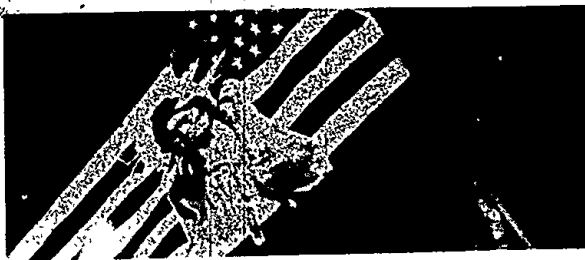


**Special
spring spearing edition**

Most of this edition focuses on events surrounding the 1989 Chippewa off-reservation spring spearing season. Hopefully, it will help readers acquire a more comprehensive understanding of these events as they occurred.



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MASINAIGAN



A CHRONICLE OF
THE
LAKE
SUPERIOR-
CHIPPEWA
1989 Spring
Spearing Edition



The American Indian Movement (AIM) flag is proudly displayed atop "Butternut Hill" at Butternut Lake, Ashland-Price County.

Protestors at Lake Nokomis — MASINAIGAN would like suggestions for an appropriate caption for the above photo. Send your caption to the paper. The winning caption will receive 2 lbs. of wild rice.

Politicians get no satisfaction from feds

Federal officials, including Judge Barbara Crabb from Federal District Court and Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chairman of the Senate Select Committee, answered "no" to politicians' bids to modify Chippewa treaty rights in order to placate angry, violent mobs on the landings.

Initiatives to modify the treaties were introduced during the spearing season by Governor Tommy Thompson, who sought court injunctions to stop spearfishing; U.S. Rep. James Sensenbrenner, who re-introduced an abrogation bill; and U.S. Congressman David Obey, whose proposal sought a 10% limit on Chippewa spearfishing harvest.

Essentially, both federal court and the federal administration refused to infringe on the rights of Indians because of the already reaffirmed legality of the rights and

because of the federal responsibility to uphold its treaties and trust.

"Every door we walked through we were told there will be no treaty abrogation and no unilateral treaty modification." — State Senator Robert Jauch and State Rep. James Holperin.

State Rep. Jim Holperin, who along with Rep. Bob Jauch visited Washington, was reported as stating that a Department of Interior spokesman forcefully reiterated the Bush administration's position that "It is the duty of the Federal Government, by virtue of its fiduciary responsibility, to ensure that there is no abrogation, loss or infringement of Indian rights."

"First, absolutely everyone we talked to emphasized the futility of

attempts to abrogate or unilaterally modify any Indian treaties," Holperin indicated. However, the legislators did feel that the federal government is willing to assist in negotiating a settlement between the state and the Chippewa tribes.

One such effort was witnessed when Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan assigned William P. Ragsdale, an experienced negotiator of Indian issues, to become involved in the controversy.

In federal court, Governor Tommy Thompson's bid to end the spearing season prior to the state sport season opener received no sympathy from Federal Judge Barbara Crabb.

Thompson sought two injunctions in District Federal Court a few days prior to the opening of the sport angling season stating that "Today in northern Wisconsin,

the public safety is at risk." Thompson sought to prevent a complete harvest by the tribes as well as to prematurely end the spearing season to accommodate the sports harvest.

However, Judge Crabb saw no reason to curtail tribal spearfishing, asking why tribes should step aside now "as they have stepped aside for over 100 years, to allow parties who have been fishing without impediment to catch their bag limits?" Crabb saw no reason why the tribe should curtail treaty rights in order to allow non-Indians to catch five walleye a day.

Crabb's rejection of Thompson's injunction was followed with an appeal. However, several tribes, including Lac du Flambeau, St. Croix and Lac Courte Oreilles, had already announced the end of their spring seasons.

Introduction

This issue of MASINAIGAN is dedicated primarily to document the events of the 1989 Chippewa spring spearfishing season and those surrounding it. The season was unfortunately highlighted by scenes of racial hatred and harassment and dominated nightly by the necessary presence of numerous enforcement personnel to ensure the safety of Chippewa fishermen, families and friends.

The scenes have created an ugly scar on the face of northern Wisconsin and even deeper scars within the hearts of both non-Indian and Indian people, as we shall see, particularly in the children.

The events of 1989 were predictable, in fact, were predicted. However, no one spoke up. Wisconsin more-or-less lay in wait through those last long months of the winter for the eruption to take place. Few spoke out or acted in order to prevent the anticipated demonstrations of violence and hate.

Actions have been tardy, last-minute endeavors which give the appearance of "doing something about the situation." Most of those actions have sought to punish the Chippewa because of the depravity of the harassers, a form of blaming the victim.

Already Wisconsin is trying to counteract the blemish. Headlines indicate the state is ready to leave spearing behind and predict a flourishing tourism season. However, the wounds of spring should not be quickly and cosmetically hidden or they will never heal. They will only fester and reappear annually.

Butternut Lake signals solidarity, quiet victory for tribes

Butternut Lake, Ashland-Price County, once again was the scene of tribal solidarity and, as in the past two years, a peaceful, but firm refusal to relent to harassment, threats and violence.

In the wake of two weeks of nightly harassment at boat landings across northern Wisconsin, the representatives from several Chippewa tribes chose to spear fish at Butternut Lake despite the vulgar racist taunts, rock-throwing and threats on Indian lives which they had experienced throughout the season and which were sure to be part of Butternut Lake as well.

The spearfishermen and women arrived that evening as part of a cavalcade of treaty supporters — tribal members, non-Indian supporters, members of other tribes from other states — forming a line-up of over 300 cars. They all came with one purpose, to affirm the activities of those fishing and to reject the racism aimed at Indians in northern Wisconsin. They came with a drum and all the tradi-

tion, unity, and strength embodied in the spirit of that drum.

For the first time in five seasons of spearfishing the supporters outnumbered the protestors who awaited them at the landing. 800 strong, the supporters also outnumbered the enforcement personnel who stood readied and on guard. For once the armed forces were not needed to protect the tribal people, for they had the capacity to do that themselves.

However, the Indians and their supporters came peacefully, quietly enduring the sight of the same racist signs, hate-filled faces and sounds of racial smears which had proliferated throughout northern Wisconsin like a peculiar budding and release of ugliness which had tainted the usual freshness of spring.

Some tribal members were knocked over walking down the road towards the landing when a car suddenly accelerated as it passed through a large group of treaty supporters.

(see Butternut Lake, page 13)

Number of various fish species harvested by tribal spearers during spring 1985 through 1989

SPECIES	NUMBER OF FISH				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Walleye	2,761	6,940	21,321	25,969	16,053
Muskellunge	86	55	196	158	118
Bass sp.	21	39	275	167	113
Northern Pike	2	13	41	59	14
Lake Sturgeon	1	0	6	2	1
Trout sp.	0	0	2	0	1
Rock Bass	12	3	1	23	9
Crappie sp.	0	9	22	47	27
Bluegill	2	2	8	9	3
Yellow Perch	0	0	0	17	13
Bullhead sp.	1	1	4	2	3
Sucker sp.	27	15	48	21	31
Carp	1	0	1	1	0
Burbot	0	0	0	1	3
Bowfin	0	0	0	1	2
Cisco	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	2,914	7,077	21,925	26,477	16,393

Anti-Indian agitators rile northern Wisconsin, conspire to disrupt

The explosions of violence and hostility experienced in northern Wisconsin this spring surprised no one. Rumors of trouble and fears of bloodshed had been whispering in the winter winds for months. Like the early tremors of an earthquake warning of something worse to come, angry elements of Wisconsin citizenry has been steaming behind closed doors of meeting halls, barrooms, and homes. Indians, treaty rights, taxes — topics of conversation, sources of frustration have been brewed upon through the long, slow, cold, and in many cases poor, wintry hours in northern Wisconsin.

People talked of poisoning lakes if they were to be spared by the Chippewa; the purchase of wrist rockets for use during spearing; Indian people getting shot. They spoke of the rumbling malevolence and threats. It was a common knowledge.

It has been no secret. Ministers talked about it in private circles, worried about the impending violence, wondering about their role. People warned GLIFWC staff at the booth during Milwaukee Sentinel Sport Show — "Watch out, somebody's going to get hurt ... You should hear what they're saying!"

Keepers of this particular malevolent fire have been busy, providing fuel and gearing up for the sad display witnessed during the Chippewa spring spearing season. While espousing non-violence and peaceful protests from one side of the podium, they have proceeded to team up and incite from the other.

PARR had publicly vowed as early as July to have an active presence on the boat landings, and Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) continued its active encouragement to disrupt the season since the finale of the 1988 season when STA leader Dean Crist was arrested. Those organizations were busy with schedules cramped first with "informational" meetings and, as the spearfishing season arrived, rallies everywhere.

Those meetings and rallies were used to incite communities and spur people to the landings. They made people afraid and angry, scaring them with images of clouded land titles, loss of property, loss of business — and worse yet tribal power. Tribal jurisdiction was portrayed as akin to an unseen, slow, creeping national



David Enblom, Ashland County Sheriff, was one of several Sheriffs who spoke at the PARR informational meeting in Park Falls.

epidemic, fearsome and threatening.

In a thinly veiled effort to hide blatant discrimination against a minority, speakers at rallies and meetings spoke of Indians as victims of Indian policy and told audiences not to blame the Indians but rather the courts and Congress for their problems. Strangely contorting logic, these organizations call for modification and/or abrogation of treaties, not only in Wisconsin but nationally, for the good of the Indians, attempting to conceal that such a move would constitute a direct assault on the rights of a minority.

Throughout the meetings and rallies, STA and PARR rely on unsubstantiated statements presented as facts to anger people against the tribes, the courts, the DNR, all politicians who haven't joined their forces and the government. They preach the Death of Tourism and the philosophy of Economic Doom, with no evidence of such impact. Following are some examples of rhetoric available for consumption at these meetings.

Preachers of the Apocalypse

Larry Peterson gave a brief round-up of PARR's activities at one of his "informational" meetings in Park Falls, indicating how active the organization has been in communities and in pressuring

politicians. He said a new PARR paper had been established; they've met with Emergency Government representatives; talked on radio programs and at universities; held a general membership meeting in Wausau; circulated petitions asking counties not to pay for enforcement; and appeared on the Morton Downey Show. They had rallies scheduled for Minocqua, Rice Lake City Park, Balsam Lake Courthouse, Butternut Lake and there were meetings in Birchwood and with the Chetek Lake Association of WI. PARR's Wayne Powers, Peterson said, had been busy with meetings around Wisconsin every day and night for three weeks.

Meanwhile, Bill Covey, president of Citizens for Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) was funded through Salmon Unlimited in the Northwest to lobby for three days in Washington, D.C.

Peterson also noted that PARR sent a position paper to the Governor asking that a monitoring committee with PARR representation be on the landings at the fish count plus a request for \$1 million for independent legal counsel in return for staying off the landings.

PARR's informational meetings featured local county sheriffs who explained the laws governing the landings and answered questions as to what might constitute an arrestable act on the part of protestors.

Peterson pointed out that citizens can't blame the sheriffs for enforcing the laws, and the sheriffs agreed that, like it or not, they had to enforce the laws at the landings and protect the tribal members whether they agreed or disagreed.

Questions from the audience zeroed in on how methods could be used to disrupt spearing without being arrested. For instance, they asked whether it was illegal to sit in the shallows and pan fish during spearfishing or fish from the shore? How close could a spearfisherman get to their lines? Or could they launch boats while the tribes are trying to launch theirs? How far must they stay from an Indian on the water?

Many complained bitterly about "unsympathetic" officers from southern Wisconsin being present at landings and in the communities during the season. One member of



Larry Peterson, founder of PARR, encourages people to go to the landings at PARR sponsored informational meetings and rallies in communities across northern Wisconsin.

the audience complained that the state patrol was "a hazard on the road for people going to the landings."

At the Park Falls informational meeting, Matt Kelly, PARR, told the people that he has "been informed by the Council on Equality that Indian rights come under property rights so the Constitution does not apply." He criticized elected officials for playing "dodge the issue" game and declared that spearing is "unjust, morally wrong ... against our democratic principles ... our moral principles ... they are an injustice against we taxpayers, law abiding citizens." Typically, the logic behind his conclusions are left unexplained and unsubstantiated.

Kelly also noted that Indians compose less than 2% of the

country's population, even if BIA employees are included, noting that this "leaves 2% holding 98% hostage." Figures are used and sound impressive, but the statement is never explained or substantiated.

Preachers of Doom

Meanwhile STA leaders were also busy. A STA sponsored meeting at St. Germaine featured Fred Hatch, Sayner attorney who represents STA, Dean Crist, STA's founding father, and Al Soik, a disillusioned member of ERF and PARR who found his place in STA.

Hatch's presentation focused in on economics and the danger spearfishing imposes on tourism. "I was raised here and have stakes in property and tourism," he told the audience. "Today this industry is in danger. We should be akin to

fishermen in Valdez. They have lost an industry. We are close."

While the reference to Valdez has emotional pull, nothing is said to substantiate the statement that the tourism industry is in danger. In fact, he later states that his conclusion needs to be proved, commenting that the government says there is no proof of a failing economy or a sag in tourism as a result of spearfishing. He plugged for the development of an economic impact statement in order to furnish the proof needed to make his statement valid.

"A survey of economic impact is vital," he declared. "If it's true that the economic impact is heavy — and it doesn't have to be a lot, doesn't need much to be disastrous, because there are more phases to come ... If they all look very dark then an appeal has to be made somewhere ... to do some thing so investments won't be threatened."

Hatch criticized the state for pouring "your tax money into the tourism industry in southern Wisconsin" as well.

"We are riding a rocket of some kind whose destiny is unknown," he warned the people. Despite his admitted lack of proof Hatch effectively scared every resonant landowner in the audience.

Al Soik encouraged people to come to the Arbor Vitae Town Hall for a meeting on the "Boat Watch" that was being established as part of the planned disruption of spring spearing. "G—damned. This year there's going to be a problem. You can bet on that," he told the audience.

In the line of humor, Soik said that he received a call from the Arbor Vitae Fire Department asking if they could hold a training session on the landing when the (the Chippewas) come. Soik had responded "Yah! You can spray them right away," commenting also that "people are getting the idea!"

Soik alluded to an unnamed woman who had bought land with some money down and lost the down payment. "That's what's happening!" he said. Nothing else was clarified about this situation but it sounded frightening.

Following Soik came Dean Crist stating at the onset of his talk that Indian spearfishing reflects "great not need." This statement was not

(see Anti-Indian, page 13)



Dean Crist, STA founder and anti-treaty activist, speaking at the PARR-STA sponsored rally at Torpy Park.

INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS

Are you concerned about the escalation of the rights granted to the Chippewa Indians through liberal court interpretations of outdated treaties? (PARR) Protect Americans' Rights and Resources will be holding a meeting on May 4 in Three Lakes, Wisconsin, at the Municipal Center, School Street, downtown, 7 p.m. Open informational meeting — everyone urged to attend.

PROTECT AMERICANS' RIGHTS & RESOURCES
P. A. R. R.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION Date _____

Single Membership - \$10 Family - \$15

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Send to: _____

(Reprinted from Vilas County News, May 3, 1989 edition.)

STA/Wisconsin planning gill-netting 'party'

(Reprinted from The Lakeland Times, May 26 edition.)

If Lac du Flambeau tribal members set gill nets in arca lakes this summer, they'll have company.

Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin, an anti-treaty group based in Minocqua, Wisconsin will continue protesting Indian treaty rights by organizing on-water Treaty Beer "boat parties" and underwater gill net tours.

STA/Wisconsin members may also use rocks sprayed with insect repellent to repel walleye and other fish away from the nets. Blunted triple hooks might also be used as "drifting anchors," said Dean Crist of Minocqua, STA/Wisconsin

spokesman.

Crist said STA/Wisconsin ranks will likely swell this summer as the Lakeland area's population expands by 10 times as tourists and summer residents arrive.

"Through the marketing of Treaty Beer, we've discovered that visitors and summer residents are vehemently opposed to spearing and gill-netting," Crist said.

If any certified diver, including visitors and summer residents, wants to see how fish are trapped by their gills in the mesh, Crist said guided underwater tours will be available through STA/Wisconsin.

"We'll take people underwater for a tour of the nets," he said. "We will accept donations for the tours

and all proceeds will be turned over to the Northwoods Foundation."

The Northwoods Foundation, administered by attorney Fred Hatch of Sayner, counsel for STA/Wisconsin, funds research aimed at ending off-reservation treaty rights, Crist said.

"We'll also keep the net tenders company hosting floating parties on boats." The boats will be stationed right over the nets.

Crist said that, while there are fish attractants on the market, certain scents also frighten fish away. One such chemical, DEET, is used in insect repellent.

"By spraying two or three rocks with insect repellent, and dropping

them in the water near the gill nets, we'll be able to turn the fish away from the nets."

Protestor boats may also be equipped with "drifting anchors," a blunt, three-pronged hook that looks like a very large treble hook. If those hooks were drifting behind boats, they would snag anything in the water, such as trees, brush, fish cribs and gill nets, Crist said.

The STA/Wisconsin spokesman said the group isn't advocating violence or the cutting of gill nets.

"We're just telling people to go out and get a close look at the nets. We're not saying that people are going to cut them."

Crist said that the placing of gill

nets in inland lakes will be detrimental to fish populations, as well as loons, waterfowl and furbearers that get entangled in the nylon mesh.

He said that only two of the state's six bands use gill nets, Red Cliff and Bad River, and those are placed in expansive Lake Superior.

"Only one Lac du Flambeau tribal member owns gill nets that I know of — no other tribal member nets inland lakes."

"But even on Lake Superior, loons are caught in gill-nets set as deep as 200 feet."

A report by a downstate newspaper Wednesday said only Lac du Flambeau has indicated an in-

terest in gill-netting.

Al Shanks, deputy director of the state's emergency police service, said the Department of Emergency Government will watch the situation closely before stepping in with law enforcement.

"There are factors that make the situation different from the spearing season. There will be additional people visiting northern Wisconsin that could affect the situation," Shanks said.

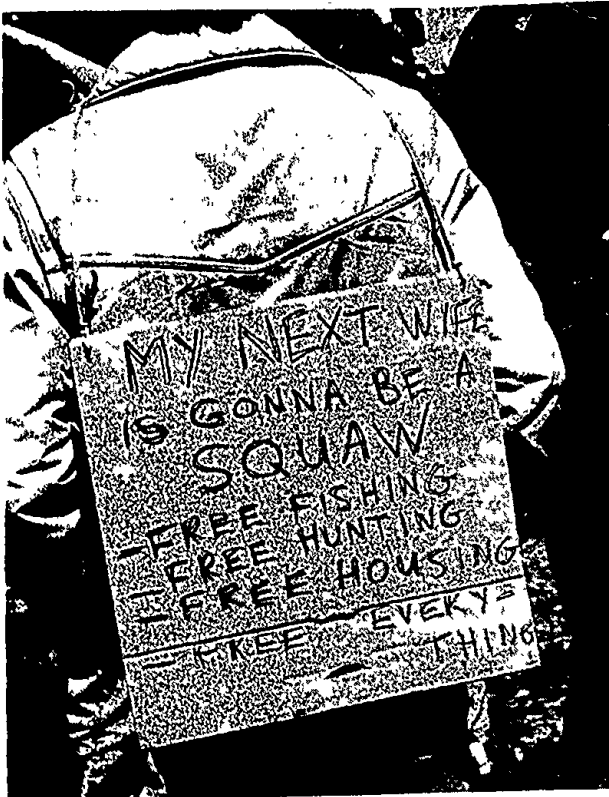
Earlier, George Meyer of the DNR said the state wouldn't provide law enforcement officers to protect tribal netters.

"But we still have an obligation based on the condition of unrest," Shanks said.

Sounding the battle cry at public rallies

Typically, PARR rallies commence with the Pledge of Allegiance and a patriotic anthem. There are a plethora of American flags, large and small, dotting the premises — a reminder that those gathered here are good, all-American citizens, or perhaps to give the illusion that PARR actions are in keeping with the Constitution and the laws of the land. Actually, PARR challenges the Constitution, democratic principles and federal law in seeking to abrogate and modify constitutionally-protected and court re-affirmed property rights of the Chippewa.

When the pomp and circumstance is complete the rhetoric begins as PARR and STA leaders address their gathered supporters, dressed in blaze orange garb. Signs are big at PARR rallies. They bob up and down in the assemblage, ranging in emphasis. They attack politicians, the DNR or Indians; many play on Indian stereotypes such as being lazy, on welfare, not paying taxes.



Sign on the back of a protestor at Torpy Park.

organization. Covey gave an outline of the many "treaty abuses" taking place throughout the country where Indian tribes are actually filing land claims and suits on fishing, hunting or water rights — tribes seeking to reclaim lands and rights (which have always been legally theirs.) This Covey sees as a threat and an injustice to the non-Indian population.

Covey also warned of tribal jurisdiction where tribes are asserting the ability to tax and maintain jurisdiction not just over Indians on the reservation but sometimes over non-Indians and sometimes off the reservations. There seems to be an underlying assumption that tribal jurisdiction is bad.

According to Covey political leaders should be addressing these problems. "Public officials are put in office to represent the best interest of the majority, not a small, select group," Covey says. However, he didn't mention that public officials are not expected to represent a majority if they are going against the laws of the country or in actions which would discrimi-

nate against the rights of a minority.

Abrogation of treaty rights will be a strike against the Mafia...

The reservations are overrun with mafia, tribal government corrupt...

The words of Verna Lawrence, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, who introduces herself as an Indian, attacks federal Indian policy roundly and pushes for abrogation. "We must demand a review ... or that treaties be abrogated because they no longer apply ... They are not interpreted as the writer's intended."

Lawrence concentrated on mafia infiltration of reservations quoting from unidentified witnesses who says organized crime will dominate gambling on all reservations in ten years. Another unidentified witness was quoted by Lawrence as saying that "infiltration of mafia on reservations is widespread and growing."

In ten years it will be totally out of hand, read Lawrence. "Indian reservations are seen by organized crime families as wide open, no



regulation and no controls. Organized crime is destroying Indian reservations."

Lawrence says, that based on this evidence of mafia overrun reservations "It is evident why some people and organizations are so threatened by a review of the treaty and possible abrogation since tribal leaders are too greedy for money and power and too self serving to view the problems objectively and in the best interest of the Indian person and are unwilling to curtail their unceasing demands on the taxpayer for tax dollars. We must continue to pursue changes in federal Indian policy." In other words, abrogate treaties, abolish reservations because they are mafia-controlled and corrupt anyway.

Abrogate Indian rights for the benefit of the Indians....

PARR Chairman Larry Peterson concentrated on the federal Indian policy and its victims, which according to Peterson include white and Indian.

Federal Indian policy, he said, must be corrected for the good of all, he said, but did not delineate how either party is being victimized or how a change would benefit either.

Peterson noted that Indians were victimized by the greed of early 1900 profiteers and contends that the Indians are still being victimized by this policy which he called an "atrocious."

Speculating on who are the modern day profiteers, he asked, "Is it their attorney? ... their leaders? ... or is it the Bureau of Indian Affairs who is keeping the Indian to subsidize their jobs?"

"We are the victim here, ladies and gentleman and G...d..n, (pardon my Spanish) I am sick and tired of being victimized by a bunch of policy makers and being put at the throat of my neighbors, in this case the Chippewa."



USA — New Anti-Treaty Group Formed

According to a Lakeland Times article on April 25, yet another anti-treaty group has formed. This one, entitled USA (United Sportspersons Alliance) was announced by Al Vehrs, Boulder Junction, Wis., at the Vilas County Chamber of Commerce annual banquet in Eagle River.

Harry Reid, another Boulder Junction resident, is quoted as saying "We're fired up, baby-doll!

When the governor said we should stay away from the landings and stay off the water, he (angered) me and now we're going to put this whole thing in his lap — in Madison."

Reid said that USA has no officers and no dues. "We are not racists, we're just concerned sportspersons from Wisconsin and northern Illinois who have had enough (referring to treaty rights) "

A call to fight...

At Torpy Park, Minocqua Dean Crist was one of the first speakers and he sounded the battle cry immediately. His rhetoric was designed to incite with constant reference to the Chippewa's spring spearing season as "the resource rape" and "slaughter" of walleye.

He called upon the audience to join the "fight," stating he would be on Lake Minocqua "fighting for my lake" and would help his "neighbor fight for his lake." The zeal to fight he latter identified as the "pioneer spirit." Crist admonished those that would be disinclined to come out onto the lakes and join the fight, warning that if they were unwilling to be confrontational their lakes will be closed.

"If you ignore the call," he said, "freedom is dead; equality is dead; tourism is dead; the financial investments of a life time of many working residents is dead." ... Explanations of these vast threats were not forthcoming, however.

Crist closed his presentation urging people to "take time to fight for what is rightfully ours," choosing to ignore the fact that the federal court says quite the opposite.

The national encroachment of treaty abuse...

Next on the agenda was Montana's Bill Covey, Chairman of CERA, the national anti-Indian



U.S. INDIAN POLICY HOLDS WISC. AND ITS CITIZENS HOSTAGE

Spearing protests at boat landings and on the water produce results.

If you can't join STA/Wisconsin, please donate to the Legal Defense Fund to support those who do.

