakes Agency, manned the grill once again. Delicious burgers, Chuck!

Bad River lamprey project

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists and technicians have recently initiated work on a sea lamprey control project targeting the Bad River.

The aim is to eliminate lamprey larvae in streams flowing into the Great Lakes through the use of a chemical (TFM).

Following years of testing over 6,000 chemicals and trying various methods of control, such as barriers and dams, TFM has been selected as the most effective control method. Lamprey are more sensitive to this chemical than other species of fish, including lake trout and walleye, according to the USFWS.

The chemical has been approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Environment Canada.

Prior to use in a stream, vital information is obtained, including the water chemistry, depth and the

swiftness of the current. This information is used to determine the quantity of TFM that will be applied to the stream.

While the lampicide selectively destroys the lamprey larvae, it is nontoxic to humans, pets, livestock and other animals. However, a small number of resident fish may die during the treatment, such as fish weakened through spawning, environmental stress or disease.

Also any aquatic organisms, such as bait minnows that are being confined artificially in a stream may be susceptible to TFM due to crowding and handling.

While lamprey are native to the Atlantic Ocean, they entered the Great Lakes through Oneida Lake, New York and probably worked their way through the Erie Canal.

They moved into Lake Ontario and became common there in the late 1880s. Lamprey have since

become a problem in the other Great Lakes. The lamprey attaches to the fish with a sucking disk and horny teeth and feeds on the body fluids of the host, frequently killing it. Severe damage to the lake trout, whitefish and chub populations were evident in the middle of the century as a result of the predator.

The USFWS contacts state fish and game agencies as well as municipalities that use the stream as sources of potable water prior to chemical treatment. In the instance of Bad River, USFWS has been working with the Bad River Department of Natural Resources as well.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission biological staff earlier assisted with lamprey trapping in rivers on and near reservations as a cooperative effort with the Sea Lamprey Management Program, Marquette, Mich.

LCO hunter safety class

On July 25 and 26, nine youths from the Lac Courte Oreilles area attended a Hunter Safety Course at the LCO School.

Under the instructions of Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) wardens Ken Rusk, Carol Rusk, Martin Songetay, and Joel O'Brien, students learned the parts of different firearms and safe hunting/firearm practices.

The 8 hour class also included instruction on the history of hunting, reasons for resource manage-

ment, basic first aid, and hunter responsibility.

After passing written and field tests, the students went to a shooting range set up by the instructors to receive an opportunity to practice what they had learned about firearm safety while getting in some target practice.

All nine students received Certificates of Completion and Wisconsin Hunter Safety patches upon passing the required tests.

In addition, five wardens from the GLIFWC took the class at the

same time in order to fulfill one of the requirements toward receiving Wisconsin Hunter Safety Instructor certification.

The students taking the class were: Matt Mitchell, Sara Morrow, Adele Morrow, Leona Quagon, Roxie Quaderer, Hilda Bearheart, Jerry Thomas, Shaka Chuka and Janelle Smith.

GLIFWC wardens taking the class for hunter safety instructor certification were: Sander Staple, Tim Debrot, Julie Snow, Joel O'Brien and John Mulroy.



Students at the LCO hunter safety class practicing firing positions while GLIFWC warden instructors supervise.

Tribe gains federal recognition

After many years of coming face to face with the bureaucratic system, the Lac Vieux Desert Band in Watersmeet, Michigan has achieved federal recognition.

According to John McGeshick, tribal chairman, President Reagan signed a bill giving full federal recognition to the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians on September 8, 1988. The tribe received word of the signing later in the day.

"Some of the first things we have to do," said McGeshick, "is to establish our base roll, get our constitution and by-laws revised and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and get our management program established for contracts."

"We also have to work on some of the appropriations for the tribe," he added.

"These all have to be completed within the next year."

According to John, the Lac Vieux Desert Band has a base roll of 225 that was submitted for the bill.

"We have six months to get our enrollment in place," he added, "Then we send it up to the Secretary of Interior for approval."

"Our land base was also part of the language in the bill," John said, "we have to work with the Bureau to have it turned over to us on paper."

Lac Vieux Desert is presently in the treaty establishing the Keweenaw Indian Community and governed under their Constitution and By-Laws.

"There are so many things we have to do," McGeshick said, "we are in the process of putting everything on a priority list."

"We will be holding a community meeting to discuss what we need to do and what our priorities will be," he added.

"Federal recognition will open up some new avenues for the tribe," McGeshick added, "especially in economic development, law and order and health and human services."

Beaver control continued

(continued from page 1)

In a BDCA beaver dams may be blasted by landowner or lessee or authorized agent. Landowners or lessees may trap or shoot beavers throughout the year without a license.

Authorized agents may trap or shoot beavers throughout the year but must have a license. Some of the methods prohibited in the trapping regulations are suspended in the BDCA's. In addition, people obtaining a subsidy agreement from DNR who kill beavers from April 1 to September 30 in a BDCA are eligible to receive \$7.50 bounty per beaver.

The DNR, Bureau of Fish Management continues to maintain that it has the responsibility of managing fish populations (contrary to the Tribal position of co-management). Because of the perceived damage caused by beavers on high quality trout streams, BFM has had control programs in place



for several years.

They have tried several schemes to control beavers on these trout streams, including a subsidy (bounty) program. They have found that these efforts have not yielded the desired results.

In 1987 they decided to get the "biggest bang for their buck" and contract with beaver trappers to eliminate beaver and their dams from designated trout streams.

At the same time the US Department of Agriculture took responsibility of animal damage control in the Federal government, under the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The BFM put up \$100,000 for contract

killing of beaver, and this sum was matched by APHIS. The goal was to eliminate beavers from certain reaches of trout streams.

Four trout streams were chosen in 1988, one each from the DNR's Northwest District and Northcentral District and two from the Lake Michigan District. Beaver trappers were hired and sent out to blow dams and kill all the beavers they could on these streams.

To recap the control programs presently in place, the DNR BFM

has a bounty program to eliminate beaver complaints from Beaver Damage Control Areas; DNR BFM and USDA APHIS have joined forces to hire contract beaverkillers to eliminate beaver from selected trout streams.

Evaluation of control program

While I was first looking into these programs, one thing struck me as a bit odd—the BFM tried a subsidy program on beaver and found that it did not work, and they subsequently abandoned it. Why, then, did the legislature create a new subsidy program and give it to BFM? Didn't they ask Fish Management about the results of their subsidy program? Did they think that Wildlife Management could do a better job than Fish Management?

I think that the real answer is that the legislature acted without consultation and decided that to appease the special interest groups they would throw money at the problem. The fact remains that bounty programs do not work, and this beaver bounty program is no exception. It is sad to see a state with as "progressive" a reputation as Wisconsin reverting to a mid-century mentality.

Beavers damaging roads and blocking culverts do create a prob-

lem, and this needs to be addressed. However, because the problem is on a road, the beaver causing the problem are easily accessible and relatively easily dealt with. There is no doubt that these problem areas will need continuous control efforts.

Contract killing of beaver on class 1 trout streams is a more tricky problem. This, in my opinion, is a value judgement. Are trout more desirable than beaver? Each individual needs to answer this question him/herself.

I might add, however, that in addition to creating preferred beaver habitat, beaver ponds also are home to many other species. Wood ducks and other waterfowl use beaver ponds for nesting sites. Those of you who walk the edges of beaver ponds will see tracks of raccoons, foxes, mink and other mammals. Numerous reptiles and amphibians make their homes in beaver ponds.

These ponds become especially important in years of low rainfall. During the summer of 1988, beaver ponds became the only source of water for many animals. Eliminating beaver dams and resulting ponds will not only adversely impact some trout but also adversely impact many other species. It seems to me that the adverse impacts far outweigh the benefits.

What can you do?

If you are concerned about beaver populations and want to do something you can do. First, write to MASINAIGAN stating your concern. We will publish your letter.

Secondly, and far more importantly, write to your State legislator to let him/her know your opinion. It was a vocal group of citizens who got the beaver bounty program going, only a vocal group of citizens can stop it.

STATE MAY RESTOCK LAKES AFTER INDIAN FISHING SEASONS

MADISON, WI (IPN)—A plan to restock Wisconsin's lakes after Indians exercise their reservation fishing rights will be drafted and ready for legislative consideration sometime next year, said Rep. James Holperin (D-Eagle River).

Holperin said the state should restock the lakes with the same number of fish that the Chippewa Indians in northern Wisconsin take during their fishing season. The state should breed the fish in state owned hatcheries and release them into the lakes, he said.

The plan is estimated to cost under \$5 million, and will involve hiring additional hatchery personnel or another hatchery, Holperin said.

An apparent lack of progress in the negotiations for a permanent treaty rights settlement between the Chippewas and the state prompted him to think of an alternative plan, Holperin said.

George Meyer, chief negotiator of Chippewa Indian affairs for the state Department of Natural Resources said Holperin's idea has some good points.

Holperin's plan is one of several proposals we are looking at, Meyer said. The plan could be part of a contingency plan that would go into effect if a settlement is not reached, he said.



Marsha Ashmun, Bad River tribal member and WCC worker, held freshly harvested wild rice from the Kakagon Slough.

Tourism thriving in Wisconsin



After 60 playing dates this year, Hackett said, attendance is behind last year by 54,412.

But Hackett said the Brewers' last season was unusual because the team opened with a 13-game winning streak, and Paul Molitor had a 39-game hitting streak.

"It definitely had an impact on our attendance," he said.

If the weather cooperates and the team wins during the rest of this season, Hackett said, it still would be possible to surpass last year's numbers.

About 50% of the people who came to the Brewers' games are from outside the four-county metropolitan area; 30% come from the suburbs, and 20% come from the city of Milwaukee, he said.

At the Milwaukee County Zoo, the No. 1 tourist attraction in the state, Director Gilbert Boese said 20,000 more people had visited the zoo to date compared to the same time last year.

In 1987, 1.68 million people visited the zoo, he said.

"I have a feeling that we're going to hold the lead against last year," Boese said.

Although the number of tourists has been higher than ever this summer, Boese and others said the days of 100-degree temperatures had kept away people unwilling to brave the heat.

But overall, the drought has been a boon to the tourism industry.

"God was with us," Matty said. "There's no question we had the weather for it."

Hotel, 611 W. Wisconsin Avenue, reservation manager Janeen Boal said she has had to send potential customers as far away as Racine, Kenosha and Chicago just to find a room for one night.

On this Irish Fest weekend, Boal said, the hotel is filled.

"Any of the festival weekends are always sold out," Boal said.

During April, May and June, requests for information about Milwaukee were up 14% over the same period last year, Ruzicka said.



The number of people visiting this year may be even higher than the average 5.2 million, with hefty attendance at the summer festivals, Ruzicka said.

Summerfest, for example, drew 792,303 people this year, compared with 754,213 in 1987 and about 670,000 in 1986.

And 34,000 people—many from outside of Wisconsin—roared into Milwaukee for Harley Fest, a first time celebration of the Harley-Davidson motorcycle.

Ruzicka said about 700,000 people attended the Circus Parade this year, similar to the last two years. She added, however, that the figure is a rough estimate since the parade is free.

While many events in Milwaukee are attracting more tourists this year, the Milwaukee Brewers' attendance figures are slightly down from last year, said Dick Hackett, Brewers' vice president of marketing.

Last year, 1.9 million people went to see the Brewers play, he said.

rector of sales and marketing.

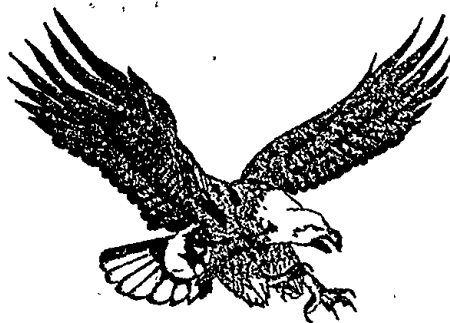
Hennerley said the number of visitors to the Lake Geneva area was up about 7% to 10% this summer. Exact figures were not yet available.

In Door County, Wally Blevins, executive vice president of the Door County Chamber of Commerce, estimated that the volume of travelers to the county was 4% to 5% ahead of last year.

In Milwaukee, there were many more weekends than last summer when it was impossible to find a hotel room, Ruzicka said. Milwaukee averages 5.2 million visitors a year, and the tourist spends \$1 billion a year.

At the Hyatt Regency Milwaukee, 333 W. Kilbourn Avenue, 8 out of 13 summer weekends were completely sold out, including sellouts on the Fourth of July weekend and two State Fair weekends, said Patrick Blangy, director of sales and marketing. The five other weekends were nearly sold out, he said.

At the Howard Johnson Plaza



hotels, motels and resorts in the Oneida County town were full in July, and he expected them to stay full during August.

At the Circus World Museum in Baraboo, visitors shattered a one-day attendance record of 4,461, set July 4, 1974, Matty said. This year, 6,122 people visited the museum on July 2, the largest number in its 30-year history.

Increased tourist business in Lake Geneva shows that more families are staying close to home for their vacations and spending more money than ever before, said George Hennerley, executive vice president of the Geneva Lake Area Chamber of Commerce and of the Lake Geneva Area Convention and Visitors Bureau.

At the Abbey, a Geneva Lake resort in Fontana, a growing number of people coming to stay for shorter, two-day vacations is boosting the total number of visitors.

"It's more last-minute. 'Let's get out of the city and get away for a few days,'" said Dan Hoppe, di-

rector of sales and marketing.

For example, 31% of the 48,889 people who attend Polish Fest this year were not from Wisconsin, compared with only 14% last year. Black said the jump was probably due to heavy advertising in Chicago which has a large Polish population.

Advertising in festivals and tourist attractions "gives Wisconsin an image of excitement," she said.

