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Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission
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A CHRONICLE OF
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LAKE
SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA

January/
February 1989

MASINAIGAN

Allen assumes chairmanship of GLIFWC board

ODANAH, WI—The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Board of Commissioners unanimously elected Mike Allen, Lac du Flambeau, as their new chairman during a January 26th meeting at the GLIFWC offices in Odanah, WI.

Allen, tribal chairman of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa, succeeds Arlyn Ackley, Chairman of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa, who announced his resignation at the meeting.

Previously, Allen has served on the GLIFWC governing board as a commissioner representing the Lac du Flambeau Band, one of GLIFWC's thirteen member tribes. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for providing direc-

tion and policy for the Commission.

Allen has also been actively involved with the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force, which has negotiated interim harvest seasons with the state of Wisconsin since the 1983 Voigt Decision reaffirmed the hunting, fishing and gathering rights reserved by the Chippewa in treaties with the U.S. government.

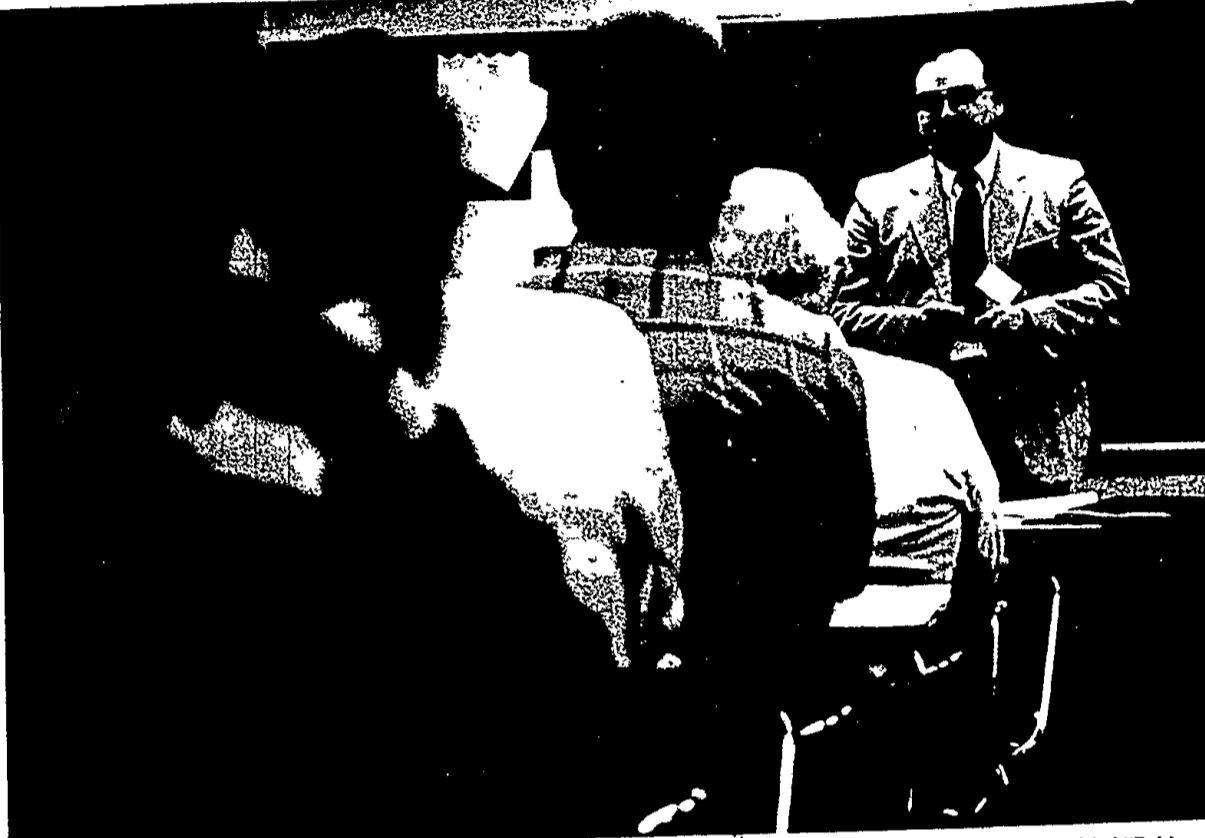
Allen's leadership will reflect his on-going commitment to protect both the treaty rights of the Chippewa people and the well-being of the natural resources.

"These are trying times for many Chippewa people," Allen said, "but the major challenge remains for the Commission and the member tribes to remain united and stand firm on the principles in which we believe. The directions we choose today will vastly impact the future of all member tribes and our children's heritage. This means, in Chippewa tradition, taking respectfully from nature what is available, while in turn exercising responsible management."

Members of GLIFWC include four Chippewa tribes from Minnesota, six from Wisconsin and three from Michigan. GLIFWC's serves the members in the areas of biological assessment and resource management, off-reservation enforcement, natural resource development and planning, inter-governmental affairs and public information.



Mike Allen, GLIFWC chairman and chairman of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.



James Schlender, GLIFWC executive director addressed teachers from across the state of Wisconsin at a workshop entitled "Bridges to the Future." The workshop, sponsored by the Hayward School District, the district's Indian Education Parent Advisory Committee, and CESA 12 focused on the impact of differing cultural values on education and society. Topics included Indian history, literature, parent involvement, curriculum infusion, values clarification, stereotyping, treaty rights, teaching strategies and other contemporary issues.

Two fishermen rescued from ice bound boat

Two commercial fishermen from the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan, were successfully rescued from their ice bound boat on January 13, according to a report filed by Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Lieutenant, Richard Semasky.

Donald Tolonen, L'Anse, and Peter Jaukkuri, Baraga, were checking their nets when the wind picked up and pushed their 16 foot boat onto the ice near Pequaming.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., a witness notified the Michigan State Police at the L'Anse Post of the need for assistance.

The police contacted Lieutenant Semasky and Warden Leslie Haataja, GLIFWC, who along with Fred Gauthier, Zeba, launched a boat from shore in an attempt to reach the stranded fishermen.

Unable to rescue the fishermen, Semasky returned to shore and was informed that the Coast Guard had issued a distress call.

Alan Newago, a commercial fisherman from the Red Cliff reservation in Wisconsin heard the call aboard his fish tug the "Thomas Mullins" and offered to lend assistance. Unfortunately, darkness would fall by the time he reached the location of the stranded fishermen.

Following radio directions from Semasky and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Conservation Office Judy Smith, Newago was able to pull up along side of the drifting fishing boat.

The fishermen and their boat were then taken to shore where their families were waiting. Other than being cold, the fishermen were unharmed.

Semasky said the successful rescue was due to the cooperation of a number of individuals from federal, state, and local agencies.

"It is because of the rescuers professionalism and training that there were no serious injuries," Semasky concluded.



Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Lieutenant, Richard Semasky.

Budget reductions in lamprey program to hurt fishery

Budget shortfalls for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) could result in an economic loss of over \$8 million, annually, for tribes involved in commercial fisheries on the Great Lakes, according to a report submitted by Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Executive Administrator, James Schlender.

The report, entitled *Economic Impacts of Reduced Sea Lamprey Treatment Upon Lake Superior's Tribal Communities*, prepared for the Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Budget Enhancement "White Paper", is an analysis of the economic impacts of reduced sea lamprey treatments upon the Grand Portage, Red Cliff, Bad River, and Keweenaw Bay Indian Communities. Intended to address the proposed GLIFWC budget shortfalls and subsequent cuts in the sea lamprey control programs for the Great Lakes, the report estimates that revenues lost to tribes and tribal fishermen could equal \$8,868,768 on an annual basis, as a result of reductions in sea lamprey control programs.

The cuts for lamprey control are to take effect in 1990 and are as high as 100% on Lake Erie and 40% in Lakes Michigan, Huron and Ontario. According to the "White Paper" report, the Great Lakes Basin sport and commercial fishing industry could face a \$1.4 billion annual loss in 1990.

Impacts of the reduction by the year 2000, according to the "White Paper" will include a doubling of the sea lamprey population, a 50% decline in trout, salmon, whitefish, and chub stocks, and elimination of development and implementation of alternative lamprey control technologies.

The report goes on to state that the cause of the shortfall is static funds appropriation with escalating operating costs.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission has maintained sea

lamprey control over the last five years, according to the report, by postponing barrier dam projects, depleting chemical inventories and delaying research on the vital sterile control technique.

However, the report continues, all working capital reserves, unspent barrier dam funds and chemical inventory will be expended in fiscal year 1989.

The report recommends that the GLFC budget be increased by \$71 million in FY 1990 to a total of \$13.9 million and maintained and enhanced as needed to accommodate inflation and operational costs in subsequent fiscal years.

Additionally, the report requests that the United States and Canada include \$1.3 million and \$0.3 million respectively for capital improvements to the sterile male research and barrier facilities that must be developed and/or maintained.

Lamprey were first recorded in Lake Ontario in 1835, ten years after the completion of the Erie Canal connecting Lake Ontario to the Hudson River. In 1921, lamprey were found in Lake Erie.

By the 1950's, lamprey had had a devastating effect on commercially important lake trout and whitefish stocks and many commercial fisheries had collapsed.

In 1955, the United States and Canada ratified the "Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries" and GLFC was established. One of the mandates of GLFC was to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations.

In 1958, the chemical TFM had been proven effective at killing lamprey larvae, called ammocetes, with no long term, irreversible negative impacts to the environment.

Treatment of tributaries in the three upper lakes began in the 1960's. Lake Ontario treatment began in 1971 and Lake Erie's chemical control program began in 1987. Streams needed to be



This lamprey was taken from one of GLIFWC's traps.

treated every four years in order to maintain low levels of lamprey population.

Initial surveys on the Great Lakes tributaries identified over 400 streams that were producing ammocetes.

However, according to the "White Paper" report, water pollution control programs in both the U.S. and Canada have now made other tributaries inhabitable by lamprey. This reduced the overall effectiveness of the expensive and labor intensive chemical control program.

Research was begun to develop environmentally acceptable, more permanent methods of control based on principles of integrated pest management, including improved barrier dams and electrical barriers and introduction of sterilized males which breed with females but produce no offspring.

Some of these techniques have shown great promise as the research continues, the report said.

The "White Paper" report is a cooperative effort of the Operational Subcommittee of GLFC's "Committee of the Whole" (ComW). ComW is composed of Directors and Ministers of GLFC cooperating state, federal and tribal fish and wildlife agencies.

The Operational Subcommittee consists of fishery program directors of the eight US states, the Province of Ontario and the tribal agencies.

Editor's note: If the reader is concerned with the proposed sea lamprey control reductions, we urge you to contact your federal legislature to tell them how important the Great Lakes fisheries is to you. Request that they seek full funding for lamprey control needs in the Great Lakes.

Minnesota Tri-Band sets policy codes for off-reservation seasons

As the name implies, the Minnesota Tri-Band Authority represents three Chippewa bands, Grand Portage, Fond du Lac and Bois Forte, in Minnesota. The Tri-Band, as its more commonly called is the central body which makes resource management decisions and sets policy regarding the exercise of treaty rights on the ceded territories as well as negotiates agreements with the State of Minnesota.

All five members of each tribal council serve on the Tri-Band Authority, so it is a 15 member body. Serving as chairman is James Hendrickson, Grand Portage tribal chairman; as vice-chairman is Lester Drift, Bois Forte; and secretary-treasurer is Peter Defoe, Fond du Lac.

About one year ago, the Tri-Band entered into an historical agreement with the state of Minnesota in which the bands agreed to forgo commercialization as well as the harvest of certain game species of fish in turn for a monetary payment, according to Tri-Band Coordinator Patricia Zakovec.

However, the agreement allows for the exercise of treaty rights on ceded lands during several significant seasons, including deer harvest, open-water fishing, ice fishing, moose harvest, trapping and waterfowl. Currently, the Tri-Band is involved in establishing and updating regulations and management plans to address those off-reservation seasons.

Because the bands work closely with the state of Minnesota, federal resource management agencies as well as the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Zakovec's position as Tri-Band Coordinator was established to facilitate the necessary communications.

Moose

Zakovec explains that the Tri-Band is currently involved in preparing codes for every species and season. They are particularly looking forward to the big game season this fall which includes 60 moose permits for tribal members. However, she explains that the moose management units are going to have to be studied and a certain number of those sixty permits made available in specific units. Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife biologist, has worked with the Minnesota tribes in establishing wildlife management plans.

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The fall of 1988 saw the first off-reservation deer harvest for the Tri-Band members. They harvested deer under a code which allowed three deer per member from the ceded territories. The total harvest was, according to Zakovec, 136 deer, a number she feels will increase in the upcoming seasons.

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The Tri-Band approved open water fishing codes which are currently being revised by the Minnesota DNR.

Trapping

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Waterfowl

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Once all the codes are established Zakovec says none will mirror the State's codes, but rather provide tribal members with increased opportunity to harvest the natural resources.

The primary goal of the Tri-Band, however, is to protect the resources for the future, Zakovec says, and to provide a good inventory of the species in the ceded territories in order to accommodate that goal.

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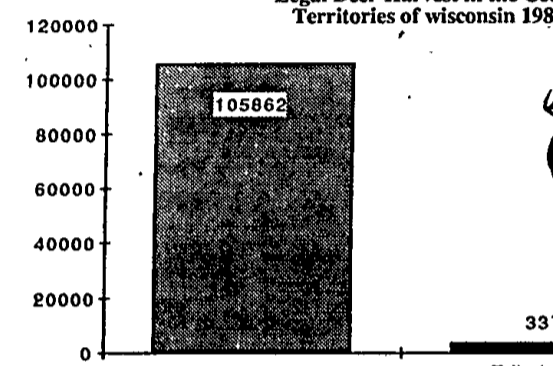
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"Almost all counties north of Highway 64 showed increased deer registrations because of the large herd size following the past mild winters," Haberland noted. "In the southern part of the state hunters had good success, but the harvest totals there were lower by management design this year when compared with totals in previous hunting seasons."



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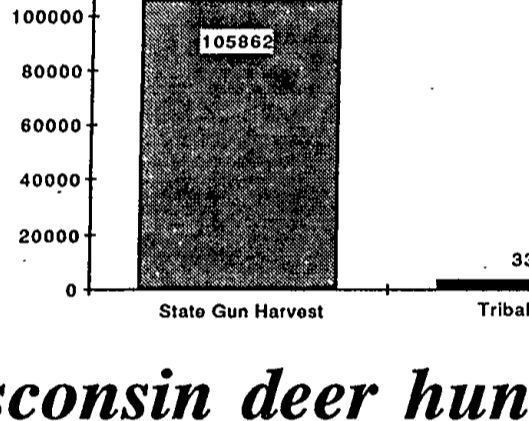
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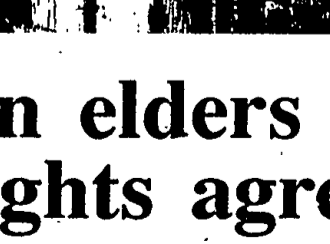
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Enforcement needs for tribes in MAO region reviewed

The need for regionalized training was one of the issues confronted at the January 25th meeting of conservation officers at Lakewoods, Cable, Wis.

The meeting, sponsored by the Minneapolis Area Office (MAO) of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), gathered together chief conservation officers from regional tribes to deal with common issues.

Robert Jackson, MAO biologist, led the discussion, providing an overview of last fall's MAO shoot-out and going point-by-point over the performance requirements for conservation officers under the 638 contracts.

Of primary concern was the unavailability of training for conservation wardens and the need to establish quality training to serve this region. Currently, BIA approved training for conservation wardens, which includes basic police training, is available only in Arizona. The Arizona-based training facility is also unable to meet the demand, according to Patricia Zakovec, Tri-Band Coordinator from Minnesota.

Zakovec stated that basic police training, plus additional conservation-related training should be available to tribal officers. That training, she added, should include an emphasis on regional conservation issues and needs.

However, Zakovec felt that establishment of regional training requires BIA approval in order to succeed and have the necessary recognition. She also noted that the BIA contracts makes requirements, but fails to offer the training to meet those requirements.

Ed Fairbanks, MAO natural resources specialist, also commented that beyond basic police and conservation training, tribal officers need a background in Indian Law.

Other issues in the contract were also discussed, with the objective of standardizing performance requirements. Other concerns included standardization of acceptable weapons, unavailability of funds sufficient to equip according to requirements, clarification of terminology in the contract.