37 STA/Wisconsin members arrested at Rainbow Flowage Boat Landing sit-in protest

STA/Wisconsin Membership Application

P.O. Box 792, Woodruff, WI 54568 vcnr

New Member _____ Renewal _____ — Please PRINT Clearly —

Single \$10 _____ Name _____

Family \$15 _____ Address _____

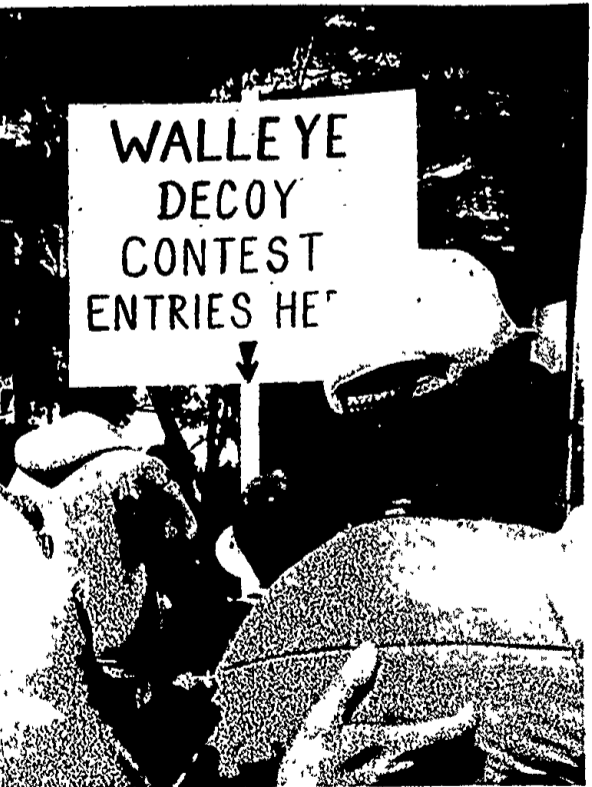
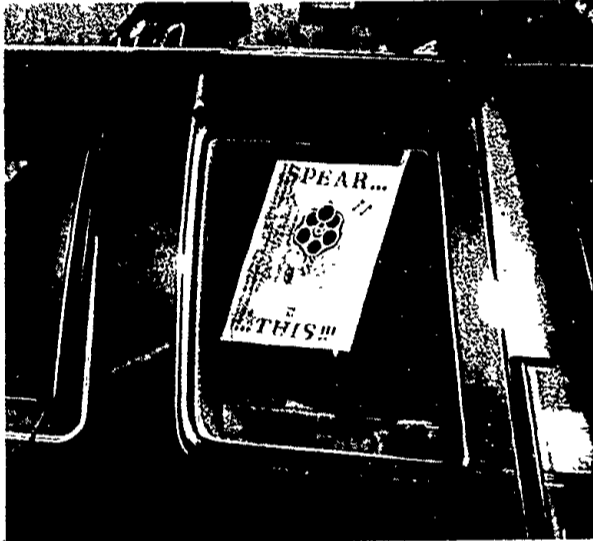
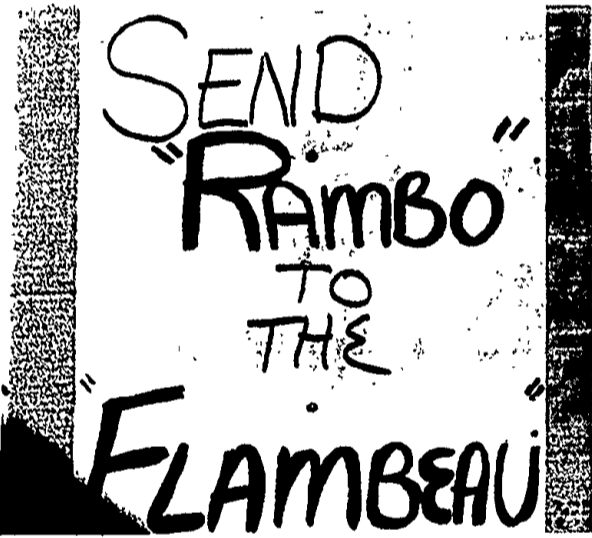
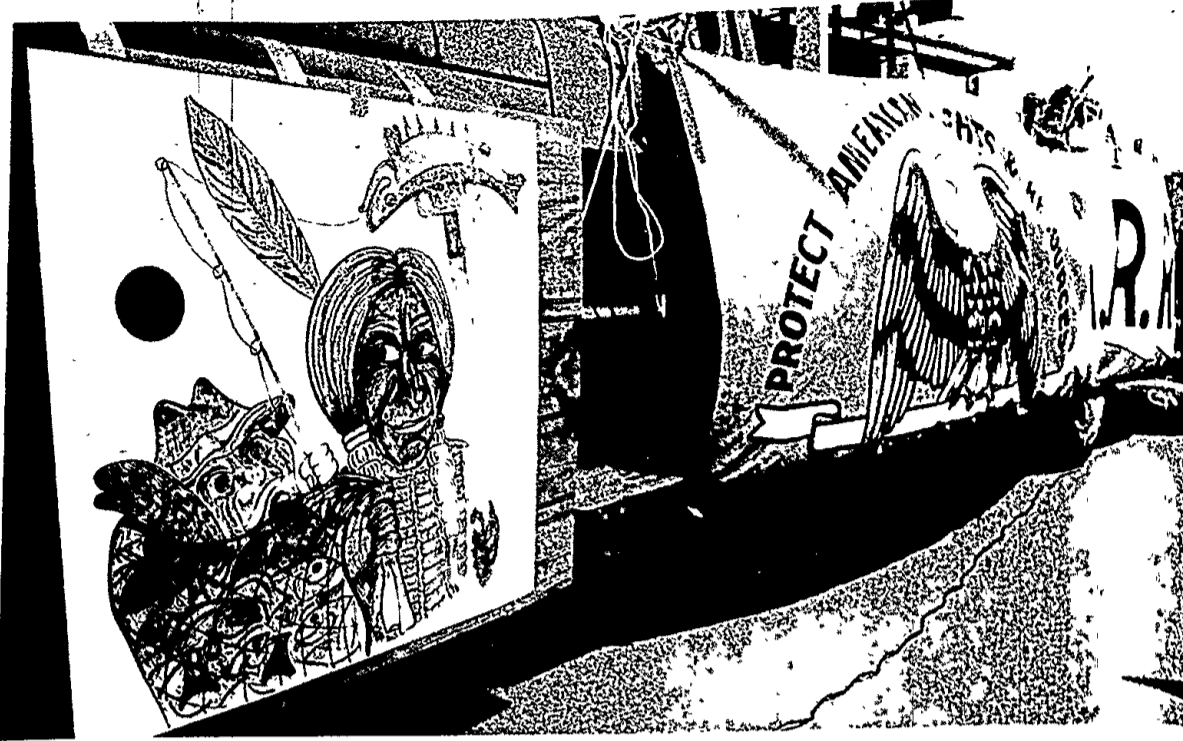
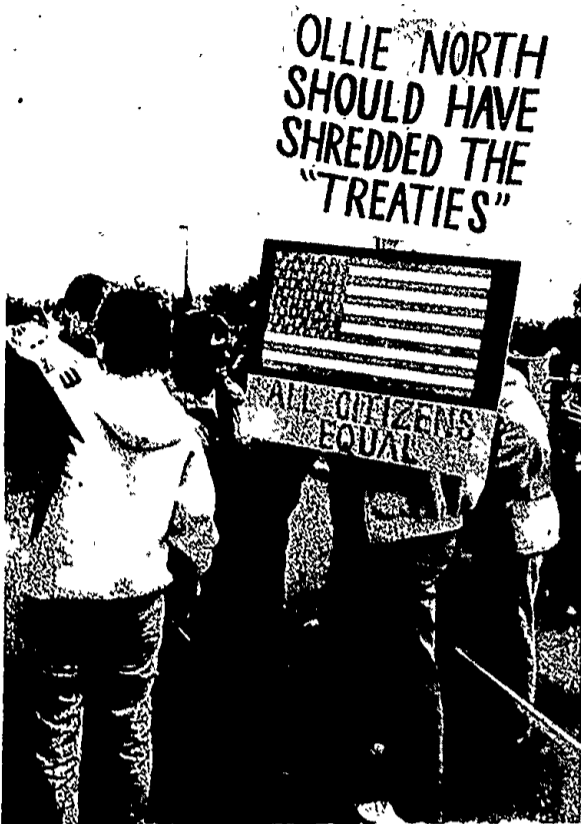
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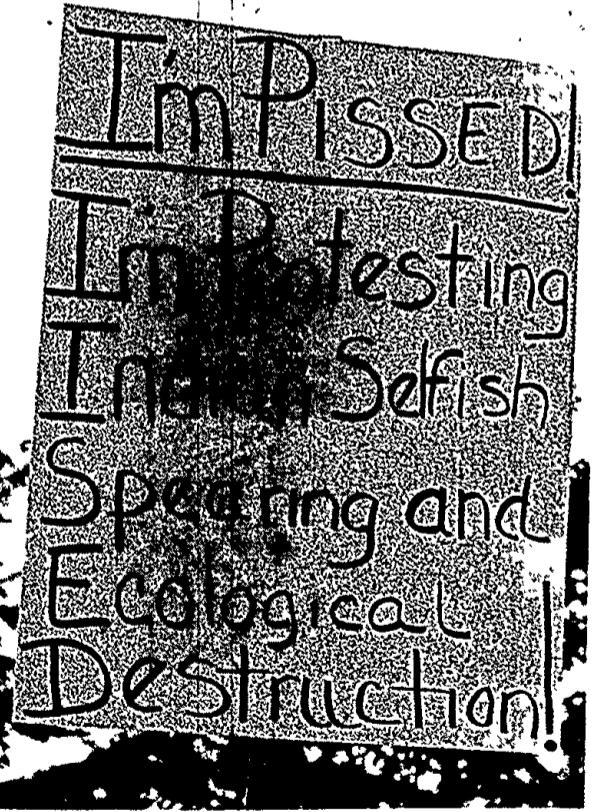
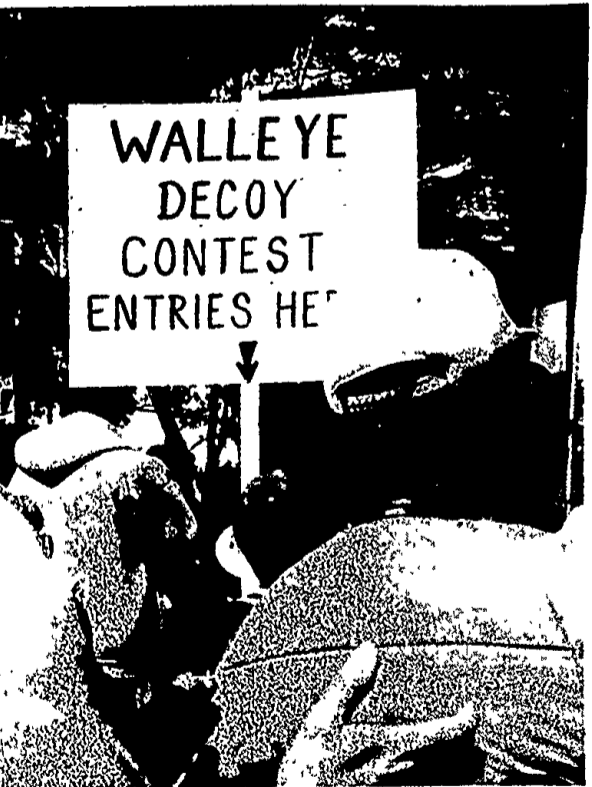
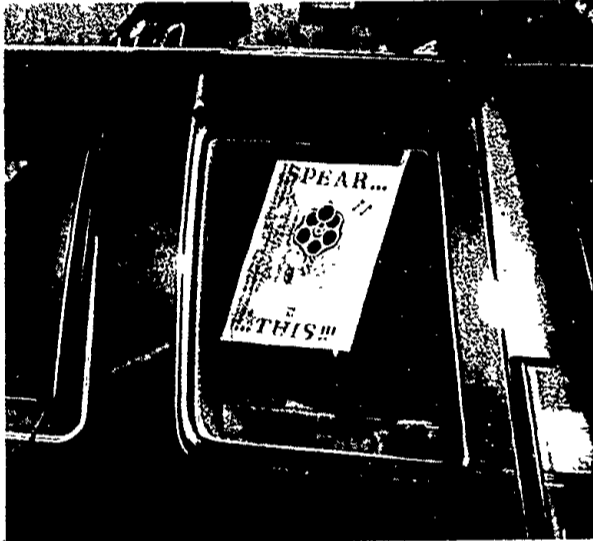
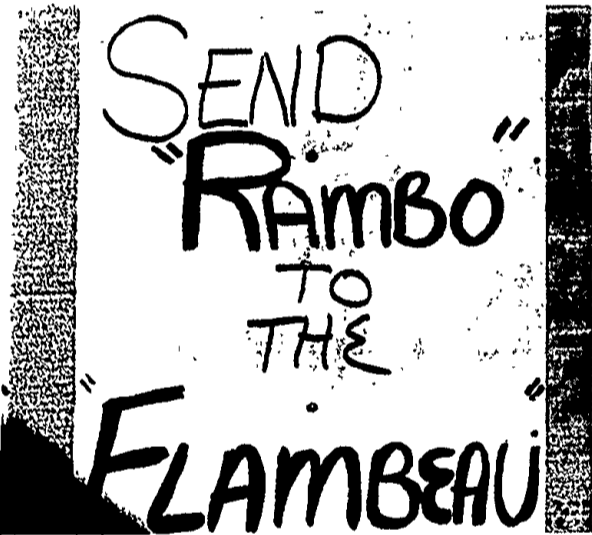
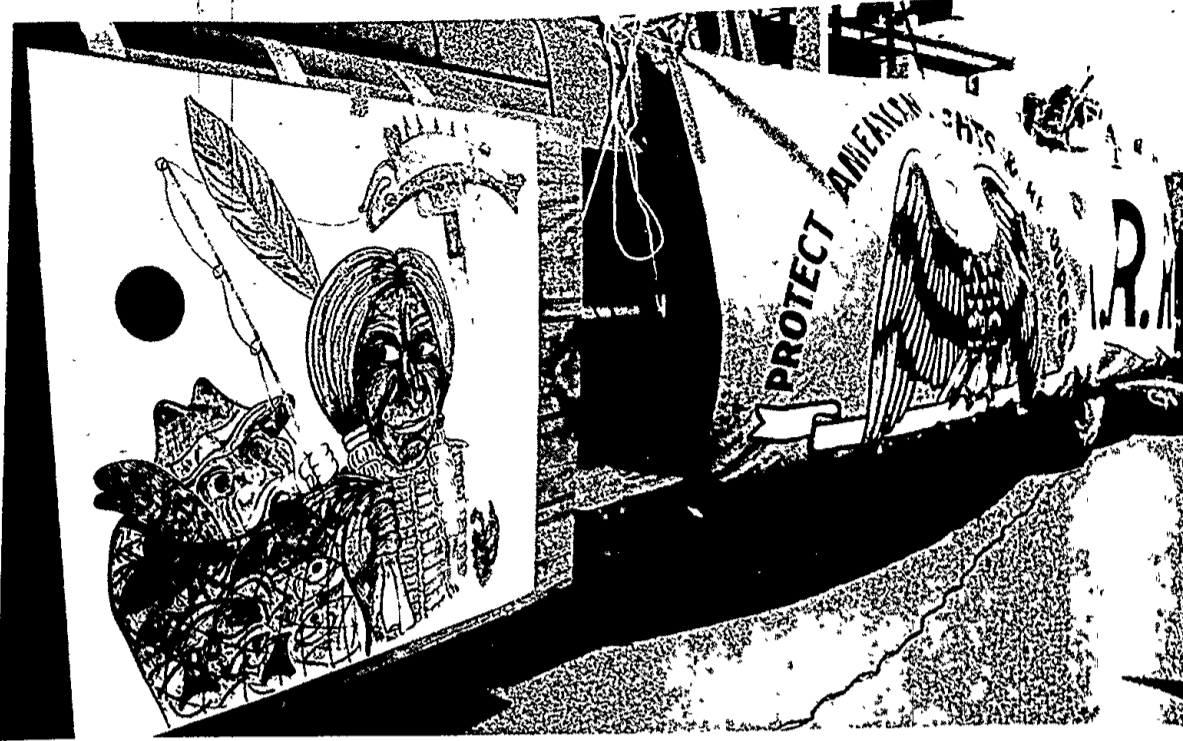
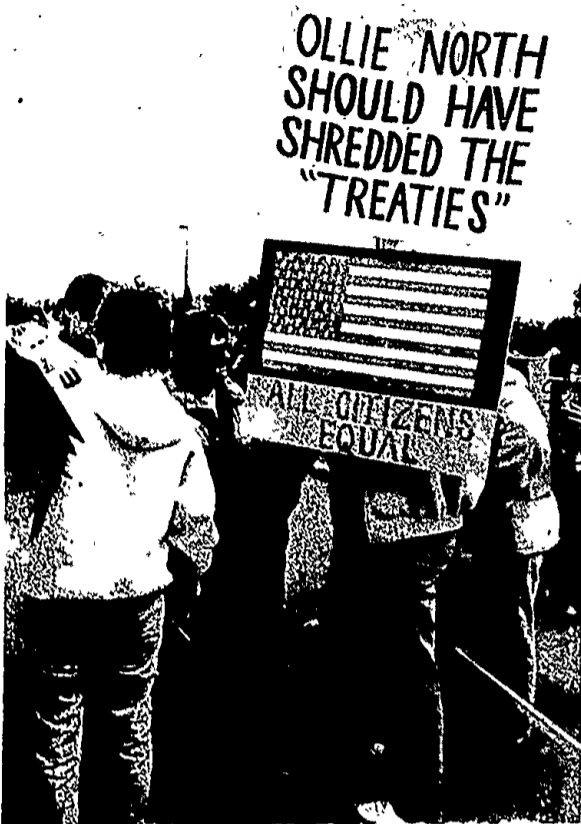
Voting Residence: State _____ County _____

(Reprinted from Vilas County News, May 3, 1989 edition.)

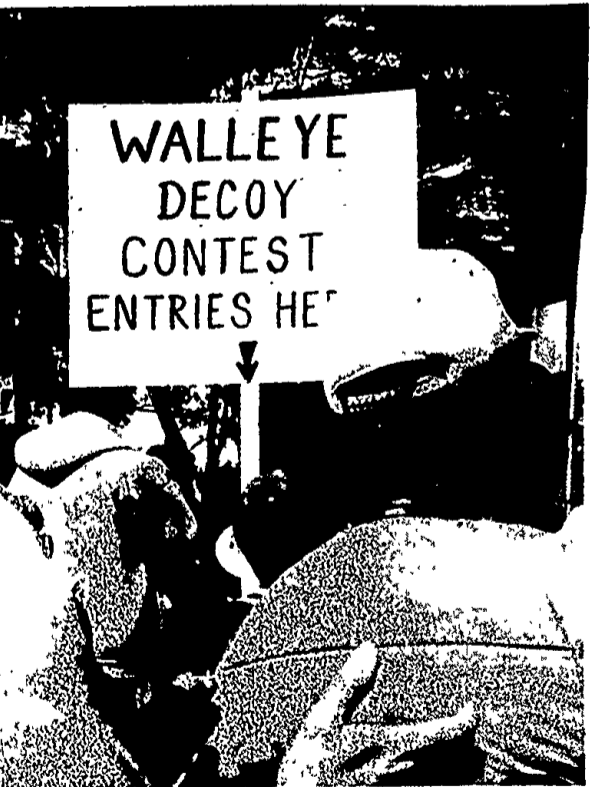
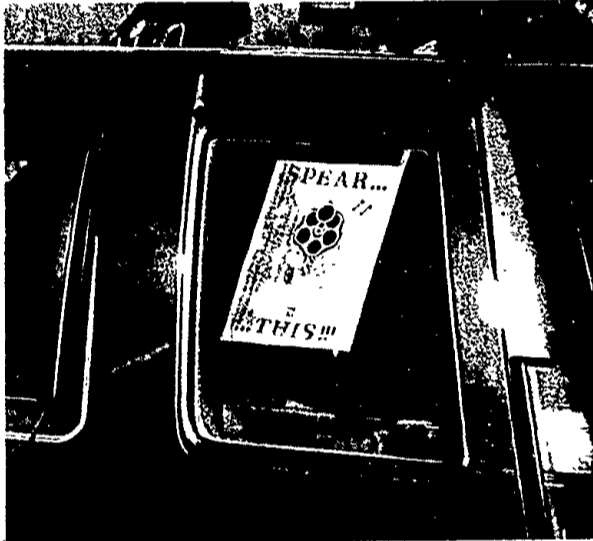
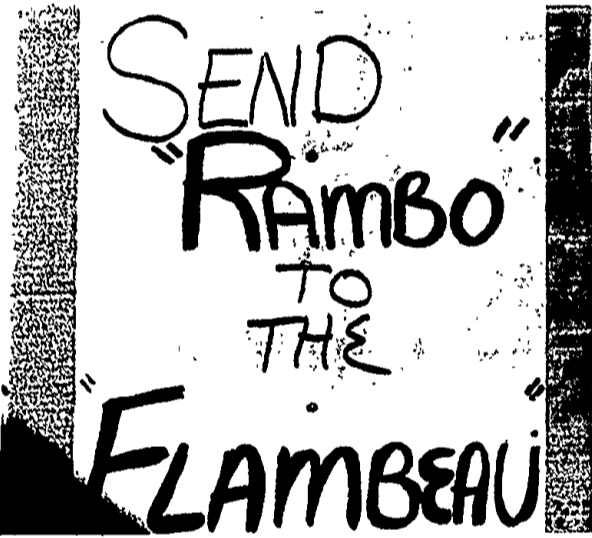
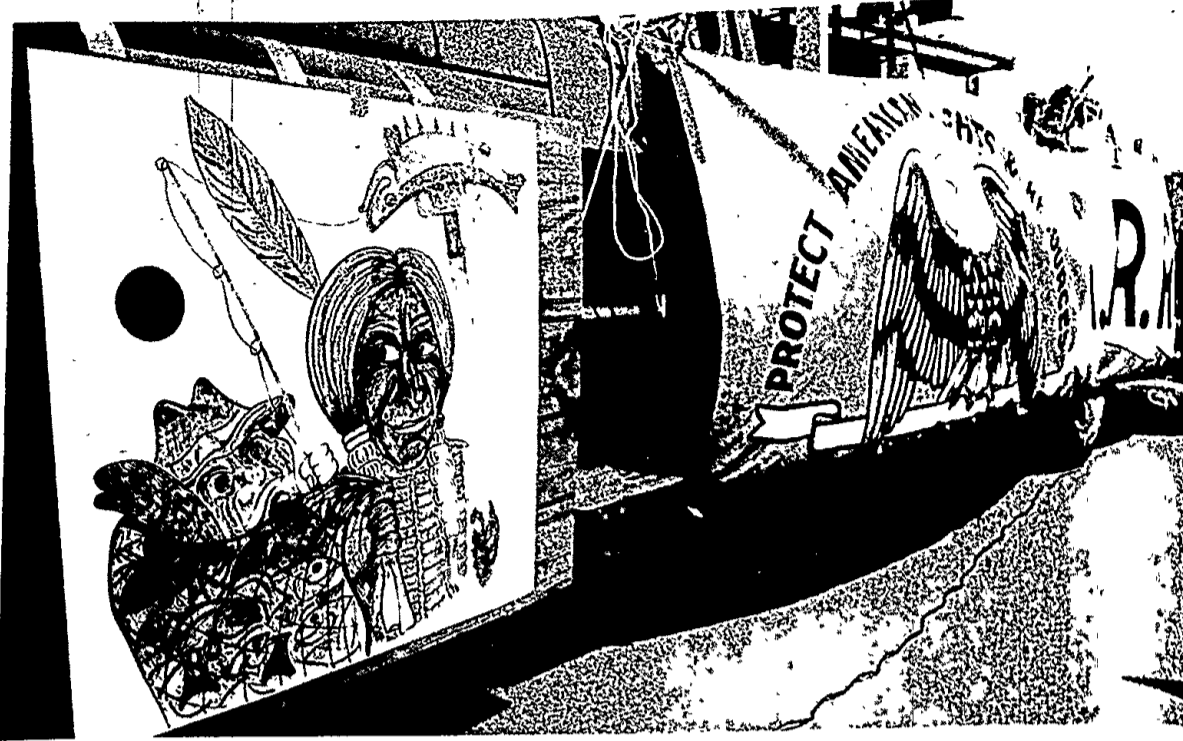
Scenes from PARR rallies



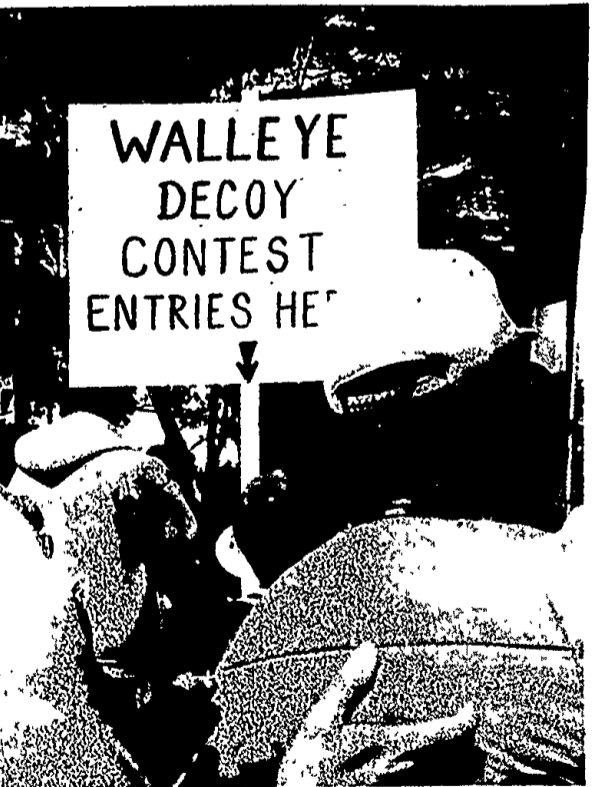
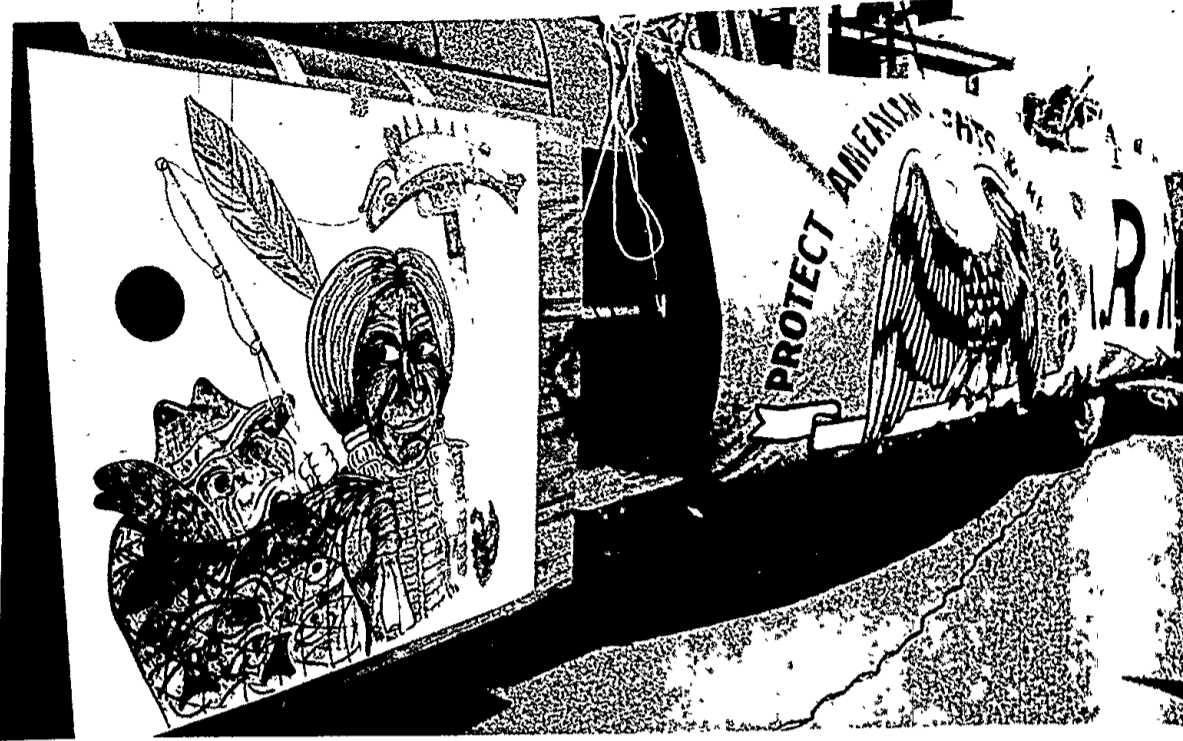
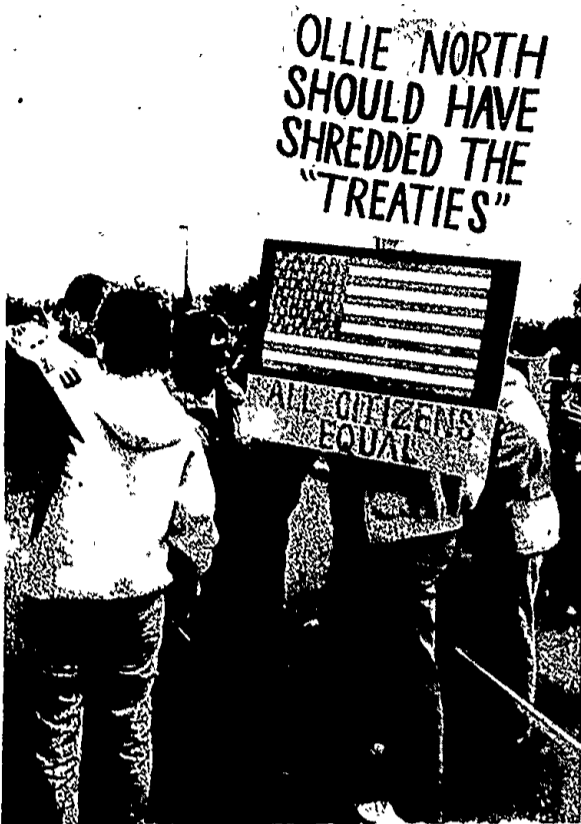
Scenes from PARR rallies



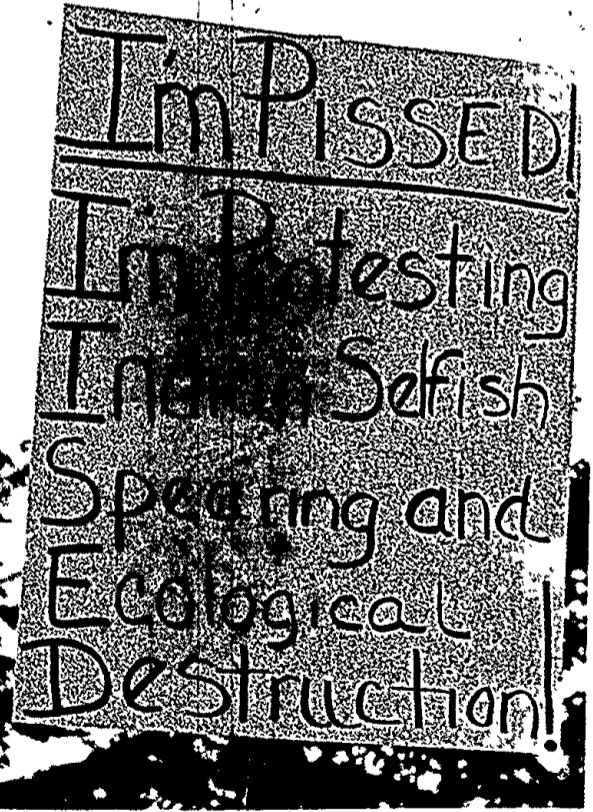
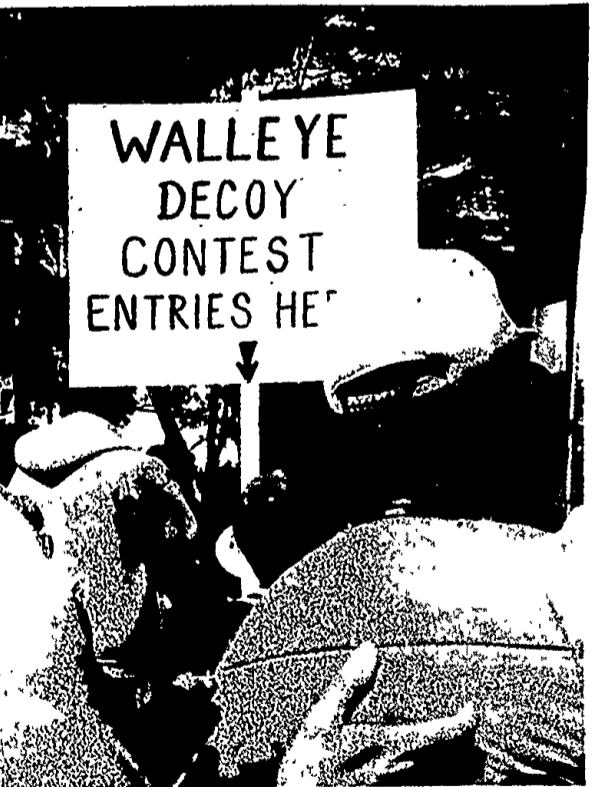
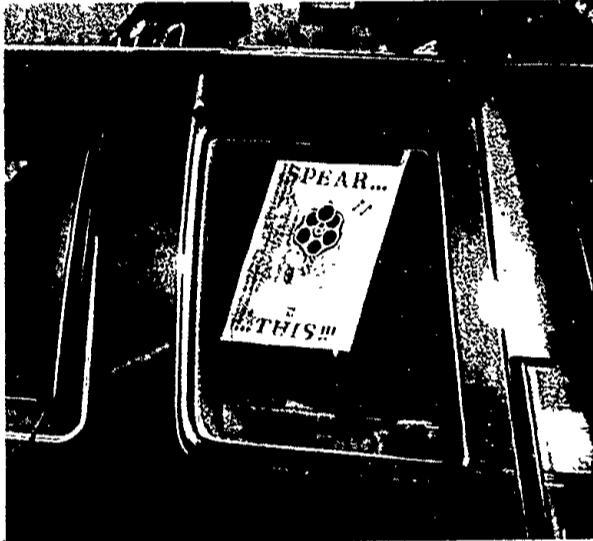
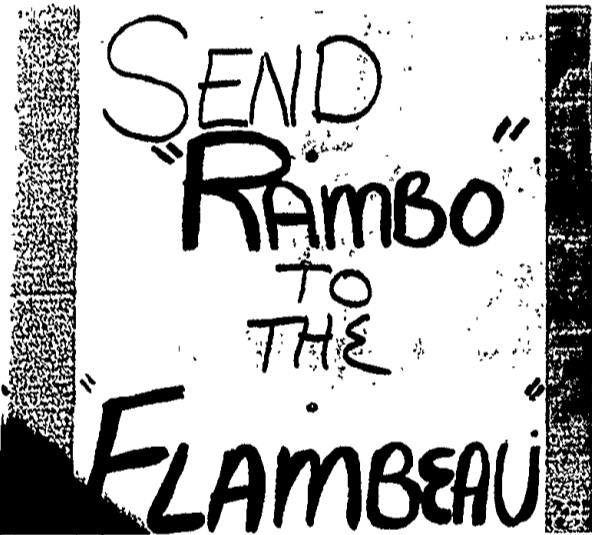
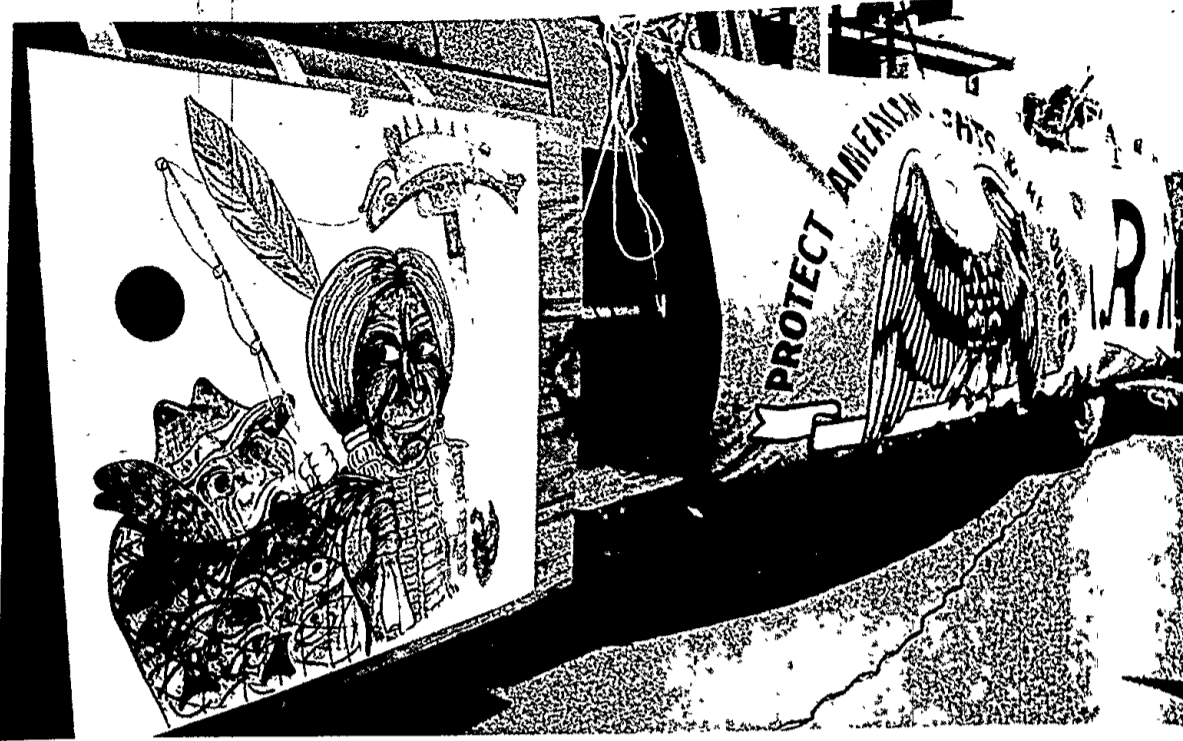
Scenes from PARR rallies