While many areas report an estimated increase in tourists from 5% to 15%, the Wisconsin Dells is up 30% over last year, which was also a record year for the area, said Rick Kaufman, public relations director at the Dells Visitor and Convention Bureau.



Last year, the Dells' gross revenue rose to \$15 million more than in 1986, Matty said. Between Memorial Day and Labor Day weekends last summer, more than 1 million people visited the Wisconsin Dells.

This year, a family of four stays at the Dells an average of four days and spends about \$452 for food, lodging and entertainment, Kaufman said. Last year that same family would have spent about \$25 to \$30 less.

"I think the weather has given us the biggest boost," Kaufman said.

In Minocqua, Chamber of Commerce President Bill Korrer said

by Jill Zuckman, Journal Staff

(Reprinted from the Sunday, August 21 edition of THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL)

High temperatures, little or no rain and heavy advertising have sent Wisconsin tourism soaring past last year's record-setting levels, from 5% over 1987 in some areas to as much as 30% at Wisconsin Dells.

"The state is going gangbusters," said Annette Ruzicka, public relations manager for the Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau.

In 1987, spending related to tourism in Wisconsin approached \$7 billion, \$2 billion over 1986 figures, said Richard Matty, administrator of tourism development for the state.

Based on phone requests for tourist information, Matty said the state should take in well over \$7 billion in 1988.

By July 15, the state had received 220,000 requests for tourist information—30% more than for all of 1987, Matty said.

Studies have shown that out of all the people who call the state for visitor information, 81% actually come, he said.

Representatives of tourist spots throughout the state attribute the rise in tourism to the weather and state and local advertising campaigns.

State advertising, in particular, has been directed at residents of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and the Twin Cities.

Elizabeth (Bo) Black, executive director of Summerfest and a member of the Governor's Council on Tourism, said she believed

Work continues at Forts Folle Avoine

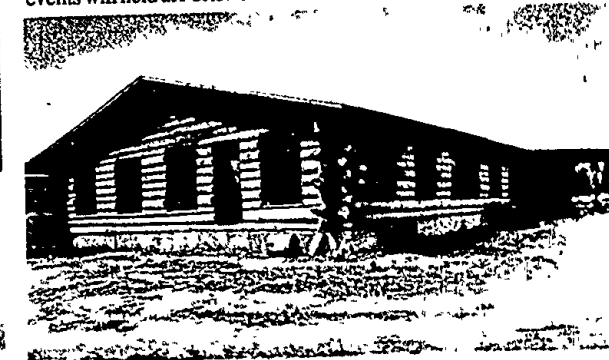


The interior of Forts Folle Avoine.

Visitors to this year's St. Croix Reservation's annual pow-wow were also able to view the interior and exterior of the partially restored Forts Folle Avoine, an early French fur trading post located on the Yellow River in Burnett County.

Forts Folle Avoine is being opened thanks to the efforts the St. Croix Tribe, Burnett County and the Burnett County Historical Society. They recently received a \$388,000 grant to help with the reconstruction costs. Lewis Taylor, St. Croix Tribal Chairman, said the site will help to better the relations between Indians and non-Indians. When completed the site will feature a 6,000 square foot log lodge that was moved from the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota.

The structure will serve as the park's interpretative and information center. A museum, exhibits, a theater and a restaurant serving historic meals, will also be housed in the center. Forts Folle Avoine will also include historically accurate reproductions of the two trading company post and adjacent Indian encampment. It will recreate the living and working conditions of the fur traders and Indians living at the turn of the century. Besides the annual St. Croix pow-wow, other special events will be held at Forts Folle Avoine.



The exterior of the interpretative center at Forts Folle Avoine.

State legislation affecting tribes

A legislative act relating to law enforcement aid to counties with Indian reservations and county-tribal law enforcement programs was one of several acts cited in a release from the Wisconsin Legislative Council Staff in a memorandum pertaining to major legislation affecting American Indians enacted by the 1987-88 Wisconsin Legislature.

Also cited in a list of 12 major acts were those pertaining to the labeling of wild rice and spearfishing law enforcement aids.

Wisconsin Act 326, which became effective on July 1, 1988, increases the amount of state law enforcement aid available to counties which have law enforcement responsibilities on Indian reservations located wholly or partially within county boundaries.

According to the release, Federal Public Law 280, enacted in 1953, provided that the State of Wisconsin, through its counties, has the responsibility for providing law enforcement services on Indian reservations, with the exception of Menominee Reserva-

tion which remains under federal jurisdiction.

Since 1967, funds have been appropriated to counties with Indian reservations to help defray the expense of providing law enforcement services. Initially, counties could receive \$2,500 per year for that purpose.

In 1982-83, the Legislative Council's American Indian Study Committee recommended legislation, which was subsequently enacted, which increased the amount of law enforcement aid available to counties to \$7,500 per year. It also created a three-year pilot program to fund two county-tribal cooperative law enforcement programs, one at Red Cliff and one at the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation. Those terminated on 7/1/86.

Wisconsin Act 326 essentially recreates the county-tribal cooperative law enforcement program and permits a county to enter into a cooperative law enforcement agreement with a tribe located in the county.

The county and the tribe must develop and submit a joint pro-

gram plan to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) in order to receive the funds.

The Act also specifies a number of items which must be included in the program plan and also indicated that, upon request, the DOJ must provide technical assistance to a county and tribe in formulating their joint plan.

The Act also provides that if the DOJ approves a plan, the county-tribal law enforcement program may receive up to \$20,000 per year, to be used only for law enforcement operations.

In order to assure funding to all counties and tribes which could submit approved program plans, Act 326 provides for a 1% increase in the penalty assessment surcharge on fines and forfeitures for violations of state law or municipal or county ordinances, except those involving nonmoving traffic violations. It is estimated that a 1% increase in this surcharge will generate an additional \$433,000 program revenue in 1988-89.

From the funds generated by the 1% penalty assessment increase,

\$300,000 in 1988-89 is to be distributed to approved county-tribal cooperative law enforcement programs and \$36,200 is to be used to fund one position in the DOJ for the purpose of providing assistance, reviewing program plans and distributing funds for county-tribal cooperative law enforcement programs.

WILD RICE

Wisconsin Act 375, which took effect May 3, 1988, requires that certain rice which is labeled as "wild rice" be labeled as "paddy-grown."

The Act defines "paddy-grown rice" as rice which is mechanically planted, mechanically harvested or cultivated with the use of chemical fertilizers or herbicides. "Wild rice" is defined in the act as rice which is not mechanically harvested (in other words, is hand-harvested) and which is cultivated without the use of any chemical fertilizer or herbicides.

According to the provisions of the Act, any wholesaler or supplier who sells or offers for sale any

paddy-grown rice, which is not blended with any other rice, may not label that paddy-grown rice as "wild rice," unless it is also labeled as "paddy-grown." Wholesalers and suppliers are prohibited from selling or offering to sell any rice labeled as "100% natural wild rice," unless that rice is wild rice which is not blended with any other rice.

The legislation which became Act 375 was supported by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and is modeled after Minnesota legislation which also requires labeling of paddy-grown wild rice.

The Commission was concerned that, in the absence of a similar labeling requirement in Wisconsin, Minnesota wild rice wholesalers and retailers would continue to repackage paddy-grown wild rice labeled simply as "wild rice" and sell the product as "wild rice" in Wisconsin, to the detriment of Wisconsin Indians who were attempting to sell hand-harvested wild rice as a gourmet product.

SPEARFISHING ENFORCEMENT AIDS

Wisconsin Act 418 increased the state funding available to reimburse law enforcement agencies for the extraordinary costs of law enforcement activities associated with Chippewa spearfishing activities. Funding for this purpose was first provided in 1987 Wisconsin Act 27, as described in Section A, 3, of this Information Memorandum. Act 418 took effect on June 17, 1988.

For 1988-89, the Act transfers \$115,000 to the spearfishing law enforcement program from the penalty assessment surcharge on fines and forfeitures, and increases the current \$35,000 GPR appropriation by an additional \$165,000 GPR. Thus, the total funding available for spearfishing law enforcement costs in 1988-89 is \$315,000.

Other legislative acts cited in the memorandum pertain to state lottery law, development zones, historic preservation, and social programs. Further information can be obtained from the Wisconsin Legislative Council. □

Pow-Wows highlight summer



A young grass dance competitor competed at the St. Croix pow-wow.



A father helped his son dress for the St. Croix pow-wow.



St. Croix pow-wow grounds.



Tom O'Connor, Bad River tribal member attended the Bad River pow-wow.



John Rainbird showed his form at the Bad River pow-wow.



The Red Lake singers, from Red Lake, MN, sing a warm-up song prior to Grand Entry at the St. Croix pow-wow.



Contestants wait for the judging in the little girls dance.

New PR staff at NAFWS

A public information director recently came aboard at the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society's (NAFWS) office in Denver, Colorado. Welcome is due to Cristine Milton, who has spent a busy July and August getting acquainted with her new position and getting the ball rolling.

In early August public information staff from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the Columbia River Fisheries Commission and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission joined Cristine in Denver to discuss national public information goals.

Cristine will be heading up a National Communications Task Force as a major effort to provide the necessary networking cross-country on critical treaty and tribal natural resource management issues.

Some of the goals established at the meeting included:

- 1) establishing national recognition of tribal fish and wildlife management
- 2) assist in defeating the abrogationist movement, particularly those which focus on wildlife and fish activities
- 3) promote tribal unity on resource issues.

source issues.

The tasks are to be accomplished by public education through activities such as improving news coverage, promoting public education events, circulation of petitions, advertising and encouraging more comprehensive and factual school curriculum in the battle against public ignorance.

Milton will also be editing a newsletter for NAFWS, as well as coordinating organizational public relations efforts.

Milton can be contacted at the NAFWS offices, 750 Burbank Street, Broomfield, CO 80020, or (303) 466-1725.

Tribal/State hunting agreement another landmark in the Northwest

MARYSVILLE, WA—Cooperation between the tribes and state during the past five years has resulted in landmark accomplishments. The Timber/Fish/Wildlife Agreement, U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty and Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan are just a few examples of how that cooperation is working for the betterment of this region's natural resources.

That same spirit of cooperation is exemplified in the hunting agreement signed recently by the Washington Department of Wildlife and the Tulalip Tribes, and which is under consideration by other treaty Indian tribes in the area.

In this era, when cooperation has replaced litigation between the tribes and state, it is deeply unfortunate that State Senator Jack Metcalf and his supporters are attempting to retard the great progress that has been made.

The tribes, Department of Wildlife and the State Attorney General know that a cooperative hunting agreement can work. Within the agreement, the types and implementation of hunts are based on the strong trust relationship between the tribes and state.

The tribes, as a self-governing entity, will appropriately enforce and carry out the intent of the agreement.

The treaty Indian tribes have always been wise stewards of the natural resources of this region. Our commitment has been demonstrated time and time again.

The tribes simply wish to exercise a hunting right reserved under the terms of our treaties with the U.S. government. As in the exercise of our treaty fishing rights, the tribes will hunt in an orderly and biologically sound manner.

Tribal hunters harvest very few deer and elk. In fact, the number of animals poached by non-Indians far exceeds the number of deer or elk taken by Indian hunters.

We have always depended on fish and wildlife for our subsistence. Under this agreement, we will continue to exercise our right while further strengthening our trust relationship with the state.

For further information contact, Francis Sheldon or Terry Williams, Tulalip Tribes, (206) 653-0220.

BIA Training Workshop

The 2nd Annual Minneapolis Area BIA Training Workshop for Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Enforcement personnel is coming up soon. It is scheduled for September 27-30th at the Leech Lake Bingo Palace, Cass Lake, MN, according to Bob Jackson, MAO fish and wildlife biologist.

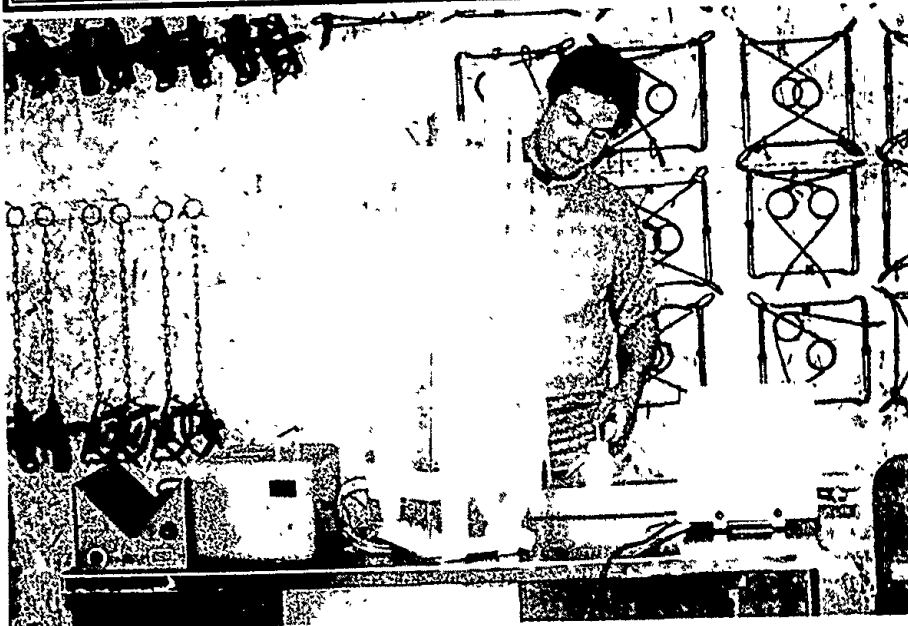
Jackson anticipates a full schedule with some new additions this year, including an MAO shoot competition and qualification for Conservation Enforcement officers. Optional workshops will include 1) Micro computer workshops for tribal biologists, 2) Writing funding proposals/grant opportunities, 3) Extraction/self defense techniques, and 4) Tribe/Agency presentations.