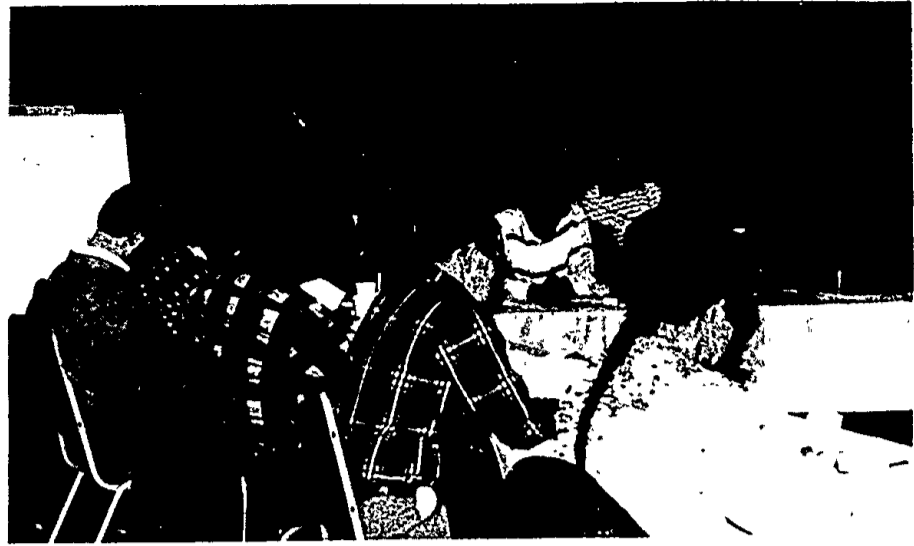
Following the BIA portion of

the meeting, wardens discussed the advantages of the Great Lakes Conservation Officers Association, which, according to Maynard Whitebird, GLIFWC Chief Warden, would provide the wardens with a unified voice in addressing concerns.

The Association can work towards several goals, Whitebird explained, including the provision of group liability insurance for men in the field, training, standardization of uniforms, some standardization of pay scale, and providing an enforcement component to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS), a national organization.

Zakovec suggested that the enforcement needs should be addressed by a national body, such as NAFWS, as a significant part of tribal conservation and resource management programs. To date, she said, the organization has been primarily concerned with biological aspects of management.

Tribal wardens were encouraged to consider joining the Conservation Officers Association.



Robert Jackson, BIA biologist address enforcement needs during a regional meeting of tribal enforcement personnel at Lakewoods, Cable, Wis.

Multiple resource management projects keep BIA biologist busy

Natural resource management specialist for the Minneapolis Area Office (MAO) of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Robert Jackson, acts as the coordinator/liaison for multiple projects on reservations throughout three states. These projects vary in scope and emphasis, depending on individual reservation priorities.

The object is to provide the coordination and technical assistance necessary to assist tribes in developing and managing on reservation natural resources.

Jackson says that a new initiative involves the reorganization of the natural resources division at the Minneapolis Area Office. This initiative would create two sections: Fish & Wildlife and Recreation. The latter would be a new section.

Some of the areas currently addressed by the MAO natural resource program are:

Fisheries

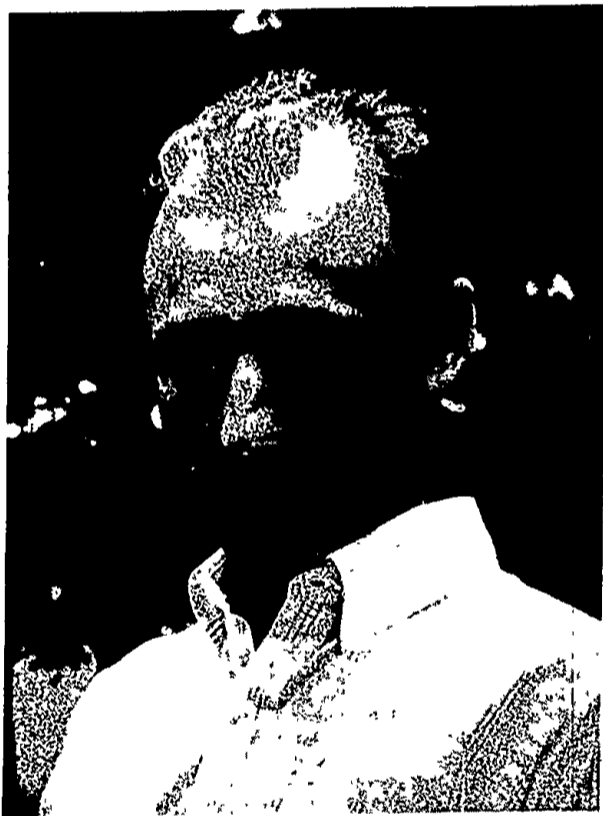
Fish hatchery rehabilitation and maintenance—MAO funded six hatcheries during FY 1988, putting \$266,600 into the projects. This includes hatcheries focusing on walleye reproduction at Bad River and Lac du Flambeau in Wisconsin, and Red Lake and White Earth in Minnesota. The Red Cliff hatchery project reared lake trout and Leech Lake, in Minnesota, reared white fish.

For Fiscal year 1989 thirteen tribes are eligible for \$125,800 of funds which will be distributed to six of those tribes. Jackson said that the White Earth project was not funded but the Sault Ste. Marie tribe in Michigan received monies for their hatchery project. Also added were two Wisconsin tribes, St. Croix and Mole Lake, both of which are involved in fish rearing more than hatching.

Commercial fisheries—Jackson assists in the coordination and promotion of tribal commercial fisheries development. In particular he has been working with Leech Lake and Red Cliff on transportation of commercial catch. He is also working on setting up and exploring markets for the commercial fisheries.

New program development—The MAO has established full-time positions at several reservations for biological staff. At Keweenaw Bay Mike Donofrio, a fisheries biologist, was hired in 1988 to work with the commercial fisheries in that area and coordinate with GLIFWC biologists. At Fond du Lac, MN, Larry Schwartzkopf, has been on board about a year as the natural resource specialist for the tribe, and at Grand Portage, Rick Novitsky, holds that position under a BIA contract. Jackson notes that both Grand Portage and Fond du Lac had management plans which identified needs in natural resource management areas.

He also notes that tribes' involvement with ceded territories expands their need for management capabilities. At Red Lake in Minnesota Jackson has been working coop-



Robert Jackson, natural resource management specialist.

eratively with the University of Minnesota in preparing a hatchery publication. Also he has been working with Professor George Spangler, University of Minnesota, on a project where graduate students develop a walleye model for the commercial fishery.

Aquaculture—Aquaculture is an area in which many tribes have been expressing an interest, according to Jackson. Last year MAO worked with the St. Croix Band in a feasibility study. Currently, they are in Phase II of a feasibility study for a very intensive salmon rearing project, he says.

Wildlife

Waterfowl initiative—The major area of emphasis over the past year for Jackson has related to the development of a North American Waterfowl Management Plan, which is a cooperative plan. The plan, he says, will serve to help obtain appropriate funding for waterfowl projects on an annual fiscal year initiative.

Beaver—The MAO also sponsored a beaver study on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin in cooperation with graduate students.

Outdoor Recreation

Another area of resource management is recreation. MAO assisted the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation in building a ball field complex during 1988.

Conservation Enforcement

MAO sponsored a competitive shoot in 1988 which was also an opportunity for tribal conservation wardens to qualify. Qualifying

with firearms is part of annual training and warden requirements. Jackson also coordinated the Annual Training Workshop, which was a three day event attended by approximately 90 people involved in tribal natural resource management/enforcement. Many specialized workshops comprised the agenda. They focused on the areas of fisheries, wildlife and conservation enforcement.

In the area of enforcement, Jackson also participated in the development of a conservation code for the Menominee Reservation.

Liaison

A large part of Jackson's job involves coordination between the BIA, area tribes and other agencies. To this end he is involved with a number of committees. He sits on the Board of Directors for the Inland Commercial Fisheries Association; is a member of the Minnesota Governor's Aquaculture Development Committees; is the Chairman of the Native Peoples Fisheries Committee, of the American Fisheries Society; and is on the Program Committee for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society.

Contracts

Jackson is responsible for all tribal contracts in the area of natural resource management, so is in the field monitoring contracts and working with program development extensively.



Tribal conservation officers participated in a regional "shoot-off" at Cass Lake in the fall of 1988. The shoot-off was sponsored by the Minneapolis Area Office of the BIA. Representatives from seven teams from the Minneapolis Area Office will attend the national shoot off in March. Participating in the fall Shoot Off were, back row left to right, Edward Fairbanks, Roger T. Aitken, Ron White, Alex Maulson, William Brunette, Dewey Schwalenberg. Front, from the left, Pat Zakovec, Adrian Miller, Jim Smith, Eric Chapman, Alvin Bloom and Robert Jackson. Not pictured, Frank Bowstring

Greens acknowledge civil rights of Chippewa, want protection

Luck, WI—Jeff Peterson, state spokesperson for the Wisconsin Greens, has called for mobilization of the Wisconsin National Guard, federal troops, and the FBI as peacekeeping forces during the upcoming Chippewa spearfishing season.

"We must utilize every possible resource to prevent violence and to get the financial and political burdens of law enforcement off the backs of local government," said Peterson.

"With the spearing season

approaching we are again hearing threatening talk from the opponents of treaty rights.

"We must recognize that treaty rights arise under federal constitutional law and acknowledge the unique civil rights of the Chippewa to harvest resources under legal arguments. But as with other civil rights, the rights can ring hollow unless those who exercise them can do so without harassment or threats.

"Since these rights arise under the laws of the United States, we

think it is appropriate for the Wisconsin officials to call upon the U.S. government to assume the moral and fiscal responsibility associated with protecting the civil rights of Chippewa spears. Specifically, Wisconsin must use its National Guard in lieu of local law enforcement, seek federal monies for this effort, and request the dispatch of appropriate federal troops and FBI investigators in numbers sufficient to deter violence and to investigate violations of civil rights," said Peterson.

DePerry assumes deputy administrator position

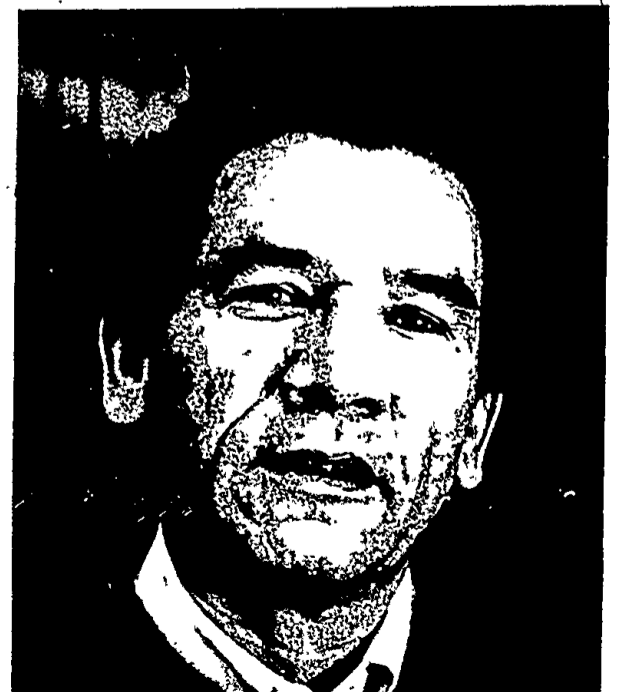
Gerald DePerry assumed the position of deputy administrator for the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) in February. He succeeds Patricia Zakovec who resigned to take the position of Tri-Band Coordinator in Minnesota.

As deputy administrator DePerry will oversee day-to-day operations and assure that the Commission is in compliance with government contracts. Since he has been employed as the Commission's bookkeeper for about two years, he is already familiar with Commission activities and responsibilities.

Previously DePerry has worked as the Red Cliff Lanes manager, as supervisor of data processing for the Harnischfeger Corp. in Milwaukee and as the nutrition director for the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

DePerry is a member of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa and resides in Bayfield with his wife, Susan, and two sons, Bill and Mark.

On the side he serves as president for the Bayfield School Board and enjoys cribbage, hunting and fishing, if time permits.



Gerald DePerry, GLIFWC deputy administrator.

Officials concerned about fish threat in Great Lakes

DULUTH, MN (IPN)—The intrusion of the river ruffe fish from the St. Louis River into the Great Lakes could threaten whitefish in the lakes, said an official for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Recent studies have shown the invasion of the river ruffe, a member of the perch family, might threaten whitefish because the ruffe can mature in one year and eat the eggs of valuable whitefish.

Scientists first discovered the ruffe in the St. Louis River in 1987, and they are not certain what impact the fish will have on the ecosystem of the lakes. The fish might have gotten into Lake Superior in the ballast tanks of a cargo ship, the scientists speculate.

To stem the influx of the ruffe, special catch limits for walleyes, northern pike and muskies in the St. Louis River, St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay might be introduced by the Department of Natural Resources. The walleye, pike and musky should act as predators and

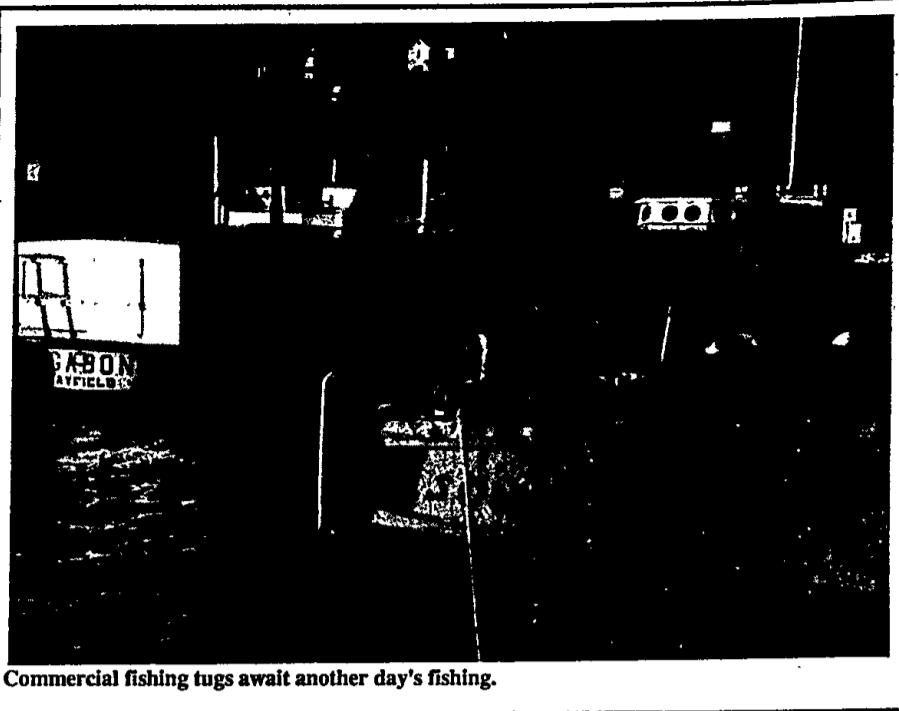
eat the ruffe. Under the proposed rules, anglers would take only two walleyes and two northers from the St. Louis River. Six walleyes and three northers can be taken under the current regulations.

Size limits on muskies might be raised from 30 inches to 36 inches, and any walleyes under 15 inches long would have to be released. None of the regulations would apply to fishing in the main lake.

The fishing season for the river and bays would begin May 13 in both states, and muskie fishing would begin May 27.

Anglers in Superior and Duluth will vote on the new Department of Natural Resources (DNR) proposal Feb. 1-2.

"We expect some opposition because we're putting restrictions on the harvest, but we have to get some acceptance by anglers for this work," said Dick Hassinger, chief of fisheries with the Minnesota DNR.



Commercial fishing tugs await another day's fishing.

PCB isomer might thwart trout spawning

ANN ARBOR, MI (IPN)—While the lack of proper spawning habitat and the number of fish that anglers and Indian commercial fishermen catch prevents many trout from reaching sexual maturity, a PCB isomer might also be at fault for the failure of a government program to revive the fish population in Lake Michigan.

Michael Mac, a USFWS scientist, has found that as the concentration of PCB Isomer 77 increases in lake trout eggs the number of eggs hatching decreases.

The PCB isomer might be responsible in part for the failure of the multimillion-dollar government program to re-establish naturally reproducing lake trout in Lake Michigan, he said. "I feel we've got a real link between an environmental level of contamination and a biological effect," Mac said.

The hatch rate of eggs with high levels of the isomer in Mac's experiment was only 43 percent. Eggs with lower levels had higher hatch rates, Mac said.

A hatch rate of 91 percent was found in eggs that contained about one-third as much of the compound as the most contaminated eggs.