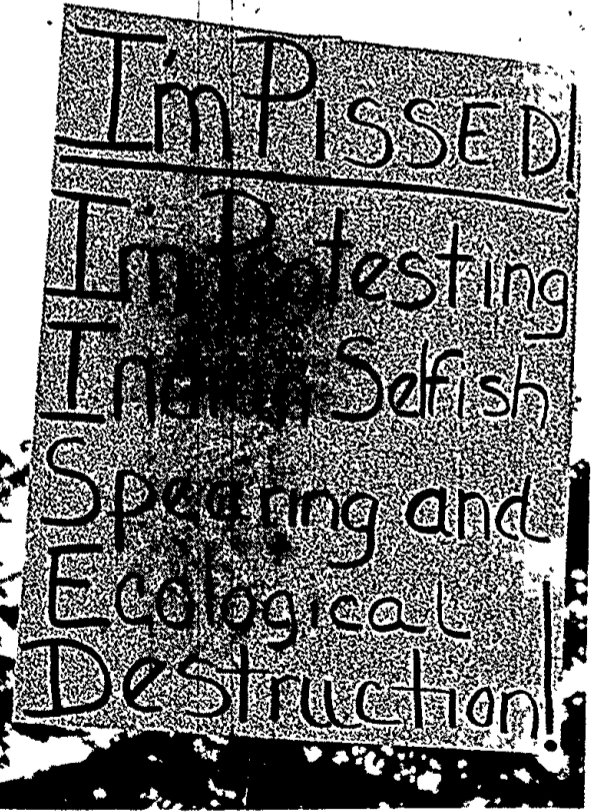
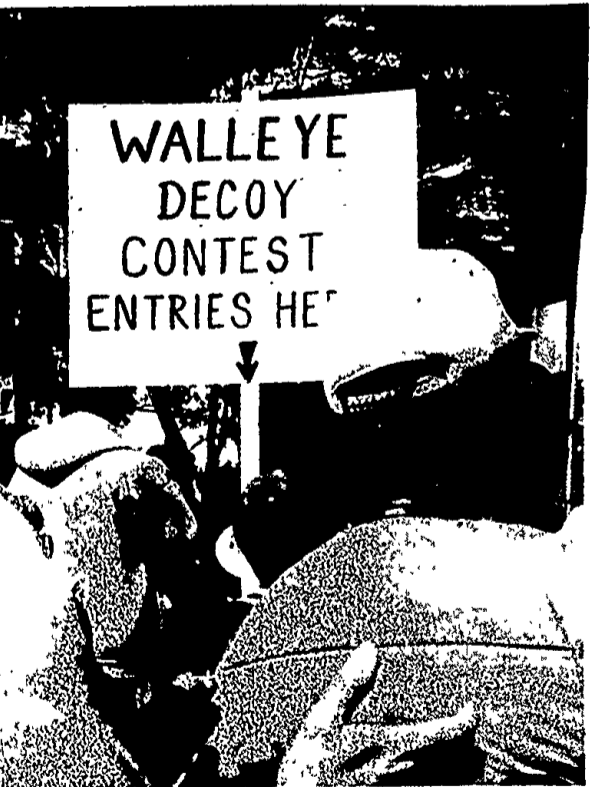
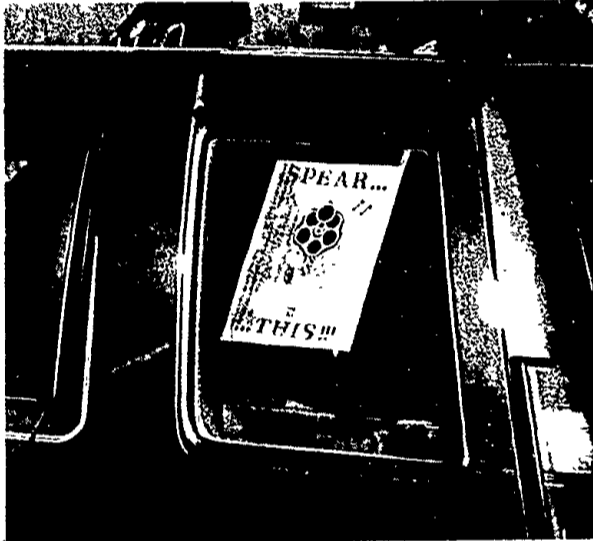
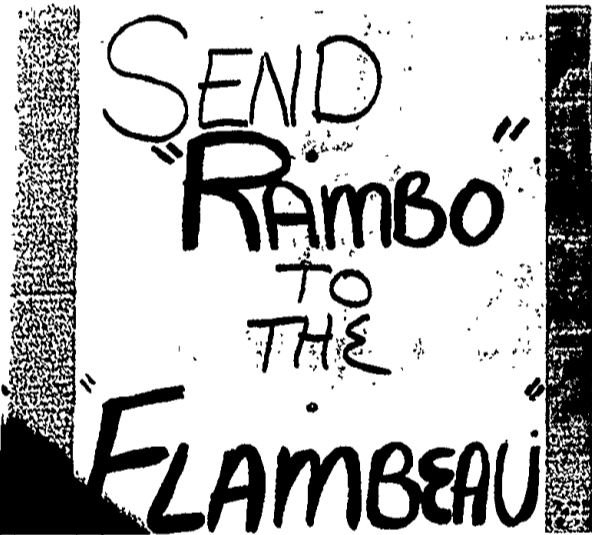
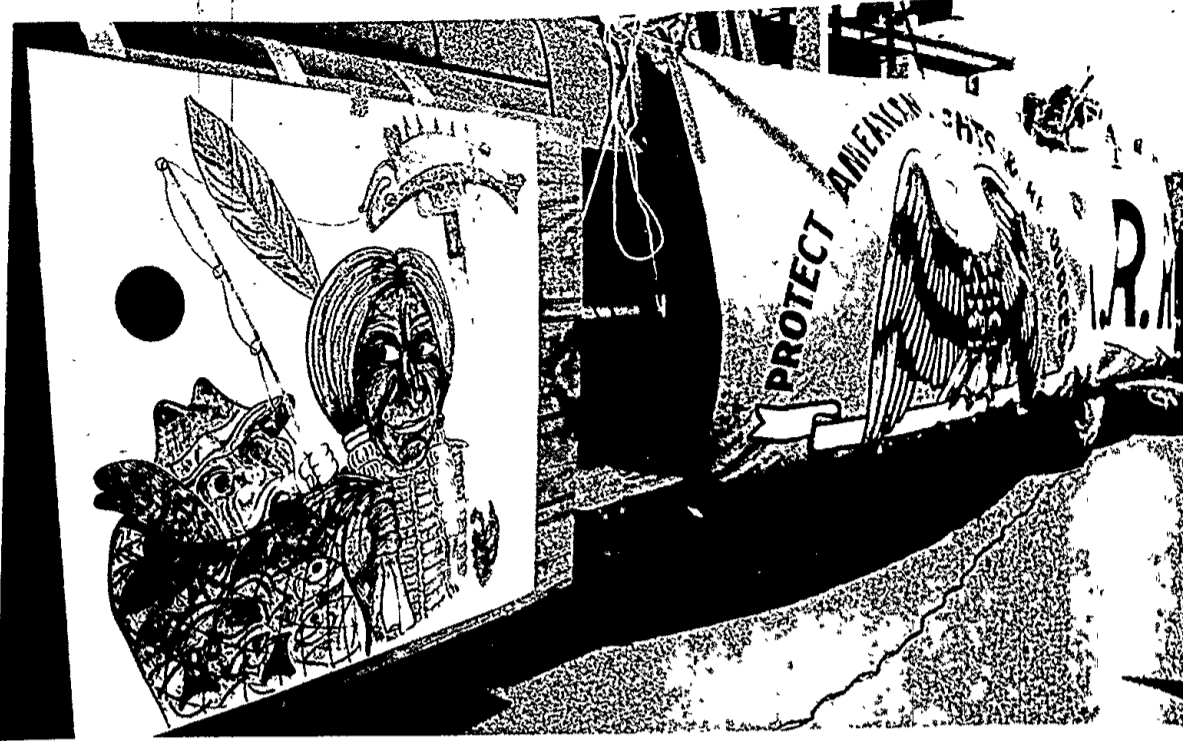
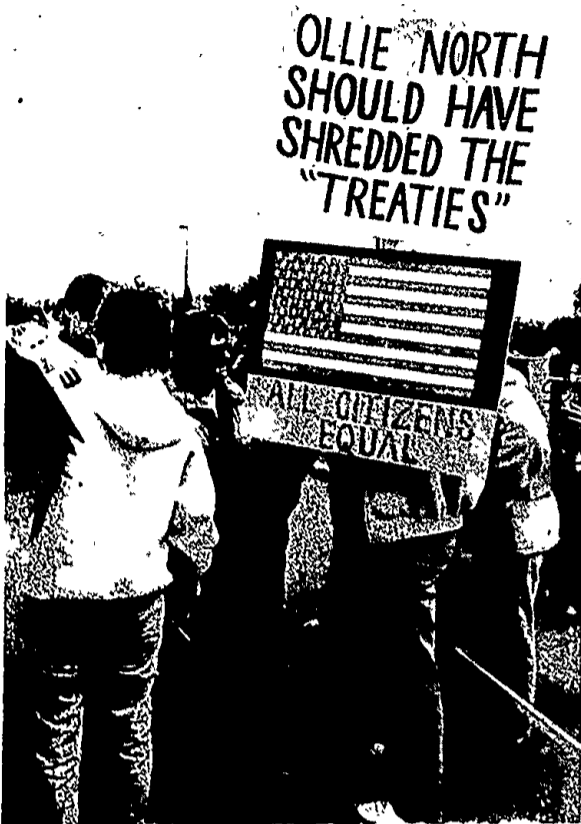
Scenes from PARR rallies



Scenes from PARR rallies



Scenes from PARR rallies



Spearfishing (cont.)



Protesters were seen at a majority of the landings during this year's spearfishing season.

...vocal protesters at Tuesday's event, passed the American's Rights and Resources and at one time the 'America the Beautiful' while standing on a boat. ... treaty rights, Oleson, a Schofield resident said. ... of the Constitution of the United States. ... rights should be abrogated at the congressional level. ... midnight that La Barge got a change to exercise reservation spearing rights. ... filled with racial remarks as emotions ran high. ... of walleye were brought to shore. ... or three years now,' LaBarge said. 'I've heard ... something to me, I just ignore it. That's just a ... I just overcome the sickness they have.' ... enforcement administrator for the state Department of Natural Resources, said this year's spearing season could ... to reduce angler's bag limits to one, two or three ... sm is a motivating factor,' Meyer, who was at ... and treaty supporters clash, it's costing a lot ... in human resources is far more than the fishery ... (Ashland, April 27, 1989)

Brihn, 36, a Chippewa Indian from the St. Croix band. 'He was shocked. The guy used to be his best friend in high school.' Brihn watched as the crowd at Big Butternut Lake, near Luck, yelled racial epithets at Pardun and other spearfishermen. Wednesday night, Pardun and about six other spearfishermen worked the shallows at Balsam Lake. About eight motorboats idled a short distance offshore, separated from the spearfishermen by several DNR patrol boats. Police blocked an access road a half mile from the landing, but at least 100 people walked the distance. Six people were arrested, some for allegedly spreading roofing nails on the road to flatten tires of cars driven by fishermen and police. A speedboat roared back and forth in the middle of the lake to create waves to disrupt the spearfishing. Some spearfishermen had little success, but Pardun speared 30 walleye in an hour, playing the spotlight in the shallows while his brother rowed along the shore. (Star Tribune, April 28, 1989)

Night 5 — April 27

Spearing activities 'quiet' arrests totaled 45 Wednesday, DNR reports

"Spearfishing protests were generally quiet Thursday night, just a day after authorities arrested 45 people on various charges relating to the spring treaty rights season. According to Department of Natural Resources spokesman Paul Holtan, only one boat landing had a gathering of people over 50 people — Squirrel Lake in Oneida County. 'Basically, it's pretty quiet. We have, I guess, 150 people at Squirrel. As far as we know, that's the only large gathering,' Holtan said. 'But there are several smaller gatherings at other lakes, but nothing over 50.' Only one arrest had been reported as of 10 p.m., Holtan said. ... At Squirrel Lake, opponents of spearfishing moved their protest onto the waters Thursday night, as boatloads of protesters ran what anti-treaty rights advocate Dean Crist called 'observation runs' on the lake. Crist had been one of the 42 people arrested Wednesday night. Crist, spokesman for Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin, said earlier that protesters would be making the observation runs, staying 100 feet from tribal boats to avoid trouble. 'The real question is what's a safe wake,' he said. Last year, spearsmen complained of protest boats harassing them by creating waves and dragging anchors. On shore, one man was arrested as about 150 people gathered behind police lines that cordoned off a public boat landing ... Six boats with DNR wardens patrolled Squirrel Lake. At least nine boats carrying protesters were on the lake. The protesters cheered as each protest boat was launched or approached the landing. Police kept everyone, tribal members as well as protesters, away from the landing. Tom Maulson, a tribal judge of the Lac du Flambeau and spearfishing organizers, said he was concerned that tribal members were not in a separate area. 'I think if they're going to stay over there, some confrontation could occur,' he said. David Vetterneck, a representative of the inter-tribal task force that regulates Chippewa spearfishing, said part of the tribe's agreement with Gov. Tommy G. Thompson to lower tribal fishing quotas included a state promise for a safe area for family members at the lakes. He said he believed the situation at Squirrel Lake violated that provision. Maulson, surrounded by protesters, said he was not surprised at the protest gathering. ... (The Daily Press, Ashland, April 29, 1989)

Night 6 — April 28

Rain helps keep boat landings peaceful. A cold rainfall Friday night helped keep spearfishing tensions low as Chippewa Indians exercised their controversial treaty rights. Big Arbor Vitae Lake in Vilas County, near the Lac du Flambeau border, had the largest protest Friday night as between 150 and 200 people congregated at the boat landing. Locally, Bad River and Red Cliff spearsmen were on Lake Namekagon and Lake Owen, but no incidents were reported. Eight spearfishing boats were on Namekagon and two on Owen, but only a handful of non-Indians waited in trucks and cars to avoid rainfall. Police erected rope

'89 spring sp

(Continued from page 9)
...crowd of protestors at the Nokomis boat landing united in chanting of profanity and sporadic and frequent racist outbursts. Lac du Flambeau spearsmen returned to the boat landing with their harvest. At least two rocks were thrown at the spearsmen. ... (Minneapolis Daily News, April 26, 1989)

DNR Oks emergency spearfishing rule as opponents fire shots at Indians. At the Big Butternut Lake landing Wednesday night, a crowd jeered Indians going out spearfishing. ... got that registration for that boat from a welfare check,' one protester yelled to a spearfisherman at the landing. 'Gotta quit bringing out those welfare checks so they can't buy a boat. Yelled to her man: 'If we nailed their mailbox shut they'd starve to death.' The woman shouted sarcastically: 'This is a special boat landing for the Indian people.' And a man yelled, 'Why don't we go back to our reservation and hunt you guys down?' Meanwhile, teenaged girls carried placards that read, 'I never killed an Indian,' and 'End All Treaties.' A man carried a sign with the caption, 'Save a Walleye, Spear an Indian.' Mike Lessard, 37, told the Indians, 'This will be remembered at the Big Butternut hall, boys,' a reference to highstakes bingo operations run on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. His wife, Sue, shouted, 'Boycott bingo.' After, Lessard said, 'My whole family is here. They came, he said, to see you want to make them (Indians) aware of what they are doing.' He said the spearfishermen deserved racist jeers, but denied the protesters were racist. ... (Star Tribune, April 28)

Night 4 - April 26

Protesters arrested at spearfishing sites. Forty-three people were arrested, including G. GERMAIN (AP) — 'Forty-three people were arrested, including 35 at a lakeside sit-in, during demonstrations against off-reservation spearfishing by Chippewa Indians. The arrests Wednesday occurred as large crowds gathered at boat landings where the annual Chippewa spearing season began last weekend as part of the tribe's treaty rights. ... at the Rainbow Flowage in Oneida County, 35 people were arrested for disorderly conduct or obstructing police after walking into a restricted area at a public boat landing used by Chippewa, said David Kuncelius, a DNR spokesman. About 150 miles to the west, six people were taken into custody at Balsam Lake, the Polk County Sheriff's Department said. Kuncelius said the arrests were for various offenses from scattering nails on roads to disorderly conduct. ... Among the first arrested was Minocqua businessman Dean Crist, a spokesman for Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin. His organization met Wednesday to hear speakers discuss the strategies of mass arrest. ... (Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, April 27, 1989)

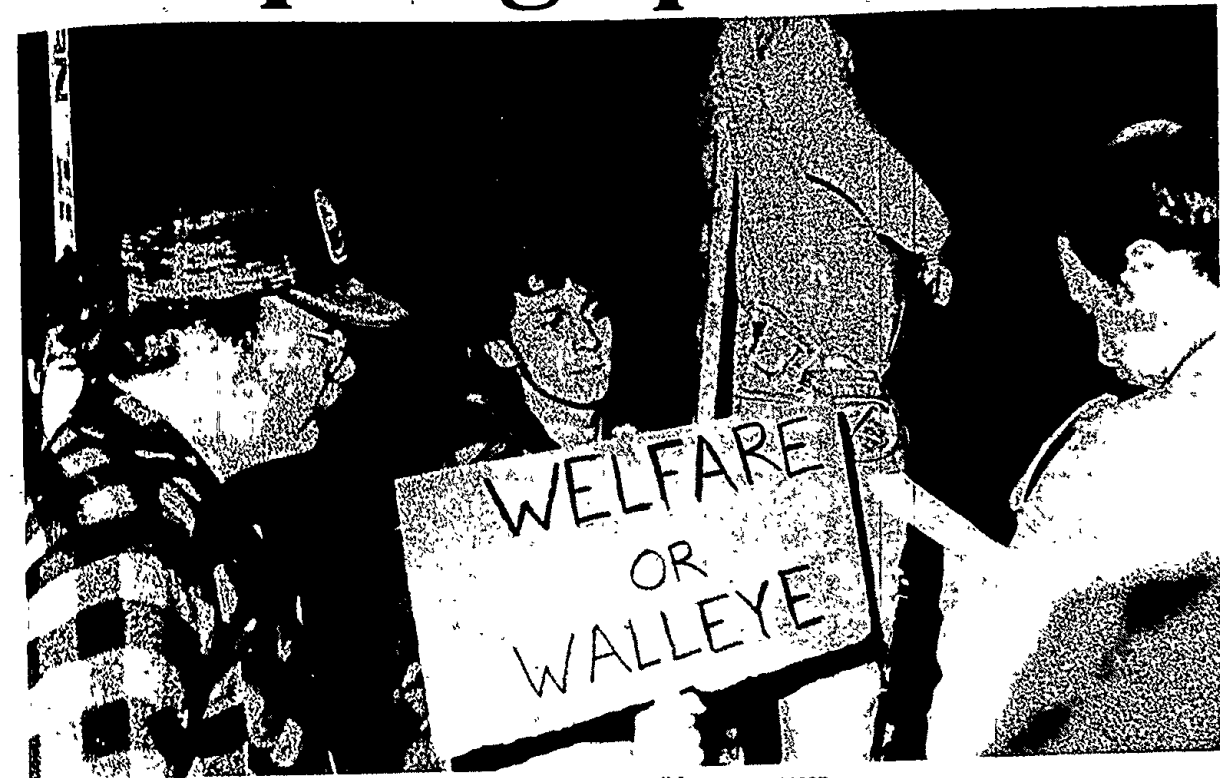
Group hopes to challenge police policy. ARBOR VITAE — 'At least 31 protesters were arrested Wednesday night after crossing police barriers at the Rainbow Flowage boat landing to obstruct spearfishing by the Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa. The protesters, sitting near the water's edge, were put in three Oneida County Sheriff's Department vans to be taken to the Oneida County Jail Department. Authorities said hundreds of protesters, some members of Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin, crossed the police tape set up to separate protesters from the crowd. Several men scuffling with police officers. One protester wore a motorcycle helmet with a face shield. After the initial wave of protesters, a many as 150 others surged onto the landing as law enforcement officers formed a line between the protesters and the Indians. ... Wednesday night's protest strategy was aimed at forcing a court challenge of law enforcement officials' practice of keeping protesters out of boat landings used by the Chippewa. The protest was mapped out at a meeting attended by about 75 members of STA/Wisconsin Wednesday evening in Arbor Vitae. At the meeting, the protesters agreed that none of those arrested would post bond, a strategy they hoped would cause an overflow crowd at the Oneida County Jail. ... George E. Meyer, law enforcement administrator for the State Department of Natural Resources, said the anti-spearing protests were bigger, and more bitter, than in past years. Meyer said the public reaction to spearing had spread, in part because of state plans to limit walleye bag limits for sport fishermen. ... Racial slurs were shouted as spearsmen unloaded their evening catch at each landing. Several observers called the demonstrations the most bitter they had seen. ... (Milwaukee Sentinel, April 27, 1989)

Spearfishing takes high emotional toll

BIG LAKE PLEINE RESERVOIR — 'More than a sheriff's line between protesters and Chippewa Indians separated Jeff La Barge and Steven Oleson.



'89 spring spearfishing (cont.)



Protesters carried racist signs and an effigy of an Indian, "Injun Joe," hung on a spear.

(continued from page 10)

An estimated 175 hecklers changed 'KGB' in derogatory reference to Soviet police as law enforcement authorities herded the crowd off the landing at Big Arbor Vitae Lake. ...

The crowd chanted taunts and recited the Pledge of Allegiance. The tension was similar to the atmosphere at several other lakes during the week. Authorities said they had made 57 arrests, mostly for disorderly conduct. ...

(The Daily Press, Ashland, April 29, 1989)

Night 7 — April 29, Saturday

Bitter cold cutting down spearer's take
Minocqua, Wis. — "A bitter cold snap in Northern Wisconsin may be driving walleye back into deeper water and cutting down the take of Indian spearfishers. ...

The biting cold appears to have little effect on the number of protesters who gather at boat landings to protest the Indians' spearfishing nights and to taunt the spearfishers. *Hundred of angry protesters stood for hours Saturday in near-freezing temperatures and heavy snow as a group of Indians fished on North Twin Lake in Vilas County.*

The rowdy crowd started the evening shouting insults and pelting departing Indian spear boats with stones, but the cold and snow seemed to dampen the enthusiasm as the night wore on. By the time the spear boats returned, a majority of the protesters had drifted to a nearby tavern or home.

The 13 Lac du Flambeau spearers at North Twin Lake returned with 386 walleye and one muskie. The group of three Lac du Flambeau spearers at South Twin Lake returned with just four walleyes. ...

(The Milwaukee Journal, May 1, 1989)

Protesters warned about rock throwing

Phelps, Wis. (AP) — "About 30 rocks showered from the crowd Saturday night as one of eight tribal boats entered the water at North Twin, said George Meyer, DNR administrator of enforcement. No one was injured.

Raymond Cadotte, a Lac du Flambeau Chippewa spearfisherman, said he felt one rock hit his back. The problem continued on the 2,788-acre lake in Vilas County. ...

'We could hear them whizzing by our heads,' Cadotte said. Police did not arrest anyone who threw rocks in the first volley because it was difficult to identify who threw them, Meyer said. 'They came from many, many people,' Meyer said.

Arrests were made hours later as individuals were caught throwing stones.

Dean Crist, a spokesman for the anti-treaty group Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin, used a bullhorn to urge the crowd to be peaceful. *'Let's not throw rocks. Let's not shout racial slurs,' he said. 'What I'm trying to tell you is we're winning. Don't blow it.'*

(St Paul Press Dispatch, May 1, 1989)

Night 7 — April 30, Sunday

Spearfishing protesters throw rocks
PHELPS (AP) — "Protesters who toss rocks instead of verbal insults at Chippewa Indians spearing fish on northern Wisconsin lakes will not be tolerated, a state official says.

'We won't tolerate any type of physical abuse like rock throwing,' Department of Natural Resources spokesman John Nelson said. 'We have been tolerating the verbal stuff because people have a right to their opinion, but that does not extend to the area of physical violence.'

Authorities said nine people were arrested at four lakes Sunday night. ...

Meanwhile, an estimated 1,500 people attended a rally in Wausau by the anti-treaty rights group Protect Americans' Rights and Resources. ...

Washburn County Sheriff Don Fuller said four people were arrested for disorderly conduct at Long Lake. *Ms. Beyler (DNR spokesperson) said one of those arrests was for swamping a boat of spearers.*

Two people were arrested Sunday night at Lake Minocqua in Minocqua. One person was cited for disorderly conduct and the other, who was in a boat, was taken off the lake and cited for causing a hazardous wake, police at the scene said. Another person was issued a warning for causing a hazardous wake. ...

Two people were arrested Sunday night at Carrol Lake in Oneida County after crossing a police line. Officers at the scene said the pair were told twice not to cross the police line at the boat landing where about 50 protesters had gathered. ...

About 350 people gathered Sunday night at Clear Lake in Oneida County where four boats with Chippewa spearfishermen were launched. About nine boats of opponents also were on the lake along with five DNR boats monitoring the situation.

The DNR boats guided the Chippewa boats beyond rock-throwing range as a precaution.

No rocks were thrown during the boat launching. However, the crowd chanted, 'We will rock you,' in an apparent reference to rock throwing.

No arrests were reported at Clear Lake.

About 100 protesters gathered at Two Sisters Lake, also in Oneida County. ...

(The Evening Telegram, Superior, May 1, 1989)

Night 8 — May 1, Monday

Gunshots prompt Red Cliff to pull off lakes for night
A shooting incident Sunday night prompted the Red Cliff band of Chippewa Indians to refrain from spearfishing Monday night, according to a state spokesman.

Department of Natural Resources public information officer Dave Kunelius said that a double felony citation is pending against a person who was shooting a gun while Red Cliff spearers were on Lower Eau Claire Lake in Douglas County.

Kunelius said the suspect allegedly was shooting the gun into a tree trying to knock branches down onto the heads of spearers in a nearby boat.

Asked if the incident would have any effect on the agreement between Wisconsin's six bands of Chippewa Indians and Gov. Tommy Thompson, in which the Indians agreed to curtail their spearfishing kill in exchange for a guarantee of personal safety, Kunelius said he wasn't sure.

'I don't think they'll be able to change (their plans) after the season is on,' Kunelius said. 'We're doing our damndest to guarantee their safety.'

On Monday night, Kunelius reported four arrests at boat landings as non-Indians protested the controversial court-affirmed treaty right of spearfishing.

One person was arrested at a boat landing on Catfish lake near Eagle River where about 300 people stood on shore and about 100 boats containing protesters floated nearby, Kunelius said. The spokesman said the arrest was a class D felony for battery to a police officer. ...

At Bearskin Lake in Oneida County, Lac du Flambeau spearers met the opposition of 150 to 200 protesters. Three people were arrested at the boat landing for rock throwing, Kunelius said. ...

(The Daily Press, Ashland, May 2, 1989)

At least 87 arrested in record protests

Spearfishers hit by rock; officers end up in hospital

"Escalating tensions at boat landings resulted in seven arrests Monday night — including the first three arrests for alleged battery to officers — sending the total number of arrests the past week to a record number of at least 87.

Two men were arrested at Harris Lake near Winchester for felony battery following a scuffle with police, which sent three officers to the Howard Young Medical Center, according to Jeff Welsch, a spokesman for the Department of Natural Resources.

Welsch said the scuffle occurred after the two ignored warnings not



to bring alcoholic beverages on the landing. One protester and the officers were treated for minor injuries and released. The two, John and David Kimball, were in the Vilas County Jail Tuesday morning pending the filing of charges.

A third protester arrested for battery for allegedly hitting an officer with a ball bearing from a wrist rocket, was taken from the Catfish Lake landing near Eagle River. No name was available before press time.

There were four other arrests Monday night, including three for disorderly conduct at Bearskin Lake near Hazelhurst. Another was charged with disorderly at Catfish Lake.

Angry anti-treaty protesters have done everything but stay away from boat landings since Lac du Flambeau Chippewa began spearfishing a week ago, which was requested by Governor Thompson and a massive force of Sheriff's deputies from parts of Wisconsin has kept the peace. ...

At Catfish Lake Monday night, a crowd of nearly 400 at the landing and between 35 and 40 protester boats on the water jeered the six boats of Lac du Flambeau tribesmen who came to spear.

Alan Gail, a fishing guide, led a symbolic stand against treaty rights by partially blocking access to the lake while holding a spotlighted American flag.

'I fought for this flag. I lost my friends for this flag,' said the veteran. 'I'm not going to set it down. Nobody is going to make me set it down.'

The crowd sang patriotic songs and chanted the Pledge of Allegiance. They shouted for equal rights for all Americans.

'Go back to Flambeau, Maulson, and quit raping our lakes,' came the shout from Gail Gould, an Eagle River resident in a protest boat.

'We're going to play hardball,' said one protester as the crowd chanted 'we will, we will rock you' to the melody of a once popular rock and roll tune. ...

Nick Hockings, a spearer whose boat and fishing partner were hit by the heaviest concentration of rocks, was disgusted with the violence.

'When we were going out, I felt them hitting my back and you could hear them hitting the boat. They made a real snapping sound,' Hockings said, noting his partner, Raymond Cadotte, was hit in the back with a large rock. 'The same thing happened coming in. Raymond got hit in the face. All of these police were standing around. They probably could have caused that not to happen.'

You can put up with the name calling because a lot of these people are really uneducated. They're mad and they probably have been drinking too much,' Hockings said. 'But when they start using these wrist rockets, these things are going to kill somebody' ...

(Vilas County News, May 3, 1989)

Night 9 — May 2, Tuesday

LdF Threatens to take 100 percent

"The Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa, reacting to harassment of Indian spearfishermen, said Tuesday it would take the maximum allowable walleye catch on lakes where protection of tribal members is inadequate.

'My people are suffering, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman Michael Allen said. 'We are under incredible physical and verbal attack.'

Tuesday night, over 350 spectators plugged the boat landing at Plum Lake in Vilas County as Lac du Flambeau members speared. Another 150 cars were en route to the area 'jamming the access road.'

according to state spokesperson Jeff Welsch.

Three arrests were reported at Plum Lake, two of protesters in boats and one for a rock throwing incident on shore. On the waters of Plum Lake, five boats containing Chippewa and 24 spectator boats were counted by DNR personnel. ...

Five hundred spectators and 90 Indians, including 40 AIM members, were at the Balsam Lake boat landing in Polk County where St. Croix members speared. One arrest was reported as of 11 p.m. according to Welsch.

In addition, Lac du Flambeau spearers faced opposition at Crab Lake in Vilas County while Red Cliff spearing was postponed on Lower Eau Claire Lake in Douglas County.

Earlier, at a meeting in Arbor Vitae, anti-treaty rights activist Dean Crist said members of his group, Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin, needed to take more drastic measures against spearfishing.

'We're going to take one county and one weekend and we're going to stop spearfishing in that weekend,' Crist told about 200-250 people. He said a peaceful protest would be conducted in Vilas County Friday and Saturday at whatever landings the Chippewa use. ...

Thompson also sent a letter Tuesday to leaders of the six Chippewa bands asking that they end this year's spearfishing season after Friday night to keep it from running into the start of the regular fishing season Saturday. ...

He said the end to spearing season after Friday night was needed to keep the peace, protect the safety (of) all citizens and provide opportunities for everyone to enjoy the fish resource. ...

(The Daily Press, Ashland, May 3, 1989)

Harassment alleged in county spearing arrest

"One spearfishing-related arrest was reported Tuesday night in Douglas County, where four members of the Red Cliff band of Chippewa harvested 68 walleyes from Lower Eau Claire Lake. ...

Douglas County Sheriff Richard Lindberg said Department of Natural Resources personnel arrested one person for harassment, a new misdemeanor that carries a penalty of 90 days in jail, a \$1,000 fine or both. Deputies transported the individual to the Bayfield County Jail. The person's identity was unavailable at press time.

'I can safely say this person was harassing a spearfisher in close proximity on the water,' Lindberg said. Otherwise, he added, 'It was very peaceful and quiet' on Lower Eau Claire Lake. ...

(Superior Evening Telegram, May 3, 1989)

Night 11 — May 3, Wednesday

Landings generally peaceful Wednesday

MINOCQUA (AP) — Although angry crowds have become unabashed about yelling racial slurs at Indians spearing fish under court-affirmed treaty rights, there were only a few reports of problems during Wednesday night's outings by Chippewa spearfishermen.

An arrest was reported after a crowd gathered at a Big Arbor Vitae Lake boat landing used by the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa. ...

Dean Crist, a leader of the anti-treaty rights group Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin, told those in the crowd to be nice to police and urged them to write to congressmen in support of a new proposal to limit the allowable catch during tribal fishing. Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., said he planned to introduce the bill in the House Thursday.

'I want to tell you it (the proposal) wouldn't have happened if you people didn't come out here by the hundreds,' Crist said.

Dale Urso, a district official with the state Department of Natural Resources, said about 30 to 35 boats carrying spearfishing opponents were on the water, as were 10 DNR boats patrolling the lake. ...

Four tribal boats had to pass through a flotilla of about two dozen spectator boats after launching. Protesters sang 'Row, Row, Row Your Boat,' as the spearers left the landing.

A small group of tribal members was required by police to leave the restricted area at the landing, and they stood outside the snow-fence barricades in an area where some protesters were also standing.

Urso said he believed there had been an arrest at Dam Lake in Oneida County, but there was no immediate verification. He said three people were fished from the water at Dam Lake after their boat hit the wake of

(see '89 spring spearfishing, page 12)

Spearfishing (cont.)

'89 spring s

BOYCOTT THE CHIPPEWA NATION UNTIL WIS. LAW PREVAILS!

(continued from page 11)
another spectator boat and tipped. ..."
(Daily Press, Ashland, May 4, 1989)

Night 12 — May 4, Thursday

Explosive device found at St. Croix L.
SOLON SPRINGS (AP) — "Two men were arrested after police found an explosive device laying on the ground early Thursday at a lake where Chippewa Indians were spearfishing, Douglas County Sheriff Richard A. Lindberg said.

"It was related to spearfishing," Lindberg said. He said the two men had been approached, warned and asked to leave the area because they had been harassing spears on St. Croix Lake in Solon Springs before they were arrested about 1:30 a.m. ...

Two other men were arrested on the lake on harassment charges, the sheriff said. They had a wrist rocket and allegedly were shooting steel ball bearings, he said.

There were reports of several different objects, including nails, being thrown at spearfishermen and officers, Lindberg said.

The people that caused the problems were in the woods along the shoreline," he said.

Six spears from the Red Cliff band of Chippewa were on the lake in three boats, he said."
(Daily Press, May 5, 1989)

Spearfishing grapevine proves far faster than official notice
Woodruff, Wis. — At 7 p.m. each night of spearfishing season, the news media are officially notified which of the possible 254 lakes the Chippewa Indians intend to fish that night.

But by that time, the boat landings are already filling with protesters, many of whom have apparently been aware of the sites for as long as eight hours. How this information is acquired by some protesters so early is a mystery to the Indians and more than a few northern Wisconsin officials.

"I'd like to contract with their communication network," Vilas County Sheriff Jim Willoquet joked Wednesday.