In addition a full agenda is readied which addresses various technical programs and skills in the areas of wildlife, waterfowl and fisheries management.

The workshop is being co-sponsored this year by the Leech Lake Reservation, the Red Lake Reservation and the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society.

Special attractions during the three day training include a tour of Red Lake's famous walleye fishery and a fish fry on Tuesday, September 27th. On Wednesday a pig roast at Tom's Resort on Cass Lake will be held.

For more information regarding registration, a complete agenda or details on accommodations contact: Mr. Bob Jackson, Area Fish and Wildlife Biologist at (612) 349-3618.



Joe Dan Rose, Bad River fisheries specialist, describes potential benefits and actual operation of the "Big Redd" egg incubation unit (shown above). Bad River currently supplements their bell jar hatchery with two of these units and has plans to acquire and utilize at least two more. One of these units, when filled to capacity, can accommodate the needs of up to 1.5 million walleye eggs.

Chippewa Retailers 100% Natural Wild Rice

Bad River

Barb Craft
Three Eagles Gift and Smoke Shop
Route 2, Box 436C
Ashland, WI 54806
(715) 682-8840

Vincent J. Bender
Route 2, Box 420
Ashland, WI 54806
(715) 682-5136

Red Cliff

Chippewa Historyland
Route 1, Box 94
Bayfield, WI 54814
(715) 779-5341

St. Croix

Ruth Holmes
Route 1, Box 15
Danbury, WI 53711
(715) 656-4252

Phyllis and Richard Lowe
Route 2
Luck, WI 54853

Philip Taylor
Route 2, Box 180
Siren, WI 54872

Donna LaVeu
Box 68
Hertel, WI 54845
(715) 866-7404

Mole Lake

Mole Lake Tribal Smoke Shop
Mole Lake Tribal Office
Route 1, Box 625
Crandon, WI 54520
(715) 478-2604

Floyd R. VanZile
P.O. Box 242
Crandon, WI 54520

Jim Landrew, Sr.
Route 1, Box 702
Crandon, WI 54520

Chuck Ackley
Crandon, WI 54520
(715) 478-3275

Lac du Flambeau

Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Museum and Cultural Center
P.O. Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Located in downtown Lac du Flambeau with the Grand Opening scheduled for Spring, 1989

David & Sandy Peterson
P.O. Box 694
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
(715) 588-3428

Lac Courte Oreilles

Lac Courte Oreilles Commercial Center
Route 2, Box 2900
Hayward, WI 54843
(715) 634-4855
Located at the Junction of County K and E, Sawyer County

Other

Boreal Specialties
Box 219, Star Route 3
Dairyland, WI 54830
(715) 244-3343

Aquaculture Workshop set

The University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute is sponsoring a one-day workshop on aquaculture at the Student Center, UW Center-Barron County, Rice Lake, WI on October 22.

The workshop, which runs from 8:00 a.m. to 4:20 p.m. on a Saturday, will be led by Fred Binkowski, associate scientist and senior fishery biologist, UW-Milwaukee.

Sessions will cover a variety of topics, including starting an aquaculture business, regulations governing aquaculture businesses, water resources, and techniques for producing crayfish, walleye, sturgeon, trout and salmon.

The workshop features speakers from the Center for Great Lakes Studies, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

For information contact: Scott Chase, University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Advisory Services, Superior/Ashland—Phone (715) 394-8472.



Larry Wawronowicz, Lac du Flambeau tribal fish hatchery, adds an anesthetizing agent to a pail containing several dozen walleye fingerlings. These fingerlings then had a coded wire tag injected into the flesh of their cheek(s). The coded wire tag exhibits very high retention rates and apparently has little or no effect on survival or the fishes ability to re-enter a population.

INDIANS WILL DISCUSS WATER RELEASE

ST. PAUL, MN (IPN)—The Army Corps of Engineers will meet with Indian tribal officials and resort operators in the Lake Winnibigoshish reservoir area to discuss the release of water to raise the level of the Mississippi River, which is low from the drought, said a state official.

Governor Rudy Perpich told a July 28 news conference that he will ask Col. Roger L. Baldwin, St. Paul district engineer for the U.S. engineers, to release 300 cubic feet of water per second from Winnibigoshish.

"Lake Winnie is one of 16,000 lakes in Minnesota," the Governor said. "Since the turn of the century, it has been a part of a reservoir system built to supplement the flow of the Mississippi River and to meet needs during emergency situations such as the severe drought we face this summer."

Water experts believe more water flow is needed to insure reasonable levels of power production in

the state, insure a reliable supply of water for domestic demand and also to minimize potential water quality problems, Perpich said. As spokesman for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) estimates it would take about 23 days for the increased water flow to reach the Twin Cities, and would reduce the lake level by about five inches.

The state is prepared to deal with problems that could occur as a result of the water release from the lake, Perpich said.

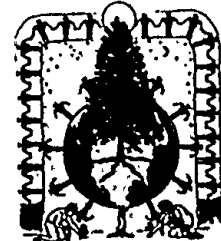
"We have made provisions for problems that may result from this release," he said. "The Legislative Advisory Commission has approved state funding for dredging that may be necessary to open channels on the lake."

"We are forming a task force to develop a contingency plan for dealing with future water shortages," Perpich said.

Perpich said he will also ask the 1989 legislature to allocate money to compensate for wild rice crop damage that might occur after the reservoir water is lowered.

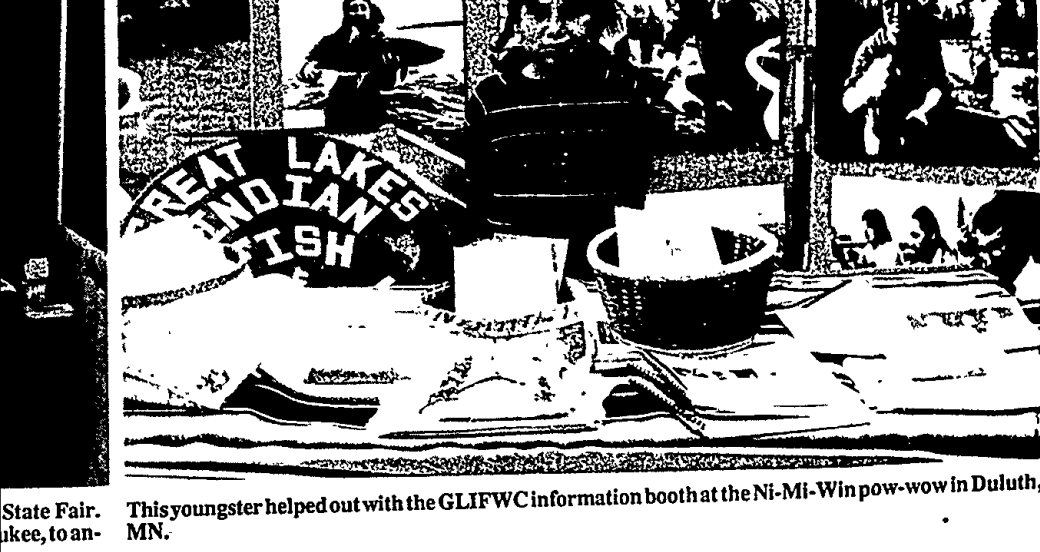
Perpich said the water draw down would not affect vacationers who want to visit the lake.

"Despite the problems the drought has created, it also has resulted in some of the best weather for vacationers we have seen in many years. I have been to the lakes," he said. "They are beautiful and full of water."



Bad River tribal members Pete Plucinski and his son Sam, canoed down the Kakagon river on their way to harvest wild rice.

Wows/Fairs



This youngster helped out with the GLIFWC information booth at the Ni-Mi-Winpow-wow in Duluth, MN.

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Letter to the editor

Dear Editor:

These are distressed days of political experience, and if the political voice of northern Wisconsin is any indication, there are more distressed days ahead. The mentality and mind-set of those who choose to enter the political field are frightening. The ignorance they share on a variety of issues is appalling, and their appeal to the dollar seems to overshadow any altruistic goals they may have for truly representing the people.

Jack Sorensen, James Holperin, Kevin Hermening, and Lloyd Kincaid, (to name a few) do not seem to understand the nature of the treaties between the CHIPPEWA NATION and the FEDERAL government. To spear fish or not to spear fish is not the question. The question is whether we as a nation will honor those treaties—treaties that have recently been reaffirmed and defined. The question is whether we opt for short-term economic gain while sacrificing our environment, IE: the Wolf River vs. Exxon mining. The question is whether to dishonor the state of Wisconsin by denying to the CHIPPEWA NATION those things for which they have already paid too dear a price.

We, as a state and a nation, have not "given" the Chippewa or any other Indian nation anything. There remains as evidence, a documented trail of broken treaties, broken promises, broken lives—a trail that began 400 years ago and continues to the present.

In recent years, we have seen many politicians address issues of which they know nothing, but it seems the ignorance displayed concerning the northern treaties is the last straw. The money concerns the politicians overshadow the true concerns of the people. Why is it we can no longer vote for the best person for the job, but must instead choose the lesser of two evils???

Sincerely,
Rose Mary Korbisch

News from Elsewhere

PRESIDENT NEEDS TO BE EDUCATED ABOUT INDIANS

ONEIDA, WI (IPN)—Non-Indians in the United States need to be educated about Indian treaty rights, and the education should start with President Reagan, a Native American Rights Fund (NARF) lawyer told an annual meeting in Oneida.

NARF Executive Director John Echhawk told the NARF meeting that Reagan's comments in Moscow earlier this summer, that the U.S. government should not have "allowed" Indians to retain their tribal identities and government, are a prime example of the need for education.

"I think it's generally a matter of education that needs to be done throughout this country about the status of tribes," Echhawk told the meeting on July 29. "And it looks like we should probably start with the president."

NARF's number one priority is to protect the sovereign status of Indian tribes, Echhawk said.

"The tribes have sovereignty that predates the sovereignty of the United States itself," Echhawk said. "The tribes were the first sovereigns on this continent."

Not enough people are aware of the unique tribal status of Indian governments, and a lack of knowledge is a factor that results in attempts to disenfranchise tribal governments, he said.

PROPOSAL FORWARDED TO SETTLE QUINAUT INDIAN LAND CLAIMS

PORT ANGELES, WA (IPN)—A proposal for a bill, that would correct a surveying error made when the Quinault Indian Reservation was surveyed, is being considered by Sen. Dan Evans (R-WA).

Evans, the vice-chairman of the

Some evidence exists that suggests when the discrepancy was discovered, the Indian Affairs agents chose to overlook the error, said Joe Mentor Jr., a minority counsel for Evans. Mentor said the agents did not want to inconvenience non-Indian settlers.

After the Quinaults' claim was upheld in 1945 by an Indian Claims Court, the tribe asked for the boundary to be redrawn. The

When the land was originally surveyed, while Ulysses S. Grant was the United States president, Grant said the Quinaults' northern boundary should be drawn westward from the northwest point of Quinault Lake. The surveyors, who believed the lake ran north to south, picked a location that was further south.

The stations would operate during critical fish runs in the spring and fall. Anadromous fish runs could be increased by 112,000 fish a year, biologists have said.

During a Pendleton hearing earlier this year, Hatfield said the plan would be justified for its contribution to the Northwest's fisheries alone.

Indian fishing runs, which were blocked by the Three Mile Dam which was built in 1914, will benefit from the legislation.

The dam prevented the upstream passage of spring chinook salmon and violated treaty rights that guaranteed the Umatilla Reservation's right to fish for salmon on the river.

The plan for the Umatilla Basin Project, developed by the Confederated Tribes and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, has been supported by Gov. Neil Goldschmidt.

UMATILLA FISHING RUNS WOULD BE RESTORED BY WATER BILL

PENDLETON, OR (IPN) — A bill that will finance a proposed \$46 million federal water project in northeast Oregon and resolve a 132-year-old dispute between the Umatilla Indian Reservation's Confederated Tribes and irrigation-dependent farmers in the Umatilla River Basin, is expected to go to the Senate in September.

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has urged the passage of the Umatilla Basin Project Act, sponsored by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR), said an aide to Hatfield.

The bill, which would restore historic Indian fishing runs on the Umatilla River by drawing water off the Columbia River water, will probably be considered by the full Senate after Congress reconvenes Sept. 7.

An average of 39,000 acre-feet of Columbia River water would be injected annually into Umatilla Basin irrigation canals and reservoirs. The bill calls for the construction of two pumping stations to do the job.

The stations would operate during critical fish runs in the spring and fall. Anadromous fish runs could be increased by 112,000 fish a year, biologists have said.

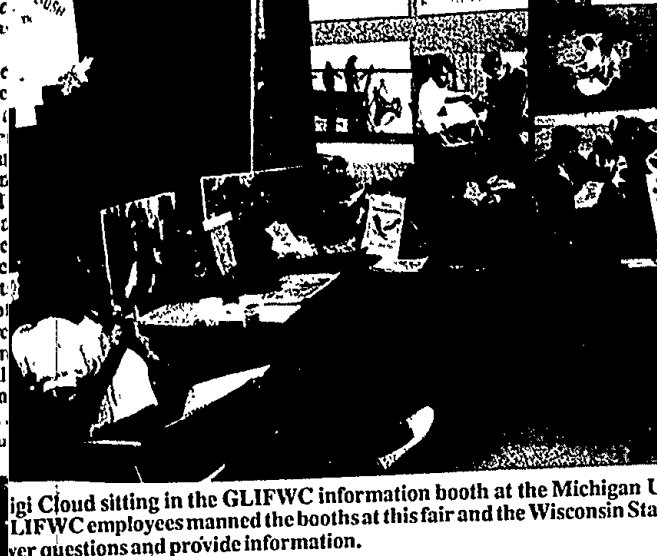
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GLIFWC booth



igi Cloud sitting in the GLIFWC information booth at the Michigan U... GLIFWC employees manned the booths at this fair and the Wisconsin Sta... ver questions and provide information.