The lake trout population declined drastically in the early 1900s because of lamprey predation and commercial overfishing. The federal government, in 1957, began stocking lake trout in the Great Lakes in an effort to revive the population, but the trout have had no success spawning in Lake Michigan.

For the last 17 years the focus of Mac's research has been on the question of any of the pollutants in the lake have inhibited lake trout reproduction.

The eggs of other Great Lakes fish such as chinook and coho salmon, and brown and rainbow trout, will probably show some kinds of effects because their physiology closely resembles that of lake trout.

Lake Superior fish high in "healthy" oils

(Reprinted from Minnesota Sea Grant)

Some Lake Superior fish have high levels of fatty acids that help prevent heart disease, according to New Minnesota Sea Grant research.

Paul Addis, professor of food science and nutrition at the University of Minnesota, found that siscowet lake trout have high levels of Omega-3 fatty acids, even higher than most saltwater fish. Before Addis' discovery, it was assumed that only saltwater fish were high in Omega-3's.

Omega 3 fatty acids make blood platelets slippery and prevent them from sticking together. This reduces the chance of blood clots and hardening of the arteries, the major causes of heart disease.

Researchers have found Omega-3 fatty acids help reduce blood cholesterol and blood pressure, and may also alleviate the pain of arthritis.

Addis studied the fat and Omega-3 fatty acid content of eight species of Lake Superior fish, lake herring, deep water chub, sucker, smelt, whitefish, lean lake trout, and siscowet (fat) lake trout. Siscowet trout contain the most Omega-3's, as well as being high in other beneficial fatty acids. The siscowet are almost 26 percent fat, compared to 11 percent fat in lean lake trout, 10 percent in chinook salmon, 11 percent in sardines, and four percent in tuna. Burbot ranked the lowest with just one percent fat. Fatter fish contain more fatty acids.

Omega-3 fatty acids develop in fish as part of their survival mechanism in cold water, Addis said. "The fatty acids lubricate the membranes around the fish's cells; without them, the fish couldn't move."

Researchers still don't know if the health benefits are a direct result of Omega-3's or if something else in the fish helps prevent heart disease. For this reason, Addis believes people are better off eating fish instead of taking fish oil capsules.

"Adding just two meals weekly of fish high in oils will have major health benefits," he said. People who want to take the capsules should consult their doctors first, he added.

Most fish oil currently comes

from menhaden, a fish caught off the east and Gulf coasts. Too fatty and small to eat, menhaden contain 12 to 18 percent fat, and are ideal for processing into fish oil capsules. "Unfortunately, menhaden are small and hard to clean, so the whole fish is processed, which in turn requires more processing of the oil. This is where siscowet have the advantage, they're big and easy to clean and they come from Lake Superior, a comparatively clean environment," Addis said.

Addis' discovery may encourage a new industry in harvesting, processing, and selling siscowet trout. Because there are a limited number of siscowet, they cannot compete as a source of oils outside the Midwest, he said. They may,

however, compete on restaurant menus. He noted that a New York restaurant offers siscowet, advertising it as high in Omega 3 oils. Siscowet weighing less than two pounds are less oily than the larger fish and are quite tasty, Addis said.

Minnesota Sea Grant is a state wide program that supports research, extension, and educational programs related to Lake Superior and the Great Lakes. It is part of the National Sea Grant Program, which supports research in 31 coastal and Great Lakes States. Sea Grant offices are located on the Duluth and St. Paul campuses of the University of Minnesota. The extension program is part of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Treaty fishing income not subject to income

Boulder, Colorado—On November 10 President Reagan signed into law a tax bill that reaffirms Native Americans' rights to exercise treaty fishing rights without being subject to state or federal income taxes. "It's a significant victory for Native American people—one that's been a long-time coming," said John E. Echohawk, executive director of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF). "Now, finally, hundreds of individuals can exercise their rights to fish without fear of losing their homes and fishing boats to the Internal Revenue Service for failure to pay taxes they don't owe."

The provision specifying the exemption was included in the bill entitled Technical Corrections to the Tax Reform Act that was the first bill to be approved in the final hours before Congress adjourned on October 22nd. The legislation was needed to solve a protracted dispute with the Internal Revenue Service which, for the past eight years, has been harassing Native Americans over taxes the federal agency determined were owed on treaty fishing income.

NARF represented individual

treaty fishers, the Bay Mills Indian Community and the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) in Michigan whose members include the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians. These Tribes fish in the Great Lakes under treaty fishing rights reserved in 19th Century treaties which predate the establishment of income taxes.

NARF had filed three law suits in U.S. Tax Court and the federal district court of Michigan on behalf of fishermen challenging the IRS, but the cases were put on hold pending the outcome of federal legislation. Directly at stake in those cases was over \$10,000 in federal taxes, plus substantial interest and penalties for nonpayment. "While the immediate relief for these families is certainly great," Echohawk said, "we can do little to help the families who were forced to sell their homes. Our biggest challenge now is to be sure the new law is implemented expeditiously, i.e., that collections cease, that refunds are processed in a timely manner, the good credit

of fishers is restored, and to explain the meaning of the bill to the Tribes so that they can receive the full benefit of the protection of the law."

"During the past eight years, the IRS has seized bank accounts and boats, put liens on property and driven more than one Indian family to public assistance," noted Jerilyn DeCoteau, the NARF attorney handling the law suits. "Thanks to this legislation, these people will now be able to get back on their feet financially, re-establish their good credit ratings, and get on with their lives. One Indian fisher told me he will now be able to fish again for his livelihood as his ancestors had from before treaty time up until the IRS began its enforcement actions eight years ago."

Although the legislation affects all Native Americans, the IRS had consistently targeted tribes in Michigan, Washington and Wisconsin. Attorneys representing the IRS have stated their willingness to insure that liens are removed, refunds and interest are paid to all those eligible, and that the misguided collection efforts of the past are stopped.



Open water isn't far away. This photo of Lake Three in Ashland County reminds us that warmer days are coming.



Native American Worldviews and Ecological Consciousness

(Reprinted from Green Net Journal, December 1988 edition)

by Annie Booth & Harvey Jacobs

Introduction
Western Culture is most certainly in need of an ecological consciousness, and of new kinds of relationships with the natural communities within which they coexist. As one Native American, Chief Sealth, saw quite clearly, we have treated the earth as an enemy to be defeated and then plundered, and the consequences have been dire. Species of plants and animals disappear every day. Land grows less productive, and soon is unable to support any form of life. The lives of living beings, including human beings, lose meaning, purpose and function. Such a state of affairs can no longer be ignored, or treated with less than deadly earnestness.

Increasingly it is becoming apparent that our problems stem from the way we understand the world around us; the relationships

that we choose to enact within it are the causes of our "environmental" troubles, causes with rather old and deep roots in our past. Although they vary in their methods of promoting change, the different branches of the "environmental" movement seem to agree that we require a deep and permanent shift in our ways of understanding, seeing and relating to the natural environment in order to achieve a sustainable future.

As a key to alternative ways of seeing, it is significant that, in its various forms, the branches of the environmental movement, from its beginnings to the present day, have been profoundly influenced by Native American cultures and their relationships with the earth and its inhabitants. In fact, western cultures have generally mythologized Native Americas as model "stewards" of the environment.

Most Native American cultures, of the past and of the present, established relationships with their natural communities which tended to preserve the communities' biological integrity over a significant

period of historical time. Relationships of mutual respect, reciprocity and caring, with an earth and fellow beings as alive and self-conscious as human beings, were reflected and perpetuated by cultural elements including religious belief and ceremonial ritual. This is not to claim that natural communities remained unchanged by human activities, for they did change, considerably so, and in some instances, negatively so. However, the great majority of natural communities remained ecologically functional while supporting Native American cultures.

In contrast, invading Europeans brought with them cultures which practiced relationships of subjugation and domination, even hatred, of the European natural communities. Such relationships did not permit the preservation of more than a minimal biological integrity. European settlers came from lands which had been made progressively ecologically poorer. The impoverishment of the ecological communities of sixteenth and seventeenth century Europe

was so great that, in contrast, early settlers of the New World found, depending on their perspective, either a marvelous paradise or a horrendous wilderness, certainly something completely outside their experience. The earlier residents, Native American cultures, had adapted their needs to the capacities of natural communities; the new inhabitants, freshly out of Europe, adapted natural communities to meet their needs. The differences between these two approaches have had profound impacts on the diversity and functioning of the natural communities in North America.

Every part of this earth is sacred to my people. Every shining pine needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every clearing and humming insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people. The sap which courses through the trees carries the memories of the red man.

We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of land is the same to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on.

—Chief Sealth (Seattle), Duwamish tribe, 1854

If you've seen one redwood tree, you've seen them all.

—Ronald Reagan, Governor of California, [1969]

Native Americans' Beliefs and the Environmental Movement
Almost from the beginning, Native American cultures, and their relationships with the natural world, have provided inspiration for ecological consciousness. The middle of the nineteenth century witnessed increasing concern for the impact of human activities on the natural world, and the consequences for the human species. John Muir was a significant force at a time when interest was growing in preserving some of the remaining areas of undisturbed wilderness. He articulated a profound love for natural communi-

ties and a belief that they reflected the love and magnificence of the Christian God. His feelings were strongly reminiscent of Native American beliefs that the earth and its inhabitants, including humans were holy as they all had a part of the Great Spirit within them. Muir grew up on his family's farm in Wisconsin in an area where Native Americans still resided and during his travels in the western States often associated with resident Native Americans. Muir remains one of the most respected and most cited representatives of the modern environmental movement.

PARR encourages protest, but complains about cost of protection

PARR has been very active stirring up the hornet's nest prior to the 1989 Chippewa spearfishing season. Both PARR and STA are encouraging local folk to be on the landings and in the water protesting during the season.

However, PARR is also adamant that local and state governments shouldn't foot the bill for enforcement made necessary by these protestors, claiming that spearfishing is a federal issue and should be paid for with federal dollars.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars for enforcement is needed to monitor the activities of the protestors, the local people who see fit to disrupt, harass and intimidate the Chippewa. That's a local problem, created by local people.

The actual cost of monitoring and regulating the Chippewa fishing season is relatively small, and much of it is paid for through federal dollars. The federal government is taking care of their part—which is enforcement of the spearfishing season.

Each landing is monitored by GLIFWC and DNR wardens as well as biological staff. Permits are issued; the catch is counted and measured; citations are given for violations. That's what the federal government pays for.

If PARR and STA truly want to save local taxpayers the burden of this extra expense, they should stay away from the spearfishing landings and encourage their friends to do likewise.

The bottom line is that PARR and STA are doing their best to set up a situation which is volatile and threatening while complaining about enforcements efforts to put a damper on their macabre form of spring entertainment while most of the North sits back to watch.



Enforcement officers and Chippewa fishermen look out at protestors in boats spring, 1988. Boaters disrupted and harassed Chippewa fishermen last year. If people don't want to pay for enforcement, they should not create the problem.

Price of protesting a problem for PARR, local communities, taxpayers

(Reprinted from the Ashland Daily Press, January 30, 1988 edition)

WAUSAU (AP)—An anti-treaty rights group said Sunday it wants federal rather than state or county law enforcement officers to handle police duties at boat landings during the Chippewa spearfishing season in the spring.

A Protect Americans' Rights & Resources group in Price County said it hopes to get 500 signatures on a petition to that county's board of supervisors, asking that county law enforcement officers not be at public boat landings when tribal members spear fish.

"We do not condone protecting the tribal members who are in essence wards of the federal government, leaving the remaining citizens sparsely protected," said the petition.

PARR chairman Larry Peterson said he hoped the idea would spread to other counties where residents and officials have been concerned they did not receive full reimbursement for last year's police effort during the annual

spearfishing season. PARR representatives also will speak to Gov. Tommy G. Thompson at a meeting at the end of February about the issue, Peterson said.

"I can't say I'd like him to call out the National Guard," he said. But he said the treaties were a federal issue and if law enforcement is needed it should be federal, "Whatever it may be, CIA, FBI."

Peterson spoke at a news conference after a meeting of the PARR operations board and representatives of chapters throughout the state. A total of 26 people attended the meeting.

The PARR officials also unanimously approved a boycott of some state sports licenses in protest of Chippewa treaty rights to hunt and fish off reservations, Peterson said. That matter will go before the general membership at a meeting in March in Wausau, he said.

Federal court rulings have upheld rights in 19th century treaties for the Chippewa to hunt, fish, trap and gather resources from non-

reservation lands across about the northern third of Wisconsin.

State, county and local governments spent more than \$500,000 on police efforts to keep peace at the lakes during last spring's spearfishing season, according to figures from the state Department of Natural Resources. The state reimbursed 52 local units about 62 percent of the \$322,283 they spent and four state agencies spent more than \$250,000 more on their work.

Price County, which includes the Butternut Lake that has been the site of large protests and police efforts, was reimbursed \$11,617.56.

Peterson said he and Wayne Powers of Bloomer, PARR's national executive director at large, had requested a meeting with the governor to discuss their concerns and explain why they won't deter their members from going to the lakes this year.

They also will ask the governor "to put more pressure on our federal government to handle these issues," Peterson said.

"We've got a heck of a problem coming up," Peterson said. "We know staying away from the landings didn't help."

He reiterated PARR's plans not to dissuade members this year from going to the boat landings but said no organized PARR protests were planned at the landings at night.

PARR does plan to hold three rallies—April 15 in Minocqua, April 22 at Balsam Lake and April 23 at Butternut Lake, he said. The daytime rallies will give people frustrated by spearfishing and the treaty rights issue a chance to voice their opinions and might help diffuse tension, he said.

When asked why Butternut Lake, the site of tense situations in the past, was chosen, Peterson said, "Isn't it better to have them (protestors) there in the daytime than at night?"

Powers and Peterson said PARR would remind members to follow the law and said PARR is a nonviolent educational group. But Powers said the group could not control the behavior of each individual.

Treaty rights activist receives threat

EAGLE RIVER, WI (IPN)—A member of Citizens for Treaty Rights, a group that supports Chippewa Indian treaty rights, said an anonymous treaty rights foe threatened him over the telephone.

Nick VanDerPuy of Eagle River said a male caller on Jan. 18 told him, "If you return to Minocqua, you're going to get a spear in the head."

The call is one of many intimidating statements made against

the pro-treaty group, he said.

The group is planning a pro-treaty ceremony in Minocqua April 8, and the threats might be a reaction to the rally, he said.

The reported threat will be investigated, the Wisconsin State Sheriff's Department said.

Protect Americans' Rights and Resources, an anti-Indian treaty group, is planning a rally in Minocqua the week after the pro-treaty group.

Vatican denounces racism

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Vatican said Friday racism is a "wound in humanity's side," citing apartheid in south Africa, anti-Semitism and the treatment of peasants and native peoples as slaves.

In a major document, the Vatican said apartheid was "the most marked and systematic form" of racism and that economic sanctions against South Africa could be justified.

The document, "The Church and Racism: Towards A More Fraternal Society" stressed, however, that one country should not be singled out because "It would be hypocritical to point a finger at only one country, rejection based on race exists on every continent."

"Racism still exists and continually reappears in different forms. It is a wound in humanity's side that mysteriously remains open."

It also criticized discrimination against religious minorities in countries governed by Islamic law and warned of "apprentice sorcerers" exploiting modern science in an effort to produce human beings selected by race.

Although the United States is one of the world's most interracial societies, it said, "much still needs to be done" to eliminate prejudice.

there.

Pope John Paul II had the Vatican's Justice and Peace Commission prepare the document to help "enlighten and awaken consciences." Naming countries in the document was a departure from usual practice.

The commission said it was not trying to "gloss over the weaknesses and even, at times the complicity" of the Roman Catholic Church in racism throughout history, and declared that the church "wants first and foremost to change racist attitudes including those within their own communities."

Racism is a sin that blasphemes God, it said, and the church encourages legislation, administrative measures and "even appropriate external pressure" against it.

It can be eliminated only by going "to its roots, where it is formed: in the human heart," the commission wrote. "Racism still exists and continually reappears in different forms. It is a wound in humanity's side that mysteriously remains open." □

PARR to be at boat landings

(Reprinted from Three Lakes News, January 25, edition)

Protect American's Rights and Resources (PARR) members as individuals will be allowed to go to the spearfishing boat landings without losing their membership this year.

But no decision has been made whether PARR, as an organized presence and protesting group, will be there, said Larry Peterson, chairman of PARR after its recent board of directors' meeting in Wausau. Decisions were not finalized because of a lack of a quorum.

PARR opposes Indian Treaty rights.

Past spearfishing seasons have been marked by protests, some rock throwing, arrests, and name calling by protestors.