Willoquet, at 1:30 p.m., had just received from the State Emergency Government Task Force command center a preliminary list of tentative spearfishing sites for that night. On it, he said, were the names of two lakes that he had suspected would be on it.

An hour earlier, he said, a UPS truck driver had told him about the two lakes. Willoquet said he did not know where the driver got the information. ...

Tom Maulson Lac du Flambeau tribal fishing coordinator, said there obviously was a leak in the system.

When asked how people from his anti-spearfishing group obtained the information so early, Al Soik, a prominent member of Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin, would only say, "We have sources."

Once leaders of Soik's group have the list of lakes, it is widely shared. ..."
(The Milwaukee Journal, May 5, 1989)

Night 13 — May 5, Friday

Mass arrests at Trout Lake
Judge denies court order to end spearfishing

BOULDER JUNCTION (AP) — A crowd of about 1,000 opponents of Chippewa spearfishing gathered Friday night and more than 100 were arrested after a group of protesters surged across a police line. ...

For the most part, the demonstration was peaceful, although police had to struggle with at least one man and take him to the ground before he could be arrested. Protesters also shouted a scatological expression at police. ..."
(Daily Press, May 6, 1989)

Flags, obscenities fill air at Trout Lake
BOULDER JUNCTION — "Waving American flags and shouting obscenities, dozens of anti-spearfishing protesters pushed over a snow fence and tried to get past police to get a Indians launching boats in Trout Lake early Friday evening.

A week of spearfishing protests reached a pitch at the boat launch as thousands of people, including protesters and some Indian supporters lined hills overlooking the ramp, and as many more slowly drove by. ...

Lewis Taylor, tribal chairman for the St. Croix Indians, said he wished both sides could respect each other and not resort to racism at the landings.

"It's unbelievable that this is the 21st century and we still see racism," he said. ...

Steve Owens of Madison, who came to support the Indians, said people should abide by the court decision allowing them to spear.

"It's odd to see terrorists waving the flags. I thought Americans stood for the rule of the law," he said.

Owens said he wasn't necessarily in favor of spearfishing, but "I don't think their rights should be stripped because of mob pressure. ..."
(Journal-Times, Racine, May 6, 1989)

100 arrested, 3 hurt at spearfishing protest
BOULDER JUNCTION — "At least three people were injured and more than 100 protesters were arrested at Trout Lake Friday night as police moved to quell a massive anti-spearfishing demonstration. ...

Officers swung riot sticks and several protestors fell to the ground as a wave of demonstrators broke through police lines and pandemonium broke loose. ..."
(Milwaukee Sentinel, May 6, 1989)

School closed following phone threats
s. — "Crandon High School closed Friday after threats Chippewa Indian spearfishing controversy were tele-district office.

reatened to bomb the school and another made a gainst Principal Jeffrey Jacobson, Jacobson said. d the closing came one day after parents of most of the pewa students removed their children from school pearfishing T-shirts worn by non-Indian students. ..."
(Sentinel, May 6, 1989)

Protests mount; judge won't stop season
BUTTERNUT (AP) — "More than 1,000 opponents of fishing gathered Friday night and more than 100 were group of protesters surged across a police line. ...

ts of Chippewa spearfishermen were on the lake. p.m., a group of protesters, many of them waving gns and so forth, just hold the American flag' arrested. ..."
(s, Racine, May 6, 1989)

May 6, Saturday
Butternut landing

(AP) — "Cold temperatures may have helped au-the first overlap of Chippewa spearfishing and the ng season, which opened Saturday without the feared icial said Sunday.

not prevent an estimated 1,600 people from gather- utternut Lake.

opponents and supporters stood shoulder-to-should- other under American flags, nine tribal boats eyes in what both sides say was a symbolic effort at n identified with the spearfishing struggle.

reported on the shore and another on the water. ... shland, May 8, 1989)

Butternut landing
(AP) — The anger of non-Indian protesters and the n of Chippewa spearfishers remained the constants ations on boat landings in northern Wisconsin.

us of 'Half breed,' 'White-skinned Indian and 'Take aid' as tribal members returned to Butternut Lake e last night of spring spearfishing for the Lac du

earners themselves remained passive, there also were Rights' from a crowd of about 1,000 supporters of olice said outnumbered the opponents. ... shland, May 8, 1989)

Almost caused tragedy
e, Wis. — "Northern Wisconsin has been tense in g that anger directed against Chippewa spearfisher- n serious injury or death.

y was frayed nerves and fear, not anger, that came serious injury, as the Chippewa spearfishing season Saturday.

ite man — Terry Staroba of Phillips, Wis. — drove d of Indians Saturday.

day, Staroba's car approached a crowd of about 500 s walking down a dark road toward the landing. The urred and accelerated into the crowd, headlights reamed, scattered and fell into the ditches.

id it was a terrifying, nightmarish experience. Some hey would be killed.

said it was a terrifying, nightmarish experience. He thought they were under attack and might be killed. ctor of public works of Phillips, said he and his wife o get away from the boat landing, where white ting 'hostile.'

ed to their Datsun, got in and drove down the dark

ine to ditchline — I'm talking the whole width of the) feet deep down the road, was solid Indians, mixed people.

up were members of the American Indian Move- e drum.

county and state law enforcement efforts, and their willingness to die in protection of their treaty rights

AIM offered its support, which tribal leaders accepted Staroba knew AIM's reputation for militancy, but didn't know the AIM had pledged to tribal leaders its members wouldn't begin any violent incident.

And Staroba didn't know that most of the marchers were ordinary people. He said he thought the whole crowd was AIM.

All of a sudden, he said, people began pounding on his car. "The Indians wouldn't let me through," he said.

But according to some of the 200 state troopers at the landing, no one — except possibly the troopers, in an effort to stop him — pounded on Staroba's car. The crowd was making way for Staroba when he suddenly turned into the packed lane.

Abbey Thompson of Lac du Flambeau was among the marchers. "I was carrying a peace sign," she said. "And I heard a popping noise — I guess that was the officers beating on the car, trying to stop it. And I saw these carlights coming through the crowd; people scattering everywhere, people screaming. I froze. I thought, 'This can't be happening.'

Bertha Eastman, 83, a Sioux who had come from Sisseton, S.D., in support of treaty rights, was knocked into the ditch. Observers later said she was shaken but remained at the site through the spearfishing.

Staroba said he accelerated to about 18 mph to escape the crowd. "And these Indians just started scattering; it looked like a zipper, these people from the center just opened up, and I proceeded until I got through them."

The state troopers then pulled Staroba out of the car and handcuffed him. Some of the crowd, angry, rushed toward him, but cooler heads prevailed, said Thompson and Loren Raether, a trooper with the Wisconsin State Patrol. Observers later said that for a few tense seconds, the whole matter looked as though it would explode into a riot.

"I sure didn't want to hurt anybody," Staroba said. "That was the last thing on my mind. I just panicked, right in the beginning. I just lost it."

Raether said Staroba has been charged with reckless driving and will be arraigned June 6 in Ashland County Court in Ashland.

"It definitely looked like this man provoked that incident," Raether said, noting that he thinks Staroba intentionally drove into the crowd. "There was nothing that was provoked from the other side."
(Duluth News-Tribune, May 9, 1989)

Protesters vow to storm main landing
BUTTERNUT — "... Dean Crist, founder of Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin said Saturday that protesters would again try to storm the landing used by the Indians, as had been done Friday night.

The protest on the boat landing on Trout Lake in Vilas County turned violent Friday when numerous people broke through a police line Crist said. "The people believe in what they're doing." I tell the people, "Don't take it out on the cops, but it's a little tough to take that view after last night."

Crist has been arrested five times this spearfishing season and could face more than \$2,500 in fines.
(Milwaukee Journal, May 7, 1989, pg 16A)

Supporters rally behind Chippewas at landing
BUTTERNUT — "For the first time, Indians outnumbered white protesters as about 1,700 people gathered at a boat landing on Butternut Lake.

About 1,000 Indian supporters walked boldly on the landing already (see '89 spring spearfishing, page 13)



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'89 spring spearfishing (cont.)



Many protesters took to the water, following Chippewa fishermen and creating wakes in order to disrupt the harvest.



Protesters broke through police lines at Rainbow Flowage and sat down on the landing. They were later arrested.

Butternut Lake

(continued from page 1)

Tribal members fished peacefully (with protection of DNR boats) while other tribal members sang and drummed peacefully. They also departed peacefully when the fishing was complete despite the continuing harassment.

In the meantime, they also took "Butternut Hill", a small knob of a hill bordering the boat landing, peacefully — a quiet triumph accomplished through the course of the evening as the drum filled the air, drowning the chants of the protestors, drowning the occasional arguments that would begin between treaty supporters and protestors who mixed in the dark crowd.

Anti treaty protestors had filled the front lines of the landing early in the evening, arriving several hours in advance of the tribal supporters. When the tribes' support group arrived, the hill was filled with protestors, mostly young men who taunted the tribal people as they filled in behind them. They would look down and jeer at the people, finding it amusing to recite slogans such as "Spear a pregnant squaw, save two it walleye" and others of a similar nature.

One by one, tribal members would stand, first at the bottom of the hill and then, gradually, edge up the hill, friend joining friend. They would stand quietly, facing away from the protestors at first, not saying a word.

Slowly, the whole base of the hill was occupied by spearfishing supporters, gently pushing upward. The movement continued, until the protestors were pushed back and down the other side.

Some struggle occurred near the top after the protestors realized what was happening. One tribal member was arrested — also the only Indian arrested during the season — as the protestors tried to push their way back onto the peak of the hill.

Going down the hill on three sides was a steady mass of tribal members, holding those above them on top. Ultimately, the American Indian Movement (A.I.M.) flag was hoisted to the peak and held at the top until the spearfishers returned safely to the landing.

When it was time to leave, tribal members gave the hill back to the protestors, who had been substantially subdued during the evening by the taking of the hill and the songs and the drum.

Sixty-three fish were taken that night from Butternut Lake, most of the spearfishers took only one walleye.

What was retained, that night at Butternut Lake, was the treaty rights



One of the many protestors arrested at the landings during the 1989 spring spearfishing season.

of the Chippewa, along with the quiet dignity and strength of Native Americans as a people. What was lost was the reign of power that northern Wisconsin had given to the racism and violence of the protestors.

The Ashland County landing of Butternut Lake provided one of the first scenes of physical violence and harassment directed towards the Chippewa when they were spearfishing in 1987. As such it has become a significant spot for the Chippewa tribes, symbolizing refusal on the part of the tribes to allow intimidation and harassment to curtail their exercise of treaty-guaranteed hunting, fishing and gathering rights.

On that night in April 1987, rocks were hurled at family members of tribal fishermen, an elderly woman was knocked down off the back of a truck, and fishermen were threatened with violence should they return to Butternut Lake.

Deliberately refusing to yield to that intimidation, Lac du Flambeau returned to Butternut Lake for their final night of the 1987 spring spearfishing season, not for the fish as much as in reaffirmation of tribal rights.

(continued from page 12)

occupied by about 700 white protesters.

They carried a drum, beating a loud rhythm into the night air. American Indian Movement members surrounded the drum and pushed whites out of the way as the drum was carried to near the water. ...

About 30 protest boats tried to clog the water leading out from the landing, but they were moved aside by the DNR boats as Chippewa spearfishers moved onto the water.

There were no scuffles between whites and Indians, most of whom came from throughout the Midwest to attend an afternoon solidarity rally.

Name-calling between whites and Indians and an occasional threat were as vocal as it reached earlier in the evening. ...

Indian supporters traveled to the lake in a caravan of 389 cars from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, forcing police to block the road about two miles away from the landing because of all the traffic.

As the group chanted 'Treaty rights' on the landing the protest group countered with 'Equal rights.'

AIM members stood between whites and Indian supporters and several times told Indians yelling at whites to quiet down.

'We said we'd come down here in a peaceful way,' one AIM member told an Indian who was taunting the white crowd. ...

(Green Bay Press Gazette, May 7, 1989)

Most spearing ends

Residents, law enforcement officers sigh relief

Enforcement costs to near \$2 million

"... Tribal Chairman Michael Allen called an end to the spearing season as a 'gesture of good will,' claiming victory over racial violence and politicians with empty promises.

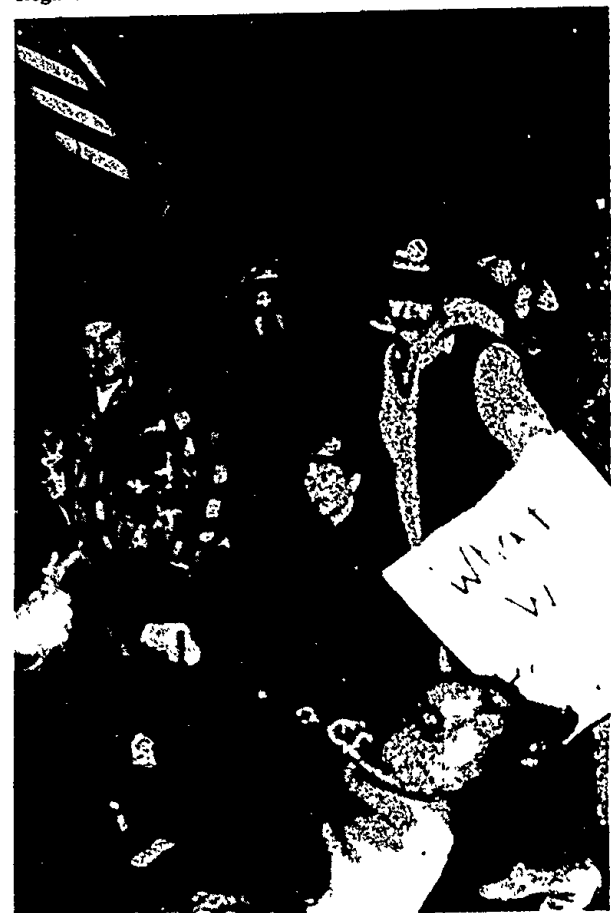
Tribal leaders vowed, however, to return to northern lakes this summer and autumn for more spearing and gill netting of walleye and other fish. ...

'It's time to stop for now,' Allen said at a news conference on the reservation. 'It is a good gesture of good will that neither the state officials nor the people of northern Wisconsin deserve'

The costs for police protection, including sheriff's deputies from all parts of the state and a force of game wardens who protected spearfishers from harassment on the water, will be triple last year's costs at about \$1.88 million, said Allen Shanks, the state's spearfishing law enforcement coordinator. ...

(Eagle River Vilas County News Review, May 10, 1989)

Note: The spearing season officially drew to a close on May 10. Bad River and Red Cliff spearfishers continued to be heckled by small groups of protestors with familiar faces, familiar signs, familiar slogans and familiar slurs. ...



Protesters placed their children in front of their blockade as the police with dogs cleared the landing at Big Arbor Vitae Lake.

Anti-Indian agitators rile northern Wisconsin, (cont.)

(continued from page 2)

explained either, just left as an unchallenged truth.

He warned the people of things to come — the timber industry was one. "Barbara Crabb gave it to them," he said. Gambling and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) are other things to be watched, according to Crist. "GLIFWC, unless checked, will be the DNR in Wisconsin," he said. "They are coming on strong ... They have full control over spearing statistics." This was meant to be fear-some, rather than simply mean that GLIFWC oversees the counting and monitoring of the fish take.

Plans for disruption

Crist emphasized the importance

of being on the landings in order to impress the southern part of the state. "We have got to give a visual impression that you are there. Be there in force. Lay it on to the media ... For every one, they figure 1,000 are in sympathy"

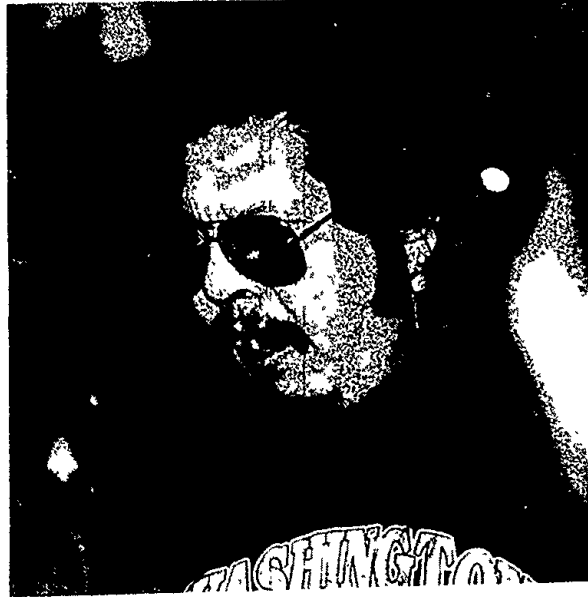
Crist also encouraged people to be on the lakes in boats. If you are on the lake tribal harvest can be stopped or minimized he told them.

STA has built a legal defense fund, he said, to help if people are arrested. "Your purpose," Crist said, "is the resource. We are a nation built on protest." This was a call to action to convince, without any sound evidence or facts, that all their property, investments and businesses were about to go under unless something was done.

Tribes fish despite harassment



Sandy Deragon and her husband, Tom, prepare to spear one of the last nights of the season.



Lewis Taylor, St. Croix tribal chairman sings with AIM members to the beat of the drum at Balsam Lake.



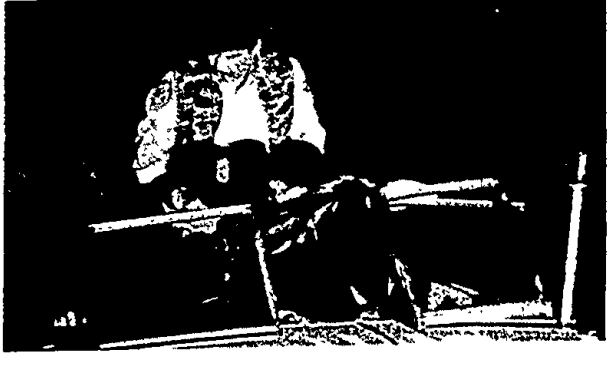
A quiet night, May 8th, DNR officers wait for Bad River spears to launch their boats.



Tribal fishermen and DNR wardens prepare for a night's fishing.



Bad River tribal judge, Ervin Soulier, at one of the landings.



Corporal Larry Mann, Lac du Flambeau warden, arrives ashore after counting the tribal harvest.



From the left, Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau, and his wife Laura chat with GLIFWC public information staff member, Jim St. Arnold at one of the landings.



At Rainbow Flowage, GLIFWC staff and families of spear fishermen wait for the return of the spears.



Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC inland biologist, talks with one of the DNR fish managers.

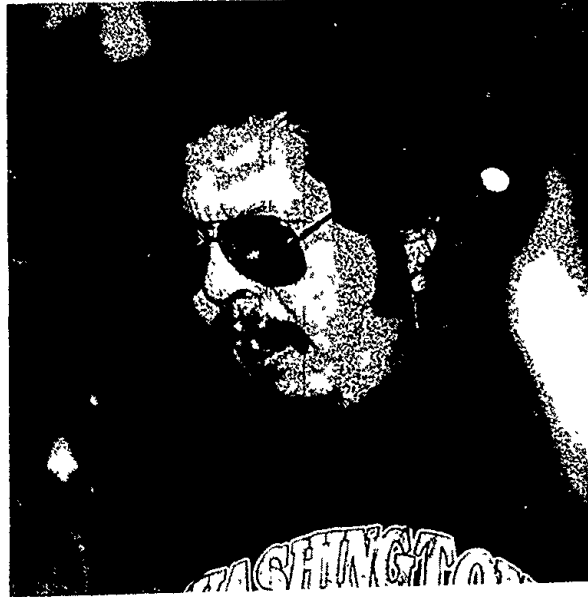


The AIM drum surrounded by treaty supporters at North Twin Lake.

Tribes fish despite harassment



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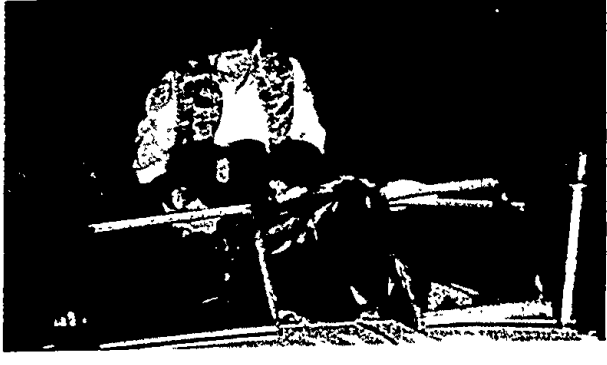
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The AIM drum surrounded by treaty supporters at North Twin Lake.

Chippewa supporters unify and speak out

Treaty rights and racism

by Sharon Metz, LHRAA

Wisconsin has been in the national news from New York to California, featuring hundreds of anti-treaty protesters yelling racial slurs at Native Americans who are exercising their (constitutionally protected) treaty rights to spearfish. The yelling and chants are accompanied by signs saying "Spear a Pregnant Squaw — Save a Walleye," "Timber Nigger," "Spear an Indian — Save a Walleye," and displays of several Indian doll heads or Indian effigies impaled on spears.

Reaction is varied. There are the protesters themselves and people who remain silent. There are northern clergy — most afraid to speak, and there are

politicians who introduce legislation to diminish the treaties. There are the Chippewa people who have responded with restraint and there are some who stand with them. There are fishermen who believe their right to walleye is protected by the Constitution, and there is the news media who looks for new "angles" on the story.

And there are those making the argument that the events are not racist, but purely economic, the same argument being made in South Africa — and the same argument that was used in support of slavery and against the Jews in Germany.

So why is it racism? It is racism because non-Indians feel "entitled" to break any treaty or agreement they want, for whatever reason, because they are bigger, stronger and in this case, non-

Indians are jealous of rights that were preserved by legal contract, to a "lesser population" group.

It is racism because the law enforcement, while doing yeoman service, reflected a decision made higher up not to arrest some of the worst offenders, and to look the other way on activities that would have promptly filled the jails if they were done by Blacks, or Indians, or any other ethnic group. Imagine for a moment, a group of 1000 Indian protesters, carrying signs, waving fists, hurling stones, and shouting vulgar insults at silent and peaceful non-Indian fishermen. Would the law enforcement response — or public opinion, have been the same?

It is racism because the talk of "healing" is focused more on easing the economic pain of the northern resort owners than it is the

physical, spiritual and emotional human pain of the Chippewa people. Racism is insidious because it is selective in whose "pain" is really valid and whose is ignored.

It is racism because the values of an entire culture are diminished and deemed "quaint" at best and "dangerous and invalid" at worst. The jeers and catcalls when spiritual drum songs accompanied the Native spears, when tobacco ceremonies were conducted, and when spears themselves practiced an ancient tradition, are simply articulations of the disrespect shown to the deeply held beliefs and rituals of another community.

It is racism because tribal people from the other five Wisconsin tribes are suffering the spillover of the anti-Indian feeling — even though they are not involved in

this treaty dispute. Their crime is being Indian.

It is racism because Indian children in schools all over the state are being targeted an insulted, not because they are spearfishers but because they are Indian.

And finally, the racism being manifested against Indian people is unique, because in most cases the dominant society implicitly and explicitly tries to keep people of color from gaining what they want, i.e., a piece of "the American pie" — or access to it. Barriers have been put in place and are allowed to exist to keep certain groups from housing, jobs, education, and credit.

In the case of Native Americans however, they have something the dominant society wants, instead of the other way around. Not only have Native American tribes re-

tained their sovereignty but, through treaties, have reserved certain property, legal and civil rights for themselves. It seems almost unAmerican that these rights can't simply be eliminated by virtue of being the dominant society. It might even be a bit embarrassing that there is a culture, namely original Americans, who haven't bought into most aspects of the "American dream."

While it is a special kind of racism that presents itself in the treaty situation — the result is the same...a separation from each other and from the Gospel of Jesus, who says, "Love your neighbor as yourself."

Sharon Metz is Executive Director of Lutheran Human Relations Association and a Steering Committee Member of HONOR



Bill Means, AIM leader told the crowd at the Solidarity Rally that AIM was in northern Wisconsin because the struggle went from fish to one of treaty rights.

New HONOR chapters formed

About sixty people gathered at the UW-Eau Claire May 23rd, responding to the announcement that an HONOR chapter would be formed in Eau Claire. Dan Perkins, professor of communications, UW-Eau Claire, who initiated the meeting, did so in recognition of the need for further public education and a stand in support of treaty rights following the 1989 spring spearing season.

People in attendance expressed concerns over the racism and public misunderstanding which were both part of the landing protests and also apparent in "letters to the editors" in area papers.

Suggestions for action included providing well-written, factual responses to misinformation which may appear in the media, working with the schools and educational system, and lobbying politicians.

A June 13 meeting was slated to further organize and establish specific goals.

Sharon Metz, executive director of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America and one of the organizers of HONOR, also returned from a trip to Washington State where she met with people interested in establishing a branch of HONOR. Metz reported a good response and anticipates that HONOR will soon be going and growing on the west coast.

HONOR is a coalition of organizations and individuals who stand with Native Americans to promote justice through affirmation of treaty rights, respect for tribal sovereignty and recognition of government to government relationships.



Hillary Waukau, Menominee, spoke during the Solidarity Rally in Lac du Flambeau on Saturday, May 6.

Moving call for racial justice

by Tolly Estes (Ft. Thompson) Niobara Council Rep., National Committee on Indian Work

(Reprinted from South Dakota Episcopal Church News.)

I was one of 175 participants in an International Consultation on Racial Justice, held in Los Angeles Jan. 17-21. We came from twenty countries. We were Native American, Asian-American, Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White. The consultation was called by the U.S. members of the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches.

I sat and listened to people from other countries, from the whole world it seemed — places like Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Sri Lanka, Peru, and Cuba.

I heard words like indigenous peoples and their struggles for their culture, land, dignity, health, health care, rights as sovereign people, decolonization, education, genocide. Racism is not what happens to individuals, but against a race of people. Racism is not a black and white issue, but of the people of color.

When I told the Lakota people's story it was the same story that everyone was telling. The only "shocking" difference was that it was coming from the Native people of the United States.

The hardest for myself to swallow was contributions to the World Council of Churches to combat racism. The United States Churches from 1970 to 1985 contributed only \$242,601; Canada \$473,709; and Europe \$5,753,676. In 1985 United States Churches contributed \$2,303. Seems quite clear that the US Churches feel they do not have a racism problem.

Overall the meeting was very moving, emotional and a great learning experience. There was one thing that bothered me. The South and Central American Indian people talked of the possibility of another Vietnam in these countries and I thought of my Lakota brothers and sisters and how many of them are in the armed services for unemployment, education and other reasons. I asked myself do they know that they might have to fight against people who are fighting for the very thing that (see Racial Justice, page 21)



Donald Moore, Bad River Tribal Chairman spoke during the Solidarity Rally at Lac du Flambeau.

Letters (cont.)

(continued from page 15) the Creator's children, and being children, there is so much to learn. Kate Curnow Luck

Hate Comes From Us

Dear Editor: (Reprinted from Inter-County Leader, May 3 edition)

It makes my heart heavy with sadness to witness the insensitivity of adult men and women involved in the Indian fishing scene. I have seen people yelling at and laughing at others, calling them names and threatening them. I stood in dismay to see how easy it was for people to say, "I will come and burn your house with you in it" and "I will spear you." Have you told your children you wish to murder someone? I cannot believe you have given this matter much thought. These are serious threats.

Your emotions have taken over and you have stopped using your brain. Violent language does no one any good.

Having a free will and a mind and a country to be able to voice our differences in is a great privilege to be used, not abused.

There will always be ideas and beliefs we will disagree with. I hope we take the more difficult route and learn to communicate with those we differ with instead of and I quote, "taking them out and shooting them."

Ever wonder why this country has so much hate and distrust? Ever wonder where it comes from? It comes from Amery, Balsam Lake, Frederic and Luck. We no longer have to look to the deep South. It comes from inside of us. I have seen it.

I am far from being without fault but I struggle as you all do. May we recognize that we all have feelings, we all can hurt and that we are all fragile human beings. Such prejudice against the Indians is wrong.

Joyce Kessler Turtle Lake

Area churches unite

Dear MASINAIGAN Editor:

Two weeks ago, Lutheran and Methodist churches throughout northwestern Wisconsin observed "Native American Concerns" Sunday. It called for Christians to open their eyes to an indigenous culture, to both the richness and rights of that culture. Hymns and prayers were offered and discussions held.

But it was not enough. In the quiet of area churches, it was a silent, private call to oneness, unity and peace in our backyard. There needs to be more. We need to stretch ourselves beyond the "silent majority" stance of approval and become vocal. Become advocates. Become involved with this issue. The bitterness, misunderstandings and pain of this issue will not go away as the seasons pass. It will return until we act, in unity, in oneness, in understanding and acceptance.

We need to (1) pray for the safety and peaceful presence of both whites and natives during this spearfishing season. We need to

stand up publicly, not sit by and listen quietly to jeers and putdowns. We need to support and respect law enforcement officers as they protect the rights of spearfishermen. We must avoid confrontation by staying away from public landings.

We also need to (2) inform ourselves and others about the treaties and why they are so important one hundred and fifty years after they were signed. We need to be a part of discussions to understand, not deny these rights. Read the treaties. Organize discussion groups in your church and service organizations. Contact the tribes, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission or Chequamegon Bay Lutherans for Treaty Rights spokespersons. Join HONOR (Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights). Membership is \$5 for individuals and is coordinated through Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, 2703 N. Sherman Blvd., Milwaukee, WI 53210. HONOR is a coalition of treaty support groups.

We need to (3) pray for reconciliation. But we also must be a part of that reconciliation. We need to accept rights that were retained in the treaties. We need to work with the tribes to create solutions. We need to write our legislators to support the courts and the treaties, to support justice.

In the closing prayers for that recent Sunday observance, the following words were shared:

"Someday, the Eagle will take our message of peace and love, and people of the red, white, yellow, and black communities can sit in the same circle together, to communicate in love and experience the presence of the Great Mystery in their midst."

That is our hope and prayer. It is also our call to action. It is not enough to sit quietly in support anymore. We must act. We must stand with the tribal communities. We must walk together.

Sincerely, Marina Lachecki Herman Rev. James Kasperson, Chequamegon Bay Area Lutherans for Treaty Rights



(Reprinted from the Twin Cities Star-Tribune, April 29, 1989.)

Politicians speak out on spearing

The effect of the protest launched during the 1989 spring spearing season and the malignant nature of that protest caused waves in more places than on the lakes. Politicians became nervous, exasperated and felt trapped. They reached quickly, desperately for a quick fix solution to appease the crowd. Ironically, political leaders almost all called for the tribes to make concessions — modify their quotas, abrogate their treaties, end the tribal season early — while never mentioning that sanctions should be imposed on those perpetuating the violence and the racism. The victims of the abuse, rather, were asked to concede, under political pressure and threats.

Religious leaders, peace activists and other citizenry became appalled at the racism which was allowed to run rampant in their state and began to speak out. Supporters arrived, travelling long distances to do so.

Children became the victims. Schools became the environment where the hostilities of parents and slurs from landings were re-enacted and parroted.

The state became a focus of negative publicity as faces twisted with hate and hands carrying racist signs hit the press from Massachusetts to Los Angeles.

Some of the side effects and peripheral actions, if that they be, are looked at in summary fashion in the following pages.

Politicians press tribes for concessions

It must be remembered that the protesters did not just attack the Indians. They attacked political leaders, the Department of Natural Resources, enforcement, and the federal court system.

"One term Tommy!" was frequently heard and seen at the landings, as were derogatory comments towards Congressman David Obey, Attorney General Hanaway and others.

Threats of retaliation at election time should politicians not bend to the demands of the protesters were often reiterated in verbal and sign language, and more than likely, in frequent calls and missives to politicians' offices.

More recently, in June, PARR leader Larry Peterson has announced intentions to challenge David Obey for the Democratic nomination to the 7th District's seat.

What follows is a brief review of what some of our political leaders did in response to the pressure of anti-treaty groups and the violence that has invaded northern Wisconsin.

Governor Tommy Thompson
On April 19 Governor Th-

ompson made a deal with the six leaders of the Wisconsin Chippewa. They agreed to restrict harvest to 60% on 15 lakes that had been listed for a 100% harvest in return for a guarantee of safety during the spearfishing season.

Governor Thompson appealed to people to stay off of the landings, arranged for enforcement and threatened to call the National Guard.

Although enforcement was on the landings en masse, tribal members were getting stoned, hit by missiles with wrist rockets, families were forced to stand in the midst of protesters and spearers vehicles were frequently unprotected. Lac du Flambeau did not feel, for obvious reasons, that the state had kept its end of the deal, so announced that they would return to the 100% level of harvest if such harassment continued.

On April 29, "Thompson announced a long-term multimillion-dollar plan to address concerns about the economic impact of spearfishing and then said that, despite bomb threats against Chippewa spearfishers, he would ask law enforcement officers to ease security at boat landings." (Mil-

waukee Journal, April 30).