Church leader speaks out for

(The following letter appeared in the Eagle River News-Review, July 27, 1988 edition)

ear Editor:

A copy of your July 6 editorial concerning the Wisconsin Catholic Conference's statement on Indian treaty rights only recently came to our office. I realize its response may be a bit dated, nonetheless, I wanted to offer a couple of comments regarding statements contained in your editorial.

First of all, I reject the contention that the statement misinforms people. On the contrary, it is more

enhanced and researched than much of what has been presented in public comment on the treaty controversy in the recent past.

Secondly, while the statement does identify racism as a significant cause of the Indian current

economic plight, it is careful to point out that much of that occurred in the past and that the challenge for today's generation is to

do better. Moreover, blaming most of the social and economic difficulties suffered by Indians on reservation end-policies doesn't wash because Indians who live on reservations suf-

fer many of the same problems. As of 1989, level of per capita income is still lower than the national average.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the right to take land by conquest is not so much recognized as tolerated by civilized na-

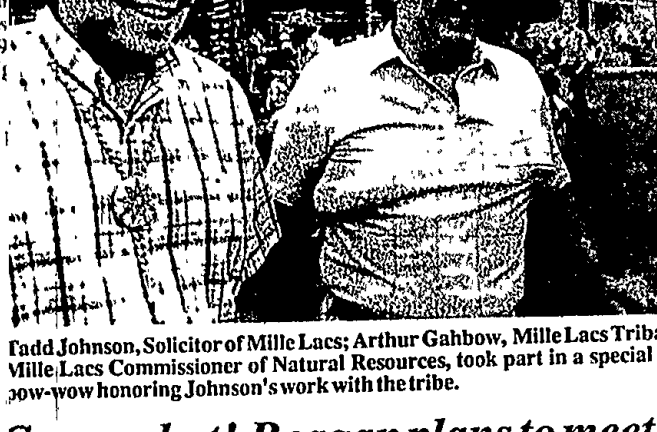
Finally, no non-Indian I know would trade his place in modern society for all the "advantages" of dual citizenship.

Third, while I agree that the current controversy is not a product of long-held hatred for Indians (the statement never said it was), one need only review the slogans and bumper stickers which appeared during the dispute to realize that the treaty issue has touched disturbing attitudes and sentiments that have existed below the surface for a long time.

Fourth, I must disagree with your statement that the right to hunt and fish was "given" to the Indians by the federal government. The Indians exercised these rights before the treaties, and consciously retained them in negotiating their content.

Fifth, while the statement did say Indians have inhabited Wisconsin for over 14,000 years, it never said the Chippewa were here that long. In any event, the federal government apparently felt they were here long enough to retain rights recognized by the treaty.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the right to take land by conquest is not so much recognized as tolerated by civilized na-



Fadd Johnson, Solicitor of Mille Lacs; Arthur Gahbow, Mille Lacs Tribal Commissioner of Natural Resources, took part in a special pow-wow honoring Johnson's work with the tribe.

Guess what! Reagan plans to meet

(Reprinted from THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, August 20, 1988 edition)

Santa Barbara, Calif., AP—President Reagan is planning a White House meeting with American Indian leaders who protested his remark at the Moscow summit that the United States perhaps "should not have humored" the Indians, the White House said Friday.

The American Indian Action Group said presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater indicated Thursday that Reagan would "make good on his offer to meet with American Indian people."

Deputy White House press secretary Bob Hall confirmed Friday that Fitzwater told the group that the president's staff would meet

top ranch north of here Saturday, said in a statement it had "made a commitment" to the demonstration and would proceed with it.

Hall said the staff-level meeting probably would be held in Santa Barbara while Reagan was vacationing at the ranch. The meeting in Washington will take place some time after Reagan returns to the White House on September 6, he said.

During Reagan's Moscow summit talks with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Reagan told Moscow University students, "Maybe we made a mistake in trying to maintain Indian cultures. Maybe we should not have humored them in wanting to stay in that kind of primitive lifestyle. Maybe we should have said, 'No, come join us. Be citizens along

On the environment

Scientists say global warming certain

(Reprinted from the August 1988 edition of GREEN NET, a publication of the Wisconsin Greens.)

Scientists say the Earth has warmed to record temperatures in 1988 and droughts will be more frequent, especially in the Southeast and Midwest, unless industrial and automotive emissions believed responsible are cut sharply.

In a grim presentation to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, atmospheric experts said they have a "high degree of confidence" that the pollution-related "greenhouse effect" is responsible for the rapid rise in global temperatures during the last 20 years.

On a day when the outside temperature neared 100 degrees Fahr-

enheit, they warned the planet faces climatic catastrophe unless industrialized nations cut by 40 to 50 percent the use of fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas.

The burning of fossil fuels by cars and factories releases carbon dioxide and other gases that build up in the atmosphere, trapping rising heat that would normally escape into space—the same operative principle found in Greenhouses.

"It is hot out today and unless we change our ways of producing energy, it's going to get hotter," declared Michael Oppenheimer, an atmospheric physicist with the Environmental Defense Fund.

Oppenheimer said no researcher could say the drought plaguing much of the Nation's midsection is definitely the result

of the greenhouse effect. However, he said, "The Midwest drought is a warning. It provides a small taste of the dislocations society will face with increasing frequency if we fail to act. If measures are not undertaken soon to limit the warming, humans will face an increasingly difficult future while many natural eco-systems may have not future at all."

Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., agreed action is necessary, but he questioned whether the government had the political will to achieve a massive reduction in industrial emissions, even in the face of evidence indicating a weather "cataclysm" looming in the near future. "No-one wants to take on the auto industry or any of the industries that throw these things up into the air," Bumpers said. "What

you have is all these economic interests pitted against our very survival."

James Hansen, of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, said weather measures clearly show a warming trend not attributable to normal variations in climate. Some of the date leading to this conclusion are as follows:

- * Global temperatures in 1988 through July are substantially warmer than in any similar period in any year on record, and 1988 will be the warmest year ever barring an "improbable" cooling later this year

- * The rate of global warming in the last two decades is higher than at any earlier time on record.

- * Four of the warmest years in the last century have occurred in

the 1980's (1980, 1981, 1983, & 1987).

Hansen said worldwide temperature have increased by about .4 degrees Celsius in the last 30 years, almost three times higher than the standard fluctuation in temperatures over such a period of time. He said the chance of a three-fold deviation from normal fluctuations was about 1 percent.

"We can state with about 99 percent confidence that current temperatures represent a real warming trend rather than a chance fluctuation over the 30-year period," said Hansen. "The global warming trend is now sufficiently large that we can ascribe with a high degree of confidence a cause and effect relationship to the greenhouse effect."

Average global temperatures

are expected to rise an additional 3-9 degrees Fahrenheit by 2030, and up to 20 degrees Fahrenheit by 2075 if combustion trends continue. Sea levels could rise 20 feet globally if the West Antarctic ice sheet melts, inundating coastlines now inhabited by close to 1 billion people. Annual rainfall will decrease sharply in the temperate latitudes, devastating agriculture and wiping out thousands of plant and animal species. Mass migrations, social upheaval and subsequent breakdown of basic societal institutions are likely results if the climatic predictions prove correct.

Last week the Reagan Administration, in a statement of policy reminiscent of its position on acid rain, called for "more study" before moving toward the reduction of fossil fuel consumption.



Cooling off on GLIFWC's Ojibwa Lady, picnics took a cruise in the bay during GLIFWC's Annual Picnic.

Below average lake levels

by Philip Keillor,
Sea Grant Institute

As the 1988 drought continues, the Great Lakes have returned to "average" and below average water levels, and the new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers forecast for the end of-the-year indicates the possibility of water levels continuing to drop.

A continuation of the drought in 1989 would bring even lower lake levels and prospects for additional harbor dredging to maintain both commercial and recreational navigation. Reduced hydroelectric power generations would also occur.

Great Lakes ports and other coastal interests are advised to start planning now for any remedial steps they may need to take in 1989. The Corps dredges federal navigation channels to the authorized depths below low water datum (LWD). The Corps reports that present water levels in these

channels are adequate for navigation.

Preliminary precipitation figures show a continuing Great Lakes Basin-wide drought. The 1.53 inches of rain that fell over the basin in June was only slightly higher than the low rainfall record of 1.43 inches set in June, 1910. Several new low rainfall records were set in individual lake basins.

Lake Superior

The lake level on July 4 was 600.0 feet above the International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD) and equal to LWD. This level is nearly 11 inches below the long-term average level for this time of year. The lake has not been this low in the middle of the navigation season since June, 1931.

The Corps forecasts that the level at the end of the year will be 600.1 feet (plus or minus 0.4). If the drought continues, Lake Superior's water level could be 10 inches below average at the end of

the year. Preliminary precipitation figures from the Corps indicate that 2.56 inches of rain fell on the basin in June, 23 percent below average.

Lake Michigan and Huron

The water level on these lakes on July 4 was 578.8 feet above IGLD—the average lake level for July and nearly 17 inches below the level on year ago. This is the lowest July lake level since 1977. The Corps forecasts that the level at the end of the year will be 577.6 feet (plus or minus 0.7 feet).

If the current drought continues, 1988 could end with a water level at LWD, one foot below average. Preliminary data from the Corps of Engineers indicates June precipitation in the Lake Michigan Basin was 0.79 inches, 77 percent below average. This sets a new low precipitation record for June. The previous record was 1.09 inches set in June 1910. The Lake Huron Basin had 1.39 inches of rain, 51 percent below average for June.

Pollution causes seal deaths in Europe

(excerpt from article by Karen De Young, Milwaukee Journal, August 23)

The place is the North Sea near Stockholm, Sweden:

"...In recent weeks, the bloated, decomposing bodies of thousands of seals have washed onto the rocky shores of the countless small islands lining this coast. In Tanum County, just south of Stockholm, the number of dead seals is so great that the waterborne fire department spends most of each day and far into the still light northern night circling the islands, picking up corpses reported by summer vacationers.

"What is happening here is happening all the way down the Swedish west coast and around into the Baltic Sea. It has spread to seal populations throughout the Kat-

tegat, the shallow body of water between Denmark and Sweden, between Denmark and Norway, and along the North Sea coasts of West Germany and the Netherlands.

Four months ago, a conservatively estimated 16,000 harbor seals lived in these waters. Now, only about half are believed to be still alive. By the end of the month, according to Tero Haerkoenen, Sweden's leading harbor seal expert, there may be only 10% left...."

The seals appear to be dying of a form of viral-induced pneumonia. What is causing the epidemic is a subject of frenzied scientific investigation and political argument in each of the five countries so far touched by it.

For many environmentalists in

northern Europe, however, the answer is simple. The North and Baltic Seas are among the most polluted in the world, absorbing more than 15 billion gallons of waste every day from towns and industries around their shores. The runoff from agricultural pesticides pours additional amounts of man-made toxins into the water.

Baltic Sea levels of the poisonous industrial compound PCB are so high that an estimated 80% of female gray seals, a species centered around the Baltic but apparently unaffected by the harbor-seal disease, are sterile. The total Baltic gray seal population has fallen from an estimated 100,000, at the beginning of this century to about 1,500 and a number of researchers believe they will be extinct by the year 2000.



Women and children danced around the drummers at the Mille Lacs pow-wow.

Wisconsin clean water rules weakened

(Reprinted from the Great Lakes United newsletter, Summer 1988.)

The Wisconsin Campaign for Clean Water was launched in January by several state, regional and national environmental groups. Its aim is to ensure Wisconsin adopts rules to establish water quality standards limiting the amount of toxins that will be allowed in Wisconsin's lakes and streams; adopts regulations to control the dumping of toxins by Wisconsin industries and cities into the state's waters; adopts rules protecting high quality waters from new or increased sources of toxic pollution and issues new pollution control permits to the major pulp and paper mills in the state.

The State of Wisconsin's progress has been abysmal. Indeed, there has actually been an erosion of these goals. Since January, hearings have been held on all of these rules. The Natural Resources Board was to have approved the rules and submitted them to the legislature for their review. To our dismay, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) bowed to industry pressure and seriously weakened the rules that were brought before the Board in May.

In the water quality standards rule (NR 105), the DNR has increased the human cancer risk level by ten-fold. This is not only disturbing in its own right but it is also inconsistent with Wisconsin's existing groundwater law. In January, the rule would have taken into account the fact that people are exposed to toxins from many sources other than fish and water, e.g., air, food and the workplace.

Now, these other exposures will not be considered, thereby underestimating the total exposures people face and therefore under-protecting them. Furthermore, the DNR has lowered the amount of fish Wisconsinites are assumed to eat to 15 grams per day (one 8 oz. fish meal every 11 or 12 days). This is not realistic for Wisconsin and it is vital to the rule since the assumed consumption directly translates into the assumed exposure to a toxin.

The rule meant to control the dumping of toxins by industry and cities (NR 106) merely legitimizes the old saying that "the solution to pollution is dilution." The rule allows and, therefore encourages, discharges to dilute their effluent below the level of detection, which would be interpreted as "no pollution." The rule also allows ten

times more human carcinogens to be dumped in lakes that can be dumped in rivers. The bioaccumulative impact of this will be staggering.