Two rallies are planned during

the spearfishing season. The first will be April 15 at Minocqua's Torpy Park. The second will be April 22 at Balsam Lake near the Wisconsin-Minnesota border. Balsam Lake, like Trout Lake in Boulder Junction, had angling walleye limits imposed by the Department of Natural Resources last year.

The Minocqua rally will focus on allowing members of the audience to speak on the treaty rights issue, Peterson said. A march also is scheduled. Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin will be invited to speak at the rally.

Individual PARR members may be at the boat landings, but no decision has been made yet on whether PARR as an organized presence will be at the landings, Peterson said in a Lakeland Times story.

PARR's proposed license boycott won't protect resources

PARR's proposed boycott of state licenses was characterized as "par for the course," by James Schlender, executive administrator of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, in a recent interview.

"It's indicative that PARR is not interested in protecting the resources anymore than it's interested in protecting rights as its name, Protect America's Rights and Resources, leads people to believe."

Schlender noted that DNR spokesman Dave Kunelius had been quoted as saying this was the "first time PARR has actually taken a shot at harming the resource rather than protecting it." The boycott, he said, will only serve to limit management capabilities of the state, thus negatively impact the resources which PARR has vowed to protect.

However, he also noted, PARR has aimed little of its time, energy, money or interest at resource protection outside of a few token activities designed for high publicity and ultimately aimed at undermining Indian rights.

As far as protecting rights, the

primary objective is termination of Indian treaty rights, which are longstanding, were made in good faith between the U.S. and tribal governments and recently reaffirmed by the highest courts of the country, Schlender said.

"Actually they present a very real threat to the total American concept of American rights and equality under the law," Schlender noted. Alluding to PARR's planned rally and vows to be at the landings during Chippewa spring fishing, Schlender said PARR unjustly intrudes on the average taxpaying citizen who has to foot the bill for protection required as a result of the antipathy and emotionalism deliberately aroused by PARR.

"Tribal fishermen can fish with limited cost incurred by monitoring the catch. We do that ourselves. Massive enforcement, including national guard and helicopters, are at the landings because of groups like PARR. Indians and non-Indians alike are forced to pay for PARR's peculiar version of American patriotic activities. It's a dupe, but is allowed to go on."

Is there Racism in the North?



A backdoor at Ashland Middle School, February, 1989. Schools do have a role in mitigating racism in Wisconsin



James H. Schlender, GLIFWC executive administrator.



Response to STA

s—What are the issues?"

proof. If such had occurred, it would have made headlines in all state newspapers for sure.

•STA claims that "Today people with no Indian blood whatsoever go out and participate in the rape of Wisconsin's natural resources." The statistics show that Chippewa took about 26,000 fish in 1988; the state sports harvest takes about 850,000 walleye alone. If our resources are truly being "raped," it seems the sports harvest might have to bear the responsibility for the action. In regard to blood, STA simply does not know the blood quantum of the Chippewa spears, so has no basis for making this statement. Those people participating in the harvest of off-reservation resources are Chippewa people belonging to the Chippewa nation. They are allowed to take only a designated amount of fish. Blood quantum is irrelevant to resource management issues which are decided by the state and the tribes in order to protect and preserve the resources.

•STA says the Chippewa receive "huge amounts of free government surplus food including cheese, butter, milk, and other vast amounts of commodity foods. Along with these free foods they receive free food stamps and a cost of living allowance of over \$20,000 per year." The Chippewa do not receive a \$20,000 cost of living allowance as STA states. They do not receive a cost of living allowance at all. In terms of food, day

"thousands of warm weather... thousands of road sides... is a lie. In fact, lie because it Chippewa people... STA's state-... documented with... cannot be... without some



STA, publisher of the propaganda piece examined in this article also manufactured the infamous Treaty Beer.

Over 1,000 non-Indians spear Lake Winnebago Where was PARR? Where were the protestors?

(Reprinted from the Ashland Daily Press, February 13, edition)

OSHKOSH (AP)—The sturgeon spearing season opened this weekend with no accidents as more than 1,000 fishermen headed onto frozen Lake Winnebago despite state warnings that the ice was unsafe.

The Winnebago County Sheriff's Department reported Sunday there were no accidents or reports of fishermen falling through the ice in the first 32 hours of the season.

Dan Folz, a fish manager with the state Department of Natural Resources, said aerial surveillance

Saturday indicated that fishermen were moving about the lake cautiously and staying relatively close to shore.

"Most of the people out there are locals," Folz said. "They know the ice, they know the problems and they seem to be acting responsibly."

The DNR had issued warnings since early last week that much of the lake was covered by thin ice and that there were large areas of open water.

Still, hundreds of shanties, cars, trucks and snowmobiles were in place by Friday afternoon and between 1,000 and 2,000 fishermen were on the lake after the

season opened at dawn Saturday.

Folz said he was not surprised that so many fishermen did not heed the DNR's warnings to stay off the lake.

"You know those sturgeon had a strange fascination for fishermen, especially those who have been after them for a long time," he said. "...Most of the people willing to take a chance are those who seem to know what they're doing."

Most of the fishermen Saturday were at the north end of the lake, near Neenah, Menasha and High Cliff State Park, where the ice is thought to be thicker than in the Oshkosh and Fond du Lac areas.

White supremacists organizing nationally says Klanwatch

MONTGOMERY, AL (AP)—Young "skinheads" revived the white supremacist movement in America last year, according to a new report that says old-guard racists are organizing the violent teen gangs into a national network.

"Not since the height of Klan activity during the civil rights era has there been a white supremacist group so obsessed with violence or so reckless in its disregard for the law," says the report by Klanwatch, which monitors white supremacist activities nationwide for the Southern Poverty Law Center.

The report, being issued Monday at Klanwatch director Pat Clark, says skinheads have been linked to murders in Portland, Oregon; San Jose, California; and Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; and two-thirds of the racial assaults documented by Klanwatch in 1988.

In the slayings in Portland and Reno, black men were murdered by skinheads who apparently picked their victims at random, the report says.

In San Jose, the report says, a white man was fatally stabbed when he attempted to step between a skinhead and a black man at a party after the skinhead began making racial slurs and calling on bystanders to "go get" the black

man.

The report says victims of skinhead violence last year included blacks, homosexuals, Jews, Asians, Hispanics and Indians, and that the racist gangs "represent a unique and frightening phenomenon in the history of white supremacy in America."

"Begun as spontaneous teen gangs, they are now being organized into a national network by older white supremacists such as Tom Metzger of the White Arvan Resistance and Richard Butler of the Aryan Nations," Ms. Clark said.

"Police in urban areas around the country were confronted last year with a violent new generation of racists whose weapons include baseball bats and their own heavy, steel-toed boots, and whose crimes ranged from gang beatings to murder," she said.

The report gives a representative sample of hate crimes during 1988, including 193 incidents and 35 states. Among those:

- A black church in a predominantly white area in southern Illinois was set afire in April, rebuilt by the community, and then burned to the ground in October. A skinhead was arrested.
- In Spokane, Washington, a skinhead was convicted of malicious harassment and attempted

murder in a knife attack on a black man in July.

•In New York City, neighborhood youths destroyed the inside of a synagogue in September.

The report says blacks were victims of 56 percent of the hate crimes reported to Klanwatch in 1988 and Jews the victims of 17 percent. The remaining 17 percent fell into other categories.

Ms. Clark said statistics in the report are incomplete since there is no national data collection system for racists.

The lack of national data has tended to disguise the threat of violence in the past, she said. "But the tremendous rise in skinhead crime, as well as the evidence in states who do have data collection laws, clearly shows hate crime is a bigger problem than we ever suspect."

The report also cited a growing college recruitment campaign by white supremacist groups.

Sarah Bullard, research director for Klanwatch, said she turned about 400 Klan members and skinheads at a white supremacist meeting at Pulaski, Tenn., on Jan. 14 and further evidence of a growing white supremacist following.

The turnout was up considerably from about 60 people in 1987 and about 150 the previous year.

Debunking Bunk:

A look at STA's flyer, "Wisconsin's Treaty"

Dear Public misinformation is a serious matter, particularly when its intent is to malign and potentially threaten the rights of a group of people. STA's most recent masterpiece of misinformation is a prime example of the use of lies and unsubstantiated accusations against a minority, reminiscent of German propaganda maligning the Jews during a very dark period in human history.

Unfortunately, the uninformed reader may assume that STA's printed statements are true or fall prey to the bitter, insightful tone of the piece. This is truly an injustice to the Chippewa people who have to tolerate such propaganda being distributed in public places.

Below some of the printed misinformation and propaganda devices are examined.

•The STA claims there is an estimated 75,000 additional walleye and musky which die as a result of injuries incurred during spearing. This estimate has no source. This is not an estimate obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) nor from the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), both agencies involved in fish assessments and surveys. Perhaps it is an estimate derived from bar room banter. However, STA has gone so far as to take out advertisements in the Lakeland Times, spring 1988, using those same or more exaggerated figures.

Actually, no official estimate is available as yet. Early surveys indicate that some fish do die as a result of injury during spearing, probably between 1%-6% of the catch, according to Thomas Busiahn, biological services director, GLIFWC. That puts STA's "estimate" off about 73,500 fish with the worst scenario; off about 74,750 fish at the best.

•STA states: "Modern tribal members conduct the slaughter of spawning game fish..." Slaughter is a word which evokes imagery of rampant, pointless killing and waste. This is not what happens during spring spearing. There are biologically determined bag and size limits which are strictly enforced during spearing. If the Vilas County Musky Marathon was termed a "slaughter" of musky, people would probably become offended at the terminology chosen. Likewise, characterizing a well-monitored, regulated harvest of fish by the Chippewas as a slaughter is offensive, unnecessary and untrue.

•The Chippewa use modern equipment, much of it produced in China, Korea or Japan, according to STA. This observation is totally irrelevant, except perhaps that it is supposed to be objectionable to have foreign-made outboards. However, the fact is that STA has never surveyed the tribal fishermen to find out where their equipment is made, so has no basis for the statement at all. They simply don't know how many tribal fishermen use outboards made in Ja-



Time out at a pow-wow for one family who enjoys the richness of Chippewa culture. It is the children who felt the sting left from racist conflict and bitter

HONOR sets event

WILSON (AP)—The HONOR event, a major annual gathering for the Chippewa people, is set for October 7th, 8th and 9th at Torpy Park in Minocqua.

HONOR convened on January 6, 10 a.m. at St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Stevens Point.

The meeting was chaired by Nick Van der Puy, Eagle River, who began the day's agenda with a short sweetgrass ceremony and contemplation of the meaning of tribal sovereignty.

Members broke into task forces for discussion and setting items for the agenda, then reported back to the general session which resumed around 11:30 a.m.

Task forces present at the meeting included: Environmental Task Force; Education Task Force; and Events and Planning Task Force.

Sharon Metz, executive director of the Lutheran Human Relations Association, reported that a grant from the National Committee on Indian Work, Episcopal Church, for \$4,100 has been received for the production and running of radio spots addressing the subject of racism. HONOR will look into production alternatives.

Metz also reported that another grant had been awarded to Lutheran Human Relations Association from the Wheat Ridge Foundation, Chicago, to promote a program of "healing relationships" between Native Americans and non-Indian communities. As a result of that grant, resources will be developed that will be shared with HONOR.

Metz reported that a form letter

TASK FORCE REPORTS:

Event/Planning: Approval was sought and given for the proposal to plan a major, annual event for October 7th, just prior to Columbus Day, which would include a Tree of Peace planting, a traditional feast and public education using the theme of Columbus Day. The general body concurred.

It was also recommended that HONOR co-sponsor with Citizens for Treaty Rights a day planned for April 8th, entitled "Rediscovering Respect," and participate in ceremonies to be held at Torpy Park, in Minocqua. The general body concurred with co-sponsorship of that event and agreed to help with mailings and releases.

The idea of a brochure on HONOR was also brought to the agenda with a rough explanation of format and content. Price estimates will have to be established before going ahead with the project; however, the group concurred with the idea in general.

Several related coming events were discussed including announcement of the PARR rally in Torpy Park on April 15th. Also a conference on "Treaty as Law" is being held on March 4th in Madison at the University of Wisconsin, and a seminar on the treaty issues is being held the following weekend, March 11th, also at the UW, Madison.

EDUCATION TASK FORCE:

Keep the voice of Indian Country talking
WOJB public radio needs your financial support.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Too Many Beaver?

Some people are upset because the beaver in Wisconsin build dams that block their roads, flood their timber, and make their streams unfit for trout fishing.

There was a time when people felt different about beaver, when the beaver were their friends. According to an Ojibwa story, there was once a woman who wandered far, looking for a husband. She met a man who was well dressed and had a lovely home. He asked her to marry him, which she did, and she lived happily in his home, never wanting for food and clothing. She bore him many children, who would leave home after the first year and be killed by humans, but they were not really dead, and they returned home again. The woman realized that she had married a beaver.

When the woman grew old her husband told her that he would be going away and that she should return to her own people. After he left, a man chanced to come by and stand on top of her lodge. She pounded on the ceiling to get his attention, and he made a hole in it and pulled her out. Though her hair was white she was adorned with a beautiful skirt and moccasins, with beads and earrings.

She taught her people never to speak ill of beavers, because as people love one another so beavers love them and are willing to lay down their lives and be eaten by them.

In our day beavers are no longer called upon to feed many people, but they are still man's friend. They conserve wetlands and provide natural flood control. They keep ponds alive in droughts and provide a living place for fish, including trout.

If there are places where our friends cannot be allowed to build their homes, then concerns about these places should be dealt with individually. Carefully weighed economic and recreational factors have to be taken into account, but the presumption lies in favor of the positive value of beavers, and it should be upset only by demonstrating that this free-running trout stream or this stand of timber is more valuable than the ecosystem surrounding the beaver pond.

Paul Turwiler,
Milwaukee, WI

Dear Editor:

We, the Indians, are the lost and forgotten people. We have been killed for our land and because of the color of our skin. We were a mighty nation once until the white man came. He brought death and hardship on the mighty Indian nation. We are proud and beautiful people, but the white man destroyed us. They called us savages, killed our children and old people. Over many years, the Indian nation has lost its power and love of the land. Our people feel so low. Do people still hate us because of the color of our skin? Do people still say that Indians have it better than whites? We are trying to pick up the pieces of our shattered lives. All I can say is that it's hard to be an Indian and be proud in this world.

We, the Indian people, are still proud after the whites tried to bring us down. We still treat people with respect. We still honor some of the old ways. Now, some treat the Indian people with respect. I feel great when people say that we are the first people of this nation. The young people are just starting to feel proud of their Indian roots. The elders are happy to see the young people learn and talk about the old ways. We have great respect for the land and the things on this land of the Indian nation. We are starting to be like we were before—a proud, powerful Indian nation once again. We dance at Pow wows to honor our elders and the people who have passed away. We dance to make us happy. We have brilliant costumes. People like the costumes and the dance. Nowadays, people come from far away to watch us dance. We also have great skill in bead and leather work. The whites like the crafts we make. I can say that I am proud to be a part of this mighty Indian nation!

Jody Bressette
Ashland High School

Dear Editor:

RE: The issue of property rights as retained in the treaties

The exercise of these rights is being denigrated by a type of non-Indian who will bend over backward for rights—his own. They have a misguided perception of both the Constitution and of the law as derived from the Constitution. There is also a misinformed attitude toward the judicial system. Fallacies circulated by legislators, the media, and by 'ordinary' people have cemented these attitudes into a hard-core prejudice that crosses the fine line into outright racism.

In addressing the expense of law enforcement at the boat landings, the reason for the enforcement is conveniently forgotten. Had the anti-Indian dissidents stayed home instead of harassing spearers, there would have been no need for a \$600,000 enforcement cost. The problem is not a result of the traditional fishing. The problem is a result of the racism of a people and a state who, in an authoritarian manner, want to dominate the Chippewa. This was most evident last spring, and continues to be felt on the street, in schools, in town and country meetings, and snaked its way along the campaign trail.

To say that the cost of law enforcement during the spring spearing season can be attributed to the Chippewa people is equal to saying that if people didn't exercise their right to an education, we would have no need for street and highway traffic control.

Rose Mary Korbisch
Stevens Point, WI

Dear Editor:

This letter is an expression of my concern about the image or symbol, if you will, currently in use at the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse. If we are serious about extinguishing the promotion of false stereotypes and prejudicial attitudes and improving the climate for minority students in the U.W. system, it would seem to be very important to seriously consider taking similar steps at the University

of Wisconsin-LaCrosse as were taken at Siena College recently and at Stanford University a number of years ago.