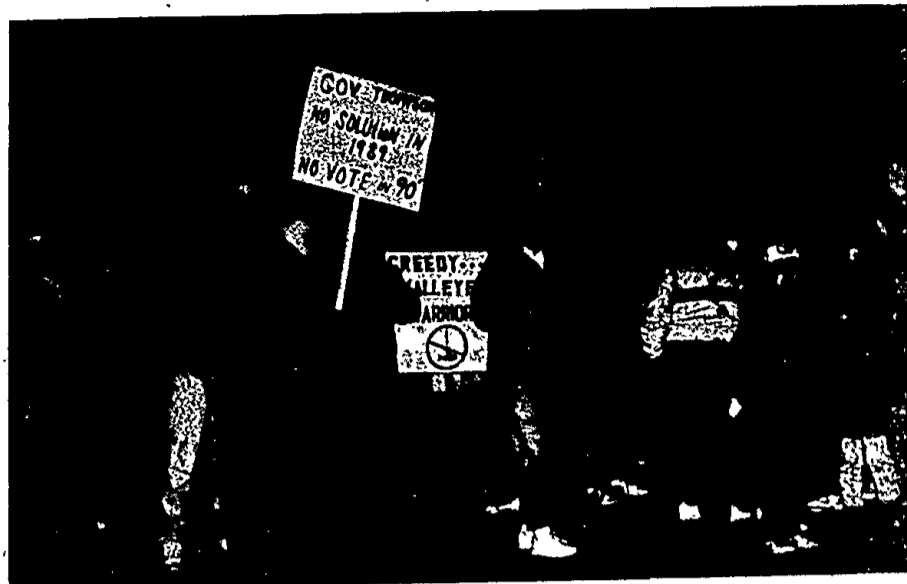
The plan included spending \$4.2 million for a walleye-rearing farm and bolstering the tourism budget by \$100,000.

However, this did not satisfy treaty opponents either as it did not abrogate treaty rights. The harassment continued.

Later Thompson announced that he wanted the state to stock northern lakes with thousands of adult walleyes later this month for the benefit of non-Indian anglers... if the tribes would forgo part of their rights.

"The stocking plan would be contingent on an agreement by the tribes to give up their right to net walleyes once the spearing season was over, Thompson said." (Milwaukee Journal, May 2)

On May 3, following the announcement by Lac du Flambeau that they would return to the 100% quota on some lakes if protection was not afforded the Chippewa, Governor Thompson announced that the state would go to federal court to stop the spearing of 100% and end spearing at midnight on Friday, May 5th, just prior to the opening of the state-licensed angling season.



Protesters threaten to unseat politicians who do not agree with them on treaty issues.

Thompson stated that public safety was at risk, thus this drastic action was needed to ease tension. He directed Atty. Gen. Don Hanaway to go to court to seek two injunctions both aimed at curtailing the Chippewa's peaceful exercise of their rights.

Thompson said the Lac du Flambeau band's decision Tuesday, May 2, to possibly harvest 100% violated its previous agreement with the state to spear only 60%.

"The state further believes that it is clearly impossible to meet all the law enforcement conditions set forth by the Lac du Flambeau band," he is quoted as saying in the May 4, Milwaukee Journal.

However, in the same article Thompson is reported as registering disappointment with the St. Croix band in western Wisconsin for asking for help from outside the state. The band had appealed to the American Indian Movement because it could not trust police and sheriff's deputies to provide adequate security.

On May 4 Governor Thompson made a surprise visit to observe spearfishing on Presque Isle Lake, where he went unnoticed by spectators. It was one of the quietest nights of spearfishing.

On May 5, U.S. District Judge Barbara Crabb denied the state's requested injunctions.

Crabb declared that she would not let "violent and lawless protests" determine Chippewa rights. Crabb issued her order after Gov. Thompson testified an overlap of spearfishing and the opening of hook-and-line fishing Saturday could threaten the safety of citizens.

Thompson ordered an appeal of Crabb's decision, stating that "It is my desire to end spearfishing for the year, but Judge Crabb's decision today makes that impossible." (Eau Claire Leader-Telegram, May 6, 1989)

Since the close of the spearfishing season, the state has dropped the appeal and decided not to stock the walleye fingerlings.

He has also called upon the federal government to help pay for the security required to protect Chippewa spearfishermen and

meet with the Congressional delegation in Washington.

On June 1st, William Ragsdale, a federally-appointed negotiator, met with Thompson in regard to the Chippewa treaty situation in Madison. On June 3rd he met with the Wisconsin Conservation Congress and stressed that a short-term negotiated agreement was the only solution to the spearing problem. He also indicated that the issue is not the number of fish speared but that spearing spawning females is in conflict with the sports ethic. (Over 80% of the tribal harvest is male.)

Congressman James Sensenbrenner rebirths his old solution — abrogation

According to Representative James Sensenbrenner the solution to the problems surrounding spearing is to abrogate Indian treaties.

He is quoted as announcing that "The unreasonableness of the Chippewa Indians in negotiating a fair hunting and fishing rights settlement with the state of Wisconsin has forced me to reintroduce legislation overturning the Doyle decision, which granted off-reservation hunting and fishing rights to the tribes." (Three Lakes News, April 19).

(Editor's note: Doyle did not "grant" the rights to the tribes; they were reserved in the treaties, meaning they were never part of any deal.)

Sensenbrenner, interpreting the naming of 15 out of 254 listed lakes for 100% safe harvest by the tribes, as "threatening to overfish the lakes, thereby closing many of the northern lakes to non-Indians," felt abrogation was justified.

In the same article Sensenbrenner is said to have stated that, "they

(the Chippewa) do not have the right to limit non-Indian income employment and enjoyment of Wisconsin's natural resources overlooking the fact that the property rights of the Chippewa have been freely used by the non-Indian for over a hundred years to almost the exclusive benefit of the non-Indian.

Sensenbrenner might be asked if the non-Indian has a right to limit the Indian income employment and enjoyment of Wisconsin's natural resources.

Political leaders threaten tribal programs/benefits, chastise tribes for insensitivity to non-Indian needs

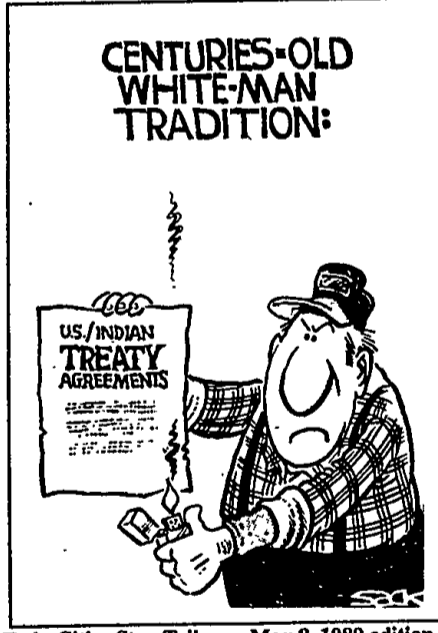
Eleven members of the Wisconsin Congressional Delegation signed a letter to the Chippewa tribal leaders which warned that tribal requests for federal aid and projects would be assessed in light of their spearing activities.

The letter, reprinted on page 18, suggests that the tribes have not exhibited due "sensitivity" to the needs of others, that the tribes "needlessly inflame the situation" and that the tribes may "needlessly abuse the rights of others, and that the tribes' lack of cooperation" may cause the trouble.

No similar missive in regard to rabble rousing or insensitivity to others directed to the anti-treaty leaders who have been tirelessly stirring up the public, or to protesters who appear in public with effigies of Indians mounted on spears has been made public.

Congressional delegation proposes to modify rights, sufficient for ceremonial purposes

On May 4th the Wisconsin (see Politicians, page 18)



(Reprinted from Twin Cities Star-Tribune, May 8, 1989 edition.)

Solutions have a certain lure

Joel McNally
The Innocent Bystander

(Reprinted with permission from the Milwaukee Journal, May 10 edition)

"Governor, we've got to do something! The boat landings up north are jammed with violent, hate-spewing demonstrators. They're shouting ugly racist epithets and throwing rocks and ball bearings. Indians are getting death threats. We've confiscated pipe bombs."

"I've got it! Let's sue the Indians!"

"But, governor, the Indians are exercising their rights to spearfish under the treaties we made them. You probably learned about it at Elroy Elementary. Spearfishing was the scrap the federal government tossed the Indians in exchange for the northern third of Wisconsin."

"Good. We'll sue the Indians in

federal court, then."

"Governor, the federal court just upheld those treaties a few weeks ago. How can we possibly convince the federal judge to throw out her own court order?"

"We'll tell her it's impossible to assure public safety. We'll pin it on incompetent boobs in charge of law enforcement."

"Governor, we're the ones responsible for state law enforcement. If local officials can't keep order, we're supposed to call out the National Guard."

"What! And make tourists think there's trouble in northern Wisconsin!"

"There really is trouble in northern Wisconsin, governor. It's more horrible than anyone could have imagined. Brace yourself. I wanted to spare you this. People are chanting 'One-Term Tommy.'"

"That does it! We've got to act! Research the law. Maybe we can nail those Indians for inciting a

riot. Or catching ball bearings out of season."

The Next Day...

"Governor, good news. The Indians have stopped spearfishing. And they didn't catch nearly as many fish to eat as they wanted."

"That's great! It just shows what dynamic state leadership can do. Now maybe I can get back to France on that important trade mission before all the champagne gets warm."

"We're not out of the north woods yet, governor. If sports fishermen have as much trouble finding fish as the Indians did, they're going to be blaming you. Your name will be carp."

"I've got it! We can haul in truckloads of walleyes! Get Mrs. Paul's on the phone. Fishermen go up north to get walleyes, and nobody said they had to be Wisconsin walleyes. Besides, those loudmouths on television didn't look

real bright. They'll never know the difference."

"But governor, don't fishermen really go for the thrill of the catch?"

"No problem. We'll hire some welfare recipients to swim out to the fishermen's boats underwater. All they have to do is put the walleyes on the hooks and give a couple of little tugs."

"Governor, you're beautiful. Now, get to France, you knucklehead."



Politicians speak out on spearing

Politicians, (cont.)

(continued from page 17)
congressional delegation introduced a bill which would revise the terms of Indian treaties and allow more sport fishing.

More sport fishing would be accommodated because the bill would restrict the Chippewa harvest to 10 percent of the safe harvest level.

According to Senator Robert Kastan, R-Racine, the bill "adapts the treaties to today's world."

Representative David Obey said that "a large part of what we are trying to do is get both parties back to the negotiation table." Obey also noted that when the treaties were signed "Wisconsin was a wilderness." The court opinion that caused the problem was off base." (AP article, Daily Press, June 5, 1989)

Jauch and Holperin request funds to offset negative press

Rep. Jim Holperin and Sen. Robert Jauch requested \$200,000 in tourism promotion dollars to offset the negative press generated through the protest of spearfishing.

"Publicity surrounding this year's spearing activities may send the message to vacationers that northern Wisconsin is somehow not the place to visit," they wrote to Thompson.

Their request mentioned that spearing may have an impact on sports angling, hence the need to generate more promotion.

Both legislators pledged to work with Thompson to assure the image of northern Wisconsin as a prime vacation spot remains untarnished. (Lakeland Times, Minocqua, April 25, 1989)

Roshell blasts treaties and Indians

State Senator Marvin Roshell, D-Chippewa Falls, was reported in the May 14 Eau Claire Leader-Telegram as advocating for the invalidation of treaties because they were negotiated at another time and because other provisions of the agreement have been ignored.

The article states Roshell believes the Indians should make concessions to avoid further violence during the spearfishing season and complained because state taxpayers are paying for the security required to protect Indians from protestors.

In regard to the state's responsibility towards the treaties and the tribes, Roshell said, "I don't think we owe them a damn thing."

The article also states Roshell feels that Indian children need a purpose other than "growing up to replace the drunk on their porch."

Use Indian aid as bargaining tool

Republican State Chairman Donald Stitt, Sen.-Port Washington, and Rep. Susan Vergeront, R-Grafton, urged Governor Thompson to use its annual appropriation in benefits for needy Indians as a bargaining tool in discussions with Chippewa leaders on treaty rights.

The appropriation includes monies budgeted for the Relief to Needy Indian Persons (RNIP) and monies for medical benefits to needy Indian people.

"At the same time we discuss the extent of our state's Native American Indian spearing and timber rights, we should also indicate a willingness to bargain their benefits concomitantly," the lawmakers are quoted as stating.

They also noted that this strategy was used in Minnesota.

(Madison AP article, Ashland Daily Press, April 26, 1989)

Hellbach says hand treaties to the feds

Democratic Senator Dave Hellbach, Stevens Point, declared that in his view treaty rights are a federally created problem that should be placed in the lap of the federal government.

Hellbach and Rep. Don Hasenohr, D-Pittsville, are cited as stating that they are frustrated by the failure of the federal legislators and federal court system to solve problems caused by Indian fishing and spearing.

The legislators indicated frustration with the cost of spearing to the state and the possible costs of a negotiated settlement.

Neither are quoted as mentioning the cost of monitoring protest activities or decrying harassment or threats.

(Marshfield News-Herald, April 17, 1989)

Boyle speaks out against harassment

One of a few lone political voices speaking out against violence and harassment was that of Rep. Frank



Boyle, D-Amnicon.

In an April 18 article in the Duluth News-Tribune Herald, Boyle states his fears that northern Wisconsin could look like the Deep South, if exercise of their treaty harvest is disrupted.

Reporter Susan Stanich quotes Boyle as saying that "we can't handle treaty rights issues with sheer brutality and force. We can't send in another Custer. In the eyes of the nation and the world, we can't get away with that. That's how we handled treaty rights for hundreds of years; we violated them."

Boyle further stated that the Chippewa should not have to tolerate harassment. "This thing is going to become nasty and violent, and it will give us a black eye in the view of the nation," he said. "It will paint northern Wisconsin in the same light as the Deep South."

McCallum says the racism hurts tourism

Lt. Gov. Scott McCallum didn't mince words when he identified anti-Indian racism as fueling spearfishing protests and as doing more to damage tourism than spearfishing itself.

"Certainly some (protesters) are livid racists," McCallum said. "When you have signs calling for spearing pregnant squaws and Indian children who are threatened because of their heritage, there

is no other way of portraying it than outright, blatant racism."

McCallum is further reported as stating that the spearing impact on the fishery was minimal, but the image of the state reflected in the racist protests hurts Wisconsin's tourism nation-wide.

"It's not spearing by the Indians damaging the tourism," he said. "The demonstrations probably did more damage to tourism than any of the spearing."

(Madison, AP article, Ashland Daily Press, May 12, 1989)

Jauch and Holperin get facts from the feds

Sen. Robert Jauch and Rep. James Holperin returned from a visit to Washington, D.C. with a clear message that attempts to abrogate treaties were futile.

They reported that a Dept. of Interior spokesman reiterated the Bush administration's position that "It is the duty of the Federal Government, by virtue of its fiduciary responsibility, to ensure that there is no abrogation, loss or infringement of Indians rights."

(Ashland Daily Press, May 12, 1989)

Letter sent to Chippewa Chairman from the Wisconsin Delegation

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding what we understand to be tribal intentions to engage in a heavy harvest of walleye from up to 254 lakes in northern Wisconsin.

We fully understand that courts have determined that the tribes have certain rights with regard to hunting and fishing in the ceded territory, but we are greatly concerned that the tribes exercise those rights in a manner that does not create a danger to the livelihood of anyone else or unfairly impinge on the ability of others to also use the resource in a given area.

The court has provided ample authority for the tribes to exercise their court-determined rights in a manner that would not in fact shut down lakes in the ceded territories to non-tribal fishing. We urge the tribes to be sensitive enough to exercise restraint sufficient to prevent individual lakes from being limited only to "catch and release" fishing for other people who also have a right to share the resource — especially when, as we understand it, many of the lakes would not even have walleye if it were not for state stocking programs financed by license revenue. It is our understanding that some tribes appear to be exhibiting such restraint in their planning, but that others may not be.

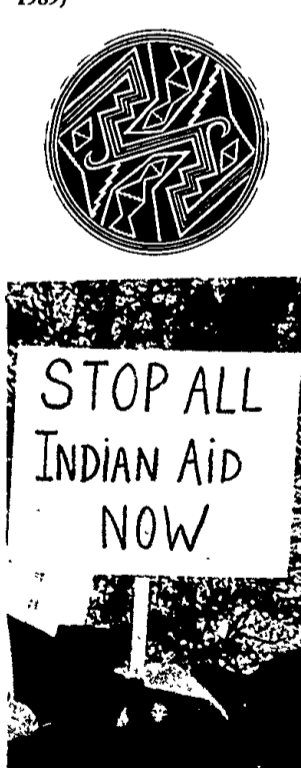
The tribes have a legal right to exercise rights defined for them by the courts. But, common decency and fairness require that those rights be exercised in a manner which does not eliminate the rights of others to share in the resource or threaten the livelihood of resort owners on individual lakes because of the refusal to share that resource on any given lake.

Obviously, if the tribes choose, they can legally exercise these rights without exhibiting due sensitivity to the needs of other groups. But the tribes will then have to appreciate that if they do engage in tribal activities that needlessly inflame the situation and needlessly abuse the rights of other groups to share in the resource, then members of the congressional delegation will certainly have to take into account the tribes' lack of cooperation and their lack of sensitivity in assessing tribal requests for federal grants and projects.

It is important to all of Wisconsin that tribal members, non-tribal fishermen and government officials all approach this issue in a cooperative, balanced and restrained manner.

The congressional delegation is committed to the proposition that all citizens must conduct themselves in a manner which does not cause undue hardship to other groups and parties. Common sense as well as common fairness dictates that the delegation will be paying very close attention to which tribes demonstrate the sensitivity required in this situation and which tribes don't.

Sincerely,



Proposal to modify treaty rights

A BILL

To provide for the interpretation and implementation of certain provisions of the 1837 and 1842 treaties with the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians have successfully sued the State of Wisconsin for the right to hunt, fish and gather resources on off-reservation land within the ceded territory of Wisconsin;

WHEREAS the U.S. District Court has defined the conditions under which tribal fishing rights may be exercised;

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States believes the existence of these rights should be compatible with the ability of all groups to equitably and peacefully participate in the sharing of the resources;

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Natural Resources Equity Act of 1989".

SECTION 2.(a)(1)

No provisions of the Treaty of July 29, 1837, between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians (7 Stat. 536) or the Treaty of October 4, 1842, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Mississippi and Lake Superior (7 Stat. 591), with respect to any lake or other discrete fishery in the State of Wisconsin not wholly or partially within any existing Indian reservation, shall be interpreted in a manner which would result in an Indian tribal beneficiary of such treaties being allocated in excess of 10 percent of the safe harvest.

(2) For purposes of this section, "safe harvest" shall be the number of fish determined, pursuant to the formula required by Lac Courte Oreilles et al. v. State of Wisconsin, [F.SUPP. W.D.WIS. March 3, 1989], to be available for harvest from any particular discrete fishery or lake.

(b) To the extent that the application of the provisions of subsection (a) result in an Indian tribe being allocated less of the fishery-wide safe harvest than has been taken under the provisions of such treaty or court decision and other applicable law as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act, the application of such provisions shall represent a taking of such right, the cost of which, to be determined pursuant to proceedings before the Federal Claims Court, shall be borne equally between the State of Wisconsin and the United States Government.

(The above bill was introduced by: Mr. Obey, Mr. Roth, Mr. Petri, Mr. Kleczka, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sensenbrenner.)



Racism assumes many guises

Teaching kids to hate

While the racism evidenced at anti-treaty rallies and during protests on the spearfishing landings was deplorable, the spread of these sentiments into other aspects of northern Wisconsin communities is tragic.

Unfortunately, racist sentiments and behaviors have reached into the schools, even causing the closure of the Crandon schools. (see Crandon story) Children have become the victims once again.

Such bitter sentiments echo in the halls of other schools throughout the north and emerge in a variety of forms — from racist drawings, to verbal slurs — because many parents are teaching their kids to hate.

The presence of children at anti-spearfishing protests on the landings

provided a forum for them to learn the language of hate. Some parents stuck signs in the hands of their kids, while they and others around them harassed Indian people on the landings. The children witnessed the stone-throwing, saw death threats written on signs, heard racial epithets and obscenities shouted at Indians. And they were told that this was an "American" thing to do.

At Balsam Lake, GLIFWC staff reported that high school students had been sent to the landings in order to earn extra credit. They joined the protesters and harassed the tribal people. They chanted jeers at the Indian people in the rhythm of ballgame cheers and rock'n roll songs. Somehow they felt it was the right thing to do and

was a form of entertainment like a game.

Drawings have been found in several schools depicting a fish spearing an Indian; at Crandon the tribal kids have been assaulted and called "dirty old Indians." After all, if parents say it is o.k. to "spear a squaw," what would be wrong with abusing Indian children? Nobody stopped parents from shouting obscenities at Indians, so why shouldn't they?

Such aggression has been given approval by the adult world, both through the protesters who modeled the behavior and by those who have silently accepted it. As a consequence the children have been effectively taught the language of hate and have been told it is good.



This hat shows one version of the "fish spearing an Indian" graphic which became popular in northern Wisconsin this spring. The above hat was found by a member of the Mole Lake Band near Crandon, Wisconsin.

Crandon school feels effects of racism

Crandon High School was the scene of tension over the spearfishing season when non-Indian students began verbally harassing Indian students. Several of the Indian and non-Indian students were then removed from school by their parents on May 4.

Jeffrey Jacobson, principal, described the school year as a "relatively good year," with very few situations of interracial conflict until May 4.

The conflicts began when a group of students (approximately 5) were wearing "inappropriate" tee-shirts, Jacobson continued. These students were told to change the shirts or they would have to leave school. Some opted to leave, while others just changed their shirts.

After this initial excitement, several others appeared around the school wearing the tee-shirts, he said. These students were also told to change or leave school.

What probably happened, according to Jacobson, was that as the students began talking, spearfishing became the major issue of discussion in the halls and classrooms. In these discussions some racial comments may have

been made and pressure was put on the Indian students to answer questions on the spearfishing season.

Another incident was in the home-economics class, where a student was caught making an anti-spearfishing poster. The materials were taken away, and that was the end of it, he added.

By noon, several students called home and requested their parents remove them from school. Several students from Mole Lake (13), Forest County Potawatomi and several non-Indians left school.

"Some of the students who were sent home for wearing the tee-shirts returned to the school during the noon hour and were a disruption," Jacobson said. "These students kept trying to bring the issue out and were successful in doing so."

"The rest of the afternoon," according to Jacobson, "was a struggle," and at the close of the school day he announced that no one would be allowed to wear provocative tee-shirts, buttons, caps, etc. By this time most of the Indian students had left the school.

That evening Jacobson received about 40 phone calls concerning

the day's activities. He informed the parents that he would not allow the tee-shirt to be worn in school because he felt it was provocative. Most parents agreed, but some argued the point.

It was rumored that on Friday there would be many more tee-shirts circulating around the school. At the beginning of the day students were met at the door by teachers and any controversial items were confiscated. Very few Indian students attended school on this day, Jacobson continued.

"The police were at the doors for reinforcement just to make sure things went o.k., and with very few Indian students at school things were relatively calm," Jacobson said.

Parents of one student who favored wearing of the anti-spearfishing shirt came to the school to voice their opinions and support. After discussion this student was eventually sent home.

After several phone calls, one of which threatened the building, school was called off for the day.

Tim Laabs, Forest County Potawatomi Home School Coordinator added that it was distressing that the Potawatomi students are

having problems. He said the students are not aware which Native American students are Potawatomi and which are Chippewa, or the fact that the Potawatomi's don't spearfish.

"To call it strictly a racial issue, probably isn't fair to the students," Jacobson said. "I believe that the kids see it not as a racial issue, but an issue of spearfishing vs. non-spearfishing." The Potawatomi's get dragged in because the students don't know who are Chippewa and who are Potawatomi.

"I think the kids felt like they were raising an issue which is really close to them, and I don't think they ever dreamed it would have gone this far," Jacobson said. "Most of the students felt that the school wasn't the right place to air these issues, but they didn't know where else to raise the issue," he said.

Several school board meetings followed. Both Vickie Ackley, Mole Lake Home School Coordinator and Jacobson agreed that these meetings were constructive and largely attended. Most of the parents heard what they wanted to

hear, he said. Everyone was concerned, not just the Indian parents. It was also agreed during these meetings that the school wasn't the place to vent feelings on the treaty issue.

When the students returned to school on Monday, May 8, the following memorandum was read to everyone at the beginning of the day:

"Crandon High School is an educational institution which has and will continue to serve all of its students. There are some facts which all of us need to be aware.

This high school is here for all of the youth of this school district. The environment must be free of harassment, both physical and emotional, for students of different sexes, ages and races. All of your teachers have a responsibility to do whatever they can to protect that environment. Teachers also have a great deal of authority to do what is necessary without fear of reprisal.

Second, each of us needs to recall that while an opportunity for an education is a right, it is also a privilege. It is a privilege that may

be lost. In light of last week's activities there are a few things that you should know:

1 Any students wearing clothing, hats, buttons, etc which may destroy a positive educational environment for other students will be sent home to change. Repeat offenses will result in a three day suspension. (This includes profanity, racial epithets, or provocative slogans or emblems.)

2 Racial slurs will result in an automatic suspension.

The goal of these rules is to maintain an educational environment for all students and teachers in this building. Be considerate of all others."

While some Indian students were kept home from school for several days following this incident, all students were back in school as of May 17, and everything appeared to be back to normal.

"We didn't have much warning before the trouble began," Jacobson concluded, "but next year we will take precautions before the spearfishing season takes place

First Annual Indian Shoot

The following announcement was recently found by members of the St Croix Band as well as pinned on the bulletin board of Tombstone Pizza, Medford, Wisconsin

- TIME:** Early spring, beginning of walleye run
PLACE: Northern Wisconsin lakes
RULES: Open shoot, off hand position only, no scopes, no tripods, and no whiskey for bait!

OPEN TO ALL WISCONSIN TAXPAYING RESIDENTS

Residents that are BLACK, HMONG, CUBAN or those on WELFARE, A.D.C., FOOD STAMPS, or any other GOVERNMENT GIVE-A-WAY program, are not eligible. (Don't complain about discrimination, you'll have your own shoot later.)

- SCORING:** Wisconsin rules apply. Point system will be used.
- PLAIN INDIAN.....5 POINTS
 - INDIAN WITH WALLEYES.....10 POINTS
 - INDIAN WITH BOAT NEWER THAN YOURS.....20 POINTS
 - INDIAN USING PITCHFORK.....30 POINTS
 - INDIAN WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA.....50 POINTS
 - SOBER INDIAN.....75 POINTS
 - INDIAN TRIBAL LAWYER.....100 POINTS (Does not have to be spearfishing)

- JUDGES:** Governor Tommy Thompson, Rev. Jesse Jackson
PRIZES: Fillet-O-Fish sandwiches and six packs of treaty beer
SPONSOR: Society Helping Individual Taxpayers Own Nothing (Known as SHIT ON)
ENTRY BLANK:

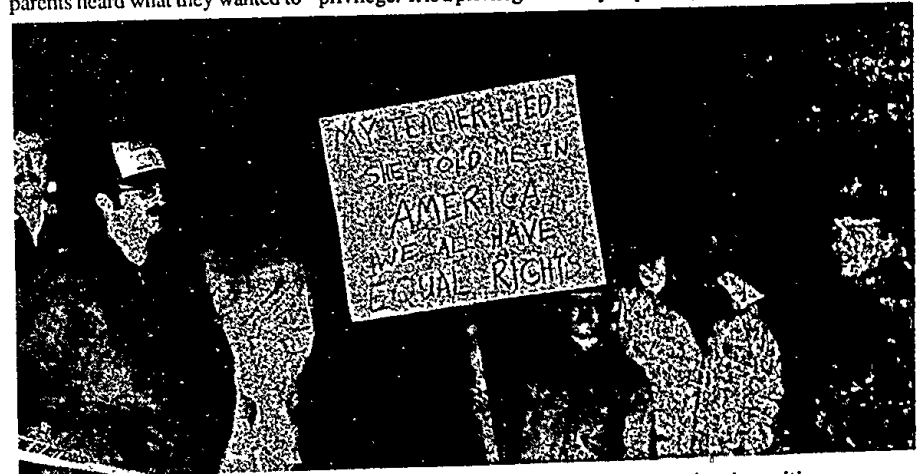
I _____ will attend shoot
 I _____ will _____ will not be taking scalps.

I BELIEVE SENATOR ROSHELL IS:

_____ HONEST _____ CORRECT
 _____ ACCURATE _____ A SAINT
 _____ ALL OF THE ABOVE

I am enclosing \$ _____ for his re-election

Bumper stickers reading "SAVE A FISH-SPEAR AN INDIAN" only \$5.00 each. "T" shirts with same message only \$10.00 each.



Even children were taken to landings to hold signs and hear shouts of racist obscenities.

Racism is alive, well in Wisconsin

By Nick Coleman

(Reprinted from St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch, May 9 edition)

Now we know why all those "Escape to Wisconsin" bumper stickers have been shortened to read, "Escape Wisconsin."

Maybe it's the winters and all that exposure to snowmobile fumes. Maybe it's the summers spent bobbing up and down in boats while their necks get red in the sun. Or maybe their foam baseball caps, the ones with the obscene sayings printed on them, are too tight. Whatever the reason, some Cheesheads seem to have as many holes in their noggin as a pound of Swiss.

Over the past few weeks, thousands of "sportsmen" flocked to public landings at Wisconsin lakes, many of them braying like perfect donkeys at sheriff's deputies and screaming putrid racism at Indian spearfishers.

The star of the melodrama was the walleye, a fish with blank eyes that can be made to register faintly on the taste buds with the help of sliced almonds and melted butter.

Wisconsin's Chippewa Indians have invoked provisions of 19th

century treaties giving them the right to harvest fish where they see fit. White people, have overfished the lakes decades ago, have made fishing an elaborate ritual requiring cunning, stamina and a \$169 Fishfinder from Sears. Indians, being a practical people, harvest fish while the harvesting is good, in the spring, in shallow water, with spears.

Nothing galls a Great White Fisherman more than having his cunning and his Fishfinder mocked by an Indian with a spear. Especially when the Indian brags about eating fish that God intended to have stuffed and hung on the walls in roadside beer joints. So the Fisherfolk turned out by the mobful to harass the spearfishers, some by hurling rocks, others by hurling insults too despicable to make it into the daily newspaper.

Then the Great White Fisherfolk whined about how much it was costing the Great White Taxpayers of Wisconsin to protect the nasty law-abiding Indians as they went about their legal business.

The idea that it would have cost the taxpayers nothing, if there hadn't been any mobs throwing rocks at the Indians even penetrated their thick White Fisherfolk skulls.

The Fisherfolk wanted the walleyes protected from the nasty law-abiding Indians so the fish could be caught by good, hard-working white tourists. Apparently, the Fisherfolk are under the impression that tourists are dying to spend money in places where angry mobs clash with police and hurl rocks at other people. If this is true, it should be hard to book a house-keeping cabin in Israel this summer.

A wise person might shut up about a few fish being taken by Indians. A wise person might boast about the lunkers he sees come out of the lake, no matter whose boat they're in. A wise person says, "Yes sir, I've seen some really big fish come out of here this year. Now, how many leeches do you want to buy?"

Wise persons do not stage ugly confrontations for TV cameras and then expect Ma and Pa Vacationer to say, "Hey, everybody! Let's Escape to Wisconsin this summer where tensions between the Great White Fisherfolk and the native Chippewa are at a flashpoint! Or do you think we should visit Beirut?"

A lot of people who oppose (see Racism, page 25)

Racism assumes many guises

Death threats to Indian and non-Indian supporters

Many non-Indian people who have been outspoken in the support of Indian treaties have been subjected to death threats this spring. Phone calls and letters are the typical format.

Most recently, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Attorney James Janetta reported that on May 30 children found a rooster in a noose swinging from their mailbox. Janetta interpreted the gesture as a "terrorist" act designed to intimidate him.

Both Janetta and his wife, Kathryn Tierney, work as attorneys for the Lac du Flambeau Tribe and have been outspoken publicly on treaty issues. Janetta said the incident was particularly frightening for his youngest son.

Earlier in the spring Nick Van der Puy, Citizens for Treaty Rights, Eagle River, received a threatening phone call. The caller stated that if Van der Puy came to Minocqua he would get a spear through his head.

Threats have also been made to Sharon Metz, an outspoken treaty rights advocate and member of HONOR. Metz reports that she has gotten irrational, angry telephone calls almost daily in her office.

Rev. Timothy Kehl, Madison, says that while accustomed to receiving negative comments as



Faces of protesters at one of the landings.