Finally, the "Antidegradation Rule" (NR 207) is really a staged degradation rule. A high quality water could be degraded from its current level down to the minimum water quality standard without even having the rule apply! This is absurd. Moreover, the list of Outstanding Resource waters, those that receive the highest level of protection, is woefully inadequate. It does not include all of our important trout streams and does not include such resources as Horicon Wildlife Refuge, the Apostle Islands or sensitive habitat areas for endangered species.

The DNR Board did not take action on these rules in May as scheduled. Instead, they postponed action until their July 20-21 meeting at which we testified. We encouraged others to send letters to Helen Jacobs, Chair, Natural Resources Board, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707. If the Board does not strengthen the rules, we hope the legislature will.

If you have questions, please call Bill Davis, (608) 251-7020, or Susan Mudd, (414) 271-7280. ☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WILL EMERGE IN 1989

WASHINGTON, DC (IPN) — Environmental issues such as nuclear waste disposal, solid waste management, pesticides, acid rain, and food safety are likely to be prime concerns in Congress next year, said Joseph Goffman, Environmental Defense Fund attorney.

"I think that things may come to a boil next year," said Goffman. "There's a high level of intellectual ferment developing on the greenhouse issue (warming of the Earth) and on pesticides and food safety. I think that under either (Democrat or Republican) administration, environmental issues are going to get a more hospitable reception."

Some politicians, including John Dingell (D-MI), chairman of the House Energy & Commerce Committee Chairman and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-WV), are opposed to tougher environmental laws.

People are beginning to pay more attention to environmental questions, said Bill Becker, executive director of the State & Territorial Air Pollution Administrators Association and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officers.



Bardo Leoso, Bad River Tribal member took part in the Bad River Pow-Wow.

gnties in North America: Anti-Indian Movement

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Dancers at the St. Croix pow-wow prepared for the Grand Entry.

In the State of Canada

In Canada, Indian and Native Nations have had a similar experience though of more recent vintage. Eleven treaties concluded by Indian Nations and the United Kingdom deal with "Peace and Friendship," immigration, trade, travel, resource extraction, "to open lands for settlement," and land cessions in regions located primarily in southern Canada. Nearly two-thirds of what is now called Canada was never ceded to any European or America state. Consequently, many Indian Nations in Canada hold the view that they have a relationship based on treaties with the United Kingdom and not with the State of Canada.

It was this perception that aroused Indian and Native Nations to react to the Canadian government's developing plans in the late 1960s and early 1970s to establish a new relationship with the United Kingdom. In 1969, the Canadian government published the *White Paper* which detailed proposals for the termination of Indian and Native Nations. After years of public opposition by Indian governments, and the development of alternative political proposals by Indian governments, Canada shifted its emphasis. The Canadian government began to move toward a unilateral redefinition of relations between Canada and the United Kingdom without consulting with Indian and Native Nations. Canada proposed to secure its independence from the United Kingdom by "repatriating the Constitution." Put another way, Canada sought a political process between the Canadian government and the British government which would formally constitute the State of Canada under its own constitution. Along with this process was the assumption by Canadian leaders that Canada would assume full control over all Indians and their lands—thus breaking the relationship between Indian Nations and the United Kingdom by agreement between Canada and Britain, and without Indian consent.

By 1979, the Canadian Constitutional Repatriation process had begun to take form. Indian Nations believing that the United Kingdom would not break the promises it made in the eleven Treaties, pursued a separate political process to enter discussions with the British government. During the next four years, Indian and Native Nations became a visible participant in a political tug-of-war that involved the British government, Canadian government and the governments of Canada's Provinces. On April 17, 1982, Canada succeeded in gaining agreement with the British Parliament which allowed Canada to have its own Constitution separate from Britain. On that date, Canada became a legitimate, independent state in its own right.

Despite proposals and petitions from Indian and Native Nations, Canada would not agree to include

distinct political entities. They were not permitted to join in confederation with the provincial and federal governments. Simultaneously, Treaties and agreements between Indian and Native Nations and the United Kingdom were unceremoniously abandoned by the British government. Canada said it would assume the responsibilities under such treaties—an idea soundly rejected by many Indian and Native governments.

Since, under the new Canadian Constitution, Provincial governments have primary authority over land and natural resource questions, these governments began to move quickly to ensure control over Canadian, Provincial AND Indian lands. It was this very move that Indian and Native governments feared would be the outcome.

In the five years since Canada became an independent State, the political conflict between Indian and Native Nations and the Provincial and Federal governments has continued unabated. An incipient, Anti-Indian Movement, partly influenced by events over the previous fifteen years and by events in the United States began to grow. But, unlike the United States' Movement, Right-Wing political extremism has played a much more public and active role. The growth of fundamentalist religious activities in and around Indian and Native communities has been very rapid. Elements of the Identity Church, in British Columbia and Alberta particularly, have assumed considerable influence. Elements of the Church of Jesus Christ Christian and groups of "concerned citizens" have increased in number.

While most of what is discussed below focuses on the United States, virtually all has relevance to the situation of Indians in Canada.

THE ANTI-INDIAN MOVEMENT

Competition for control over Indian reservations now includes individual non-Indians seeking to force the break-up of reservation governments and lands. On reservation non-Indians were joined by off-reservation non-Indians to achieve the break-up of Indian nations. Off-reservation non-Indian activism began to grow as a result of three factors. Public activism by the American Indian Movement in the early 1970s, growing success by Indian governments to exercise some governmental powers over lands, resources and activities in "ceded territories," and movements by several Indian nations to reclaim original lands and resources wrongfully taken by the United States.

What is now called the "Anti-Indian Movement" includes non-Indian activists inside reservations and non-Indian activists outside

Indian population. While the Anti-Indian Movement has an important impact in several areas of the country, the actual numbers of activists is not more than 1000 individuals. Far greater numbers of sympathetic followers, have given their names to small organizations in fifteen states. The total number of sympathetic followers is currently estimated at 5,000 to 10,000 individuals.

Activists have formed small groups on and near Indian reservations with names like, *All Citizens Equal, Totally Equal Americans, Citizens Rights Organization, Enough is Enough, White Earth Equal Rights, Concerned Citizens Council, Property Owners' Association, and Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities*. These groups have been linked through individuals and interest issues with organizations formed in cities and towns. These include narrowly defined associations of individuals concerned with sport fishing, hunting, small business, and recreation. Such groups like *S/SPAWN* located in Bellevue, Washington, Alaskan Constitutional Legal Defense Fund in Anchorage, Alaska, Bonded Conservation Club in Wisconsin and East Slope Taxpayers in Cut Bank, Montana fall into this category. These local groups are linked independently and through two main group associations. The Inter-State Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities which has been a recipient of financial support from Joseph Coors of Coors beer fame. Protect Americans' Rights and Resources association (PARR) which was formed in Wisconsin in March 1987.

These small associations of individuals and larger associations of organizations have worked to gain support for their interests through the National Association of Counties (NaCo), the National Wildlife Federation and the National Rifle Association.

While the Anti-Indian Movement has grown and become more sophisticated in the last 20 years, its actual impact has been fairly small. In 1987, however, the Anti-Indian Movement began to have an impact on the actual functioning of Indian governments, and it had a greater effect on the political aggressiveness of a number of State governments. Instead of directing their attention to legal actions, the Anti Indian Movement focuses on political action centered on State legislatures, State Attorneys' General, U.S. Congressional offices and public opinion.

ENTER RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS

The formation of groups in the Pacific Northwest which have the intent of intimidating, violently attacking and even killing members of different societies (Non-Whites, Jewish people, etc.) began in earnest ten years ago. Organized activities began much earlier in the

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C Competing Sovereignty The Right-Wing

(The following Preliminary Findings were released January 13 1988 and are being reprinted with the permission of the Center for World Indigenous Studies.)

Indian and Native Nations, tribes and communities are in a tug-of-war in Canada and the United States of America. The first nations of North America are locked in a political conflict with the United States and Canadian federal governments and individual State and Provincial governments over the question of, "Who will exercise sovereignty over Indian lands and resources and the people who live inside Indian and native lands." The struggle between Indian Nations, States and the federal governments has its origins in European colonization, and the subsequent formation of the United States of America and Canada. Unsettling as this long-term dispute between nations and states has been to Indian peoples, it now seems to have spawned a reactionary movement among non-Indians against Indians. Incipient racism, economic hard-times and honest fear have combined to form the basis for an organized Anti-Indian Movement that threatens the destabilization of Indian governments and the break-up of Indian Nations.

Organized activism aimed at the dismemberment of Indian Nations has been growing since the late 1960's. The Anti-Indian Movement is now organized in 13 states in the United States and at least four of the provinces of Canada.

While the Anti-Indian Movement has grown in size and organizational sophistication in the last twenty years, it has only been the last ten years that a more virulent form of reactionary-racism has begun to appear with greater frequency in Indian Country. Extreme Right-Wing groups which include the Ku Klux Klan, neo-nazis, the "White Aryan Nation," Survivalists, Constitutionals, and the Identity Church appear with increasing regularity on and near Indian reservations, particularly in the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes Region of the United States and Southern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario in Canada. Individuals associated with the Anti-Indian Movement now appear to have occasional, if not frequent, association with Right-Wing Extremist groups. This tide of non-Indian reaction rides on the back of discontent, racism, economic troubles, and uncertainties about land and natural resource rights which are partly connected to the long-term struggle between Indian Nations, neighboring states and the United States government.

ROOTS OF CONFLICT AND REACTION

Indian and Native nations claim the inherent right to exercise power over their lands and resources and people within their boundaries. State and Provincial governments claim the right to exercise power over citizens within their boundaries—including those living inside reservations. The Canadian and U.S. governments

claim the right to exercise power over all matters granted to them by the federal constitutions. Caught up in the struggles between Indian governments, State or Provincial governments and the federal governments are thousands of individual Indians and non-Indians who experience persistent challenges to what they perceive as their rights. In both countries, the patterns of political competition over sovereignty are very similar.

In the United States of America

While Tribal, State and U.S. governments dual in the courts, executive agencies and legislative branches, individual Indians and non-Indians feel the uncertainties produced by the struggles. Though Indian and native governments experienced defeat after defeat and the State and federal governments expanded their powers over Indian reservations through the first half of the 20th century, things began to change after 1964. The tide of encroachments reducing Indian governmental powers began to reverse. From 1965 to 1975, many Indian nations and tribes began to recover many powers and authorities once eroded by various states and the U.S. government. As a result of hard won successes, Indian governments began to compete directly with states and the federal government for control over lands, hunting, fishing, taxation, social welfare, commerce, and a growing list of other powers.

Compared to the powers lost over the previous generations, Indian nations and tribes could only consider their successes as minor compared to their losses. To a growing number of non-Indians who took up residence inside Indian reservation between 1900 and 1965, Indian successes caused doubts and anxieties. Non-Indians began to express doubts about whether their rights to land and a way of life would be protected by increasingly active Indian governments. Individual Indians holding allotments on reservations, but not living as members of the tribe, also began to have doubts about the protection of their rights. Increased Indian government activity aroused increased concerns among both Indian and non-Indian land-owners.

Non-Indians with significant economic interests on Indian reservations sought protection from growing Indian government power by turning to the U.S. federal courts. Their success can best be described as modest. The U.S. courts did not produce the broad reduction of Indian government powers originally hoped for. Non-Indians turned to the state governments for protection and found even less success. Many non-Indians began to express frustration which became anger and finally produced reactionary political action.



Competing sovereignties continued



(continued on page 13)

and paramilitary groups broadly identified with the New-Right, Ultra-Right, and the neo-Nazi movement assert their intention to occupy and take the five state area including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming as a homeland for what they call the Aryan Nation. Groups like Citizens for Constitutional Government, Committees to Restore the Constitution, National Socialist Vanguard, Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Aryan Nations), Posse Comitatus, the Duck Club, and The Order have been established in towns near Indian reservations and on some reservations in Idaho, Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, Alaska, Wisconsin, Montana and South Dakota.

All of these groups are ultraconservative and far-right in their ideology. All have close links with neo-Nazi aspirations. The most visible of these on Indian reservations are the Citizens for Constitutional Government and Committee to Restore the Constitution. Individuals in the Anti-Indian Movement have been directly linked to the Committee to Restore the Constitution.



The Anti-Indian Movement, Extreme Right-Wing groups and the competition between governments are all concerned with **LAND and JURISDICTION**. These are refined terms for the same conflict that has been going on for more than four hundred years. The conflict now, however, is political; peppered with occasional instances of violent behavior. It is also a conflict that rages both **INSIDE and OUTSIDE** Indian reservations.

Organized Anti-Indian activists have been joined by private individuals on and near Indian reservations who fear Indian tribes. Growing evidence suggests that Extreme Right-Wing activists connected to such groups as the "White Aryan Nation," "The Order" and the "Identity Church" have located on and near Indian reservations; and, they are winning converts from "those who fear Indian tribes." This is a new wrinkle in Anti-Indian activity, which may contain the seeds of greater conflicts in the future.

The Order operates near the

Coeur d'Alene Reservation, while elements of the Identity Church operate near the Quinault and Lummi Indian Reservations. The Duck Club operates near two Klamath reservations in Northwest Washington State, and growing evidence that suggests groups have actually infiltrated some reservations. Citizens for Constitutional Government and the Committee to restore the Constitution has strong political connections in Southern California and have visible presence near the Yakima, Lummi and Colville reservations in Washington State, Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho.

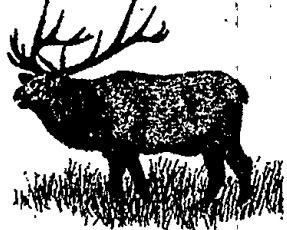
While the Anti-Indian Movement has its "racist leaders," it has remained primarily oriented to political action and public demonstrations. The Extreme Right-Wing groups, however, tend to combine political action, intimidation, paramilitary activity, actual land occupation and public demonstrations. While both are relatively small, these apparently converging movements have important impacts on community stability through the use of intimidation and "bully politics."