As an Indian person (Wisconsin Winnebago Nation) I personally believe the use of the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse "Indians" as both highly offensive toward Indian people and racist in nature. I know of no race or group of people who are subject to such insensitivity. Have you ever stopped to think why it is that there aren't any mascots used such as the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Jews? Or the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Negroes? Is there something special about Indians that we must be seen as objects and mascots rather than as people?

I know a lot of high schools and colleges as well as professional teams use Indian images and symbols as their mascots. That does not make it right. It just means there is a lot of insensitivity, stereotyping, and racism being inflicted upon Indian peoples in this country. And I think it most inappropriate that an institution dedicated to educating the citizens of this state and this country would continue to use a dehumanizing mascot/symbol which promotes false stereotypes prejudicial attitudes, and the objectifying of a people.

As an educated Indian person and as an administrator working in a minority program in higher education, I have heard numerous concerns expressed about LaCrosse as well as other institutions with similar mascots. In this letter, I have specifically focused on the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse at the request of one of their Indian students. Therefore, with the Design for Diversity clearly in mind, I am strongly recommending that prompt and appropriate action be taken to correct his long overdue injustice to the indigenous peoples of this land.

The U.W. system and the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse will send a message to the citizens of this state, this country and the numerous Indian nations residing in this country by the response to this recommendation. What will this message be? I encourage you to act promptly and appropriately by setting an example for others to follow.

Please take the time to call or write the following people: Kenneth Shaw, Office of the President, Room 1720 Van Hise Hall, Madison, WI 53706 (608) 262-2321. Noel Richards, Chancellor, UW-LaCrosse, LaCrosse, WI 54601 (608) 785-8004.

Francis Steindorf, Acting Director
American Indian Studies Program, UW/Madison

Dear Editor:

The articles in Sunday's paper by Stanich and Anderson raise many interesting questions about the exercise of Indian hunting and fishing treaty rights in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The headline and Anderson's article imply some special concern about the 3-deer, either sex limit for some Indian hunters, without providing the information necessary to put the total Indian harvest in perspective with that of non-Indian resource users. Even Indians took the greatest harvest anticipated by the DNR, 700 animals, such a harvest would amount to only 8% of the non-Indian take. The more likely projection of less than 300 animals would be only 3.3%. The DNR Division of Enforcement records show an average of 11,400 deer (either sex?) as the annual road kill average for the 1980's, a figure 16 times the projected maximum Indian harvest! This is a statewide statistic, but clearly underestimates the total road kill since it represents only those animals for which a conservation officer prepared a confiscation report.

The time is ripe for all those concerned with renewable resource management to become better informed as to the Indian's interests in hunting, fishing and gathering wild resources. A publication, *Chippewa Treaty Rights*, summarizing the relevant treaties and court decisions and detailing the impact of treaty hunting and fishing in Wisconsin is free upon request from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861. I hope that the readers will invest the time necessary to become better informed about these issues.

Sincerely,
George R. Spangler

Dear Editor:

(Reprinted from the Reader Opinion section of the Vilas County News Review)

Well, it looks like the north is going to become a three-ring circus come spring now that PARR has stated they will be at the boat landings again this year, trying their best to disrupt the Chippewa during their spearfishing.

PARR has made sure that the media and their supporters know their plans way ahead of time, so all the cameras and protesters are there. How else will PARR get their 15 minutes in the limelight without the media there?

The circus will start on the very first day of the Chippewa spearing season. But the only jokes played will be on the tax payers of the north, costing us even more money again this year to protect the Chippewa with law enforcement.

To add insult to injury, PARR will be trying their best this year to damage the DNR and effect the budget of the DNR by the use of a boycott against sportsmen's licenses which could damage fund raising used by the DNR to manage the resources. They state that this boycott will hurt the DNR to send them a message.

This again shows that PARR and groups like it, lack common sense and basic intelligence. They must realize this type of a boycott will only hurt the natural resources and the taxpayers! This type of boycott could cause an increase of other licenses which could cause a domino-effect, causing closures of campgrounds and affect the amount of visitors to the north!

Haven't they done enough damage to the image of the north already? Enough is enough! I suggest that when the chairman of PARR is at the boat landings this year he should jump in head first. We all would be better off!

Peter S. Treants
Boulder Junction

Wild Rice council to be established

(reprinted from the Pine Knot, December 1988 edition)

A meeting is scheduled for Dec. 12, 1988, at 10 a.m. in the Tribal Chambers at the Cass Lake Facility Center.

This meeting is a follow-up from a meeting held at the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, St. Paul. Discussion will be on the labeling law on how the Indian people and Department of Agriculture can enforce such a law. A copy on what was discussed and suggested at this meeting follows.

There may be the possibility of Mr. Thomas Masso or Mr. Albert Barnett of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Gerald McHugh of Minnesota DNR, Wild Rice Specialist, may attend this meeting.

This information and general census of this meeting will be used to amend the present labeling law. If individuals cannot attend this meeting, please send written comments to: Michael Swan, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, P.O. Box 217, Cass Lake, MN 56633.

Comments will be accepted for one (1) month until Jan. 15, 1989. It is important that individuals attend this meeting in order to pass it to people on the reservation whom it will affect.

If there are any questions, please call (218) 335-6303.

Dec. 1, 1988 1:30 p.m.
Meeting was held between the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Paddy Rice Association, and

Jane Villeburn, Nett Lake; Mert Lego and John McCarthy, Leech Lake; Frank Bibeau, Ball Club; Michael Swan, MCT:

Discussion was centered around the labeling laws between Lake Wild Rice vs. Paddy Rice. How was the Department of Agriculture going to enforce the labeling laws? Their reply was "they have no way of determining what is lake wild rice and what is paddy rice. They have done chemical testing for residue and found no traces."

Since there is no way for the DOA to identify Lake Wild Rice, it was then suggested that a special label will be designated for only Minnesota Indians to use that will help the general public identify Minnesota Indian Hand-harvested, Natural, Lake Wild Rice.

The following was tentatively agreed upon between the present parties:

1. "Manomin" is the Indian word for wild rice and will be used on the label to identify all Indian harvested wild rice.
2. The word Manomin can only be used by Indians who are identified by heritage or decent.
3. A non-Indian cannot hire an Indian, nor can a non-Indian employed by Indians, or be affiliated with Indians, just so they can use the word Manomin on their labels.
4. If a non-Indian is married to an Indian, they may use the word Manomin on their labels in their place of business, as long as the

Indian is employed or present.

5. The Paddy Rice Industry or Non-Indians cannot use the picture of an Indian(s) in a Canoe to identify their product.

6. The Paddy Rice Industry or Non-Indians cannot use the word Indian(s) on their packages to identify themselves.

7. The Paddy Rice Industry or Non-Indians cannot use any Indian Words on their packages to identify themselves.

8. The Paddy Rice Industry or Non-Indians cannot use any Indian Designs or Logos on their packages to identify themselves.

9. This will effect any wild rice imported or exported in the State of Minnesota.

10. There will be "No Grand father Clause" on any of the Paddy Rice Industry or Non-Indian labeling or packaging.

Since the Paddy Rice Industry uses the words "Wild Rice" on their packages, it was suggested that they mix 10 to 20 percent lake wild rice to 80 or 90 percent paddy rice in order to call it wild rice. However, the Department of Agriculture has no way of identifying what rice is which.

The Paddy Rice Industry stated that they need the words "Wild Rice" on their package to identify the product and be competitive with California and Canada.

After further discussion, it was decided that a meeting between all Indian harvesters, Indian processors, Indian marketers, Indian Reservations personally meet to



Jim Northrup, Fond du Lac scorches wild rice.

get a general census on how they would like to approach the labeling law.

Written comments can be mailed to Michael Swan, Minne-

sota Chippewa Tribe, P.O. box 217, Cass Lake, MN 56633.

If the Indian people can come to a census, the Department of Agriculture will go to the state

legislators and ask for money for a Promotional Campaign and will send Indian people to trade shows to promote the word Manomin as Indian Harvested Wild Rice. □

Action Plan process underway

\$5. Mary's River Rem

by Tim
Specialy Pratt, GLIFWC
omental biologist

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Great Lakes Commission

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Wiscons ght-state Great Lakes Com-
Decem on last week at its 1988
al Meeting in Milwaukee.

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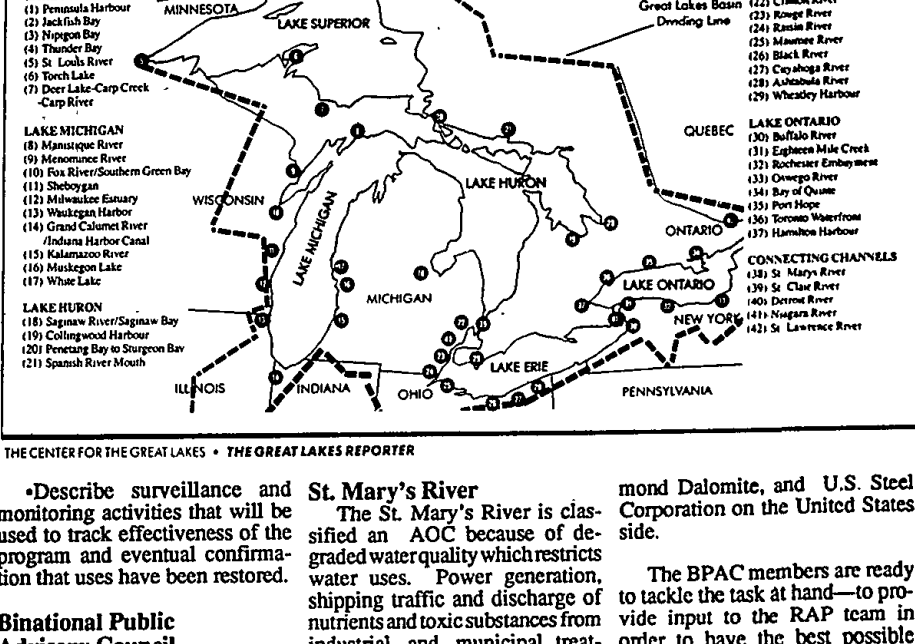
briefly the border between Minne-
sota and Michigan. GLIFWC will
also be involved in this RAP pro-
cess as it gets underway. The St.
Mary's River is the only AOC
within the ceded territories which
is of international flavor.

International Joint Commission

The IJC is a binational organ-
ization established by the Bound-
ary Waters Treaty of 1909 between
the U.S. and Canada. The treaty
provides principles and mech-
anisms to resolve disputes mainly
concerning water quality. The
Great Lakes Water Quality Agree-
ment which was signed in 1972
and renewed in 1978 and 1987
shows that each country is com-
mitted to restoration and mainte-
nance of the chemical, physical
and biological integrity of the Great
Lakes Ecosystem.

Areas of Concern

Two binational boards give
advice to the IJC, the Great Lakes
Water Quality Board and the Sci-
ence Advisory Board. The Water
Quality Board has identified the
42 AOCs around the Great Lakes
where beneficial uses of the water
has been impaired. AOC include



THE CENTER FOR THE GREAT LAKES • THE GREAT LAKES REPORTER

•Describe surveillance and monitoring activities that will be used to track effectiveness of the program and eventual confirmation that uses have been restored.

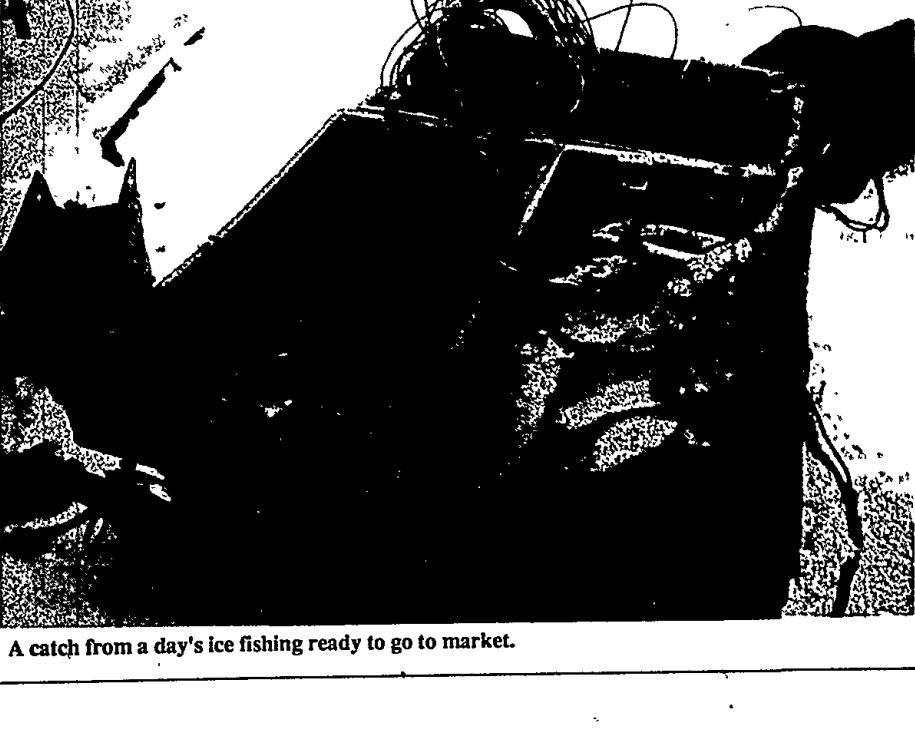
Binational Public Advisory Council

Coordinators of the St. Mary's River RAP are committed to involving all sectors of the public in the process. As a result a BPAC has been established. The BPAC will make recommendations to the RAP team who do the actual writing of the RAP, as they review documents and reports on specific problems and impaired uses of the St. Mary's River.

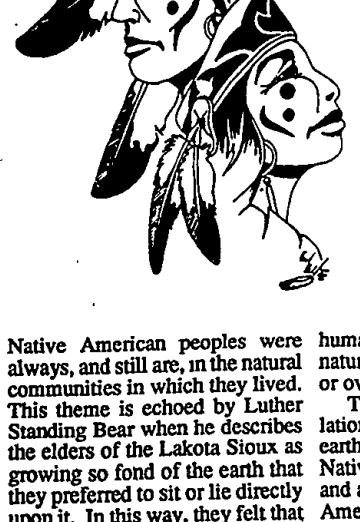
St. Mary's River
The St. Mary's River is classified an AOC because of degraded water quality which restricts water uses. Power generation, shipping traffic and discharge of nutrients and toxic substances from industrial and municipal treatment facilities have contributed to this degradation. Sources which have caused degradation include the Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Municipal Sewage Treatment Plant, the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Abitibi Paper Company on the Canadian side and the Sault Ste. Marie Publicly Owned Treatment Works, Detroit Public Owned Treatment Works, Drum-

mond Dalomite, and U.S. Steel Corporation on the United States side.

The BPAC members are ready to tackle the task at hand—to provide input to the RAP team in order to have the best possible Remedial Action Plan as a result of the process. The BPAC membership is for two years, at which time the RAP is to be written. The main problem which will remain after the RAP is written, is funding for its implementation. Hopefully, by then the governments, polluters, and other entities will provide funding in order to complete the RAP. □



A catch from a day's ice fishing ready to go to market.



grow to love their land, to find their roots so that they, too, come to recognize their kinship with all living beings.

A third theme raises the interconnected ideas that reciprocity and balance are required on both sides of the relationships between humankind and other living beings. For everything taken, something must be offered in turn, and the permanent loss of something, such as in the destruction of a species, irreparably tears at the balance of the world. Several authors have examined this point. It is vital that humans strive to stay within a natural balance and not overbreed or overhunt.

The concern for reciprocal relationships between people and the earth becomes a strong focus within Native American spiritual beliefs and as Toelken points out, Native Americans rarely distinguished between their religious life and their secular life. Instead there was nothing in life that was not religious, whether it was hunting or gathering, or greeting the sun as it rose each morning. Nor is the sacredness an abstract concept, rather it is something that is lived

of a basket is the recreation of the world. Everything in the Native American's life was, and is, symbolic of the sacred relationships between him or her self and the other living beings. There is never a sense of dis-connectedness to the earth. As Peter Matthiessen suggests:

The whole universe is sacred, man is the whole universe, and the religious ceremony is life itself, the miraculous common acts of every day Respect for nature is respect for one self, to revere it is self-respecting, since man and nature, though not the same thing, are not different ... And this respectful awareness of the world around, of its warnings and its affirmations, brings a joyous humility, a simplicity, that is also respect for the great Mystery, or the "Great Spirit".