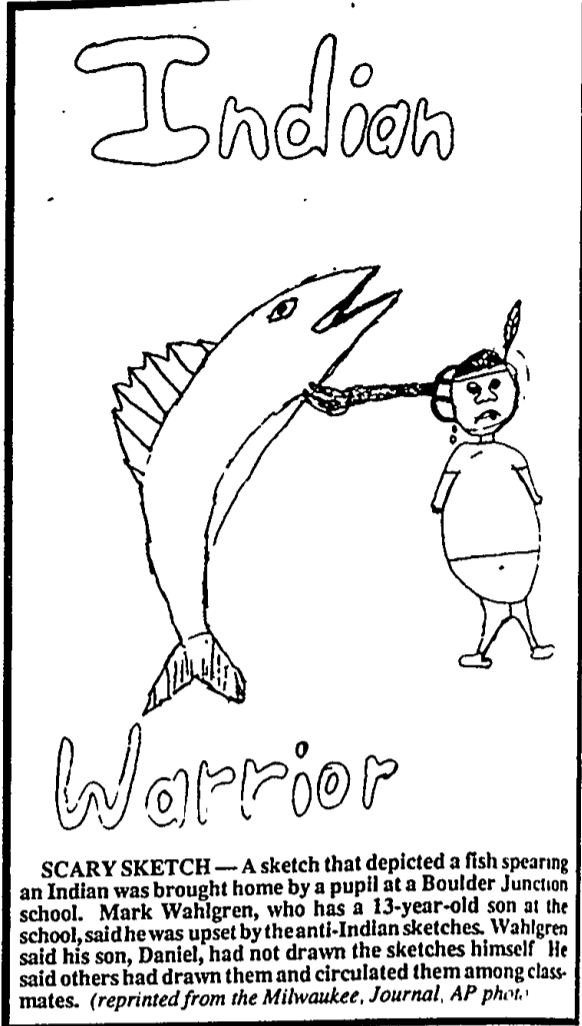
an outspoken person, he has never received so much hate mail as following an editorial supporting Chippewa treaties.

Dr. David Wrone, UW-Stevens Point, states that harassment and "getting acussing out" occurs daily because of his stand in support of the treaty issue.

Threats against Lac du Flambeau leaders have also been reported. The Milwaukee Sentinel quoted an unidentified law enforcement source as saying there have been several phone calls to northern Wisconsin police making threats against Mike Allen, Lac du Flambeau tribal chairman

and Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau tribal judge.

The reports says that the state Division of Criminal Investigation was notified from another source that treaty opponents had collected \$30,000 to hire hit men to kill Maulson and use military explosives against Chippewa spearmen.



SCARY SKETCH — A sketch that depicted a fish spearing an Indian was brought home by a pupil at a Boulder Junction school. Mark Wahlgren, who has a 13-year-old son at the school, said he was upset by the anti-Indian sketches. Wahlgren said his son, Daniel, had not drawn the sketches himself. He said others had drawn them and circulated them among classmates. (reprinted from the Milwaukee Journal, AP photo)



Death threats have become a common occurrence for Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau tribal judge and spearing coordinator.

Where was PARR when non-tribal spearmen were arrested on Big Eau Pleine

(Reprinted from the Rhinelander Daily News, April 23 edition) WAUSAU (AP) — While Chippewa Indians fend of complaints about their spearfishing techniques. Police report several non-Chippewa have been arrested for illegal spearing at the Big Eau Pleine Reservoir.

The state DNR ordinarily forbids spearing of game fish in shallow water during spawning season. The Chippewa can spear because of court rulings upholding treaties that guarantee food-gathering rights.

DNR wardens issued more than a dozen citations for illegal spearing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, said James Blankenheim, district warden at Rhinelander.

About nine fishermen were involved and none was believed to be an Indian, he said. Each ticket carried a fine of about \$200, he said.

Six people were arrested Monday with five spears and 19 walleye pike, including three fish 27 to 28 inches long, said Don Mezei, a DNR warden.

Wednesday, three people were apprehended, Officials said.

Hanaway responds to obscenities on LCO billboards

(Reprinted from The Journal, News from Indian Country, June 1988) contact my office or the Washburn County Sheriff

Hayward, Wis. — Vandalism to billboards owned by the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe and WOJB brought a pointed response from Wisconsin Attorney General Donald Hanaway who noted that Wisconsin had only recently passed legislation stiffening penalties for perpetrators of racially motivated crimes.

Hanaway was quoted as saying, "I condemn this racially motivated vandalism and urge citizens with information on the perpetrator to

The billboards located west of Sawyer County are used for advertising the Tribe's radio station and Bingo Palace. Vandalism spray painted obscenities and racial epithets over the boards were repainted at the expense of the billboard advertising companies and Bingo Palace.

The vandalism was "racial hate at its ugliest," said Hanaway who recently testified in Washington D.C. on anti-Indian activities in Northern Wisconsin.

Troubled waters, suspicious minds

By George Vukelich

(Reprinted from Isthmus, April 21, 1989 edition.)

They were sitting around at the American Legion Bar up in Three Lakes the other night — "just spearing olives instead of walleyes" is the way Steady Eddy puts it — and they got to discussing the upcoming Chippewa spring fishing activity.

"Well, you know," Gene the bartender was saying "the paper said that almost 2,000 people showed up at the PARR (Protect Americans' Rights and Resources) rally in Eagle River last Saturday to protest the spearing. That tells me you got a lot more folks upset about the spearing this year than last year. You even got a state legislator from Rice Lake coming right out and saying that she's gonna work to reverse that treaty decision that gives the Chippewa the right to spear fish in the first place.

"Now, I can't remember an elected official saying that in the past, at least not in public, and I

think that's kind of a straw in the wind. Folks are getting pretty upset about the Indians taking those fish in the spawning season, and I don't think it's just the resort owners anymore. You got a lot of your average walleye fishermen getting pretty pissed off at seeing 10-pound walleyes on the end of a spear when they have a hell of a time getting anything bigger than 10-inch walleyes at the end of their lines."

"Of course, I know that this is not going to sit too well with our resident bleeding-heart liberal here, Doctor Goody-Two-Shoes, but the fact is a lot of people think that the good doctor's Indian buddies are wrecking the fishing up here, and they don't appreciate being labeled "racists" just because they think that. As far as I'm concerned, the Indians sure as hell aren't helping the situation by spearing everything in sight, and you can just stick that in your peace pipe and smoke it!"

Gene waited for a reaction from his customers, all two of them; the good priest and the good doctor.

"Well sir, Doc began, "anybody

who has ever spent two weeks up here in the north country has a pretty good idea of how the majority of white folks feel about that majority of red folks, and that has nothing at all to do with spearfishing and treaty rights. It has to do with racism. What else are you going to call it when you hear Indians called 'timber niggers' by people who call themselves 'Christian'?"

"You don't hear that from me," Gene said.

"I know I don't," Doc said, "but you can hear that stuff in this bar and in every bar up here in the north country, not to mention in the parking lots of a lot of churches up here and at the potlucks and picnics and suppers and good old ice cream socials. I bet the good father here has heard that more than once when they thought he was out of earshot, but I'm willing to bet he's never heard that admitted in his confessional."

"The Commandments," Father Himmelsbach said, "are not as precise on the point as we might wish. Indeed, sometimes one wishes that Moses had asked for specific guidance also on the usage of 'polacks, kikés, wops and bohunks,' which does come up in our neck of the woods. Indeed, the usage comes up in our neck of the universe."

"We come by our racism honestly," Doc said. "We all remember coming back here after our service in World War II and all the resorts had letterheads that said 'Restricted Clientele Only,' and that just out and out meant that the resort did not rent to Jews. Period. It was a little more subtle than a letterhead with 'Gentiles Only' on it and everybody got the message, especially Jewish people.

"Where the hell were the churches in those days? For that matter, where the hell are the churches these days? You got a 'gentlemen's agreement' about the north country in general. How

How to Resolve the Spearfishing Issue

The following article was transcribed from a hand-written flier. The flier was found on the bulletin board at the Eagle Lanes Bowling Alley in Eagle River on Saturday, May 6.

Overall Strategy
Get Federal attention by getting national attention — You must get CBS, NBC, ABC, + CNN cameras by creating an Incident to wit, force Governor Thompson to declare an emergency and/or call out the National Guard.

How to force his hand

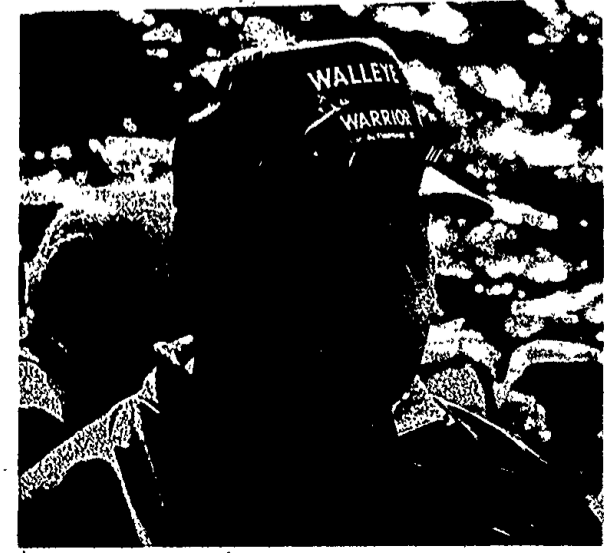
1. Make it impossible to secure the lakes with the present staff by making security more difficult. Yelling is not enough. Some suggestions:
 - a. Raise the stakes by bringing in firearms. Make them patrol every inch of shoreline to keep out ambushers. Make them use helicopters. Shots fired in the air in the dark will scare any brave.
 - b. Identify Indian spearmen by car and boat. Don't wait for them to come to you take it home to them. With good communications you can make travel difficult. Show out tires and shot up boats will force them to convoy plus force them to secure the roads.
2. Escalate the violence against poaching instruments — boats and cars. There are more of you than there are of them. Make them create an armed camp. Do not shoot Indians — that will only get more sympathy for them, but if you put holes in their boats they can't spear and holes in their tires they can't get to the lakes.

Stop being wimps. Yelling or simply watching will not intimidate anyone. Sit-ins and protests don't work because Indians have the moral sympathy of a race oppressed. You are seen as the oppressor no matter what.

To create a crisis stop spearmen on several lakes, spread enforcement thin, force confrontation and overreaction, escalate. Federal attention won't come without an emergency — they will ignore you until you wake the whole nation up.

You do not have their attention now. Nothing will change until you escalate.

(Do not get caught distributing this document because it is probably a federal offence)



Gene said. "That's the point," Doc said, "we all know what it would do. The whole economy up here is based on white people fleeing the 'problems' of the cities for a little R&R, and they want to live out their dream, which for the most part doesn't include too many people of color.

"The funny thing is, years and years ago, before schools consolidated and the property taxes went up, the Chain of Lakes was owned by rich people who brought their 'colored help' up with them — chauffeurs, cooks, maids. You'd see them in Three Lakes and Eagle River, all uniformed and liveried,

and we accepted them that way. But we don't want to see them fishing or waterskiing or wearing a trout vest."

"I was at the pro-Chippewa spearing rally in Woodruff the other week, and Eddie Benton Benai, an Ojibway, said that Indians had been in this country 50,000 years and had not driven a single species to extinction. The white man has been here a few hundred years, and everything is going off the cliff. Something to ponder out on the landing."



Tourism is alive and well in Wisconsin

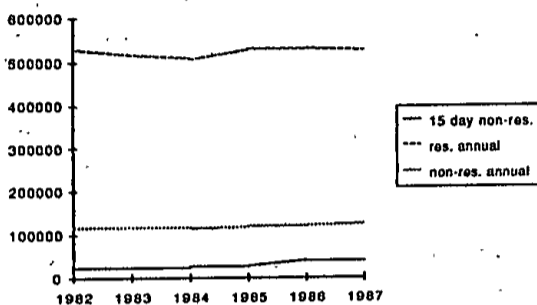
While much of the anti-treaty rap has pounded on the negative impact on tourism, indicators reveal tourism is going strong in northern Wisconsin and that spearing has not affected tourism in previous years.

Wisconsin tourism has experienced record visitation rates during the last two years and projections again look good for the summer of 1989. Ruth Goetz, Development Consultant for the Wisconsin Department of Tourism, informed a group of northern Wisconsin business representatives on May 15, 1989 that, "Responses to our advertising are up 72% over 1988." She went on to report, "and in 1988 we had a 60% increase in inquiries. Indications are this summer will be as good, if not better, than last year."

Should reductions in resort occupancy occur in future years, the responsibility can only be directed to the lawless crowds displaying overt racism. Somehow the state's tourism motto "Wisconsin You're Among Friends" doesn't quite seem compatible with national news coverage reporting people carrying signs reading "Tommy, our Timber is for Timber Wolves not Timber Niggers" and "Spear a Pregnant Squaw, Save Two Walleye."

The facts illustrate spearfishing by Chippewa tribes has had no negative impact upon Wisconsin fishing license sales.

WIS. FISHING LICENSE SALES TRENDS

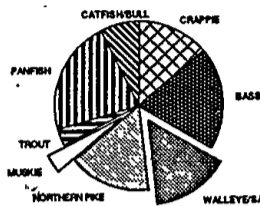


walleye lakes who had completed their fishing trips. Only 7.4% of these fishermen actually harvested any walleye. Among the 2140 who harvested walleye: 51.4% took 1 fish; 21.8% took 2 fish; 12.2% took 3 fish; 5.1% took 4 fish; and 8.0% took a legal limit of 5 fish. (Staggs 1988) Based upon the WDNR's own data, the proposed stricter size and bag limits should have little if any negative impact upon tourism in northern Wisconsin.

Chippewa spearfishing is exercised on less than 2.2% of the ceded territory's lakes covering only 3/8ths of the ceded waters' acreage.

It is interesting to note the small percentage of lakes in the ceded territory harvested by tribal spearfishermen. There are 11,200 lakes lying wholly or partly within the ceded territory in Wisconsin totalling 530,818 acres. In the ceded territory only 861 were reported to contain walleye, but the area of these walleye lakes was 350,129 acres or 65.5% of the total area. (Staggs 1988) During the 1989 tribal fishing season quotas were set on only 254 of the 861 walleye lakes which account for an area totalling 198,500 acres. (i.e. only 37% of the ceded territory's lake acreage) To date the tribes have harvested fish from 101 lakes using spears. In contrast to perceptions held by many non-Indians, the Chippewa bands are not extensively fishing all the waters of northern Wisconsin.

1988 DAYS OF FISHING ACTIVITY IN WISCONSIN



Fishing is not the foundation of tourism in northern Wisconsin.

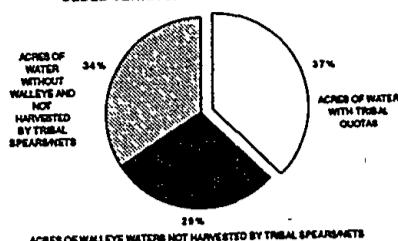
In the summer and fall of 1987 Jack Grey, Survey Conductor for the U. W. Extension, interviewed 2000 people and reviewed 2,900 registration cards from area hotels, resorts, and private campgrounds. Mr. Grey concluded that, "too much marketing is geared toward fishing while the study indicates only 8.3 percent of those surveyed go to northern Wisconsin to fish."

1. Small resorts were being displaced by market factors prior to the Voigt Decision.

Significant changes in Wisconsin's tourism economy were occurring prior to the Voigt Decision and tribal exercise of off-reservation rights. This fact was documented by a 1981 Wisconsin Tourism Industry study which reported, "Resort problems were shown to increase with the age of the resort. Those that appear to be having the most significant problems, however, are built prior to 1930. Twenty-five percent of these resorts were shown to have declining occupancy trends. This may be attributable to the declining quality of these resorts due to their age and the fact that over 60% of their owners have not made any improvements or done upkeep since the resort was built." The study went on to state that, "37% of the resort owners in Indianhead Country and 29% in the Northwoods Council said that they planned to convert their resort within the next three years, implying that second home ownership may rise in northern Wisconsin, whereas resort room supply may continue to decline."

2. As tourism markets continued to change, resorts will be forced to adapt to new demands or become displaced.

CEDED TERRITORY LAKE ACREAGE-WIS.

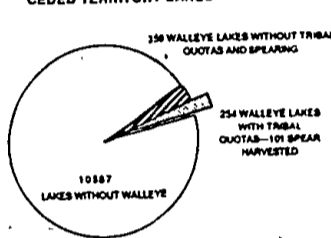


Wisconsin's tourism markets have continued to change as a result of population structure and lifestyle. Tourism experts such as Rollie Cooper, of the UW-Extensions Recreation Resource center, have emphasized that the country's aging population, the growth in two-income households, and increased population of single parent households hold potentials for great impacts upon Wisconsin's resort industry and that a failure to meet the specialized needs of these growing markets will result in continued displacement of small firms possessing obsolete facilities.

THE FUTURE

While Governor Thompson espouses that Lac Courte Oreilles should be a model of cooperation to other tribes, he fails to acknowledge that the St. Croix Band took the same position as did Lac Courte Oreilles regarding spearing quotas and season length and was rewarded by the non-Indian community with rocks, racial threats, and pipe bombs. The reason for the lack of tension in the Hayward region was not simply the willingness of Lac Courte Oreilles to reduce its harvest quotas and season length, but rather the willingness of Lac Courte Oreilles and the Hayward Lakes Association to build a long-standing cooperative relationship. Forward-looking community leaders in Hayward were

CEDED TERRITORY LAKES



willing to step forward and challenge the racism-cloaked stands of the anti-Indian organizations. Isolating the community's racist elements enabled community leaders to work with Lac Courte Oreilles to promote community education based upon accurate information, and encourage ongoing dialogues between leaders of the Indian and non-Indian communities.

Governor Thompson is correct in citing the Hayward region as a model, however he fails to stress that the model is two dimensional. It will require a willingness by the non-Indian community to invest the time, money and effort to build long-standing relationships with tribal governments. Assuming all the future problems will be alleviated if the tribes forgo their off-reservation treaty rights is both shortsighted and unrealistic. The long term threats to the ceded territory's walleye are not from spearing but rather loss of habitat and over-harvest by the poorly monitored angling fishery.



This sign at the Solidarity Rally in Lac du Flambeau questions the legitimacy of the Wisconsin slogan.

Racial justice (cont.)

(continued from page 16)
their people are: for their land, their culture, their dignity and for their very being.

Everyone was talking about "rates" so I thought about the "rates" of my people: the high rate of unemployment, the high rate of diabetes, the high dropout rate, the high rate of alcohol and drug abuse, the high rate of suicide, etc. I thought, is this by chance, is this the normal cycle of people, are we plagued by sickness and death. Perhaps, are these symptoms of a greater sickness?

Someone might say, "That happened a long time ago, I'm not responsible for my ancestors' actions." I would say, "You certainly aren't but are you living off their exploitations?"

Or maybe someone would say, "Prejudice goes both ways." I would say, "No, don't misunderstand anger, frustration, distrust, for what has happened to Indian people. They have a right to be angry, frustrated, distrustful, but they are not racist."

What I remember most clearly

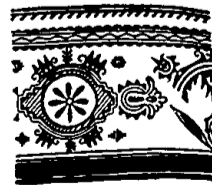
are the on-site visits in Los Angeles, especially skid row and the crisis center. Many of our Lakota brothers and sisters use these facilities.

On the street was an elderly Indian woman. The Chief of the Columbia River Tribe went to say hello; Gerald Clifford and I followed.

Along came two young girls, about 16 or 17 years old. One said that she was from Martin, SD. She spoke Lakota and she said, "Every morning and evening I sing the sacred songs, I pray to Wakan Tanka, I still use the language even



(Reprinted from the Milwaukee Sentinel, April 28, 1989 edition.)



though I drink." As we were leaving she said, "Brother, don't forget me. I'm gonna die here."

I wonder how many of our people are out there, how many are dying out there and I wonder if we have forgotten them. I will not forget.

In 1992 it will be 500 years since Columbus discovered the Newlands. There is being called for a year of reflection in 1992, to reflect on what Columbus really discovered and what has happened in 500 years of colonialism.

There were a lot of other things

discussed at the Consultation. I will briefly mention the more important ones: educational curriculum, use of I.D. cards, sharp rise in racial violence, US budget cuts, aid to other countries, communism — what is it? and many other things.

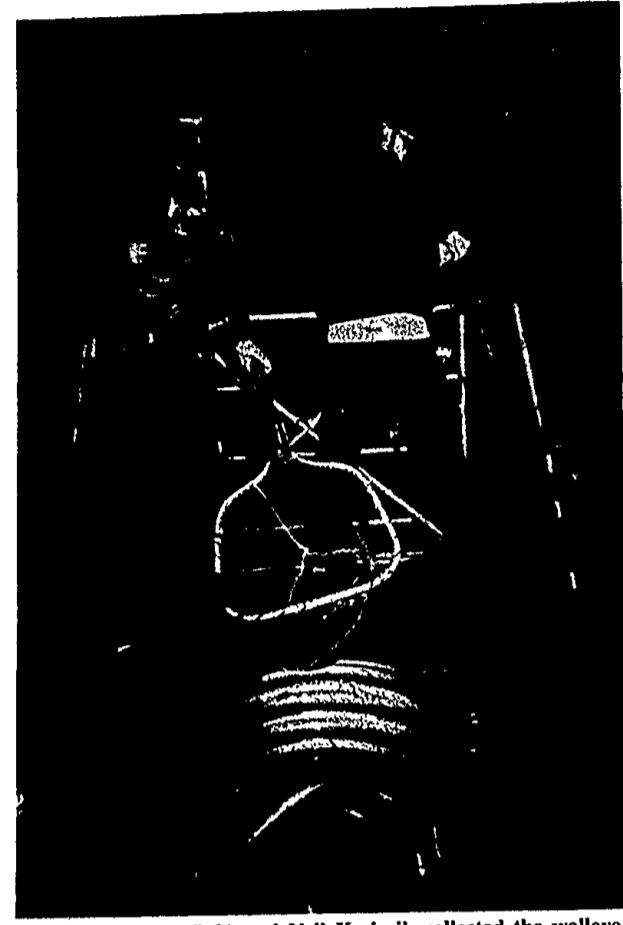
If you would like more information feel free to contact me. The World Council of Churches Programme to Combat Racism has put together a statement and notes from this meeting which will be going to the heads of Churches.

Dr. Carol Hampton (Caddo Tribe, Oklahoma), chaired the writing team that prepared the report. She is national Field Officer for Native American Ministries of the Episcopal Church, as well as a Programme commissioner. She was assisted by an Afro-American woman, an Asian-American male, a Hispanic woman, and a White male.

If you would like a copy, please contact the field office: 1224 N. Shartel, Oklahoma City, OK 73103



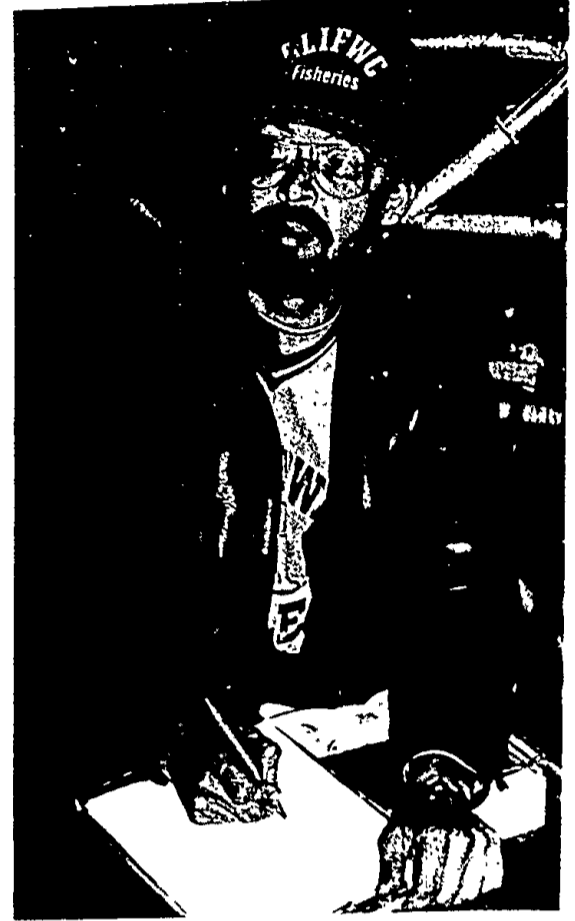
GLIFWC conducts walleye population estimates on 11 lakes



Henry Mieloszyk (left) and Neil Kmiecik collected the walleye stunned by electrofishing gear during a recapture run. The walleye are kept in a large water filled holding tank until they can be marked, recorded and released.



GLIFWC fisheries assistant Ed White maneuvered the electrofishing boat on a Vilas County Lake. White must carefully maneuver the boat along the shoreline of each lake that is electrofished.



GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Section Leader Neil Kmiecik recorded the length, sex, and fin clips of walleye while electrofishing in Vilas County.

St. Croix hires new tribal biologist

Ed Bearheart, vice chairman for the St. Croix Tribe, said the tribe recently took a big step forward in the development of a tribal Natural Resource Department with the hiring of biologist Beth Greiff.

Bearheart, who noted this is the first time the tribe has had a full-time biologist on staff, said, "The primary purpose of the tribal biologist is to put together our fish rearing program and to maintain and preserve all of our natural resources. This is a step forward for the tribe to establish our program. This is a good start for our program."

Greiff, 27, who is a native of Beaver Dams, New York, earned her degree in biology from Mount Holyoke College, Mass. She recently spent a year working as Agriculture Extension Agent in Gobon, Africa for the United States Peace Corp.

She said she is looking forward to "developing a credible natural resource management program" for the tribe and feels her recent experience in the Peace Corp should help her at St. Croix.



Beth Greiff, St. Croix tribal biologist.

"We taught rural farmers how to build ponds and raise fish for food and income. I also learned a great deal about working and communicating with other cultures. You had to be very self-sufficient and that should help with my duties at St. Croix," Greiff said.

Greiff said some of her duties will include: managing the St. Croix fish rearing ponds and the stocking of walleye and bass that are raised in ponds; managing wild

rice enhancement projects in the area lakes; managing small and large game on the reservation and managing the waterfowl.

She also noted that she would like to get tribal members and their children involved in the various projects. She said she feels that getting tribal members involved is a key element to the success of the tribal natural resource management program.

She said, "My goal is to get kids and adults interested in natural

resource projects." She hopes to conduct field trips to show and help tribal members understand the various projects being undertaken by the department.

"I would like the tribe to develop a credible natural resource management program," she said. "Tribal members, as well as the Wisconsin DNR have been very helpful and supportive of my work. I am truly looking forward to working for the tribe, as well as learning from the tribe."



GLIFWC Fisheries Technician Henry Meiloszyk measured a walleye and marked the fish by cutting off the left pelvic fin. This procedure does not harm the fish.



Tom Maulson (right) Lac du Flambeau tribal judge helped man the GLIFWC booth at the Milwaukee Sentinel Sport Show in March. Various people spoke of fears about violence in the upcoming season while passing through the booth.

What Next? Contest Organizers Fined for Cruelty

(Reprinted from Steelhead News, Issue 183, April 1989)
HAMM, West Germany (AP)—A court has fined two organizers of a fishing contest about \$700 each for cruelty to animals, ruling that fish feel pain when hooked and pulled from the water.

The April 18 decision grew out of a suit filed by an animal rights group against a local angling club that staged a fishing contest two years ago.

The object of the contest was to see which fisherman could catch the most pounds of fish in two days. After the fish were pulled in and weighed, they were returned to the water.

Civil court Judge Horst Brinkmann based his decision on testimony of experts called in to determine whether or not fish feel pain when hooked, and if they suffered during the time they were out of the water.

Four wildlife experts testified that an increased heart rate and labored breathing of the fish after they were pulled from the water indicated that they feel pain.

Brinkmann ruled that fishing was permissible if fish were quickly killed, and if they were caught for useful purposes. But he added that simply catching the fish to weigh and determine which angler was more skilled subjected the creatures to unusually cruel treatment.

Bad River hatchery boasts stocking effort

By Joe Dan Rose
Bad River hatchery manager

Since its inception in the mid 1970's, the Bad River Tribal Fish Hatchery has provided supplemental walleye fry production to the naturally occurring reproduction within the Bad and Kakagon Rivers.

Through the utilization of Bureau of Indian Affairs Fish Hatchery Operation and Maintenance monies, the hatchery is operated on a seasonal basis by a 6 man crew and is capable of incubating at any given time up to 145 quarts of fertilized eggs. Annual production levels average approximately 6 million fry and is limited only by the amount of broodstock captured by hatchery personnel.

As one might expect, taking care of anywhere from 10 to 20 hoop style live-trap nets and the fish captured within is a full time job during the spawning run which lasts anywhere from 2 to 5 weeks depending upon climatic conditions and subsequent water temperature fluctuations.

Within the Kakagon River, broodstock acquisition efforts are initiated at ice-out although actual egg stripping, fertilization and incubation usually does not occur until water temperatures enter the

50 degree Fahrenheit range.

Upon fertilization the eggs are placed into either the MacDonald Bell-Jar or Big Redd Incubation systems. During the incubation period which lasts approximately 2 weeks and is again, dependant upon water temperature, the eggs develop from a single cell into larval walleye more commonly referred to as fry.

Of all the various elements inherent to the hatchery operation, maintenance of an ideal growth medium during incubation is by far the most critical. It is also during incubation that most problems will become evident.

During this time it is necessary to staff the hatchery 24 hours per day, seven days a week. Since the entire operation is dependant upon properly functioning equipment, the hatchery utilizes a single back-up power source and two separate back-up water pumps. It is safe to say that during any given season, the need will arise to utilize one of these backup systems.

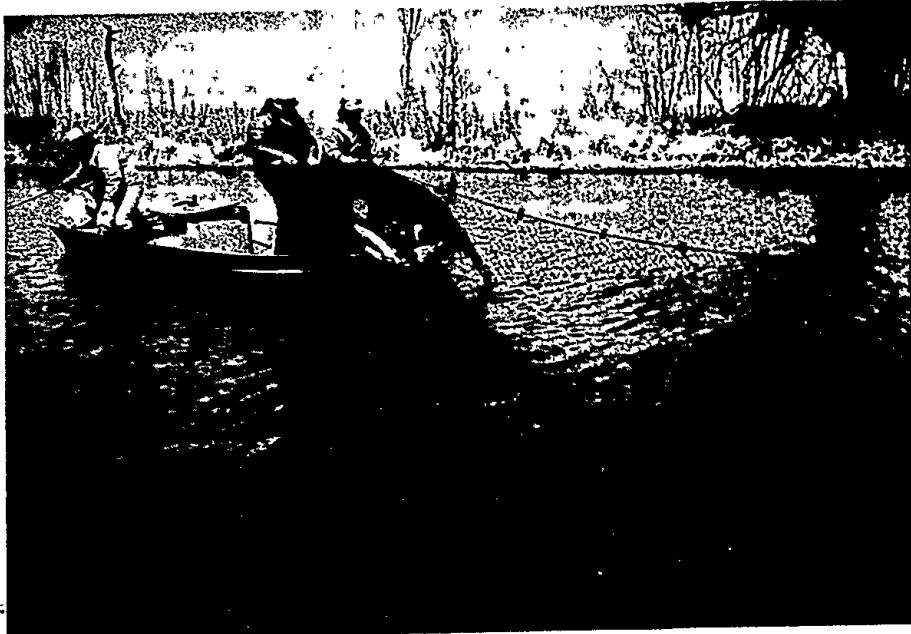
Upon hatch, the walleye fry are carried through the incubation system into a large fry holding tank. The fry remain in this tank for no longer than 3 days. During this 3 day period the yolk-sac is absorbed thereby providing nutri-

tion to the fry and mouthparts begin to develop. If a large concentration of fry are held within a confined area for longer than 3 days, the risk for cannibalism arises. At this point the fry are either restocked into Reservation waters or placed into fingerling production.

Both Tribal and Non-Tribal people within the Greater Chequamegon Bay Area receive direct benefits from the Tribal Hatchery Operation. This becomes especially apparent when one considers that the walleye stock which utilizes the Kakagon Sloughs for natural spawning activity, are in reality part of a larger population which inhabits Chequamegon Bay and the innermost of the Apostle Islands.

It is safe to assume that area sportsmen and tribal members have improved access to this important fishery resource as a result of the ongoing efforts of this hatchery operation.

Through the efforts of the Bad River/State Biological Committee, data acquisition and standardization are being improved. The activities and efforts on the Bad River Tribal Hatchery are an integral link towards the group's ultimate goal of effective co-management of the area's fishery resource.



Hatchery manager Joe Dan Rose and WCC crew member Robert Leoso inspected a live-net while Matt O'Claire maintains the position of the boat. The captured broodstock are transported back to the hatchery in aerated stock tanks.

Gov. Thompson supportive of Indian salmon-raising facility

(Reprinted from The Burnett County Sentinel-April 19, 1989)

Gov. Tommy Thompson made a whirlwind stop at the Burnett County Government Center Wednesday, April 12 and was impressed by a short presentation of the plans by the Chippewas to build a salmon rearing facility near Danbury. He also took part in a tree planting ceremony and spoke brief words with courthouse employees and members of the public.

The Governor was in the area to dedicate the new sports building at Spooner, to view the progress of the new courthouse and jail at Shell Lake and take part in a conference at Cable during a weeklong swing through the state.