ANTI-INDIAN AND RIGHT-WING HARMONIC CONVERGENCE: 1986-1987

The apparent convergence of the Anti-Indian Movement and Right-Wing Extremists is ominous not only because of the instability and threat posed to Indian communities.

Both the Anti-Indian Movement and Right-Wing Extremist groups have an intense interest in both Indian land and reducing Indian governments powers. When combined with the efforts of State governments and the United States government to further reduce Indian rights and Indian lands, the Anti-Indian Movement and emerging presence of Right-Wing Extremist groups operating from a fundamentally racist, white-supremacist ideology pose a serious threat to Indian people.

Out of sight, and out of mind, the movement to organize opposition to Indian tribes (now twenty years old) has continued to grow. It has grown into a sophisticated movement involving scores of small organizations, a few large organizations, bus incenses, county governments, state legislatures, offices of State Attorneys General, candidates for Congressional office in three states, and a growing



number of individual Indians and non-Indians. The Anti-Indian Movement as a few ideological activists. It now includes conservative and right-wing ideologies, farmers, on-reservation landowners, hunters, fishermen, small businesses, and a growing number of individuals who have become persuaded that Indian Tribes must be eliminated.

Here are a few "apparently unrelated events" that took place in 1987:

- The Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR) organization was formed in Wisconsin, in March 1987. PARR called for a boycott of all high stakes bingo on Indian reservations as a way to counter a threat by Chippewas to boycott merchants in Ashland, Wisconsin. • In Montana, about 300 Indian and non-Indian farmers and ranchers joined a "tractorcade convoy" to protest the Bureau of Indian Affairs' control over the Flathead Irrigation Project. Water, they said, should be under the control of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and eventually under the control of the users themselves. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs to counter the protest.



- In Washington, Indians arrested by U.S. authorities for fishing the Columbia River received an acquittal from the Yakima Tribal Court, but sit in a Federal jail. Political intimidation inside the Yakima reservation increased. Non-Indian activists increasingly exploit public ignorance about a U.S. Internal Revenue Service challenge to the Lummi Indian Tribe's claim that individual Indian earnings from the sale of trust protected resources are exempt from U.S. income tax. The subject is of particular interest to leaders of the Committee to Restore the Constitution. • The Michigan based organization, Enough is Enough protested Indian treaty-

protected fishing and hunting in Northern Michigan. • In Minnesota, the Totally Equal Americans organization expresses satisfaction and distrust with Montana Senator John Melcher's proposed legislation for Congress to "review Indian tribal authority to impose taxes on non-tribal persons on Indian reservations." • The National Association of Counties (NaCo) considered supporting a study to reclassify Indian reservations like counties and cities. • The Washington State Attorney General authored a letter to U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese expressing gratitude for a December 9, 1987 meeting to discuss federal Indian policy, and "the unheard voices [of] individual Indian and non-Indian citizens who are being directly impacted by such federal Indian policies."

The Anti-Indian Movement has evolved a jargon of its own with buzz words and slogans. *Equal Rights, Non-Indian and Non-Tribal Indian Rights, Indian laws supplant the laws of the United States, The U.S. Constitution is Being Ignored, Initiative 456, Presidential Commission on the Impact of Federal Indian Policy on Non-Tribal Indians and Non-Indians, Equal Rights and Responsibilities, Special Rights for a Race of People, and Abrogation of Treaties*. Out of an historical context, these terms and phrases have the ring of respectability, and even "mainstream politics." The contemporary environment in which these phrases have taken on meaning is decidedly not mainstream. Ultraconservative groups have adopted buzz words and slogans that are very similar, and Right-Wing Extremists frequently rely on such words to express their views.



ANTICIPATING THE YEAR AHEAD

In 1988, the Anti-Indian Movement and elements of the extreme Right-Wing will continue to agitate on and near Indian reservations over "special interests" like hunting rights, water rights, fishing rights, land rights, jurisdiction, bingo, taxation and "government representation on reservations." Organizations will increase efforts to lobby support for anti-Indian legislation and legal contests

through state governments. Specific emphasis will be placed on Attorneys General in the Western States who will seek to force U.S. government consideration of new policies to "protect non-Indians and non-Tribal Indians from tribal governments." Continuing efforts will be mounted to force the establishment of a Presidential or Congressional Commission to investigate the effects of federal Indian Policies and non-tribal Indian and non-Indian citizens of the United States. Finally, the Anti-Indian Movement will mobilize resources to support anti-Indian political candidates for state legislatures, and the U.S. Congress. Particular emphasis is being placed on Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Alaska and Nevada.

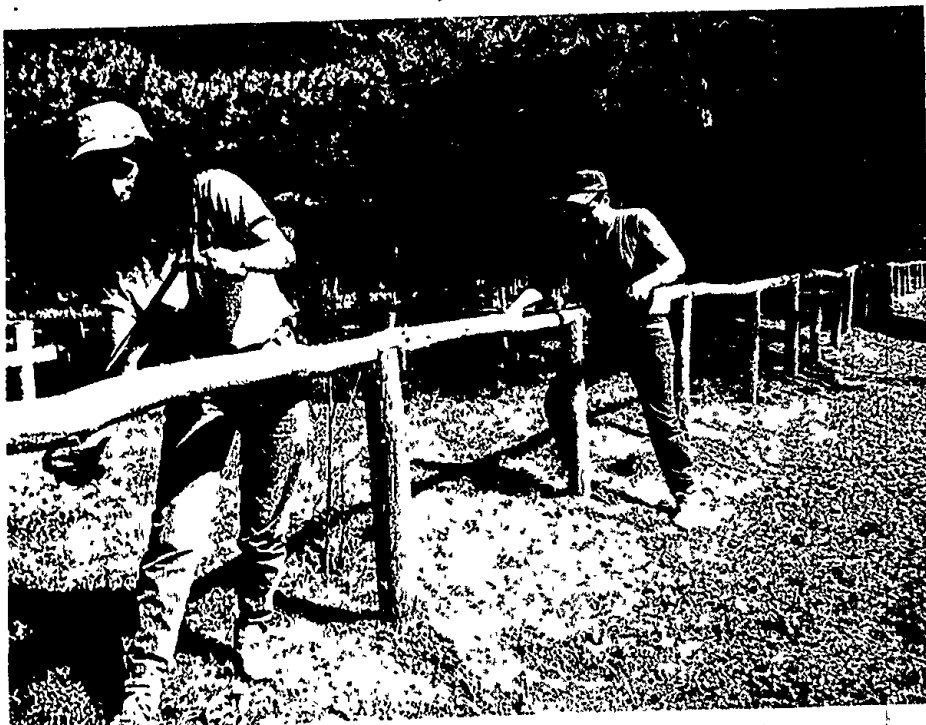
It can be further expected, despite recent indictments of leading Right-Wing Extremists, there will be a greater convergence between Anti-Indian Movement activists and ultraconservative and right-wing groups like the Citizens for Constitutional Government, Committee to Restore the Constitution, Church of Jesus Christ Christian and The Duck Club. Though closely associated with more militant extremist groups, these groups have achieved a level of public respectability and appear (publicly) insulated from extremist groups. Because some of the ultraconservative groups are lead by individuals who have achieved some prominence as State and County elected officials, they are even more able to wear the label of respectability.

Indian government, fishing, hunting, land, taxation, equal rights, will broaden as the principal themes of the Anti-Indian government. Changes in the U.S. Supreme Court opposing Indian tribes will be increasingly exploited. State legislatures, county governments and popular referenda will continue to be used to promote "popular opposition to Indian tribes." Because the United States and Canada are entering a

"political year," the more respectable elements of ultraconservative and right wing groups will assume a greater level of public visibility—exploiting popular discontent and local economic upheavals. Indian tribes can expect a substantial escalation in frequency of incidents and political action.

Despite a long felt wish that "people would just leave Indians alone to live as they wish," organized efforts to subvert Indian governments, create political division inside Indian tribes and force State, Provincial, County and Federal challenges to tribal government authority continue to mount. Despite the growing Anti-Indian Movement, there is no effective plan among Indian tribes to counter it across the country or inside Indian reservations. There is no consensus among Indian leaders about what the Anti-Indian Movement consists of, nor is there a consensus about what the movement actually means and why it is occurring. This condition of disarray will continue to be exploited.

Indian Tribes are on the defensive in nine states in the United States and three provinces in Canada. Though not winning many actual concessions from the U.S. government, the Anti-Indian Movement is rapidly moving with success among State and Provincial governments (many legislators and Attorneys General), Counties (County Executives, Commissioners, Sheriffs) and increasing numbers of "distressed non-Indians" on and near reservations. Anti-Indian organizational efforts are strongest in Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Alaska and Nevada in the United States. Canadian Anti-Indian Activists and Right-Wing Extremists have increasingly close ties with their U.S. counterparts. Their strength is greatest in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. In some instances, these groups will expand by organizing joint actions across the U.S./Canada border.



Bad River WCC workers Marsha Ashmun and Jerry Nelis worked on the new fence at the Bad River cemetery.

COALITION FILES SUIT TO PREVENT OFF-RESERVATION HUNTING

OLYMPIA, WA (IPN)—A coalition of outdoor sports groups and several Republican state legislators has filed suit to prevent the Wildlife Department from making agreements that would allow members of certain Indian tribes to hunt on state lands, outside of state-established seasons.

The suit, filed in a Thurston County Superior Court, contends the agreements would violate several state laws.

Indian treaty off-reservation hunting rights only apply to federal

land, not to state or private lands, the state argues.

Last month, Wildlife director Curt Smith announced that an off-reservation hunting agreement had been made between the state and the Tulalip Indian Tribe. Smith said that other treaty tribes should also try to obtain the same kinds of agreements in order to keep resource disputes out of federal courts.

One of the suit's plaintiffs, Sen. Jack Metcalf (R-Langley), chairman of the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee, claims Smith ignored state law by agreeing to let the Tulalips set the terms of the off-reservation

hunting agreement.

The Washington State Sportsman's Council, the King County Outdoor Sports Council, the Steelhead Salmon Protection Association and Wildlife Network were named as the other plaintiffs in the suit.

The agreement is "turning over a larger and larger share of the resource to the tribes than any court ruling or any treaty requires," Metcalf said.

State policy seems to have taken a larger share of the resources than necessary away from the public and given it to a special interest group, Metcalf said.

Smith also failed to hold any

public hearings before making the agreement with the Tulalips, Metcalf said.



WISCONSIN COUNTIES DISPUTE INDIAN JURISDICTION

GREEN BAY, WI (IPN)—Brown and Outagamie counties of Wisconsin are considering sending financial support to Yakima County in Washington to help them fight a Yakima Indian juris-

diction case.

Prompted by a request from the Public Lands Steering Committee of the National Association of Counties to provide financial support to Yakima County, an Aug. 24 closed meeting was requested by Outagamie County Executive John Schreiter.

The Yakimas case will be decided by the United States Supreme Court, and if the county loses the case, Indian tribes could gain more jurisdiction over non-Indians, the association's steering committee said.

Brown and Outagamie counties currently face a similar situation in trying to set the jurisdiction

boundaries of the Oneida Nation. In July 1985, in a U.S. District Court, the counties filed suit to abolish the Oneida nation boundaries outlined by an 1838 treaty.

The treaty had outlined a reservation of 65,650 acres but the tribe no longer owns most of the land, the suit said.



Photo by Steve Heiting.

Comments on fishing/stocking in Wisconsin

Hotheads hinder solution on fishing

(Reprinted from the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, August 30 edition)

Nearly eight months before the next round of Indian spearfishing on Northern lakes, new restrictions on sport angling have rekindled threats of violence. By adding sparks to an already volatile atmosphere, local government leaders could undermine the tourist base on which their communities depend. They also worsen the chances for a longterm solution to the controversy over Indian treaty rights to fish and hunt outside reservations.

What has some locals in a lather is the Department of Natural Resource's announcement that the walleye populations in two waterways—Trout Lake in Vilas County and Balsam Lake in Polk County—have been overharvested by Indian spearers and sport anglers. In order to protect the breeding population in the two lakes, the DNR's policy board sensibly limited anglers to one trophy—sized walleye apiece for the rest of the season.

That didn't sit well with a Town

of Boulder Junction official, who warned that that northerners have "lost confidence in the state's ability to protect resources and will attempt to provide that protection themselves." Anger over the bag limits is understandable, but the implied threat of vigilantism is irresponsible. If northerners are worried about effects of the treaty flap on tourism, do they seriously think their own rumblings about social unrest will make visitors feel welcome?

It's also wrong to lay all the blame for this situation on Chippewa spearers. DNR biologists readily concede that the problem started with their own overestimates of the fish populations in the two lakes. Under terms of a federal court decision, treaty spearers theoretically could have harvested all of the fish in the two lakes. That they did not, but abided by a too—generous quota based on the DNR's mistaken numbers, reflects the Indians' sensitivity to local feeling.

Moreover, even if no spearers had fished the waterways, DNR officials say that limits probably

would have been necessary on Trout and Balsam because the terrific walleye fishing there had attracted so many sport anglers.

Where to go from here? Anglers have no choice but to honor the new restrictions, which likely will be followed by a shorter season next year. Businesses worried about loss of trade can remind visitors that the northland has plenty of other lakes where the fishing's fine.

For its part, the DNR needs to invest more personnel in refining its estimates of northern fish populations so that more reasonable quotas can be set, even if that means asking the Legislature for additional funds.