Most apparent, particularly in the songs and legends of different cultures, is the sense that the land and her creatures are truly beautiful things, something of great wonder and something which sparks a very deep sensation of joyous celebration. Above all else, Native American cultures are life-affirming, they respected and took pleasure in the life to be found around them, in all its diversity, inconsistency, or inconvenience

Worldviews

(Repr)
lucanon (nued from page 4)

Henry David Thoreau, another
Charitcant force in preservationist
nor is ge ments of his own time, and of
year, acche is noted for his statement
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of licens of the world'), gave some
from 32 ve consideration to the state
state licitative Americans and nature,

All t occasionally suggested that
money fr might be the better life, al-
Gundersch he remained slightly am-
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estimate: one recent contributions to
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commun and caring for the land of

words to complement their own.
Other contemporary alternative
environmental philosophies, in-
cluding prominently ecofeminism
and deep ecology have acknowl-
edged ties to Native American
ideas.

Native American Relationships with the Earth

One of the most central beliefs,
which seems fairly consistent
across many Native American
cultures, is the belief that the earth
is a living, conscious being, who
must be treated with respect and
loving care. The earth may be
referred to as Mother, or Grand-
mother, and these are quite literal
terms, for the earth is the source,
the mother, of all living beings
including human beings. She, and
those who reside upon her, may
take their sacredness from that part
of the Great Spirit which resides in
all living beings, but they are sacred
none the less. Interestingly, the
idea of the earth as a living, con-
scious being has recently been the
subject of discussion and debate
within the mainstream western
scientific community. A very old
and sacred idea is tin the process of
being rediscovered.

A second striking theme is the
certainty of Native Americans that
the pe

\$500 million toxic waste cleanup backed

by Tim Kelley
Special to The Journal

(Reprinted from The Milwaukee Journal, Wednesday, February 15 edition)

Madison, WI—Wisconsin would spend \$500 million during the next 10 years to clean up toxic wastes and preserve the environment according to a proposal endorsed Tuesday by a legislative committee.

Former Gov. Warren P. Knowles, a member of the committee, said he proposed the sweeping environmental protection measures to end the state's piecemeal approach to solving environmental problems.

Knowles said he wanted the Legislature to submit the plan to a statewide public referendum, a request that also was endorsed by the Special Committee on Natural and Recreational Resources.

The proposal was immediately embraced by a legislative leader who said he believed it would prove popular with legislators.

"I think this is a heck of a neat idea," said Sen. Michael G. Ellis, Senate minority leader and a member of the committee. "This is a problem that isn't going to be solved by nickels and dimes."

"We're asking the public to participate in a massive, long term solution to a problem that has not been attended to," Ellis said.

Wisconsin would spend \$50 million a year over 10 years to clean up abandoned waste dumps, attempt to clean up toxic wastes in the Great Lakes and protect the state's remaining natural resources, according to Knowles' plan.

Knowles said the state should borrow the money needed for the plan by selling bonds and repay the bonds with tax money as they come due.

Ellis said the proposal would challenge legislators to face environmental problems head-on.

"We've been playing a game of political one-upmanship more than finding a solution to the problem," Ellis said. "We're making a significant commitment to the environment."

The committee did not earmark the money for specific programs. Legislators will have to work out details of the plan, Knowles said.

"We're not going to say, 'Here's a terrible problem. Let's throw money at it,'" said Rep. Spencer Black, Committee chairman.

"We're going to have to do a lot of fiscal homework," Ellis agreed. "Before we put this to the public, we're going to have to clearly define where we're going to put the money."

Knowles said in an interview that he proposed the major spending plan because he was disturbed by the piecemeal approach to state environmental problems.

Knowles said that he was confident that his plan would be ap-



Now is the time to start thinking about the affects of toxic waste.

proved by the Legislature and the public.

"They are ready to support any legislation that says something is going to be done. I have no concerns about that," said Knowles, 80, who was governor from 1965 to 1971.

Earlier Tuesday, the committee defeated Black's plan to add \$6 million to the State Environmental Repair Fund after squabbles broke out about whether to endorse Black's plan or embrace a more modest plan proposed by Gov. Tommy G. Thompson. □



The challenge for today is to keep our land and lakes clean.

Global warming may enlarge Great Lakes 'thermal world'

(Reprinted from Littoral Drift, a publication by the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute, December 1988 edition.)

One possible effect of global warming would be an enlarged "thermal world" for Great Lakes fish, according to a recently concluded inquiry by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

UW-Madison limnologist John Magnuson, who worked on the Great Lakes fisheries section of the EPA report, said global warming would both lengthen the growing season of most species of fish and enlarge their "thermal world" by warming the lakes to suitable temperatures at greater depths.

"The environment that's of suitable temperatures throughout the year is larger for every group of fish we looked at," Magnuson said. "It's larger for lake trout—a fish that prefers even colder water than

most other coldwater fishes—and it was true for coolwater fish, like perch and walleye, and it was also true for the warmwater fish."

The year-long EPA study examined the possible effects of global warming on the Great Lakes region, the Southeast, the southwestern Great Plains and the San Francisco area. A draft of the EPA study is currently under review, and a final report will be presented to Congress next year.

Many atmospheric scientists believe that higher levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases"—due largely to worldwide burning of fossil fuels and deforestation during the last 100 years—is trapping more of the sun's radiant energy, producing a "greenhouse effect" that slowly will warm Earth's atmosphere.

For their report to the EPA, Magnuson, graduate student David Hill of the UW-Madison Center

for Limnology, Henry Regier of the University of Toronto and other Great Lakes researchers examined possible changes in:

- primary production of algae, the base of the Great Lakes food web;

- the abundance of small plants and animals on which fish feed, and

- conditions affecting the fish themselves.

After applying models of climate change to models of Great Lakes limnology, they fed the results into models of fish bioenergetics.

"When the water heats up and allows these animals to have a longer growing season, they eat more," Magnuson said. "If they eat more, they grow more, and the predicted increases in size are quite dramatic in some cases."

Over a 12-month period, a lake trout yearling that had an adequate food supply might grow a third

larger under the warmer conditions than it would under current conditions, Magnuson said.

However, he added, those predictions raise several important unanswered questions.

"To grow more and eat more, there must be more food available for them to prey on," he said. "That's something that we were unable to simulate very closely."

Director of the UW-Madison Center for Limnology, Magnuson is currently studying the trophic size class efficiency of fish production in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, in a UW Sea Grant project designed to help resolve conflicting theories about the roles of predation and primary production in the determining aquatic community structure.

Research by Regier and others at the University of Toronto suggests that global warming would increase production of algae and other food supplies, and that there

will be more food for the fish, Magnuson said.

"But we cannot say for certain that this would not be a serious problem, that the increased metabolic demands and food consumption of the same number of fish—trout, for example—with global climate warming wouldn't put extra pressures on the food web in such a way that the food web wouldn't maintain its coherence," he said.

The EPA report also indicated that warmer Great Lakes water might create two undesirable conditions: It could prompt eutrophication by spurring excessive growth of algae, and it could block the transfer of oxygen rich surface waters to bottom waters if warmer conditions stratified the lakes for long periods.

Global warming could also make the Midwest drier and hotter place, Magnuson noted, and that would increase the demand on

Great Lakes water for consumptive uses. The large supply of water here might prompt immigration from other regions, increasing the demand for Great Lakes water for both personal and industrial use, he said, and the Great Lakes might be tapped to irrigate Midwestern farms if global warming reduces rainfall.

Magnuson stressed that the EPA study is an effort to determine only what might happen with global warming, and that its predictions serve best as food for thought.

"None of us feel that we're making precise predictions of what the future will look like but rather that we're identifying some of the potential changes," he said. "When you go through this exercise, you find that the possible changes are bigger than you anticipated. These are not slight changes. They are unprecedented major perturbations." —Richard Hoops

Charter fishing booming on Lake Superior

(Reprinted from Selche, a publication of Minnesota Sea Grant)

Charter fishing on Lake Superior is getting more popular every year, according to a new Minnesota Sea Grant report. The number of licensed charter boats increased from 32 in 1985, the first year of state licensing, to 67 in 1988.

All those anglers mean more money for the local economy. Jeff Gunderson, Sea Grant's fisheries agent and author of the report, estimates that 16,000 people came from the North Shore in 1988 primarily because someone in their party wanted to go charter fishing.

"These people spent about \$2.5 million locally," Gunderson said. "That translates into the equivalent of 34 full-time jobs, not including the jobs of captain and crew." The visitors' total economic impact to the area is estimated at \$3.2 to \$4.4 million.

The average charter boat generated about \$12,000 in charter fees and twice that much on other local spending. Charter customers spent about \$821,000 in charter fees, versus \$1.6 million on lodging, meals, and other local expenses, Gunderson said.

"Charter fishing is doing much more for coastal communities than people realize," Gunderson said. Unfortunately, the managers of community-owned marinas don't always welcome charter boats. "Charter customers create more traffic and marina managers just don't like to deal with the extra

people."

The report will be very helpful in getting more support for charter fishing from marinas and communities, said Denny England, president of the North Shore Charter Captain's Association. "Those of us in the business know the number of people we serve and how much growth there is, but there are a lot of people who don't realize what it does for the area's economy."

"Even some communities that are interested in tourists don't want charter fishermen around," England said.

Lake Superior is becoming more popular for charter fishing, perhaps because more and bigger fish are being caught in the lake. During this summer's charter fishing contest in Duluth, the top prize fish was a 25-pound, one ounce lake trout. Other prize fish included a 23-pound chinook salmon; a one-pound, four-ounce walleye; and a six-pound, 12-ounce Atlantic salmon.

Charter fishing has more appeal than simply catching big fish, Gunderson found in his survey of customers. Most said that a safe, relaxing, comfortable day on the lake is more important than catching fish.

Lake Superior is getting more popular for charter fishing for Minnesota anglers because it is less expensive to fish there than go all the way to Lake Michigan, the most popular of the Great Lakes for charter fishing.

People can go charter fishing

WCC renovates LCO ballpark



LCO WCC crew started work renovating the tribal ballpark. Bleachers will be built, new backstops will be erected and work on the infield and outfield will also be done. The work has been halted due to the weather, but will resume again in early spring. This year's crew includes: Shelia Barber, Louise Chandler, Doreen Debrot, Brian Miller, Eric Quarderer, Paul Stevens, John Taylor and Jose' Vallentin. The crew leader is Mic Isham.



on Lake Superior two or three times for what the would spend for one trip to Lake Michigan, England said. "Some of my best customers are people who used to fish on Lake Michigan."

The report's economic impact study was developed by Ed Mahoney, associate professor of parks and recreation at Michigan State University. Field work was done by Sea Grant agents in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Information for the Minnesota report was collected by 14 charter captains. The 1987-88 Charter Fishing Study of the Minnesota Waters of Lake Superior is available from Minnesota Sea Grant Extension in Duluth. □

LdF Museum & Cultural Center Established

(Information for the following article was taken from The Messenger)

The Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Museum & Cultural Center has been officially chartered by the Tribal Council of the Lac du Flambeau band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. According to the charter, several purposes of the Center include:

- The collection, preservation, maintenance and display of records and physical objects relating to the culture and history of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

- The development of educational materials concerning Lac du Flambeau and the collections of the Center.

- The preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge of the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa and their neighbors.

The new Museum and Cultural Center is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members appointed by the Tribal Council. Members of this initial governing board represent the Lac du Flambeau Community as a whole. The board meets on the first Thursday of each month in the Tribal Chambers at the Community Center.

Correspondence relating to the Museum & Cultural Center may be sent to the attention of Gregg Guthrie, Curator, Lac du Flambeau Chippewa Museum & Cultural Center, P.O. Box 804, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538.

elsewhere

ly picked up the animals at a Muckleshoot tribal
ads at the office to get attention, said Wildlife
s are upset because they do not have the same
nted by treaties with the federal government to
te lands said Dan Wyckoff, chief of enforcement
ent of Wildlife.
of hunters is either "sick or desperate" in its
on, he said.

STAY WITH INDIAN COMMITTEE

DC (IPN)—Hawaii Senator Daniel Inouye,
the post of majority leader of the U.S. Senate on
his position on the Senate Select Indian Affairs

ine's George Mitchell for the majority leader
intends to continue his normal Senate activities.
Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee, the Ap-
tee, and the Commerce Subcommittee on Com-
also chair the Defense Appropriations subcom-
convenes in January.

naturally disappointed, but satisfied that he had
"aided Greg Takeyama said of Inouye's bid. "He
results and has pledged Senator Mitchell his full
ion.

NS WATER BILL

(IPN)—The Northwest Power Planning Council
and wildlife plan to compliment Sen. Mark
pumping bill affects farmers and Indians in the

ich calls for spending \$42 million on pumps that
water from the Columbia River in to the Umatilla
ed by President Reagan in October.

er would replace the water irrigators are currently
Ulla. Anadromous fish runs are currently threat-
r levels caused by the irrigation.

result of a compromise between the Bureau of
s, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department and
es of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

ity claims to the river waters that are necessary
is.

of Reclamation will operate and maintain the
icity will be supplied by the Bonneville Power
, said Rick Applegate, the council's fish and

estimated to cost about \$700,000 per year, Apple-
million in fish production, passage and habitat im-
be financed by BPA, he added.

s, that have electrical ratepayers financing fish
in streams drained by agriculture are not com-
basin, he said.

in the Umatilla River might be suffering from
ment, but biologists are not certain if the new
the fish runs.

program and BPA's interim pumping program
until the federal pumps are installed.

ENVIRONMENTAL

R (IPN)—Environmental problems that could
posed offshore oil and gas drilling will be studied
rised of the Interior Department, Oregon and
Indian tribes.

ude representatives from the Northwest Indian
a and the Interior Department, and representatives
olumbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission also
e part in the study.

y an Interior Department proposal for oil and gas
st coast in 1992.

hmidt of Oregon and Gov. Booth Gardner of
the environmental concerns are answered, they
es.

of the task force has not yet been announced.
rtment should consider Oregon and Washington
from those in California as the proposal is being
Hout, manager of the Oregon ocean resources

l and gas leasing are quite different in California
Washington," Hout said.

CRUITING WITNESSES VA SPEARFISHING SEASON

WI (IPN)—The group called Witness for Non-
and Rural Rights in Northern Wisconsin in
to act as witnesses at Chippewa boat landings
arfishing season, said a group spokesman.
to be there to choose sides, but to be there to be
member Richard Whaley. "The witness idea is

to go to northern Wisconsin when the spearfishing (starts) and not be
on one side, but be on the side of non-violence and dialoguing."

The group will issue reports to officials and the public on what they
observe at the boat landings during the season which usually begins in
early April, said Whaley.

The spearfishing treaty rights, guaranteed by treaties with the
federal government in 1837 and 1842 in return for land cessions, have
generated much antagonism among non-Indians. Some members of
Protect America's Rights and Resources, an anti-Indian treaty rights
group, have gone to the boat landings during seasons in the past and har-
assed Indian fishermen.

Whaley said the group will hold a training session to teach the vol-
unteers to act as observers and not take sides in the exercise of Indian
treaty rights.

BOLDT DECISION COMPARED TO NEW FISHING BILL

OLYMPIA, WA (IPN)—A proposed bill that would promote
salmon recreational fishing over commercial fishing would affect
commercial salmon fishermen in much the same way the Boldt de-
cision affected salmon fishing overall, said an opponent to the bill

Robert Zuanich of Seattle, a spokesman for purse seiners, said the
legislation would leave commercial fishermen without a priority allo-
cation of salmon while Indian fishing rights are protected by court order
and sport fishermen will gain rights if HB1105 is passed.

The late U.S. District Judge George S. Boldt ruled in 1974 that
Indian tribes that signed treaties with the federal government have a
right to catch half the salmon in Puget Sound and along much of the
Washington coast.

The legislative hearing on the bill, held Jan. 27, attracted about 300
spectators, many of whom are commercial fishermen who are not
optimistic about their future business interests.

State Fisheries Director Joe Blum said commercial fishermen will
not be put out of business by the bill, although Gov. Booth Gardner
wants to make Washington the "sports salmon capital."

"This bill would not allow me, as director, to eliminate the commer-
cial fisheries," Blum said. "We are not in the business of eliminating
the commercial fishing industry." The bill would direct the fisheries
agency to maintain, enhance and supplement as well as protect and
manage the fish runs for the benefit of both commercial and recrea-
tional fishermen.

Coho and chinook salmon, sturgeon, Lake Washington sockeye
salmon, halibut, lingcod and black rockfish would have to be managed
primarily for recreational fishing, under the terms of the bill. Sport
fishermen who testified for the bill, said statistics show that the state is
subsidizing commercial fishermen by getting too little return for large
investments in hatcheries and fish management programs.

Recreational angling produces 3 5 times as many jobs and 40 times
the net economic activity of commercial fishing, said Percy Washing-
ton, a fisheries biologist.