Met at the airport by Board of Supervisors Chairman Charles Tollerander, the Governor was escorted to the Government Center where Wood River Beaver 4-H members Ben Peterson, Michelle Johnson, Jeff Kammeyer and Danny Hinrichs helped him plant a tree in honor of Arbor Day. The Governor asked the youngsters if they were Brewer fans and when they replied in the affirmative, he prompted a high-five salute.

Shuttled to the court board room, county and regional dignitaries were introduced to Gov. Thompson by regional planning commission executive Mark Mueller.

St. Croix Tribal Council chairman Louie Taylor told the Governor that the tribe had a 70% unemployment rate and is looking forward to a venture that will put people to work and make them self-sufficient.

He said the first move of the

tribe was to do a feasibility study of a proposal to rear salmon to market size and has hired the Walter Butler firm to do the study. It is due to be completed in a few weeks.

Butler told the group that a market of 650,000 pounds of fresh fish is at Chicago and Milwaukee, the center of the import fish market in the United States. The imported fish come from Brazil, Sweden, Canada and Norway.

Through research, basic Swedish-Canadian technology to raise fish in rearing facilities through 300 tanks at 58 degrees, will work in the Wisconsin projects. Butler, who selected the Loon Creek project at Danbury as a pilot project, said the potential for salmon consumption is gaining ground daily as diet conscious Americans seek high protein foods.

The Danbury facility will be designed to produce 2.2 million pounds of fish in 22 months after operations begin. It will cost \$7 million to build the facility. In order to reach the potential of 7.5 million pounds annually, three such facilities will be required. Butler said the abandoned mine shafts at Hurley will produce geothermo water and a location near Gordon will provide the right requirements for a third plant. All three facilities will employ about 300 people with 75 projected at Danbury.

Doug Finn, sales manager of Kemp Fisheries of Superior, told Governor Thompson that his firm will provide the packaging and marketing of the fish from the three locations. He was optimistic at the success of the marketing of salmon through the channels already es-

ablished for Great Lakes commercial fish markets he operates within.

Finn told Gov. Thompson that the firm he represents is so convinced of the salmon rearing possibilities that it will provide the financial backing for the operation.

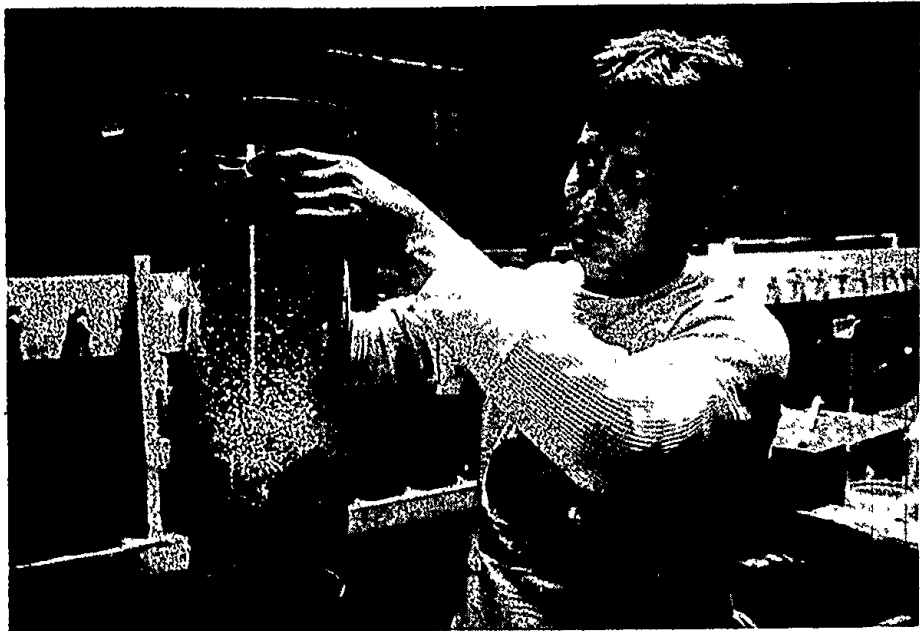
Gov. Thompson replied "How committed are you to this project?" Finn answered "We are fully committed and to show that we are, we will put millions of dollars on the line." Gov. Thompson reacted with another question "How soon can you get this thing going?" Butler replied "This summer."

Gov. Thompson said "What do you want from the state?" The reply was nothing and the Governor was visually impressed.

David Jacobson, district director of the Department of Natural Resources told the Governor that there are some environmental concerns and permit requirements. "But everyone of them can be satisfied Governor. We are comfortable with the plan of the project."

Herb Bergson, Major of Superior, said the City of Superior is 100% behind the project. "From our end, I can only stress that we are very interested in the project because of the number of new jobs it will create at Kemp's in Superior."

Finn said privately later that the incentive for people of the mid west to buy fresh fish from a local market is in the cutting of the price per pound of imported Atlantic salmon fillets from the \$12 to \$15 to \$7 or \$8 a pound.



Michael Denomie, Bad River tribal hatchery crew member, inspected the walleye eggs at the Bad River Tribal hatchery. The hatchery planted over 8.9 million walleye fry this spring and will also stock between 10,000 to 30,000 walleye fingerlings.

Garbage burning cause of mercury pollution in St. Louis River

(Reprinted from Seiche, a publication of the 1988 Minnesota Sea Grant)

Mercury pollution is increasing in the St. Louis River and western Lake Superior because of burning of garbage and sewage sludge at the regional sewage treatment plant in Duluth.

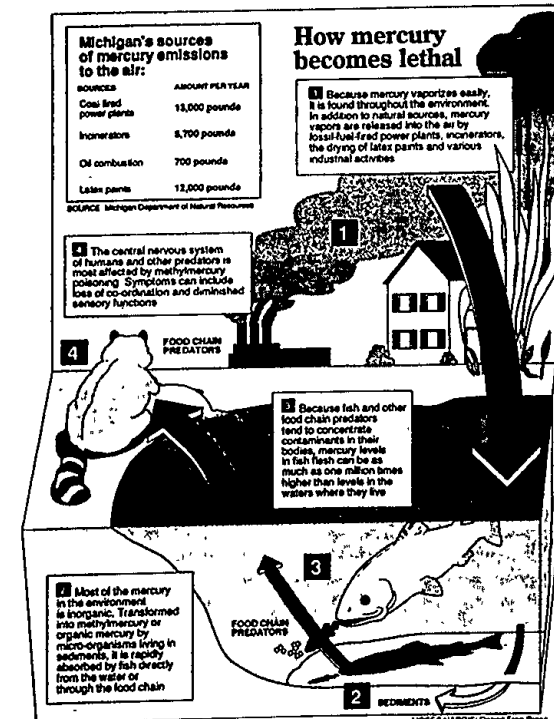
Minnesota Sea Grant researchers George Rapp, Jr. and Gary Glass found high levels of mercury pollution in emissions and effluent from the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) sewage treatment plant. WLSSD has used municipal garbage to fuel sludge burning since 1985.

Mercury levels in the plant's effluent are 10 to 30 times higher than federal water quality guidelines, said Glass, a senior research chemist with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Duluth. Mercury levels in the river, both upstream and downstream from the plant, also exceed EPA guidelines.

Before 1986, sewage sludge from the plant was used as a fertilizer on farmland. Since WLSSD started burning the sludge, mercury levels have increased in the St. Louis Bay and the St. Louis River.

"We are convinced a significant amount of mercury is generated by burning refuse," said Rapp, dean of the College of Science and Engineering at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. "You can look at every garbage incinerator as a major source of mercury."

At least one-half of the new mercury pollution the researchers measured in the river is caused by effluent released after the garbage is burned. Garbage containing large amounts of mercury such as paint and painted objects, dispos-



able batteries, inks, thermostat controls, and other electrical parts, are burned in WLSSD's incinerator. Mercury also enters the river from gasses released by burning the sewage sludge.

WLSSD processes sewage into sludge, then burns the sludge using garbage from Duluth, surrounding municipalities, and local industries.

Incinerator gasses are cooled and scrubbed with plant water before being released into the atmosphere. The scrubber water is recycled as

wastewater, which increases the amount of mercury in the next batch of sludge, said Glass.

This gas-cleaning process should keep excess mercury out of the environment. But there are high levels of mercury in the plant's effluent, and mercury is escaping into the atmosphere through incinerator gas emissions, Glass said.

Managers of the plant are looking for ways to reduce the amount of mercury WLSSD releases, Glass said. They will try to improve the efficiency of stack scrubbers and

control the types of high-mercury garbage the plant burns.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has identified WLSSD as a "substantial discharger" of toxic pollutants. The plant will be required to reduce pollution by 1992 under the Clean Water Act.

Mercury is highly toxic and never degrades in the environment, said Glass. Some mercury ends up buried in the sediment, but more is recycled between the sediment, water, and air. In humans, mercury damages the brain and nerves.

Mercury is not new to the Lake Superior area. Large amounts of mercury remain in the river sediment from the late 1960s and early 1970s when the local paper industry used mercury-containing chemicals to keep plant pipes free of slime.

To determine how much mercury was in the St. Louis River before WLSSD started burning garbage, the researchers tested the sediment and water upstream and downstream from the plant. They found mercury levels in sediment near WLSSD were three to ten times higher than in sediments upstream. Mercury levels in the water near WLSSD were 20 to 100 times higher than mercury levels in the water upstream.

This summer's drought also led to higher than normal mercury

levels upstream from the treatment plant, Glass said. Lake Superior's seiches temporarily reversed the St. Louis River's current, pushing the effluent further upstream. A seiche is a short-term fluctuation in lake levels caused by changes in weather.

"Seiches happen all the time, but their effects were markedly enhanced this year because of the low flow of river water," said Glass. Seiches pushed high concentrations of mercury six to eight miles upstream from the treatment plant, twice as far as normal.

The WLSSD treatment plant is not the only source of mercury to the area; rain and snow are major contributors too. Rapp and Glass measured mercury in precipitation

at three monitoring stations in northeastern Minnesota and found significant levels there as well. The mercury in these samples is from atmospheric deposition, according to Glass.

"Much of the mercury in the atmosphere comes from burning coal, oil, and other fuels," Rapp said. He noted that mercury pollution is increasing "It has not been reduced like DDT and PCBs have been," he said.

The Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, and the MPCA also supported this research. Kent Schmidt and John Sorenson from the Univ. of Minnesota-Duluth, and Marvin Hora and Edward Swan from the MPCA also assisted in this project.

MASINAIGAN humbly apologizes

The January/February 1989 issue of MASINAIGAN contained a factual error on page seven. The caption read "Jim Northrup, Fond du Lac scorches wild rice." The caption should have read parching wild rice. Sorry Jim, please accept our apology.



NAFWS conference draws tribal resource managers nationwide

The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) held its 10th National Conference in Green Bay on March 28-29. The conference was co-hosted by the Oneida Tribe and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa and the Oneida Tribe of Indians.

Welcoming representatives to the national conference was Michael Allen Sr., Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman and Chairman of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission's Board of Directors.

Allen indicated that the conference theme, "Evolutionary changes in Tribal Resource Management," was very appropriate to the situation tribes find themselves in today.

In tribes' efforts to meet modern challenges, "we find we are under close scrutiny not only from the non-Indian community, but from our tribes as well," Allen stated. "We are watched by the courts, Congress, federal agencies, state governments and their agencies, and by a wide variety of local, state and national interest groups."

At the same time, tribes must continue to protect the interests of tribal members as well as protect rights and natural resources for future generations, he said.

Challenging the conference participants to "spend the time we have together to learn together," Allen noted that the management systems tribes develop and use must be better than those of the non-Indian sector.

"To remain successful, we must



Mike Allen, Lac du Flambeau tribal chairman.

be united and firm to our principles," he said. "We must follow the Indian tradition of taking respectably from nature what we need while exercising responsible management over the natural resources."

The three-day conference featured workshops and discussions on various aspects of resource management issues, ranging from law enforcement to technical fisheries and wildlife management topics.

The Society's goals, as explained by Patricia Zakovec, current President of the NAFWS Board of Directors, include: 1.) finding new monies for natural resource programs for tribes; 2.)

lobbying; 3.) unification of tribes for a united effort; 4.) providing technical services.

Representatives from six regions which compose the NAFWS also met for the formulation of recommendations and resolutions. The NAFWS currently has 43 member tribes plus individual memberships.

Patricia Zakovec, who replaced John Smith as NAFWS board president, said that she hopes the NAFWS will be working on initiatives that will include tribal enforcement and judicial issues. She is particularly interested in establishing accessible, regional training for tribal conservation officers.



Pat Zakovec, newly elected president of the NAFWS board emceed during the conference. NAFWS board members from the left are: John Antonio, Southwest Region; Herschel Mays, Great Plains Region; Jim Peters, Northwest Region; Ken Poynter, Northeast Region; John Banks, Northeast Region; Joseph Jajola, Southwest Region; John Wilmer, Great Lakes Region; Dewey Schwalenberg, NAFWS executive director.



David Hill, Chief warden at Oneida takes aim during the NAFWS competition shoot



Chuck McCuddy, Great Lakes Agency of the BIA, helps prepare the field for a competition shoot from the 5 regions of the NAFWS.

Strong choice for CRITFC Executive Director

Portland, Ore.—The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) announced today that Ted Strong has been appointed executive director. He replaces executive director S. Timothy Wapato, who has been with the Commission since 1979.

Strong, a Yakima tribal member, is president and owner of a consulting company providing professional services in finance and business administration, according to Carol Craig, CRITFC public information officer. Most recently he was management consultant for the Warm Springs Tribe.

From 1976 to 1985, he worked for the Yakima Tribe as a controller and enterprise director. Some of his other professional activities have included two years in the Strategic Planning Committee of the American Indian National Bank in Washington, D.C., three years as president of the Native American Finance Officers Association, a national organization of 45 Indian tribes, and selection by the Presidential Commission on Indian Reservations Economics as a delegate on the American Indian and Micronesian Trade Mission to China in April 1985.

CRITFC was formed in 1977 as

the fisheries technical service agency for four Columbia River treaty tribes, the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakima tribes.

"The four tribes that are involved with the Fish Commission have responsibilities and standards towards preservation of treaty fisheries that are heavily burdened by the presence and spirit of our forefathers who negotiated treaties in good faith," said Strong. "The Commission is a living and breathing type of technical assistance organization that brings new-found life into those treaties."

Strong emphasized that four tribes are equal partners in the Commission's effort. "I understand that clearly," he said. "A consensus among people is always stronger than an individual opinion."

Strong said that he had a deep interest in furthering the traditional base of his people and fishing is a part of that tradition. "One of the things I want to do to improve the tribal fishing economy is to investigate world-wide marketing of salmon."

"One of the life-giving properties of salmon is its ability to provide us with not only sustenance,

in the form of food, but also with a means of livelihood," Strong said. "Now that fish runs are at respectable levels, fisheries can contribute more to tribal economies. This will provide additional incentive for fish restoration."

Finance, marketing, and business negotiation are the special attributes he brings to the Commission. Like his predecessor, S. Timothy Wapato, Strong is able to unravel the political, administrative, and financial dimensions of problems and solve them. "Mr. Wapato established credibility and a very cordial working relationship with other agencies. I plan to continue and add to what he has done."

Wapato, who plans to continue working in Indian affairs, will be leaving the Commission in June.



Dr. Earl Barlow, Director of the Minneapolis Area Office of the BIA was honored during a traditional feast at the NAFWS conference in Green Bay. Pat Zakovec presents Barlow with a plaque in appreciation for his support of the NAFWS.

MI proposes fishing regs.

During late April of 1989 Governor James Blanchard submitted proposed regulations to Tribal commercial fishing activities on the Western portion of Lake Superior to the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior. The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community was aware that those proposed regulations were to be submitted and subsequently to their submission, they have been reviewed by the Tribal fisheries biologist, the Tribal attorney and the Tribal Council.

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has refrained from commenting on either the content and substance of those regulations or the fact that they have been proposed by the State of Michigan because the Tribal Council of the Community has purposely declined to adopt an official position concerning those matters as of this date. It is the position of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community that it will continue to refrain from public comment concerning the proposed regulations until such time as an official position is adopted by the Tribal Council.

The fact that the State of Michigan has urged the Interior Department to adopt regulations governing Tribal commercial fishing activities in Lake Superior does not mean that regulations will ultimately be adopted by the Federal government. Should regulations be adopted at some point in the future, it will only be after a long process of evaluation, discussion, and comment during the course of which what has been proposed by the State could be dramatically altered. Public commentary by the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community at this time concerning the proposals would serve no useful purpose. The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community will participate fully in the official review process with respect to the proposed regulations and will express its position during the course of that review process.

Northland offers opportunities for resource management training

A cooperative education agreement between Northland College, Ashland, Wis., and the U.S. Forest Service offers an opportunity for Native American and other minority students to train in the field of natural resource management plus paid work opportunities in the field while in school.

The agreement is a culmination of several years of work towards developing a curriculum which meets the needs of several large resource management agencies, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Northland College (NC).

It's not easy to get everyone to agree, particularly large bureaucracies such as those that endorsed this course, says John Wilmer, director of the Outreach Program for Northland College, who has been working on the concept for several years.

However, he is pleased that the effort has resulted in scholarship opportunities for Native American students and paved the way to solid job opportunities for graduates of the course. Three U.S. Forest Service scholarship slots will be available for the 1989 year, he states, with two open each succeeding year.

Wilmer explains that each qualifying student will sign a cooperative education agreement which entails a work requirement for the U.S. Forest Service students. Essentially, this involves working for the Service from the end of May through September with pay and also working 1-2 days a week the second year. This, he says, not

only provides income for students but also job-related work experience.

Following completion of the course and the work requirements the Forest Service guarantees placement and work for 1 1/2 years. So, essentially, the agreement offers a very nice package for the qualified student - paid training and a guaranteed job.

Northland College initiated its two-year natural resource management course in 1987, instructed by Shawn Hagen, M.A. candidate in forest ecology. The course was developed in consultation with the personnel from various natural resource management agencies as well as Michigan Technical Institute, Marquette, MI, which offers a similar course. The consultation insures that the curriculum includes the necessary background required by potential future employers. Credits earned in the course are also transferable towards a four-year course, Wilmer explains, which allows students the opportunity to pursue a higher degree should they desire.

The graduating student will be a qualified forestry technician with training in other areas of resource management as well.

Wilmer estimates that about 60% of the course focuses on classroom learning with about 40% field work. Summer work experiences through internships with agencies such as GLIFWC and the WDNR assist students in gaining on-the-job experience with agencies who represent future employers.

This month the course will graduate its first three students, Wilmer comments, all of whom have jobs waiting. The course has

openings for a maximum of twenty students.

A Native American emphasis is incorporated into the course through the Native American Studies Program. As Joe Rose, Director of the Native American Studies Program, NC, explains much of the Native American philosophy and beliefs have a powerful environmental message of value in the field of resource management. "Native Americans possibly had the first environmental ethic ever known in the world," Rose comments, adding that anthropologists have found they practiced something called "primary forest efficiency."

Much of this, however, was lost, he said, with White contact and the development of trade. Capitalism and competition introduced a new way of life.

However, the value of the teachings and medicine of the Indian people remain applicable and particularly necessary in the modern world, he explains, because they relate how to live in harmony and balance with the natural world. To the Indian, Rose says, four orders, including the physical, the plant, the animal and the human were all created by the Great Spirit and equally endowed with soul spirit of their own.

It is important to remember, he comments, that the human order was created last and is totally dependent on the other orders for existence. The purpose of man is not to conquer nature or establish dominion by actions such as clear cutting forests or exhausting mineral resources, but to live in harmony and balance with all things.

A deeper understanding and



Larry Payne, Deputy Regional Forester for the Eastern Region of the US Forest Service (left) and Robert Parsonage President of Northland College signed the education and training program at Northland College during the signing ceremonies.

appreciation of Native American culture and philosophy, which is part of the resource management course, blends a sense of that "environmental ethic" with the technical skills required for management skills.

A strong, supportive Native American Program at the NC campus is a definite plus for encouraging the Native American students to succeed at their goals. Marge Hmielewski, counselor and advisor for the Native American Studies Program, makes sure of that.

Her assistance in financial planning, scheduling, tutoring, coun-

seling, or even emergency babysitting from time to time, makes sure that all Native American students in the program get the help college students so often need.

She is in her office, with an "open-door" policy from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. available for supportive services Native American students might need. A careful monitoring of students on a daily basis by staff has helped intercept problems before they become too big, she explains, and has also improved the retention rate of Native American students over the past several years.

Whether difficulties might be

academic or personal, Hmielewski daily helps students seek solutions, so that they can pursue their college careers and achieve the goals they have identified.

Hmielewski also works with the Education Development Program for "students at risk," who may need extra help in some subjects and works with the Native American Student Association on campus.

The goal of the program at Northland College, she explains, is to encourage as many Native American students as possible to pursue and successfully complete higher education goals.



Front row, left to right, Jim Berlin, forest supervisor, Nicolet National Forest; Dick Ramsey, vice-president Northland College; Pete Wagner, timber staff officer, Park Falls Chequamegon National Forest; Larry Payne, deputy regional forester, eastern region, Milwaukee; Robert Parsonage, president Northland College; Ron Mazier, administrative officer, Chequamegon National Forest, Park Falls; Mary A. Erbisch, personnel management specialist, Ottawa National Forest, Ironwood, MI; John Wilmer, associate director, Native American Studies Program; Neil Peterson, equal employment specialist, eastern region, U.S. Forest Service; Pat Paulson, assistant personnel, Chequamegon National Forest; and David Weber, personnel officer, Ottawa National Forest took part in the signing ceremonies at Northland College.

Local WCC leaders attend D.C. Conference

John Denomie, Bad River Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) crew leader, is one of those selected to attend the Youth Service Fair in Washington, D.C. June 8-10 as a representative from WCC.

The WCC program was selected as one of the 30-50 exemplary programs nationally which will be on exhibit during the Youth Service Fair. The fair, according to Denomie, provides an opportunity for conference participants to visit with representatives from program models across the country and from national organizations.

"While offering an opportunity to showcase our own program," Denomie said, "the fair also will be educational for us. We are hoping to return with ideas to strengthen our program as well."

The WCC program is state-funded and designed to put young adults to work on conservation projects around the state. As such, it targets adults between the ages of 18-25 to work on projects which relate to conservation and enhancement of the natural resources in various communities.

The Bad River WCC has been funded for four consecutive years, with Denomie serving as crew leader for three of those years. Projects tackled by the Bad River WCC range from assisting with fisheries and deer population studies to construction projects.

Denomie will be accompanying Bill Brakken, WCC state director.

Bad River WCC congratulated for outstanding safety achievement

(The following letter was sent to WCC-Bad River Corps Members, Crew Leader, Project Sponsors with a copy sent to the WCC Central Office in Madison. The letter was signed by Bob Nelson, WCC-NW Regional Crew Leader.)

To say the very least, Crew Leader and Corps Member job safety within the Wisconsin Conservation Corps is a top priority. Upon reviewing Workman Compensation claims during the 1988-89 work year, the WCC Bad River

crew totalled zero claims against our insurance fund.

WCC and myself are extremely proud of this fact and congratulate you for this achievement. Many projects WCC Bad River accomplished during the past year would be considered to have a "high risk safety factor". Regardless of this fact WCC-Bad River met the challenge and worked injury free.

I especially would like to acknowledge the leadership provided by Crew Leader John Denomie. In

the four plus years John has been guiding corps members only one Workmen Compensation claim has been filed. This is truly an outstanding achievement.

Hopefully, the safety awareness skills achieved by our WCC Members will guide them positively in future jobs and daily life-style routines. WCC again congratulates WCC Bad River and wishes the safest, healthiest and most productive future to those responsible for the safety achievement.

Book reviews

TO FISH IN COMMON: The Ethnohistory of Lummi Indian Salmon Fishing

By Daniel L. Boxberger
Published, March 1989
Price: \$26.50

To Fish in Common by Daniel L. Boxberger is the first book to discuss Indian fishing interests in the United States by focusing on a particular tribe—the Lummi Indians in Northwest Washington. Their century of exclusion from the salmon industry of western Washington was reversed in 1974 when a U.S. federal district court judge ruled that the Lummi Indians were entitled to 50 percent of the salmon taken from the Puget Sound. His decision was based on a 1855 treaty between the Lummi and the U.S. government.

Prior to and immediately after the Lummi were confined to a reservation, they were engaged in a traditional fishery that met the Lummi's needs for subsistence and had the potential to develop into viable economic endeavor. However, the flow of capital into the commercial salmon fishing of the Puget Sound and the efforts by government in the early 1900s to curtail Indian fishing to a small reservation fishery created a climate in which they could not compete.

To Fish in Common traces the historical development of the Puget Sound controversy from the late 1800s, when whites first began to develop the industry using Indian labor, through long periods of the exclusion of the tribes, to their recent court-ordered inclusion.

Using ethnohistorical and ethnographic data, Boxberger connects the chronic commercial underdevelopment of the Lummi community with the tribe's economic and political dependency on the federal government. Boxberger also notes the role of capital in the fishing industry which keeps the Lummi from utilizing this valuable natural resource.

KEEPERS OF THE EARTH: Native American Stories and Environmental Activities for Children

Michael J. Caduto and Joseph Bruchac
Illustrations by John Kahionhes Fadden and Carol Wood
Published by Fulcrum, Inc.
350 Indiana Street, #510
Golden, Colorado 80401
Price \$18.95

This is an excellent book for those adults who want to help their children acquire an awareness of the environment and the first true environmentalists. Utilizing legends, the authors of *Keepers of the Earth* have recreated a fundamental, and traditional Native American way of teaching young the importance of respect for the earth and life. Following each legend in the book are topics for discussion and hands-on activities to be done by both younger and older children, with adult guidance and supervision. Through the activities, children learn the need for protection and concern of the resources around them. Both the discussion of the legends and the hands-on activities promote positive and creative thinking among children for both environmental issues and Native American culture. There is even a section on techniques for story telling in order to maintain the interest and participation of children. The legends in this book come from tribes throughout the country and are labeled with tribal origin.

This reviewer definitely feels that *Keepers of the Earth* belongs in each school library and in the hands of every person who cares for the earth and wants to pass on those feelings to their children.

Racism, (cont.)

(continued from page 19)

spearfishing did not engage in racist taunts, throw rocks or otherwise bring disgrace on the Badger State. Some parts of northern Wisconsin, such as the Hayward area, were notable for remaining relatively calm. And while that shouldn't qualify you for sainthood, remaining reasonable looked pretty good next to the other nuttiness.

But the damage is done. The largest Chippewa band has suspended spearfishing for the season, and the ugliness appears to be over until next year. Until then, there will be debate about treaty rights and the impact of spearfishing on fish populations (which some experts say is far less than the Great White Fishersfolk have claimed). Much remains in dispute. But one thing has been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt: Racism is alive and well in the woods of Wisconsin.

That doesn't make Wisconsin unique; the same problem can be found all across America, from Minnesota to Manhattan. But if the people of Wisconsin want to solve their problems, there is something more important than walleyes that needs fixing.

Muskellunge astro turf project



GLIFWC Fisheries Biologist J. Dale Shively removes muskellunge swim-up fry from cages in Little Clam Lake, Ashland County. 12,000 sac fry were supplied by the WDNR-Spooner and placed in astro turf mats inside the cages. A total of 4,772 (40%) survived the incubation period and were released into the lake.

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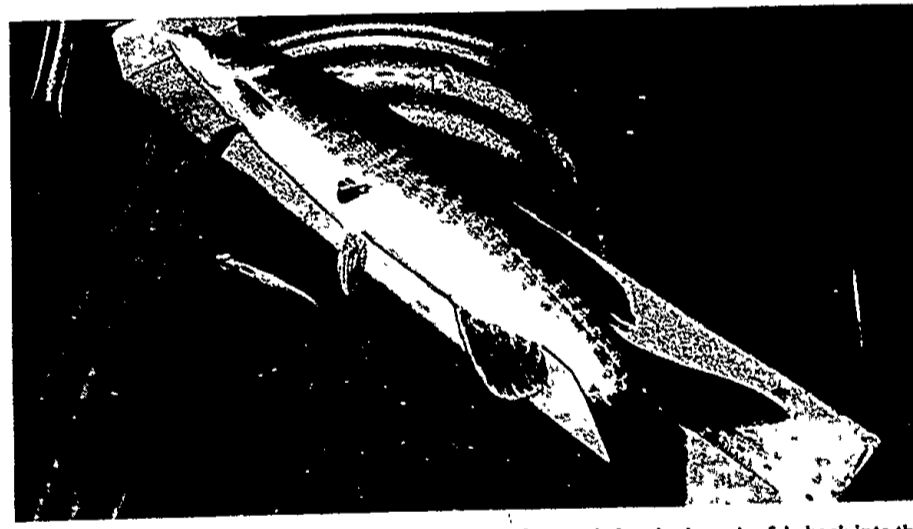
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environment. But from the point of view of conservation biology this preference has certain advantages, as long as the conservation concept is acceptable to government leaders. The increase in urbanization takes much human pressure off of backwoods ecosystems. Furthermore, the people left in the countryside tend to be those with the greatest commitment to understanding, using, and enjoying it. The people who stay on the land also tend to be those with less formal education, among other problems. Thus, two prerequisites to their successful stewardship of the rural landscape are, first, a commitment to conservation by the government and, second, relevant education of the rural population.

(see Biological diversity, page 27)



Muskellunge sac fry, less than 1/2 inch, containing yolk sac. The yolk sac is absorbed in approximately 10 days, after which the fry "swim-up" to the surface and begin feeding on zooplankton.



Several large muskellunge were also collected, measured, recorded and released safely back into the water during spring electrofishing.

alleye survey



Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

This week I received in the mail a copy of the January/February issue and know how my name and address got on your mailing list, but however it happened I did. And I hope you will keep me on your mailing list in the future. I found it interesting and informative, especially because, although I am not of Native American descent, I am strongly drawn to the Native American culture and philosophy of life, and I feel much closer to it. I thank you for this most sincerely.

The article by Annie Booth and Harvey Jacobs, entitled "Native American Ecological Consciousness," was of especially great interest to me. For a kinship with all other living things, I spoke to trees and animals and to all equal children of the same mother, and I never singled out mankind among all the others. I seem to have had an awareness, all my life, of a "presence" and of a God who is "the great mystery." I never discussed these feelings, but I was no one who would have understood me. Then, about a year ago (I will be 60), I wrote a book about the Native American philosophy. It spoke about Wakan Tanka, the Mother, and about the spirits of the trees, and about the four-legged people who were nurtured quietly in my heart but never had words for. I was overjoyed.

Since then I have been driven by a hunger for any kind of reading that would increase my understanding and knowledge of this subject, which has become a major part of my life. That article in your newspaper was one of those things, and again I thank you.

If there is anyone out there among your readers, Native American or otherwise, who correspond about all this, I would be most grateful and happy to hear from them.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,
Elaine Greenspan
Brooklyn, NY

Chuck

Maintaining biocultural diversity

by Adela Baer
Department of Zoology
Oregon State University

(Reprinted from *Conservation Biology*, March 1989)

The recent trend in the living world has been the continual loss of plant and animal species. For *Homo sapiens*, this has meant a continual loss of natural resources as the environment is degraded. An accompanying trend has been the loss of biocultural human diversity. The causes of biocultural depauperization are well known: the lures of urban life, the forced movement or decimation of rural populations by governments or nongovernment groups, and — among full circle — the loss of soil, firewood trees, water supplies, and other aspects of a sustainable rural environment. The result is a loss of both genetic and cultural diversity on the human time line.

Dawn Br
slon.

This is cause for alarm. Loss of cultural diversity narrows the human experience, stultifies the future generations of the intimate knowledge of locales that particular cultures possess: knowledge about useful and toxic species in their environment, about their ecosystem management traditions, about their adaptations — cultural and biological — to their own microcosm.

And just as the extinction of a living species cannot be reversed, so the extinction of living cultures cannot be reversed. We appear to be headed for a monotonous world. Natural resources, plant and animal diversity, and the richness of our own human diversity are all disappearing together.

Conservation biology receives far more attention than that paid to the extinction of human cultures. Most endangered human cultures are small, poor, and politically weak. Their number and their individual "importance" is unknown. For the United States, the federal list of endangered or threatened plants and animals totals over 1,000. The number of endangered human cultures throughout the world may be much higher. For example, the number of Yakan speakers on Basilon Island is declining, as is the number of Kung! speakers on Kalahari.

Endangered human cultures have received little attention for many reasons. For one thing, conservation biologists, at least until recently, have ignored or deplored the traditional human component in ecosystems, while anthropologists and human biologists have largely ignored the efforts of conservation biologists. A synergism between the two camps could have wide-ranging benefits for both. True, there are even more political pitfalls for people wishing to save human cultures than for those working to save endangered plants and animals. But ultimately, for an ecosystem to be saved it must include human habitation. There are not enough fences in the world to keep the people out. Furthermore, the detailed knowledge in the cultural heritage of a local people can greatly benefit a "preserved" ecosystem. At the same time, preservation of habitat provides an opportunity to sustain local cultures. Instead of hiring game wardens, the emphasis should be on upgrading the local resources, and upon supporting, rather than denigrating, the local people's stewardship. In the long

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Chuck Connors, chief warden.