The best hope for a permanent solution lies with renewed negotiations between the state and representatives of Wisconsin's 12,000 Chippewa Indians over how to adapt two 19th century treaties to 20th century life. Hot-headed threats of violence by non-Indians can only harden the Indians' bargaining position and hinder the chances of settlement. The watchword, in short, is patience.

(Reprinted from the FOUR SEASONS NEWS, July 18, 1988 edition)

Namekagon Notebook
by Jim Bailey

There it sits, a huge table covered with dominoes, all stood on end in elaborate patterns. You've seen it on TV and in news photos many times. Someone has spent weeks, maybe months, carefully planning and executing a stationary but unstable situation. The slightest breeze or passing bump can irreversibly set the whole thing in motion.

A situation has been developing since 1837 that bears many similarities to the table full of dominoes. The treaties signed in 1837, 1842 and 1854 between the U.S. Government and the Chippewa Indians in effect set up the table and supplied the dominoes. The supply of dominoes grew and grew as the tribes lost their language, religion and homelands. Recent court decisions made by the late District Judge James E. Doyle, and now by Federal Judge

Barbara Crabb granted open-ended rights to an array of natural resources to the Chippewa.

The U.S. government in the person of these judges is setting up the dominoes, creating a situation of frightening instability. Each decision, especially the recent one by Judge Crabb including harvestable timber on public lands in the definition of resources to which the tribes have a claim, multiplies the number of dominoes on the table.

What will it take to knock these dominoes over, pitting people against people in a struggle for scarce resources? The U.S., indeed the whole world economy, is a much bigger set of dominoes, also waiting to tumble. Any sort of large scale financial crisis would have drastic effects at our local level. All sorts of social programs have been required by Federal law. We at the local level will end up paying the price as budget reduction measures put the costs of these social programs on the county budgets.

Combine counties pressed to the budgetary limits with the loss of

essential timber and tourism dollars, and you see where we're headed. Decreased income and greater taxes for non-Indians is a prescription for strife.

Just keep in mind who set up this table full of dominoes. The attention of anti-treaty protesters and of the media continually focuses on the Indians. True, like any party involved in negotiations, they press for maximum benefits. They did not, however, write the original contract over whose terms they are negotiating. Our Federal government did.

You can't blame the person who bumps into the table and starts the dominoes falling.

If the truth be told, doesn't any body try to get everything they feel they have coming to them? It would be wise of the tribes, however, to look these gift horses in the mouth. They could well be Trojan horses that bear the seeds of holocaust.



Animal nations and their right to survive

(Reprinted with permission from DAYBREAK, Summer 1988)

by John Mohawk

Ray Fadden owns and operates the Six Nations Indian Museum at Onchiota, New York located in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains. He is one of those who, by sheer force of personality, has influenced more than two generations of Mohawks at Akwesasne by speaking passionately about two subjects: the slander of the Indian in history and the unspeakable horror which has befallen the natural world since the arrival of Europeans.

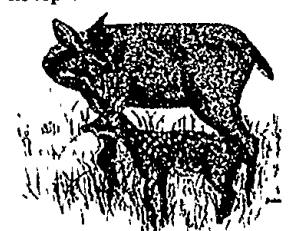
"It's just terrible what people have done to this beautiful land," Fadden, who writes under his Indian name, Tehanentorens, said recently. His voice filled with passion. "They've ruined it! All in the name of greed. Just in the last forty years, these beautiful mountains have practically become a desert. Look at the acid rain! It kills everything. The fish can't even survive in the lakes, even the trees and the bugs are dying. I have to feed the bears, because there's not enough for them to eat. The whole food chain is destroyed, just because of greed."

"The only threat to these animals, to life on this whole planet, is man. And it's not the Indian either. The Indians lived on this land for centuries and centuries. They loved the land and the birds and animals. No. It's modern man who's the problem. He's the one who's destroying everything and who cares nothing for any living creatures, not even other living men."

"And the hunters," Fadden continued. "In earlier times the Indians had to kill animals for food to eat. But these hunters come in here from the big cities with their guns, and call what they do 'sport.' Sport! Give the rabbits guns, give the deer guns, then it would be sport! But then none of those brave hunters would ever come into the forest! Hunters!"

Ray Fadden is probably one of the most intense defenders of wildlife in the United States. He carries on a tradition of Iroquois and other North American Indians whose ideology of nature is built on a respect for the integrity of the birds and animals, a respect not easily described.

The depth to which that relationship exists emerged in a 1977 document the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois Confederacy) presented at a meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations of the United Nations to discuss the problems of the Indigenous Peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The Haudenosaunee, on that occasion, spoke as one voice of their desire to represent the bird and animal species who, they said, have no voice in the modern world. It fell on Oren Lyons, presently publisher of DAYBREAK, as a speaker for the Iroquois Grand Council, to deliver the Indian position then. "We see no seat at the U.N. for the eagle," he had said. "No seat for the whales, no representation for the animals."



North American Indians, and most indigenous peoples, have very ancient relationships with the birds and animals. An Iroquois oral tradition tells of a time when peoples lived in a great forest beneath giant trees. (Earlier settler accounts described this world as one in which a man could ride horseback all day through a parklike environment and never leave the forest canopy and, though on horseback, his head would never touch the lower branches of the trees.) The Iroquois stories describe the forest canopy as a second sky world, and speak of peoples who inhabit that world—

four legged peoples and winged peoples.

Other Indian cultures have virtually identical ideas about the birds and animals. The Lakota (or Sioux) regularly end their prayers with a salutation to "all my relations," a reference to the birds and animals who are viewed, along with humans, as children of Mother Earth. Every Indian culture carries ideas similar to this.

Chief Seattle had said the white man doesn't care about animals, that unless he changes his ways the whole planet will be turned to dust. In what should be a classic of ecological thinking, Seattle sent word to the president of the United States, warning him of impending disaster if the white man continued to pollute the earth.

Ancient European peoples once possessed a similar consciousness about who the animals are and what was a proper relationship to have with them. Early European cave art documents this relationship.

Through the oral literature dealing with the animals one theme is consistent among the Iroquois: the birds and animals are not only legitimate, they are very necessary inhabitants of this world. Without them, it would not be the same world. It would be less of a world. The great ceremonial speeches offer to the Creation that humans are grateful for the life that abounds in the world, and lists all the things that make up that life. Animals have an important place in that speech. Remove one of those things—the moon, the thunders, the bird life—and life would no longer be the way we know it. To remove a species is to set the world out of balance, and humans don't have that right.

Although wolves and bears and hawks are distinct life forms, there is no sense among Indian cultures that they are lesser life forms than humans. Despite the conflicting ideologies about human dominion



over animals, most people will agree, on reflection, that the animals and birds are deserving of some level of respect, and that many are currently under threat of extinction. An American Indian philosopher would argue that the ancient European ideology of humankind's superiority to the animals and the birds has led to the destruction of many animal nations. Such ideology is still at work today, ingrained in law, religion, commerce and lifestyle of modern people.



The idea that humans are superior to other animals is impossible to prove, although history will indicate it is quite easily rationalized. It has proven to be a dangerous ideology because of its logical extensions. If humans are superior to other life forms, are not some humans superior to other humans? It cannot be proven that one culture is superior to another, anymore than it can be proven that one species is superior to another, it can only be rationalized.

What can be proven is that, as a creature at the top of the planet's food chain, the quality of human biology is directly related to the quality of the planet's biological environment. There is widespread agreement on this point, but ethics around the issue are in their infancy.

The Indian cultures accepted the legitimacy of the animals, celebrate their presence, propose that they are "peoples" in the sense that they have an equal share in this planet, and, like peoples, have a right to a continued existence. Animals have a right to live as animals. If all the above are true, humans have no right to destroy the animal habitat, or to hunt or fish

them to extinction, or even for commercial exploitation.

The eighteenth century Iroquois learned this lesson the hard way. Their lust for trade goods combined with the need to survive the violence of the colonial struggle for dominance nearly caused the destruction of the nation of beavers. The Iroquois nearly annihilated the beaver from the territory of the Six Nations. Thousands upon thousands of beavers were killed to feed the colonial commerce, and the Iroquois had a major responsibility in this destruction.

It was a very different set of values that were introduced that ultimately led the Iroquois to look at the beaver, not as a family clan symbol, but as a source of money. Not only did the beaver suffer, Iroquois material culture changed dramatically. The Iroquois wanted the steel tools, the glass beads, the woven cloth, and they wanted the rum. A spiritual revival in 1799 helped the Iroquois change, to move away from the destructive lust for material wealth.



An ancient Iroquois speech urges that the human is like the deer because humans are made of the flesh of the deer, a main red meat food at the time. To honor the animals and to remind the future generations of their dependence on animals, the Iroquois adopted a matrilineal clan system that has animal and bird identities.

They gave themselves surnames after the wolf, beaver, bear, turtle, deer, heron, snipe, hawk, and eel. When an animal was killed for food, a sacred offering of tobacco was offered to its spirit. Such ideas sound strange to modern peoples who have not been socialized to accept the possibility that the animal life is as legitimate

as a human life, and as deserving of respect in death as well as life. In the Indian idea, there are long-term relationships between the humans of an eco-system and its various animal nations and bird nations. Within that relationship, it was acceptable to hunt and fish as long as the activity did not damage the survivability of the herds and flocks. In other words, as long as the species was protected



There were no great arguments over the life of an individual animal as such and it was accepted that all living beings, including humans, will one day, in death, provide sustenance for other living beings. Indian customs about animals have been seen as "superstition," when in fact the Indians are expressing an ideology—a system of belief about how the world is structured and about how humans should behave in that world. The Indian cultures are also richly endowed with imagery and ritual observances which serve to socialize individuals to a respect for the power and sacredness of the bird and animal life. It is that socialization process, and the problems around how to view it and what can be learned from it, which has fascinated and frustrated anthropologists and naturalists alike.

In the 20th century those ideologies are still fiercely debated. Some people propose that all life is sacred (often in open emulation of what they can perceive of Indian spiritualism.) Their detractors ask, "What about the AIDS virus. It's a life form. Is it sacred, too?" The ancient idea about this was quite clear but not easily articulated. What is sacred—something not to be tampered with something to be treated with an intelligent respect—is the complex web of life, the entirety of that biological complexity which has created



Dancers participated in the Mille Lacs pow-wow.

Animal nations and their right to survive continued



An Ojibwe dancer displays a beautiful shield while participating in a pow-wow.

(continued from page 14)

(literally created) the earth upon which humankind stands.

In the society at large, any discussion that points to human responsibility for animal and bird life, for any natural world defensive perspective, is often dismissed as being "romantic." This is a designation that has come to mean fanciful or not serious. More careful thinkers understand that the "romantic" tradition arose in the west centuries ago. It is a tradition which adds little to a discussion about respect for animal life. Among non-Native cultures, and certainly among environmentalists or "green" thinkers, debates are often framed by the limitations and dichotomies of western European thinking.

There are, however, other sides to the story. Not every thought that arises about the legitimacy of animal life necessarily finds its roots in western thought, and non-Western ideologies are not inherently lacking in legitimacy. It is extreme ethnocentrism to designate aboriginal ideologies about nature as "romantic."

Today it is widely conceded that something we can call the Complex Web of Life (CWL) does exist. Indeed, biologists and philosophers alike now understand the earth acts as though it were a living being, breathing, its blood coursing through the waterways. The idea of the CWL, expressed in poetic words by American Indian

philosophers since contact, has become real in the West. There is now general acceptance that the CWL affects more than the poetic vision. It is the source of the weather, it is effected by the quality of the air, it represents the future biology of the planet. The CWL is no longer only an Indian ideology, but it is not yet a popular or well-understood concept, either.



Ideas have been powerful forces propelling the on-going destruction of the natural world and its animal and vegetable inhabitants. Probably the most powerful idea is the one about man being superior to all other species. Even people who accept the tenets of that idea have come to agree it does not excuse the irresponsible destruction of all kinds of life. The second idea, articulated by English philosopher John Locke, is that the proper application of human rationality is to the transformation of nature into money. Left unchecked, Locke's thinking will surely bring Chief Seattle's prophecy of the world turned to dust to pass. It has become the main avenue by which modern, "Economic" man has allowed himself to disregard all other consequences of his money-transforming activities. "Nothing wrong

with making a buck," is the common expression. Even when there is a known environmental price for unchecked economic development, the answer then becomes: "Science will find an answer." Can science bring back to an extinct animal?

A third ideology, probably the most powerful idea in the arsenal of ideologies that could destroy the world, involves progress. Progress is a complicated ideology based on an assumption that the accumulation of technology and knowledge are moving humankind inexorably toward a better future. It is such a powerful idea that it has been used to rationalize flooding vital riverways, draining swamps, destroying forests, building roads through river bottoms, even mundane purposes such as using powers of eminent domain to build shopping plazas. Those ideas are often applied with little or no evaluation of the long-range consequences to the animal and bird nations. It is so widely assumed that if something involves the massive application of technology and human resources that it must, by its very nature, be progressive, and, in the contemporary world, people "cannot stop progress."

There is a kind of progress in the serious introduction of ideas of human responsibility based on tribal ideologies. The ideas Locke articulated about man and nature were enacted practically without restraint until the twentieth century. The dramatic extinction and near extinction of numerous species of large animals was fueled by the demands of the marketplace. The idea of transforming nature directly into money changed human relations to animal species in a specific way. Natural man hunted to ease his hunger. Once he had killed a beaver, he was likely to eat only until hunger abated and to use hides to make clothing until no more clothing was needed and to kill no more until then. Economic man killed the beaver to sell some part of it in exchange for money, and the hunger for money was never abated.