WAMPANOAGS FILE SUIT AGAINST JACKIE KENNEDY ONASSIS

GAY HEAD, MA (IPN)—The Gay Head Wampanoag Indian have
decided to sue Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis for access to land on
Martha's Vineyard, said a tribal lawyer on Jan. 28.

"The central issue is the tribe's access to their land," said Boston
lawyer Paul Sulla, representing the Wampanoag Indians. "They want
to be able to retain their land and use it for the present and future gen-
erations."

The tribe wants access to a parcel of land located right in the middle
of Onassis' 370-acre oceanfront estate, on the resort island off the coast
of Cape Cod, said Sulla, who went to Land Court in Boston on Jan. 26.

Onassis owns 17 percent of the disputed acreage, and about two
dozen Wampanoags and a few other people own the rest, he said.

Onassis' wants to preserve her privacy by consolidating her hold-
ings on the island, said lawyers for the widow of late President John F.
Kennedy, and late Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis.

"Mrs. Onassis has been subjected to a good deal of violence and
upset in her life," Forger told the Boston Globe. "As a public figure
she also attracts a number of threatening calls and letters. She's looking
for a place where she and her family can enjoy some quiet, without
being exposed to risk."

Onassis' attorneys have already filed suit in Probate Court to parti-
tion the land.

"I'm sure everyone would want to preserve their privacy," Sulla
said. "But we're not talking about bringing the whole town of Gay
Head in there, only the people who own the land."

Tribal members, fearing that a partition would result in a public
auction, with Onassis as the highest bidder, took their lawsuit to Land
Court.

New York lawyer Alexander Forger, trustee for the Onassis prop-
erty, commented earlier to The Boston Globe that Onassis was dis-
tressed the response the Wampanoags had to her move to establish the
partition.

"She's not callous and insensitive, trying to take advantage of the
least fortunate among us," he said.

The tribe plans to serve the papers soon, said Sulla.
"We'll serve the papers this coming week, and the next step is to
probably try to restrain the parties from trying to proceed in the partition
action until our action is acted upon," Sulla said.

The land, as described by Wampanoag oral tradition is where Chief
Moshup and his wife, Squat, retreated to sand dunes in order to escape
from the white man. Moshup, in his desperation, threw his children into
the ocean and turned them into whales to set them free.

News fro

NINE STATES FILE SUIT AGAINST EPA

WASHINGTON, DC (IPN)—The Environmental Protection
Agency has violated provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, said a suit
filed Nov. 21 by nine states and the National Audubon Society.

The EPA has not taken action against U.S. pollution sources that
cause acid rain to fall in Canada, the suit claims.

The states filing the suit are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and
Vermont.

The same states that filed the lawsuit filed a petition in April 1987
calling upon the agency to regulate acid rain as an international air
pollution problem.

"The EPA has been stalling on this matter for years, the situation is
getting worse and those responsible for the problem continue business
as usual," said Cary Edwards, New Jersey's attorney general. "Mean-
while, lakes, rivers and waterways in the United States and Canada are
being polluted and our forests are being ravaged while the EPA looks
the other way."

The states first filed suit against the EPA in 1984. A District Court
judge ruled in favor of the states, and ordered the EPA to enforce the
act by ordering Midwest power plants to reduce emissions.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington reversed the decision in
September 1986, ruling the EPA could not be forced to take action
unless the determinations were published in the Federal Register.

The new lawsuit seeks to force the EPA to publish two 1981 official
determinations in the Federal Register for public comment.

One of the determinations found that acid rain generated in the
United States endangers Canada's environment. The other found that
Canadian law requires the Canadian government to enforce environ-
mental laws against polluters in Canada who cause acid rain in the
United States.

Edwards said the EPA will be legally required to take action against
U.S. sources of acid rain, once the determinations are published.

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relaxed,
said the
Department
of Natural
Resources.

A 15-inch minimum size for walleye taken on Trout Lake in Vilas
County and a 16-inch minimum for Balsam Lake, with a bag limit of
three walleye per day, should be set for both lakes when the season
opens in the spring, the DNR said.

The DNR believes the new regulations will reduce the hook-and-
line catch by 35 percent to 40 percent on Trout Lake and 50 percent to
5 percent on Balsam Lake.

The emergency regulations, approved in September allowed an-
ything un-
ders to take only one walleye 28 inches or longer from the lakes per
state and triay.

The limits were enacted after the DNR determined 35 percent of the
lakes' estimated adult walleye population had been caught during this
ear's sport fishing and Indian spearfishing seasons.

If approved, the modifications will take effect when fishing season
opens the first Saturday in May.

MINOCQUA, WI (IPN)—Emergency regulations that limit fish negotiation on two northern Wisconsin lakes, enacted because sports fishing and Indian fishing had reduced fish populations, should be partially relaxed, said the state Department of Natural Resources.

A 15-inch minimum size for walleye taken on Trout Lake in Vilas
County and a 16-inch minimum for Balsam Lake, with a bag limit of
three walleye per day, should be set for both lakes when the season
opens in the spring, the DNR said.

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line catch by 35 percent to 40 percent on Trout Lake and 50 percent to
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lakes' estimated adult walleye population had been caught during this
ear's sport fishing and Indian spearfishing seasons.

If approved, the modifications will take effect when fishing season
opens the first Saturday in May.

MINK FARMERS LOST KITS DURING INDIAN SPEARFISHING SEASON

MADISON, WI (IPN)—The state should pay \$17,500 for baby
mink losses caused by National Guard helicopters that flew too low
over farms during the Chippewa Indian spearfishing season, said the
state Claims Board.

Francis Chartier of Lac du Flambeau should be paid \$7,728 and
Walter Grisa of Minocqua should be paid \$7,140 for lost mink kits, the
on the board said.

Chartier lost 368 mink kits valued at \$21 each, and Grisa, who asked
for \$30,000 compensation, lost 340 mink kits.

The state Department of Military Affairs, should make the pay-
ments to the board said.

"Wisconsin Army National Guard helicopters were operating in the
Lac du Flambeau area during the last two weeks in April in conjunction
with law enforcement efforts to maintain order during the Chippewa
spearfishing season," the board's summary said.

"Cannibalization of kits by fur-bearing animals during the whelping
season, can be caused by unusual noises, such as that made by an
acrobatic aircraft, the claim said.

The helicopters were used as part of an effort by state, federal and
local officials to patrol the Chippewa Indian spearfishing season to
prevent flare-ups between non-Indian protestors and Indian fisher-
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The incident of Jan. 5 was done by racist hunters upset about Indian
modernizing hunting rights granted in treaties, Stephen Robinson, a commission
pokesman.

The note said that hunters are worried about game animals that are
being slaughtered by Indians in the Enumclaw area.

HUNTERS ATTEMPT TO GAIN ATTENTION

TACOMA, WA (IPN)—An anonymous note left with 11 elk and
deer heads on the doorstep of the Morning News Tribune's Federal
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Help save the Witch

For nearly 400 years the small, twisted cedar tree known as The Witch
Point on the rocky shore of Lake Superior near Grand Portage, Minnes-
ota, traveled by birch-bark canoes, and later French-Canadian voyageurs, offe-
ni-do Gee-zhi-gance, Spirit Little Cedar Tree, for safe journey over the da-
artists from many countries found the famous tree inspiring in its drama-
still held sacred by the Chippewa people.

Because the people of Grand Portage believe you are interested in pr-
northeastern Minnesota, we hope you will want to contribute to the purch-
The committee must raise \$90,000 to buy the parcel of land which includ-
proach. After its purchase, the property will be turned over to the Lake
Indians, Grand Portage Reservation, to become a permanent part of the
The Witch Tree will never again be For Sale and its preservation and a-
When the people of Grand Portage learned last fall that The Witch Tree
market, they organized a committee of interested Friends of The Witch Tree
famous landmark and keep the land from being developed. The Grand M
as collection agent for donations to The Witch Tree Fund. The committe
and about the success of the project and the fate of the Tree



On the sidelines of a pow-wow.

Cooperation: The reasonable alternative

(Reprinted from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission News, Vol. XIV, Number 3.)

The state and signatory tribes co-sponsored several recent public meetings to provide information about the Interim Hunting Agreement. The meetings were held in locations where the sponsors knew full well there would be animosity.

"We wanted to reach out to those who have opposed state/tribal negotiations, even though they are an obvious minority and have had their eyes closed to the truth. We knew it would be rough. But we felt that even some of these people would listen to reason," said Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) Chairman Bill Frank, Jr. "There was some animosity at these meetings and a familiar tendency to blame the tribes for everything under the sun. But the state and tribal officials stood side-

by-side in presenting the information, which so clearly supports their cooperation. And at every meeting, it was apparent that members of even these audiences began to understand. More than once, individuals ended up asking how they could support the agreement," said Frank.

Representatives of the Intertribal Hunting Committee have said that cooperation between the state and the tribes will work as well in hunting negotiations as it has in fishery management.

"People just have to give cooperation a chance," said Joseph Kalama, chairman of the Intertribal Hunting Committee. "The alternative of confrontation is just not acceptable. The fact is that the tribes have always been good managers of the game resource, and that they have hunted here since time immemorial."

Kalama said the public should

be aware that the tribes harvest a very tiny fraction of the total deer and elk taken each year. The tribes harvest about 400 deer and elk, compared to nearly 67,000 taken by non-Indians, including poaching loss. The tribes do a good job of regulating and enforcing their hunting programs and cooperation between the tribes and the state will result in a better resource for Indian and non-Indian alike.

"The tribes have a treaty right to hunt for subsistence purposes. We are not commercial hunters. One animal generally means meat for several Indian families," said Kalama. "Those who are forcing the issue into court are not friends of the resource. They are attempting to hitch a ride on the political coattail of anti-Indian sentiment. We think the people of this state have outgrown such racist nonsense. Cooperation works. Let's give it a chance."

From confrontation to co-management

(The following article was prepared by the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Quinault Management Center)

The last twenty years of the treaty fishing controversy in the Pacific Northwest can be characterized as a path from confrontation to co-management. The period between 1850 and 1942 set the stage for this development. Treaties with the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and Columbia River tribes were signed in 1855 and 1856. The provisions of these treaties were nearly identical: the tribes ceded most of their lands—but reserved exclusive rights to fish within their reservations and rights to fish at "all usual and accustomed fishing places...in common with citizens." While the Indians kept their fishing rights in these treaties, the right to take fish had been diminished by 1855 because non-Indian settlements were already being established, and non-Indian settlement meant not only sharing the fish runs but also logging, mining, and damming that destroyed the fish. The admission of Oregon, Washington, and then Idaho to the Union created state governments that authorized non-Indian fisheries, which intercepted fish bound for treaty fishing areas.

The competition by the settlers

with Indian fishermen was the basis for the first major fishing rights case to reach the Supreme Court: *U.S. v. Winans* in 1905. This U.S. Supreme Court decision held that treaty Indians have the right to cross non-Indian lands to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places. The court also said that treaties are to be interpreted the way the Indians had understood them. In 1915, however, the Western Washington Indian Agent was moved to appeal to the Washington legislature to show compassion when regulating the Indian fisheries.

Another event with special importance for the lower Columbia River tribes took place in 1918, when Congress created the Columbia River Compact at the request of Oregon and Washington so that the two states could jointly regulate commercial fishing on the mainstem of the Columbia River.

In 1938, Congress passed the Bonneville Project Act to market power from the Bonneville Dam and other federal mainstem dam. These dams would eventually inundate such important Indian fishing places as Celilo Falls and Kettle Falls and block salmon migration to approximately 2800 miles of habitat. In the same year, Congress passed the Mitchell Act, which promised that the fish lost

because of Columbia River dams would be replaced by hatchery fish (In 1948, however, state and federal fish agencies began implementing the act by putting almost all of the hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, where only non-Indians fished, instead of in the tribes' upriver fishing areas where the salmon and steelhead were destroyed.) Another important judicial decision setting the stage for recent events was *Tulee v. Washington* (1942). The U.S. Supreme Court decided that because a treaty takes precedence over state law, Indians with tribal treaty rights can't be required to buy state licenses to exercise their treaty fishing rights. This was also the first case to rule that state regulation of treaty fisheries could take place for purposes of conservation.

The first attempt to actually abrogate the treaty fishing right took place in 1964, when a U.S. Senate committee considered resolutions to transfer regulation of off-reservation Indian fishing to the states.

These are only a few of the events that led to the "fish wars" of the late '60s and the '70s, as well as the procedures instituted during the 80's that recognize treaty fishing rights and the rights of the Pacific Northwest tribes to manage their own affairs.

County, tribe announce agreement

(ONEIDA, WI)—The long anticipated signing of a dispatching agreement between the Brown County Sheriff's Office and the Oneida Tribe of Indians was disclosed by Brown County Sheriff Leon Pieschek Wednesday evening, December 7th. Pieschek announced the agreement to a meeting of the Brown County Council's Protection Committee. He said the agreement was signed by Oneida Public Safety Chief Jim Danforth and himself December 1st. The agreement will become effective January 1st of 1989.

Tribal and County leaders have been working to reach the agreement for more than a year. Concern by Brown County officials over the effect the agreement might have on their jurisdictional lawsuit caused much of the delay.

The agreement calls for Brown County to provide dispatching services for Tribal Public Safety vehicles on a dual dispatch basis in that the Oneida Public Safety Department will be dispatched in addition to the Brown County Sheriff's Department; that, there is no dual dispatch within the city

of Green Bay; that Tribal vehicles will be dispatched along with units from Ashwaubenon within the boundaries of the Village of Ashwaubenon, and that Brown County will dispatch Tribal units on Outagamie County calls and notify the Outagamie County Sheriff of those dispatches.

The agreement calls for the Tribe to pay Brown County \$1,600 a month for the service. Tribal vehicles are now being dispatched by the Village of Ashwaubenon under an agreement initiated two years ago.

Coming soon: An international treaty

by Russell Barsh

(Reprinted from *Business Alert*, Winter 1989 edition)

Thirty years ago the International Labour Organization, (I.L.O.), a specialized agency of the United Nations, adopted a "convention" (multilateral treaty) on the rights of "indigenous and tribal populations." It was an initiative of some of the Latin American governments, who were beginning to recognize the catastrophic impact of industrial development on isolated Indian communities in their region. No Indians were actually involved in crafting the convention, which, predictably, defined the "problem" as accelerating the voluntary "integration" of Indians into non-Indian society. "Convention No. 107" was nonetheless ratified by most Latin American countries, and by some in Africa and Asia as well, where it formed the only specific legal basis for international condemnation of dispossession and forced assimilation.

At the I.L.O.'s annual conference in Geneva last June, a committee was appointed to begin a two year process of revising and modernizing the convention, and

to better reflect indigenous peoples' own aspirations. This time, more than twenty indigenous people participated actively in the discussions, and the I.L.O.'s Director-General has expressed the hope for even larger and more geographically representative indigenous participation at the second and final round of discussions in June 1989.

Unlike most U.N. bodies, in which only the representatives of Member States can vote, the I.L.O. has a "tripartite" voting structure. Each country's delegation is divided into Government, Workers (trade union), and Employers representatives. Workers and Employers generally vote with other Workers and employers, rather than their home Governments, so it is quite possible for the Government to be defeated. Beginning in 1986, indigenous organizations active in the U.N. contacted friendly governments and trade unions in hopes of getting as many indigenous people as possible on official voting delegations.

Significantly, all three U.S. representatives at the June 1988 conference were Indian: Kirke Kickingbird (Government), Jim Murray (Workers), and Rebecca Adamson (Employers). The Aus-

tralian delegation of New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Canada. The Danish Government representative, a Greenlander, was elected to be the "rapporteur" or secretary of the committee established to discuss the revision of the convention.

In addition, the Workers Group agreed to include representatives of indigenous organizations, such as the World Council of Indigenous Circumpolar Conference, in its private caucuses. As a result, the six indigenous organizations which attended were able to table proposals, and vote, through the Workers. This gave indigenous people one third of the total vote on any issue—enough to win if even a few of the Governments supported the indigenous position, which frequently happened.

Preliminary agreement was reached on revising those parts of convention dealing with general policy, administration, education and health matters. Two major areas remain for action next year: land rights and "self-determination."

A central issue in the drafting of the revised convention is indigenous self-government. In the U.S. we usually refer to this as "tribal sovereignty," while in other

countries, influenced by the terminology of international law, indigenous people tend to speak of their right to "self-determination." Whichever label we use, the aim is basically the same: indigenous nations should be able to shape their own destinies, within their own territories, free from political or economic interference.

At the same time, very few indigenous peoples are thinking about complete independence. The Greenlandic situation is more typical of indigenous aspirations around the world. Greenlandic Inuit control virtually all matters within the island, including fisheries, trade, and the legal system, while Denmark provides an agreed level of financial aid and military defense. In Canada as well, native groups have sought a constitutional status of self-governing "first nations" within the large context of Canadian federalism. The U.S. system is supposed to work the same way. Tribes have their own governments, but the U.S. government also has continuing responsibilities to tribal members.

Words like "self-determination" and "peoples" are extremely threatening to nation-states, because they have usually been used to make arguments for independ-

ence—in the case of South Africa, for example. Both the I.L.O. and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights have been trying to agree on new terminology which says, in effect, "everything short of independence." One proposal is "autonomy," another, "self-development." What really matters is negotiating the broadest possible language, and ensuring that it is described as the floor, rather than the ceiling, for future political development.

As a result of the first round of discussions in June 1988, the draft revised convention already provides that:

- governments must respect and safeguard the "integrity" of indigenous peoples' own institutions;
- indigenous peoples have the right "to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development;"
- indigenous peoples have the right to financial assistance to establish and operate their own education and health programs;
- national legislation affecting indigenous peoples must precede by "full consultation;"
- all government programs must be "co-operative" in nature and include indigenous people them-

selves in their "planning, coordination, execution and evaluation."

The current draft also refers to indigenous peoples' right to define their own membership to maintain traditional forms of economy such as hunting and fishing to learn and use their own languages, and to incorporate their own forms of knowledge and values at all levels of education. Although a few countries in the Asian region spoke out strongly last June against any greater recognition of indigenous nationhood (or "peoplehood") they are likely to remain a minority of the committee.

A greater danger is lack of interest on the part of some key indigenous groups. U.S. Indian organizations took no direct part in the first round of discussions, for example although Canada's four national Indian Inuit and Metis organizations, by contrast, consulted intensively with the Canadian government beforehand and sent delegations to Geneva. There were national-level indigenous consultations with the Nordic governments as well, and meetings with governments are planned in several Latin American countries in preparation for the June (See Treaty, page 12)

Bunk

(continued from page 6)

care, medical services etc., benefits received vary from tribe to tribe. Chippewa people, like non-Indians, receive benefits on a need or income basis.

•STA says, "Simply put, they (the Chippewa) are conducting a form of economic terrorism and blackmail." Once again STA chooses inflammatory terms. The Chippewa are not terrorists or blackmailers. The courts have upheld the treaties and re-affirmed the legality of the Chippewa's rights retained in those treaties. Conducting court-affirmed, highly monitored fishing is a far cry from terrorism and blackmail. The Chippewa are simply not America's in-house version of the PLO!

•Chippewa spearers "go out of their way to aggravate as many sportsmen as possible..." claims STA, because they travel distances

to fishing spots and fish for game fish rather than rough fish. Certain lakes are identified for spearfishing. Each lake has a quota established. If Chippewa fishermen travel to those lakes, it should not irritate non-Indian anglers and is not intended to do so. If it is a source of irritation, it is the non-Indians problem. Many non-Indians travel much further to fish than the Chippewa do. Walleye and a very few musky are taken not to irritate sports-fishermen but as preferred fish.

It appears that non-Indian "sportsmen" tend to go much further out of their way to irritate Chippewa fishermen when shots are fired near landings, rocks are thrown, their boats are intentionally swamped, and verbal abuse is hurled at them while they are fishing. This is a more true picture of "going out of their way" to irritate!

•STA states "The tribes have shown a total disregard for good conservation practices... Imagine the long term effects on Northern Wisconsin if the Chippewas are allowed to practice the same mismanagement with timber resources." No examples of Chippewa mismanagement appear with this statement. There is no documentation or support. In fact, the tribes are involved in resource management on and off reservation. Currently, most of the tribes have foresters who work with the management of on-reservation timber. The mismanagement of the timber resource has been a result of non-Indian strip harvesting and has nothing to do with Chippewa management at all. In fact, much of the forests are managed now to suit the sports' interests, i.e. deer. There is little to brag about in terms of "white" management

superiority. Our lakes are polluted; our fish are advertised as health-danger; our forests are threatened by acid rain-results of white management. Perhaps Chippewa resource management is what's needed to turn things around.

•Tribal members are allowed to shoot hundreds of eagles every year. These eagles are shot solely for financial gain." Sorry, STA, but tribal members are not allowed to shoot eagles, or sell them for financial gain. It is illegal. Tribal members can apply through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain eagles which have died or been killed and retrieved only for use in religious ceremonies.

•STA states, "This inequality is because Indians are given rights denied to other American citizens." The U.S. Constitution and the U.S. courts protect the rights of American citizens, including minorities

who can easily be outvoted in our society. The Indians' rights are property rights. Protection of property rights for all citizens is equality under the law. If some have more property than others, that right is still protected. The law does not declare that all of us shall have the same amount of property or wealth. States, too, act in sovereign ways, so that some American citizens can do things, i.e., drink at a younger age, in one state than another. Is this unequal treatment as well?

•Federal Indian Policy is a direct reversal of our nation's policy of racial assimilation." There is no federal policy of racial assimilation. Racial assimilation is comparable to cultural genocide. Much is done to protect the rights of minorities to retain an identity. The whole notion of racial assimilation is built on the assumption

that everyone should emulate the white culture because it is the dominant culture. This is popular with white rights groups, such as STA. Diversity makes life beautiful; assimilation makes it dull and discouraging. We just have to stop being afraid of people who are different from ourselves and also be able to admit when a right is a right, especially under the U.S. Constitution.

While so much of STA publication is obvious distortion, composed of fictitious statistics, and unsupported argument, it remains a document which is stereotypical of propaganda intended to incite and inflame under the very thin veil of logic and fact. Wisconsinites should object profusely to having such material distributed in public places and/or advertised in newspapers even if the propagandists pay for the ad.

7th Annual

Native American Fish & Wildlife Society National Conference

"Evolutionary Changes in Tribal Resource Management"

March 28-30, 1989

The Oneida Radisson Hotel Green Bay, Wisconsin

A Tentative Agenda can be obtained by writing to the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 750 Burbank Street, Broomfield, CO 80020, or by calling (303) 466-1725.

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society has reserved a block of rooms at the Oneida Radisson. Those wishing to make reservations should call the Radisson at 414/494-7300.

Registration information for the conference will be mailed out with the final agenda.

Jourdain/Chino team up for lawsuit against Reagan/Bush on gaming

By Sherolle Benton

(Reprinted from News from Indian Country, Vol. III, No. 1)

Phoenix, AZ—Two staunch advocates and defenders of aboriginal sovereignty announced to the National Inter-Tribal Networking Association (NINA) Dec. 3, that they will sue President Reagan and Vice-President Bush over the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act before Reagan leaves office.

"We are determined to file suit against Reagan and Bush on this bill," said Roger Jourdain, Chairman of the Red Lake Chippewa.

Jourdain and Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache, said they made a pledge to each other two years ago that if the Gaming Act ever passed they would litigate the bill.

NINA convened to discuss issues of implementing provisions of the Gaming Act and to form Tribal alliances in litigation against the bill.

The Chippewa/Apache suit against Reagan and Bush will be filed in Washington D.C., by the law firm, Pirtle, Morisset, Scholoser and Ayer on behalf of the Red Lake Chippewa and Mescalero Apache Tribes.

The Tribal leaders hoped to file the suit by Jan. 4, 1989. Reagan will be replaced by Bush as President on Jan. 20, 1989.

The Bill, also known as Public Law 100-497 was passed in September and signed into law by Reagan on Oct. 17.

"We're going to operate with sovereign authority. We will challenge the constitutionality of that Act. We were denied due process in the Senate and House. There were no hearings held on the final

draft of the bill. S. 555 was referred to the floor without records of testimony and protest by Indian leaders," Jourdain said. "Congress discarded the voice of Indian leaders on the concept of the Self-Determination Act of 1970," Jourdain continued.

"Let the record stand that we asked Reagan to veto that bill. But, he signed it anyway against the voice of Indian leaders," Jourdain said.

The Red Lake Tribal Council sent a letter to Reagan on Sept. 29 requesting a veto of S. 555 stating in part that, "... (T)he proponents of S. 555 have admitted that their rationale for the bill rests merely upon a fear of some future or potential corruption. In reality, their fear is a thinly veiled disdain of the integrity of Tribal governments and the ability of American Indian people to govern themselves. It is obvious that this attitude is driven by an unfettered, economic greed that has used the federal legislative process to produce a bill that will regulate Indian gaming into oblivion, thereby mortally wounding all market competition for the lucrative non-Indian gaming industry."

"To veto such a legislative fiasco, which was slammed through Congress at the end of the session with no chance for curative amendments, would advance the overall public policy of Indian self-determination and Tribal self-governance. We ask nothing less than the opportunity to control our own destiny, which enactment of S. 555 would threaten." The letter was signed by Chairman Jourdain.

Wendell Chino, President of the Mescalero Apache, said Congress and the Executive Branch had cast off their federal trust

responsibility to Tribes by delegating jurisdiction to States in regulating Indian ordinances and industry through the Gaming Act.

"The Gaming Act violated the treaties of Indian Tribes. Our treaties very plainly say we will abide exclusively by the laws of the United States. The Act violates a Constitutional provision for Indian Tribes when States are given jurisdiction over Indian affairs. We asked President Reagan for a veto but he did not see fit to recognize various opinions of Tribal leaders," Chino said.

Jourdain and Chino also criticized the organizing effort of the National Inter-Tribal Networking Association. They said compliance with the Gaming Act gives tantamount approval of the Act and will lead to legal entrapment and eradication of Tribal sovereignty.

"If NINA is going to talk about how to implement S. 555, I don't want to be a part of it. Why should we buckle under to this legislation?" Jourdain said.

Chino said, "Let's separate this group into those who want to be conciliatory and those who want to fight it. Roger and I have general council approval to do whatever we have to do to fight this law. Once we file the suite, we're in the arena and we can talk with Congress."

Wynema Morris, Chairman of NINA said "Until that law suit is brought, the bill is the law. We have to approach this in a rational manner and protect ourselves in the meantime. Until then, I have a bingo interest I have to protect, and 140 new employees." Morris is also the Vice-Chairman of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.

Conservation leaders urge Bush to apply 'Blueprint' guidelines

(Reprinted from the Audubon Act, January/February Edition)

On November 30, the leaders of five environmental groups, including Audubon, met with President Bush to discuss the Blueprint for the Environment report. The Blueprint, a collaborative effort of 18 environmental and conservation organizations, contains 700 specific recommendations for the President and all agencies of the federal government whose actions affect the environment. After the meeting, the environmental leaders said the President promised that the people he appoints to head the natural resource and environmental agencies would consider the Blueprint's suggestions. Following are some of those recommendations:

•Global Warming. The President should (1) announce in his Inaugural Address or in an Environmental Message that minimizing global warming will be a priority of his domestic policy; (2) act to ensure that global warming is high on the agendas of both the 1989 Western Economic Summit and the Global Environmental Summit meeting that he

has pledged to convene; (3) direct the Secretary of State to make bilateral approaches to key nations, including the Soviet Union and major developing countries like China and India, and to work with other nations to develop, under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, a global treaty requiring that carbon dioxide emissions be reduced through increases in energy efficiency and greater reliance on renewable energy sources; (4) propose that other nations join us in a major program to halt tropical deforestation and to plant trees on a massive scale.

•Energy. The President should (1) direct the Secretary of Energy to take immediate steps to develop a National Least-Cost Energy Plan; (2) make the slowing of the global warming a central goal of U.S. energy policy; (3) take immediate steps to increase federal support of research, development, and commercialization of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources; (4) propose legislation that will help increase the fuel economy of new automobiles and light trucks to 45-35 miles per gallon, respectively, by the year 2000.

•Land. The President should

(1) declare by executive order, and reinforce by other means, that federal lands and resources will be managed under a mandate of conservation stewardship; (2) take steps to ensure that when public resources are sold or leased, such sale or lease should never occur at less than fair market value.

•Pollution. The President should (1) support and work vigorously for reauthorization of the Clean Air Act; (2) direct EPA and the Agriculture Department to make control of non-point sources of water pollution, including storm run-off, a high priority; (3) make waste reduction and recycling a national priority for both hazardous and solid wastes.

•Population. The President should (1) establish an official population policy for the United States, and encourage all other nations to do the same; (2) reassert the federal government's support of population and family planning assistance.

A summary of the Blueprint's recommendations is available free from Audubon's Washington, D.C., office, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20003.

Treaty

(continued from page 11)

1989 round. U.S. Indian leaders may be convinced that Congress is a much more important place to get things done than the U.N., and perhaps we are one of the few countries where the national political system is somewhat responsive to indigenous lobbying.

Are we confident that there will never be another termination movement, however? Or that such a movement, if it occurred, could be reversed without international support? Even if we assume that the U.N. can add nothing to

U.S. tribes' political resources, moreover, U.S. tribes may owe something to indigenous peoples elsewhere in the world who have no where to turn but the U.N. system, and who lack our financial resources and freedom to travel.

There is another side to the picture, of potentially even greater interest to U.S. tribes than the revised convention. As a result of the interest shown by many indigenous organizations, the I.L.O.'s Director-General has directed some of his agency's technical assistance programs to consider

applications directly from indigenous communities.

The kinds of activities the I.L.O. could support include international meetings to exchange ideas and technology for indigenous economic development, and actual training and "animation" (community-action) projects in Indian communities. I.L.O. participation and assistance could add an international dimension to the kinds of projects First Nations has stimulated at the national level—and the allocation of substantially more I.L.O. funds and personnel to indigenous programs. □



This wintery scene, photographed in northern Wisconsin's Bayfield County, reminds us that spring is still a few months away.

Worldviews

(continued from page 8)

Developing an Ecological Consciousness

Unfortunately, the study and understanding of Native American relationships with the natural world will not provide any instantaneous solutions to the problems we are presently facing. Cultures, or selected bits of them, cannot just be arbitrarily glued onto another. Native American traditions, as with any other culture, are embedded in a particular context, involving language, education, physical surroundings and other factors. If sweat lodges and earth shrines were to spring up overnight in every back yard and balcony of urban and suburban North America, the result would be puzzlement and confusion, not a radical adjustment of how we relate to the natural world. Such particulars of Native American cultures, and the cultures themselves, must be acknowledged and accepted as valuable and "proper" cultures, and they must continue to flourish. Directly they can be of no help for those of us not of Native American descent.

However, as a contrast to our own destructive relationships with

the natural world and as a reminder that positive relationships can and do exist, an open-hearted and respectful investigation of Native American cultures, particularly when members of these cultures voluntarily share with us their understandings and perceptions, might help us discover new directions in which to travel to realize our own potentials. As a Pueblo commented,

There are hundreds of religions in this country, and still you white people are searching for something else. We are not searching—we are already there. And you don't have to join us you are already there too. You just have to realize it.


Luther Standing Bear believed that it took generations of dying and being reborn within a land for that land to become a part of an individual and of a culture, but it can happen. Vine Deloria suggests the possibility that a particular land determines and encourages the nature of a religion that

will spring up upon it, and within a religion may lie an entire way of life. He further suggests that it is possible for peoples and lands to adapt and to relate to one another very powerfully, leading to a spiritual union which benefits both. If he is correct then it is possible that the "environmental movement" is in the process of doing just that, particularly in its latest radical manifestations—i.e., Green Politics, Deep Ecology, Ecofeminism and Bioregionalism. We do have our own traditions, both historical and contemporary, which offer and encourage respectful and caring relationships with the earth, and it is possible that the cultures of the Native Americans, and the Native Americans themselves, will encourage and help the rest of us to carry out necessary changes in our ways of life.

Annie Booth, a Canadian, is a graduate student in environmental studies at UW-Madison. She writes scripts for Earthwatch, a syndicated environmental radio program. Harvey Jacobs, on the faculty at UW-Madison, teaches environmental studies and urban and regional planning. □

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MASINAIGAN (Talking Paper) is a monthly publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, which represents thirteen Chippewa tribes in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Subscriptions to the paper are free. Write to MASINAIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or call (715) 682-6619.

MASINAIGAN reserves the right to edit any letters or materials contributed for publication as well as the right to refuse to print submissions at the discretion of the editor. Letters to the editor and guest editorials are welcomed by MASINAIGAN. We like to hear from our readership. The right to edit or refuse to print, however, is maintained. All letters to the editor should be within a 300 word limit. Submissions should be received by the 10th of the month in order to be included in the upcoming edition.

Letters to the editor or submitted editorials do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.