The result of these ideas has been a kind of holocaust in the modern world. Consider, for a moment, the slaughter of the buffalo. When Economic man arrived there were 60 million buffaloes in North America. By 1900, only 36 individuals survived in the United States. Eventually laws were passed which provided for the preservation of this remnant buffalo herd, but the great herds of the past live only in the imagination.

Millions of passenger pigeons once darkened the skies over North America. The Iroquois would feast for days on the great number of pigeons that they were able to hunt with bow and arrow or blowgun. Their numbers were so great, it was unimaginable that this bird would ever become extinct. It did. During the nineteenth century sporting guns were brought to bear on the migrating bird populations until the skies grew clear and quiet. In the cities women wore

hats bearing feathers of exotic birds slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands of their plumes. It was a rapacious age.

We are living in the Great Age of Extinction, which began around 1680, at about the same time Locke was formulating his theory of possessive individualism. From that point, great birds and animals began disappearing from the face of the earth, never to be seen again. It is true that nature also causes some species extinction, but nothing has ever happened in nature to rival the effects of the expansion of western cultures. It has been estimated that at the time of the demise of the dinosaurs, extinction was occurring at a rate of only one species every thousand years.

Some of the most magnificent creatures that ever roamed the earth have disappeared over the past three centuries, their faces never to be seen again. Among them was the largest bird that ever lived, the elephant bird, ten feet tall with an egg measuring three feet in diameter. The passenger pigeon, the miriam elk, and hundreds of others have paid the price for progress. The process is continuing at an accelerated rate in those areas of the planet where wilderness still exists.



The slaughter of birds and buffalo was challenged around the turn of the century with movements to create game sanctuaries and greatly expanded fish and game laws and enforcement. There is a sense in America that because of these efforts, bird and animal life has been saved, but it is a false sense of security. During the 1960s it became clear the bird life was threatened by a silent killer—chemical poisons. DDT has caused imperfections in bird eggs which have resulted in fewer new hatchlings. Chemicals in the rivers are absorbed by the fish, who are then eaten by the birds, who in turn are poisoned. Rodent and farm pest poisons are absorbed into the blood of meat eating birds like eagles and hawks.



Throughout this period, however, habitat destruction continues to be the persistent threat to the existence of most birds and animals. Habitat destruction is basically a by product of economic development. There cannot be puffins in ponds drained for irrigation. Beaver cannot live where condominiums are built. River bottoms, a rich source of waterfowl breeding



grounds, are favorite sites for road builders. Swamps, necessary for amphibians and the seclusion of hundreds of birds and other life forms are drained to build housing developments and shopping malls. The threats to birds and animals increases daily so that more people may enjoy "the better life" of suburban expansion. There is no relief in sight.

Although there are some concerned groups who can find money and political influence for some of the great animals such as wolves and mountain lions, many of the so-called lower species have no champions. Whole species of lizards, tiny fishes, snails, snakes and any number of insects and worms are threatened with extinction as their habitat is invaded by developers.

Most people know the American Indian cultures have been symbols of opposition to the kind of thinking that values economic development above nature. Some anthropologists will offer the argument the Indians weren't really naturalists and that Indians caused the extinction of some species of animals long before western man arrived on the scene. There will be discussions about the fact that Indians and other natural world people were (and continue to be) predators whose primary interest in animals was a food supply.

All those arguments miss the point. Closer investigation will reveal great messages, even cosmological ethics in many of the American Indian cultures that cautioned human beings not to disregard the animal and plant worlds. A true understanding of the origins of many of the ceremonies among Indian peoples will uncover both physical and spiritual connections designed to maintain the balance between the human and animal nations.



It may be true that the days of the great herds of grass eating mammals have ended on the North American great plains, but it is also true that humans can create a future world which maintains space for all its creatures. The Indian cultures provide rich imagery and a conceptual reference which can inform future generations about the validity and legitimacy of the

bird and animal families. As a society we are well advised to continue to teach our children that animal life is sacred and provide them with both information and inspiration which will help them make decisions about the future of life on the planet.

Some Indian cultures, we have seen, believe protection and advocacy for the animal nations is also a political priority. Ancient Indian cultures proposed a message about animals that modern people have been unwilling to hear.

The ancient Hopi, for example predicted that because of disrespect for Nature, humankind will upset the balance and bring about a Purification—a time when nature's forces will destroy all but those that have a proper relationship to the land and all its creatures. An Iroquois prophesy, while not as dramatic, also points to a kind of Purification where nature fights back. Both prophetic traditions are based on an ideology which maintains there is a threshold of abuse beyond which the Web of Life will be torn apart and all lifeforms will suffer enormously.



If, as most modern humanists are willing to concede, a Web of Life exists, it is characterized by its infinite complexity. The ancient ones accepted the complexity, without having to dissect it. It was a belief system. Economic Man, as none before him, requires scientific proof of the complexity of nature. For Economic man to continue to exist, his exploitation of nature must expand. For that to happen, nature must yield.

Economic Man may be approaching his own extinction, a fate consistent with Hopi prophecy. Acid rain is produced by burning high sulfur coal to produce electricity. Acid rain is an economic product for which the only consumers are the natural world. It is a deadly gift. It threatens the Web of Life, causing food short ages for the bear and fish, killing the eggs of the trout. All of this is familiar to the astute (Ray Fadden has pointed out the decline in the insect and other life in the Adirondack mountains for years), but too little is being done about it. The technology exists to greatly reduce the acidity of acid rain, but neither the spiritual nor the political will to pay the costs of that reduction has materialized. The financial profits to be made by not acting have much more cultural validity than the overall quality of life in nature.

Disaster has already visited the animal world. By the end of the century, even without a catastrophe, practically all the continent's great animals will be confined to a few parks where they will be subjected to "management" by humans. Despite heroic efforts to bring some species back from the brink of extinction, species such as the California Condor may have

(continued on page 16)

3rd Annual Protect the Earth Festival

Discussions of the problems faced by our world, particularly relating to environmental issues, as well as a celebration of man's spiritual relationship to earth combined to make a thought-provoking and inspiring third annual Protect the Earth Festival Labor Day Weekend. The Festival was once again held at Memorial Park, Ladysmith, WI.

Excellent entertainment highlighted the day which started off with the Sokoag Singers of the Mole Lake Drum. Star Indian Performers such as Frank Montano, Red Cliff and Bobby Bullet, Lac du Flambeau, shared the stage with a variety of other groups and singers. All performers presented selections which spoke musically to the issues of the day.

While the stage kept busy with musicians and speakers, "talking circles" gathered during the day to address subjects such as farming, mining in Wisconsin, treaty rights, environmental issues, and positive solutions to protect the Earth.

Several videos were shown during the course of the day. Videos included "Cover Up," from the Christie Institute starring notables such as George Bush and Ollie North. Also presented was "The Slide Show," from the Americans For Wilderness Coalition.



The 3rd Annual "Protect the Earth" Festival at Ladysmith, WI featured displays by a variety of environmental organizations and concerned citizens groups.



Part of the day-long entertainment at the Protect the Earth Festival was Jim Razor, above, performing a traditional "Hoop Dance."

GLIFWC's 5th ANNUAL CONFERENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR THE 7TH GENERATION

October 5-7
Indianhead Mountain Resort
Wakefield, MI

Registration: Tuesday 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. & Wednesday at 8:00 a.m.

Wednesday, October 5—Plenary Sessions 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

- Looking Back—7 Generations of Change
- Looking Out for the Future—7 Generations to Come
- A Shared World for the 7th Generation
- National and International Responsibility for the 7th Generation
- Evening Film Fest

Thursday, October 6—Concurrent Workshops 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

- Enforcement
 - Wildlife
 - Great Lakes fishery
 - Aquaculture
 - Waterfowl
 - Dismantling Racism
 - Recycling
 - Timber
 - Honor
 - Commissions
 - Wild Rice
 - National Communications Task Force
- 6:00 p.m. Banquet



Friday, October 7—Plenary Sessions 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

- Economics, Resource Management & the 7th Generation
- Resolution of Said Conflict for the 7th Generation

Banquet: Prime Rib—\$15.50

Conference: No Charge

For information on lodging contact: Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission
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(715) 682-6619
Ask for Gigi or Rose

Resource Management for the 7th Generation

Consideration of the 7th Generation as a guide to our decisions and actions today stemmed from the thoughts of Jake Swamp, Mohawk spiritual leader, during "Tree of Peace" plantings in the area this summer.

In order to give you with some background to the Indian "Tree of Peace" ceremony and the traditional thought behind it, we are including a copy of an article below which provides an explanation.

The Tree of Peace

A message has been delivered in the United Nations calling for "all the people of peace on earth to unite in planting one billion Trees of Peace." 100 nations and 100 world organizations have responded during the past 4 years, and over 100 million trees have been planted around the world. While planting trees to heal our environment, the spirit of unity felt at planting ceremonies often inspires bonds of friendship to help heal our communities. Our goal, expressed by Mohawk Chief Jake Swamp, is "to make a better future for our children seven generations to come."

The Universal Significance

The symbolism of the Tree of Peace is universal. If everyone on earth searched their heritage back to their origins, most would discover the image of a sacred tree. The Christmas Tree, the May Pole, and the Tree of Life represent rebirth, the center of the world and the renewal of all land and life. In the ancient art and writings of Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe and the Americas, the original principles for preserving peace on earth are symbolized by sacred trees. Many American Indians still practice a way of life centered around the deeper meanings of the Tree of Peace.

A Native American Tree of Peace Tradition

The Haudenosaunee (People of the Longhouse or Iroquois Six Nations) have preserved a story of the origins of the Tree of Peace. At the planting of a Tree of Peace at Philadelphia, Chief Swamp explained through interpreter Chief Tom Porter, "In the beginning of time, when our Creator made the human beings, everything needed to survive in the future was created. Our Creator asked only one thing—never forget to be appreciative of the gifts of Mother Earth. Our people were instructed how to be grateful and how to survive. But at one time, during a dark age in our history perhaps over 1,000 years ago, human beings no longer listened to the original instructions. Our Creator became sad, because there was so much crime, dishonesty, injustice and so many wars. So our Creator sent a Great Peacemaker with a message to be righteous and just and to make a good future for our children seven generations to come. He called all the warring people together, and

told them as long as there was killing, there would never be peace of mind. There must be a concerted effort by human beings—an orchestrated effort—for peace to

Through logic, reasoning and spiritual means, he inspired the warriors to bury their weapons (the origin of the saying to "bury the hatchet") and planted atop a sacred Tree of Peace." Upon hearing this story, Dr. Robert Muller, the former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, responded, "This profound action stands as perhaps the oldest effort for disarmament in world history."

The Great Law of Peace and the U.S. Constitution

The Peacemaker provided the people with a code of justice called the Great Law of Peace. His vision embraced all the people of the world joining hands in a way of life based on the principle that peace is the law of the land. He created a united government which still stands as perhaps the oldest participatory democracy on earth. The rights of the people include, "freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the rights of women to participate in government. The concept of separation of powers in government and the checks and balances of power within governments are traceable to our Constitution. They are ideas learned by the colonists..." Over 200 years ago an Onondaga chief advised Benjamin Franklin and other colonial representatives, "Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity. This made us formidable. We are a powerful Confederacy, and if you observe the same methods... you will acquire fresh Strength and Power." Franklin challenged the colonists to create a similar united government, "It would be a strange thing if (the) Six Nations... should be capable of forming... such a union... and yet a like union should be impracticable for... a dozen English colonies."

The result of Franklin's challenge was the creation of the United States of America with a Bill of Rights and Constitution based on the Great Law as symbolized by the Tree of Peace. In fact, the first U.S.-Indian peace treaty in 1776 took place beneath a Tree of Peace, as recorded in the *Morgan Papers*, the documents of the American Indian agent which describe how the elders promoted peace during the Revolutionary War.

To symbolize the American promise that Indians would never be forced to fight in the wars of the U.S. and that Indian land rights would be respected, the American Indian Commissioners presented the chiefs and clan mothers with a great peace belt composed of 13 diamonds and 2,500 wampum beads. Symbolically, the war hatchet was then buried beneath the Tree of Peace, and prayers of peace were offered through the sacred pipe. □

Animal nations and their right to survive continued

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already sunk beneath the critical mass of numbers required to keep them a viable part of nature.

What can be done to save Ray Fadden's friend, the bear? What is needed is a change in the way people relate to the natural world from both the positive and the negative perspectives. First, there needs to be a cultural recognition that the blind exploitation of nature, the transformation of nature into money, is a process which must be evaluated against limits designed to protect and preserve the Web of Life. Second, there needs to be in place a socialization process—a way for humans to experience the validity of nature which exposes everyone to the world of animals through education and through actual experience in the wilderness. People need to experience nature as real and valid and not something theoretical and abstract. Only people who know the reality of nature can be expected to understand the need to protect and preserve the birds and animals of the planet.

The ancient Indians believed the birds and animals to be cohabitants of the world. Although in the West

it has long been argued animals have no "souls," or "spirits," that animals may or may not feel pain, may or may not experience love and anguish, such discussions never arose in the ancient Indian world where animals were believed to be legitimate beings. Anthropocentrism has been the basis of the argument which has allowed the exploitation of the animal world.

Many people are starting to accept that the human-centered idea is one of the problems pushing us on the road to ecological disaster. The old Indians knew of a way of thinking about the problem. There was an internal principle in many of the native cultures that the human society as a whole must take stock of the natural patterns within which it lives and must adapt its activities to "flow" respectfully with the movements and cycles of nature. When the West adopts the practice of seeing the animal world through Indian eyes we will surely have the ideological and emotional tools to struggle for a better world. In this Age of Extinction we would have made a positive, indeed a truly progressive step. □



Red Cliff tribal chairman, Pat DePerry, gives the welcome speech at the start of Red Cliff's pow-wow.

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