Stan Maday, bookkeeper.



Annette Crowe, bookkeeper.



Dawn Bresette, administrative assistant to the policy analyst division.

CRITFC agreement provides more spill for more fish

Portland, Ore.—After more than two years of negotiation, tribal, state, and federal authorities with an interest in the Columbia River fishery signed a cooperative agreement today that will increase the amount of water spilled over the mainstem dams. Increased spill levels mean a higher survival rate for juvenile salmon and steelhead on their way to the ocean.

"I am hopeful that this agreement will mark the beginning of a new era of cooperation between fishery and energy interests in the basin," said S. Timothy Wapato, Executive Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC).

The spill agreement was signed by the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce, Yakima, and Colville

tribes, Oregon Fish and Wildlife, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Department of the Interior, and Bonneville Power Administration.

Specified in the ten-year agreement are the dates, times, and percentages for spill at four dams operated by the Army Corps of Engineers. The affected dams are Lower Monumental and Ice Harbor on the Snake River and John Day and The Dalles on the Columbia. According to the schedule in the agreement, spills could begin April 15, in time for the spring downriver migration.

The success of the plan depends on the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers, which chose not to participate in the negotiations that led to the spill agreement. The

Northwest Power Planning Act of 1980 required dams to supply sufficient spill to protect juvenile fish migration. And yet at least half of the salmon and steelhead smolts migrating downstream are lost to the dams.

Increased spill is the only way to reduce fish mortality until mechanical bypass systems are in place at the dams. The parties to the agreement are calling for installation of new and improved bypass facilities at the mainstem dams by 1994. Despite the reservations expressed last Friday by the Army Corps of Engineers about bypass systems at the Dalles and Ice Harbor dams, this agreement provides for construction of such systems at these two projects.

In return for higher spill levels,

the tribes and agencies agreed not to sue BPA for its plans to continue selling power to Calif. and to expand its intertie transmission lines.

Spill is a sensitive issue for the utilities because releasing water over a dam makes less water available for generating electricity. "Monetary value has often been assigned to the power loss that results from spills, but we never see dollar figures attached to the fish that have been lost," said Wapato.

But now I think we're beginning to strike the equitable balance between power and fish that was called for in the Power Act.

The Northwest Power Planning Council and utility interests have endorsed the spill agreement signed today.

Elderly receive fish from tribal fishermen



Mrs. Henry Merrill, left, Mary Jane Coon and Clarence Butler were served fresh fried walleye by Kenny Pardun at a feast at the elderly nutrition center at Sand Lake. Over 200 people took part in the feast as well as another 60 who enjoyed the walleye that Pardun speared during the Chippewa spearfishing season. A year ago, he gave all of the fish he speared to the children of Danbury. (Photo reprinted with permission by the Burnett County Sentinel.)



Teresa Elm and son, Mino-gizhig, help distribute walleye to tribal elders at Lac du Flambeau. Tribal spearers donated the first night's catch to the elderly.

Biological diversity, (cont.)

(continued from page 26)

One final consideration. From the genetic-evolutionary standpoint, solid grounds exist for encouraging, or at least appreciating, the persistence of cohesive gene pools in cultural isolates. As is well known, the human species is genetically variable, an important part of that variability being associated with the diverse habitats to which subpopulations are adapted. In addition to adaptations to the physical environment, genetic variables allow adaptation to the biotic environment; this is best exemplified at present in terms of resistance to malaria and some other infectious diseases. Here, then, is another reason to cham-

panion human diversity, one that amounts to a prepaid insurance plan against the unpredictability of environmental challenges various regions may face in the future. No matter how rapid our technological progress, vaccines against tomorrow's new viral or bacterial disease can never be as swiftly produced as biological defenses, just as prevention of droughts (or their ecological minimization) is superior to drought relief.

So the paradox comes full circle. People are the cause of environmental degradation and the rampant extinction of plant and animal species. Conservationists seek to solve or at least ameliorate these problems. In so doing, they have—

understandably—tended to shut out the local, backwoods destroyers. Now, however, in the eleventh hour for both endangered species and endangered local cultures, a longer view is needed. The local cultures must be factored into biological conservation schemes, if for no other reason than that it is becoming obvious that they cannot be excluded. I contend that these local cultures will, in the long run, appreciably enhance sustainability of ecosystem preservation. ■



Tom Maulson, Voigt Task Force Chairman, and mother, Hannah, at Lac du Flambeau's spring Honor the Elderly feast. LdF also distributes part of the spring walleye harvest to the elderly.

WALKING TOGETHER FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

June 20-24, 1989

This walk is a spiritual and symbolic joining of Indians and non-Indians to decry the racist outpouring against Chippewa Spearfishing. Selected participants will walk and carry a spiritual pipe from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation to the Wisconsin State Capitol.

We ask everyone to join us in a walk together on East Washington Avenue to the State Capitol on June 24 at 1:00 p.m. The rendezvous point is Lapham school, 1045 E. Dayton Street (turn right off East Washington and go one block).

A spiritual pipe ceremony will be conducted daily and at the conclusion of the walk. Speakers, music and a rally will be conducted at the Capitol at the conclusion of the walk.

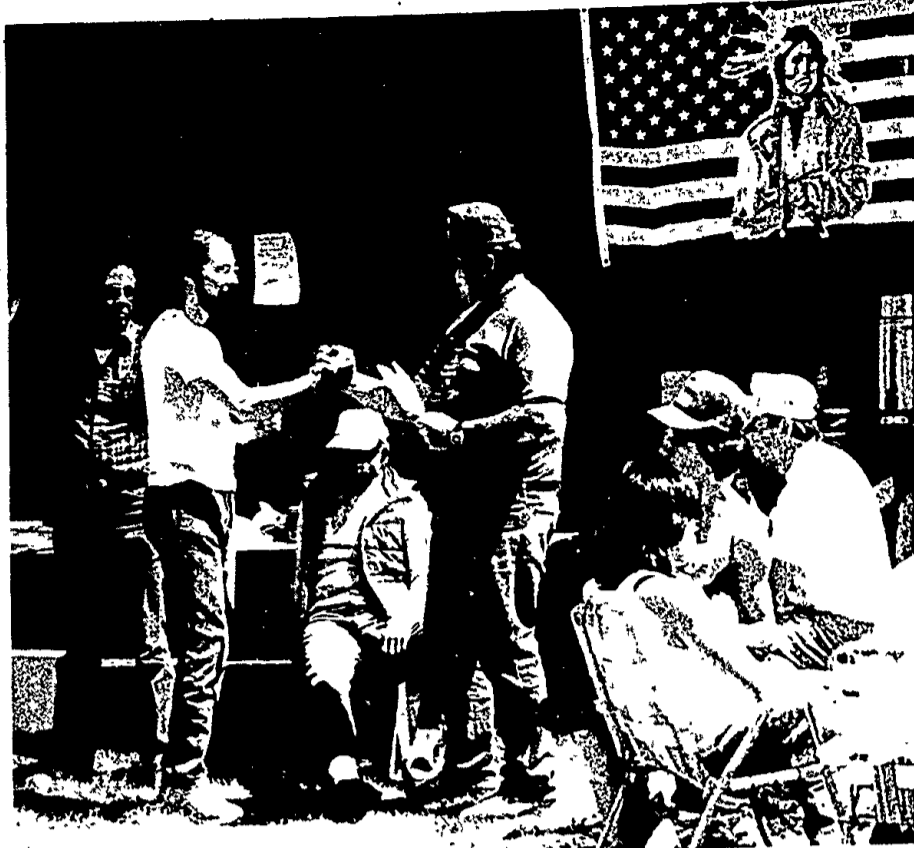
Raise a voice against racism — Let the rest of Wisconsin be heard. Join us on June 24.

For information contact: Jim Schlender or Sue Erickson at (715) 682-6619.

Participating organizations include:

- HONOR (Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights)
- GLITC (Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council)
- GLIFWC (Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission)
- Wisconsin Conference of Churches
- Chicago Treaty Rights Committee
- Treaty Rights Support Groups

This is a voluntary non-sponsored event. Participating organizations assume no liability or risk for participation.



High honors were bestowed on Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau spearing coordinator, and Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC inland fisheries biologist, for their courage and endurance during the Chippewa off-reservation spearing season. Both men were presented eagle feathers during the ceremony and feast. The event, at Lac du Flambeau, honored all speakers as well as those who had shown support for the spearkers.

4th year of GLIFWC lamprey survey



Spring sea lamprey population surveys were run by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) for the fourth consecutive year this spring. GLIFWC's studies are part of a cooperative agreement with the Sea Lamprey Control Division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Marquette, Mich.

GLIFWC Lakes Biologist Mark Ebener and technician Mike Plucinski have surveyed nine rivers with the assistance of four seasonal technicians, two each from Keweenaw Bay and Red Cliff. The surveys involve trapping the lamprey and marking them for recapture during the spring run in late April through early July. The results of the studies have enabled the USFWS to produce a lamprey population estimate for Lake Superior.

In addition to estimating lamprey populations, GLIFWC is also gathering population estimate data on steelhead trout that are captured during the study for the state of Michigan.

In the above photo GLIFWC Fisheries Technician, Mike Plucinski and GLIFWC Fisheries Biologist Mark Ebener emptied a lamprey trap on the Bad River located on the Bad River Reservation.

Madison City Council adopts treaty support resolution

The following resolution in support of Chippewa Treaty Rights was passed by the Madison City Council on June 6th.

WHEREAS, the Lake Superior Chippewa nation, in treaties with the United States of America, ceded, or sold, what is now northern Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, the Treaty of 1837 (at St. Peters) states in Article 5: "The privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice, upon the lands, the rivers and the lakes included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians (Lake Superior Chippewa nation) during the pleasure of the President of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, the treaty of 1842 (at La Pointe) states in Article II: "The Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the ceded territory with the other usual privileges of occupancy...."; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, in Article 6, states: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States.....and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby....."; and

WHEREAS, Federal Court decisions have affirmed the Chippewa nation's rights to hunt, fish and gather on the ceded territories on northern Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, U.S. District Court Judge Barbara Crabb on Friday, 5 May 1989, in denying the State of Wisconsin's motion to end the spearfishing season wrote: "What kind of country would we have if brave people had not faced down the prejudiced, the violent, and the lawless in the 1960's? What kind will we be if we don't do the same today?"; and

WHEREAS, the Chippewa spearfishers and supporters have over the past five years, courageously and non-violently exercised their legally guaranteed treaty rights; and

WHEREAS, several hundred residents of Madison are Native American Indians, many of them from the Chippewa nation, and

WHEREAS, the Madison Common Council believes that the ongoing struggle for full civil rights for all individuals should be a paramount concern of each and every one of us.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Madison hereby fully supports the treaty rights of the Lake Superior Chippewa nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Madison hereby condemns any violent and/or racist attacks upon the members of the Chippewa nation and their supporters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the action of this Council be communicated to the Madison delegation in the Wisconsin Legislature and to the Wisconsin Representatives in Congress.

Sponsors of this resolution are: Aids. Zipperer, Heidt, Gonzalez, Golden, Bauman, Szwaja, Lufler, Anderson, Bruer, McFarland, Bigelow, Wallner, Bowser

TREATY SUPPORT GROUPS

Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association
P.O. Box 217
Lac du Flambeau, WI. 54538

Citizens for Treaty Rights
c/o Nick Van der Puy
5013 Sandstein Road
Eagle River, WI. 54521
(715) 479-4692

HONOR
c/o LHRAA
2703 North Sherman Blvd
Milwaukee, WI. 53210
(414) 871-7300 Sharon Metz

Witness for Non-Violence
P.O. Box 16471
Milwaukee, WI. 53216
(414) 964-5495 Sierra Powers
(414) 871-4296 Rick Whaley

Madison Treaty Rights Support Group
731 State Street
Madison, WI. 53703
(608) 251-3667 Zoltan Grossman
(608) 798-2905 Monica Lauer

Indian Treaty Rights Committee
59 E. Van Buren
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(312) 663-5396 James Yellowbank
(312) 772-6222 Larry Nesper



Laura Maulson (right) listens and watches as her husband Tom speaks to the crowd at the Solidarity Rally at Lac du Flambeau on May 6th.

Treaty supporters and people of goodwill are invited to a

JULY 4 RALLY at Lac du Flambeau

sponsored by the Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association

Tentative agenda includes:

- 12:30 p.m. Parade
- 2:00-4:00 p.m. Speakers and Open House at Lac du Flambeau
- 4:30-6:00 p.m. Car caravans and march
- 6:00 p.m. FEAST
- Dusk Fireworks
- 7:00-11:00 p.m. Inter-tribal dancing, singing and honor songs

All people of conscience and goodwill are invited to attend a friendly celebration! See you there on the 4th!!!!

MASINAIGAN STAFF:

- Susan Erickson..... Editor
- Lynn Spreutels..... Assistant editor
- H. James St. Arnold..... Staff writer
- Jeff Peters..... Graphics Specialist
- Georgiana Cloud..... Typesetter



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

Subscriptions to the paper are free. Write to MASINAIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odenah, 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.

Tribal Resource Management

*Tradition,
Spirituality
& Science*

*To whom does the land belong?
A little to those dead;
Some to those living,
But most to those not
yet born.*

—Author unknown





Natural Resource Technology class students sample fish using a seine net in Martin Creek on the Fond du Lac reservation. Picture by [unreadable]

of volunteer band members, is the body which sets priorities for management, sets seasons and establishes quotas. Schwartzkopf provides the committee with the information necessary to make sound management decisions.

For Schwartzkopf preparation of the plan has required a comprehensive collecting of data relating to the status of the resources on the reservation. Consequently, he has been engaged in surveys and assessments over the last year, a priority species being white-tailed deer.

Deer pellet surveys, electrofishing, waterfowl monitoring have all been part of the data collecting procedure.

To accomplish the task he has been working in cooperation with a number of agencies, including the Minnesota DNR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Several educational facilities have also provided assistance to Schwartzkopf, including the Natural Resources Technology Class, which is taught on the reservation.

part of his course work. This has assisted the Tribe in updating deer population information. Next year, Schwartzkopf believes some waterfowl projects may also be part of the program.

Another priority for the Tribe is lake and stream enhancement. The reservation has 23 lakes within its boundaries, the large St. Louis River, and a total of 3,600 acres of surface water.

Schwartzkopf says that much of the DNR data is outdated and inadequate to determine what ability there is to improve the lakes and streams. Consequently, improved data bases are again the starting point.

Fond du Lac's current plans call for stream and lakes stocking. The Tribe will be trapping St. Louis River walleye in the spring for eggs which will be hatched in Big Redd incubators, and this year will be reared in ponds which were built last summer for stocking purposes.

Continued expansion of hatchery capabilities is another priority for the natural resources division. Last year two 1/2 acre ponds were

excavated and Schwartzkopf looks forward to one more pond being dug this spring.

While the stocking program remains small at present, Schwartzkopf looks

for FERC re-licensing. The Tribe is cooperating with the state and federal agencies to design a study which will determine the impact of the companies on water quality in the river, estuaries, and the bay.

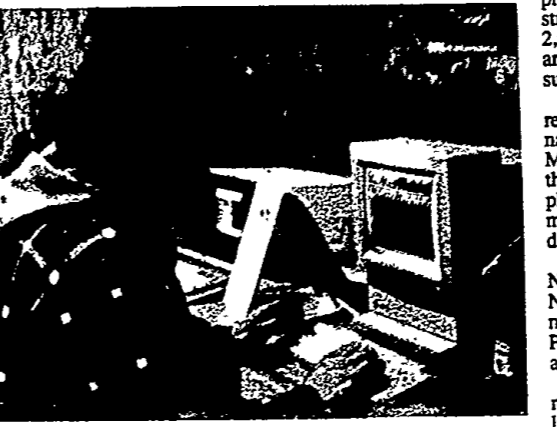
The study may justify changes in the companies' operations if they are adversely affecting fish habitat and water quality.

Schwartzkopf works directly under John Smith, Director of Conservation for the Fond du Lac Tribe. Smith, while heading up the total program, is in charge of enforcement on the reservation.

In addition to Smith, Fond du Lac employs Ken Graves as an on-reservation warden. Off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering rights are exercised by Fond du Lac Tribal members in accordance with codes adopted by the Tri-Band Authority, which is composed of representatives from Fond du Lac, Bois Forte and Grand Portage. Those seasons are monitored through Tri-Band wardens which are assigned to each reservation area. Stationed at Fond du Lac is Carl Abramowski. (See Fond du Lac, page 2)

About five in the class indicated a desire to seek a higher degree in the field.

Potential employers for graduates include tribes, tribal organizations such as GLIFWC, Departments of Natural Resources, state and national parks, soil conservation services, and forestry services.



Gary Maritineaux, Fond du Lac, enters data on a computer as part of the training in the Natural Resources Technology Class.

lakes and streams, timber stands, maple ridges, spectacular shoreline, hills and valleys perfect for skiing and recreation, and a pristine beauty rarely found today.

The reservation has 620 acres of surface water, including three primary lakes and 71 miles of streams and rivers. It also boasts 2,500 acres of maple trees which are used for traditional tapping and subsistence harvests.

Grand Portage was the first regional tribe, and is one of two nationally, to develop an Overall Management Plan recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The plan calls for integrated management of the resources accommodating a variety of uses.

According to Grand Portage's Natural Resource Manager, Rick Novitsky, development of the natural resources on the Grand Portage Reservation is "going according to plan."

Priorities for management of reservation resources were established on the basis of tribal input and surveys of tribal member

manages Grand Portage Lodge, which attracts clientele interested in skiing, hiking, snowmobiling and family outings.

Consequently, sections of the reservation are devoted to accommodating those needs. The winter is especially busy as the terrain is attractive to cross-country skiers and snowmobilers.

Novitsky works with the Lodge staff in maintaining 40 miles of cross-country ski trails, providing shelters, signage and accommodating the needs of large groups when they arrive. Sometimes plans have to be made when several user groups arrive for the same weekend, i.e. large snowmobile groups and skiers.

In 1989 Grand Portage hosted three major events. For the second year running they served as a station for the John Beargrease Sled Dog Race (see Beargrease side story). They also hosted the Jeep International Five Hundred Snowmobile Race as well as the annual Multiple Sclerosis Ski Tour.

All three events draw hundreds

of the natural resources of the manager's and enhancing their sources while using optimum capacity.

Fisheries
Another project management agency is stocking. The Tribe is in the process of Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Fish Service for trout land lakes, a project which would like to be a commercial treaty is regulated under Agreement with Minnesota.

Moose Management
One manager reservation is deer as the preferred moose manager explains, revolves (See Management

SUPPLEMENT PAGE TWO

Introduction

Respect for nature and its bounty has been part of the Chippewa culture for centuries. Traditionally, this respect involves a sense of gratitude for the bounty nature offers as well as responsibility towards other forms of life.

It is therefore not surprising that the Chippewa bands today are involved in on-reservation as well as off-reservation resource management, addressing the various problems imposed on nature by modern society.

Within this supplement tribal resource management programs on reservations are highlighted and briefly reviewed.

Those programs vary from reservation to reservation, with each choosing their own priorities and systems for management. While some may be more concerned with fisheries, for instance, others may concentrate on timber or wild rice. Direction is given to department heads from the tribal councils or, in some cases, special committees.

While this supplement highlights on-reservation management, the right to harvest fish, game and plant life on ceded territories has also given tribes responsibilities of management off-reservation.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission assists its thirteen member tribes in implementing off-reservation management in the areas of inland fisheries, Great Lakes fisheries, waterfowl, wildlife, wild rice, environmental issues and enforcement.

While the tribes enjoy the privileges of harvesting both on reservation lands and off reservation, they recognize that the resources are limited, that harvesting must be regulated, and efforts directed towards preserving and enhancing those resources as well.

This can best be accomplished through the continuation and further development of resource management programs and through cooperative management efforts both on and off reservation.

Minnesota



GLIFWC and Tri-Band wardens monitor off-reservation tribal harvests.

Fond du Lac strives for comprehensive planning

The compilation of an overall management plan has been the first objective tackled by Larry Schwartzkopf, Fond du Lac Natural Resources Manager. Schwartzkopf and the University of Minnesota Fish and Wildlife Project.

The former, which trains students for resource management technician positions, has provided

excavated and Schwartzkopf looks forward to one more pond being dug this spring. While the stocking program remains small at present, Schwartzkopf looks

PAGE THREE SUPPLEMENT

Minnesota

Resource technicians trained at Fond du Lac

With the expanding emphasis on natural resource management both on and off reservation, the need for qualified staff is also growing. To address that need, the Fond du Lac Band worked with the Staples Technical Institute and was successful in obtaining a two-year Natural Resources Technology Course to be taught on the reservation.

According to instructor Bob Fedler, the course is designed to produce persons qualified for entry level technical positions in the areas of fisheries, wildlife, forestry management.

Fedler himself is a graduate of Iowa State University, where he received his B.S. in fish and wildlife biology and South Dakota State University, where he obtained both his M.A. and teaching certification.

Currently, the course has 17 people enrolled, with five students scheduled to graduate in the spring.

Because the work is outdoor-oriented, the instructor emphasizes practical experience in combination with standard classroom coursework. Fedler estimates about 55% of the class is spent in field work.

The students have assisted in timber cruising, deer yard surveys, electrofishing, rough grouse counts, waterfowl surveys and fish stocking, to mention a few. Much of this is done in cooperation with other agencies, Fedler explains.

For instance the class worked with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources studying river ruffe (a pest fish) in the St. Louis Bay and French River. They also assisted Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission with electrofishing surveys.

Meanwhile, back in the classroom, courses which provide a sound background in resource management are required. A few of these include soil science, zoology, fisheries biology, wildlife biology, cartography, math, communications, botany. Computer training is also part of the course, with students learning to enter data gathered from surveys into a computer system.

Another unique requirement is natural resources internship, which requires on-the-job work experience.

The students are enthusiastic about the class and particularly enjoy the hands-on experiences, despite working in in-



Grand Portage commercial fishermen Butch Deschamp

Grand Portage implements integrated management plan

Located in the remote reaches of Lake Superior's north shore, the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa is deeply meshed with the natural world—culturally, spiritually, economically. Those deep and lasting ties as well as the need for the resources to satisfy diverse uses is reflected in the plan and the management of Grand Portage's

needs. From that information, experts in all fields of resource management assisted in developing a plan which would divide the reservation into management units, each with their own priorities. Consequently, some areas of the reservation are managed primarily for recreational use, others for cultural use, others for timber

of people to the time and, as Novitsky explains, a total community on a volunteer basis fully host them. Wood has to be bonfires, hay bales, outdoor chairs, and encampments and announcements and

Minnesota Mille Lacs pursues waterfowl, wild rice enhancement projects

Management Plan

(continued from page 3)
management - providing the appropriate forage in the right locations.

The Tribe is fortunate in that there is little conflict between timber management and moose management as 70% of the timber is aspen.

The moose is managed as a subsistence, cultural resource for local consumption only. No hunting permits are sold for either moose or bear.

Wild Rice

While the Grand Portage tribal members have historically gathered wild rice on Canadian lakes, the tribe is currently doing an assessment on wild rice in reservation lakes and looking at establishing rice beds.

Resource Management Priorities

For the upcoming year Novitsky identified several priorities in terms of resource management at Grand Portage.

First, he would like to complete the re-organization of the program, which calls for an integration of all resource management under the tribe rather than having separate divisions under individual contracts with the BIA.

Secondly, he would like to

obtain a Geographic Information System to accommodate recording and interpreting data collected on the tribe's resources.

Thirdly, he would like to make significant headway in land re-acquisition which is a priority of the tribe. Approximately 3,000-4,000 acres of the 56,000 acre reservation are not held by the tribe. The plan calls for re-acquisition of that land.

A big step was taken with the purchase of 15 square acres of shoreline property in 1988, which also involved an all out community effort to save the Spirit Tree on that property.

When the property came up for sale, the small band feared that the Tree would fall into private ownership and access to this long sacred spot would be lost to them. A fund drive has succeeded in obtaining financial support to purchase the treasured property and meet the first payments, with responses coming from 32 states and three foreign countries. The total goal, however, has not yet been reached.

As a final priority, Novitsky would like to find appropriate timber markets for the Tribe's timber resources. While the timber resources are significant, the location of the reservation makes marketing difficult.

Parent enforces off-reservation codes

In regard to off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering activities, Grand Portage exercises rights in accordance with the agreement between the state of Minnesota and the Tri-Band Authority.

Codes governing the exercise of those rights are approved through the Tri-Band Authority and enforced by Tri-Band wardens.

Tom Parent, stationed at Grand Marais, just south of Grand Portage, patrols the ceded territory adjacent to the Grand Portage Reservation and south to Duluth. Parent enforces the Tri-Band Code as well as state law off-reservation.

Parent enforced the deer hunting codes during the first off-reservation treaty deer season this fall in which 76 Grand Portage hunters participated. He also monitored the activities of 14 trappers during the trapping season and is currently enforcing ice-fishing regu-

lations. Parent reports that, to date, only minor infractions of the codes, have been found. Those are cited in the Tri-Band Authority's court.

Parent spends most of his time patrolling. The plan, he says, calls for an additional two wardens for each of the three reservation areas, but for now he does the job alone.

However, he is pleased with the cooperation between county and state officials who report infractions they find by tribal members to him. Parent reciprocates and informs state officials if he finds a non-tribal member in violation of state codes.

The state-tribal agreement calls for cross-deputization, he notes, which will be forthcoming. Parent is an experienced, fully-trained police officer and will be involved in annual training required of all conservation officers as well.

The lands, the lakes, the resources of the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa are held particularly dear because the Tribe has come so close to losing it all during the black years of white settlement.

As Mille Lacs Tribal Chairman Art Gahbow stated in his 1989 State of the Band address: "We started with 12 1/2 million acres. In 1855 we were reduced to 61,000 acres. In the 1870's and 1880's 29,000 acres were taken illegally and we were never paid for them. After the Nelson Act, we lost over 30,000 acres. That left us with 80 acres."

The design of the U.S. government, he stated, was to force the Mille Lacs people to move to the White Earth Reservation, leaving the Mille Lacs people with no homeland whatsoever.

However, the Mille Lacs people remained. They are the "Non-removable Mille Lacs Band" of Chippewa, undefeated and determined not only to slowly regain their land and retain their sovereignty, but also to assure that the lands, the lakes, the resources remain protected for the future of the tribe.

To this end, Don Wedll, Mille Lacs Natural Resources Director, plans for the management and enhancement of the resources within the domain of the reservation.

Because the Mille Lacs people remain a traditionally-oriented nation, traditional foods available in the reservation environment are of particular importance. One such food is wild rice.

Wild Rice

The Band has been involved in wild rice enhancement projects for the past several years. This has included the re-establishment of traditional wild rice beds which have been degraded or destroyed by development along lake shores.



Don Wedll, Mille Lacs natural resources director

In a joint venture with the state of Minnesota, Mille Lacs has been monitoring Dean and Onamia Lakes, managing water levels in particular, a crucial factor in the survival of wild rice plants.

Of particular concern to Wedll currently is the threat of purple loosestrife, a prolific, wild plant which essentially takes over wetland areas and strangles the more delicate wild rice plants.

Wedll says the Band is enacting a purple loosestrife ordinance which calls for the removal of loosestrife from property. If loosestrife is not removed according to the ordinance, Wedll says "the Band will do it and individuals will be billed accordingly."

Waterfowl

Another project for 1989 involves geese restoration and waterfowl habitat improvement.

Wedll says the Tribe will be attempting to re-establish a flock of geese on the reservation this year beginning with five or six on-

reservation lakes. This may involve introducing fledgling geese to the lakes. The geese, he explains, will be old enough to be on their own, but young enough to "feather out," or mature in the new environment. The hope is that they will return to the lakes where they feathered-out to reproduce the following season.

Mille Lacs is also blasting duck ponds on the reservation in order to re-establish appropriate wetlands required by the waterfowl population. Blasting began this month.

Wedll says that the Tribe feels that the ponds will provide a more productive use of some lands that have been non-productive in the past.

Timber Management

With the spring comes the annual tree planting on the Mille Lacs Reservation. The planting, Wedll explains, is largely an enhancement effort. It is a small re-foresting of black walnut according to a 50 year plan. The Tribe plants 500 trees each year for 50 years. After the 50 year growth period, a harvesting schedule will begin.

Enforcement

The Tribe engages in hunting, fishing and gathering activities both on and off reservation. All of the harvests are regulated through tribal ordinances and enforced by tribal wardens. Mille Lacs hires two to four wardens, depending on the season. Violators are cited into tribal court. The tribe has hunting, fishing, trapping, small game and ice fishing on reservation.

Some band members exercise off-reservation treaty rights in Wisconsin as well. Permits are required for the exercise of those rights, which are enforced through GLIFWC wardens stationed in the ceded territories.

Grand Portage hosts sled dog marathon, honors tribal member

Who was John Beargrease? What is myth, what is legend, what is true? These questions have intrigued the HIKE! editors (a sled dogging publication), so we set out to find answers to these and other questions. Much of our most helpful information came from three sources: Vickie Guntow of the Beaver Bay Checkpoint in "History of John Beargrease", (published in the January, 1988, Beargrease HIKE!), Willis H. Raff, Pioneers in the Wilderness, (published by the Cook County Historical Society, 1989), and Irv Mossberger reporting on an interview with Don Cameron of Two Harbors, published in the Duluth News Tribune and Herald, January 11, 1984).

It is a fact that John Beargrease was a Chippewa Indian who delivered the mail under contract along the North Shore of Lake Superior between 1887 or '88 and 1899. Most years his contract covered the Two Harbors to Grand Marais section of the Shore. It is fact that John was the son of Moquabimem (various spellings) who was reported to have been a chief among the Chippewa. John's birthdate is uncertain (1858?), but there seems to be agreement that he died in 1910 from tuberculosis. He was a native of Beaver Bay. He had at least two brothers, Peter and Joseph, who occasionally helped with mail delivery. He was married to Louisa Wishcob and they had 5-12 children (reports vary). He is buried in the Indian Cemetery in Beaver Bay.

From the facts we move into the myths, legends and word-of-mouth reports. Most accounts say that John was at least six feet tall, very strong and skilled. He was a guide, trapper, fur trader, laborer and mail carrier. When not out on the trail John lived in a wigwam at the edge of Beaver Bay. Bill Raff and Vickie Guntow both report that John became legendary for his "invincibility" in the face of both natural and man-made hazards.

Wisconsin St. Croix illustrates walleye enhancement on Big Sand Lake

Dick Hartman, Community Planner for the St. Croix Tribe, said one of the major resource enhancement projects by the tribe last summer was the removal of bullheads, northern pike and dogfish from Big Sand Lake in Burnett County.

Hartman said the lake, the second largest in the county, was for years one of the top walleye and bass producing lakes in the area, until recently when the walleye populations declined and the bullhead and small northern pike populations increased.

"The lake used to be prolific in terms of the walleye production and reproduction," said Hartman, who noted recent walleyes released in the lake have had very low survival rates.

Hartman said a series of trap-nets were set-up in the lake to cull out the bullheads and northern pike which are considered to be one of the reasons for decline of the walleye population.

Hartman said the project was unique because it used the expertise and personnel from the Wisconsin DNR, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, tribal members, volunteers and the St. Croix Wisconsin Conservation Corps Crew (WCC).

During the project, which lasted for three weeks during the spawning season, 184 northern pike over 17 inches and 84 north-

ern pike under 17 inches were removed from the lake, along with 2159 pounds of bullheads.

Hartman noted that walleye and bass caught in the trap-nets were tagged, measured and released so population estimates, growth and mortality rates could be later checked.

Hartman noted that St. Croix's walleye rearing pond operation was very successful last year despite the near drought conditions that plagued the state. He said about 200,000 walleye fingerlings were raised in the tribes two rearing ponds, a remarkable fact considering the project is operated almost totally with volunteer labor.

"The tribe feels very committed to maintaining and promoting the population of walleye in area lakes. Not only for today but for generations to come," he said.

Hartman said one of the future goals of the tribe is to have a small scale fish hatchery that will enable them to raise and stock walleye in the lakes more successfully.

"We would like to have a sportsfish hatchery on a small scale, due to increased fishing pressure by tribal members and state sportsmen," he said, noting the project is only in the preliminary planning stages.

Wild Rice

Another major project conducted by St. Croix was the reha-

bilitation and surveys of the wild rice beds on reservation lakes, according to Hartman, who noted the tribe was assisted by the WCC and GLIFWC staff.

Hartman said, "The crews basically looked at the lakes in Baron, Polk and Burnett Counties that once had a rice crop or currently had a rice crop of poor quality."

He said they tested the water quality of the lakes and developed "baseline data" of each of the lakes. "This is an ongoing project for us because wild rice is so important to us," he said.

The project also included the reseeded of some lakes. It will take several years before the success of the project can be determined, according to Hartman, who expressed his concern over the decline of wild rice.

"The decline of wild rice seems to be one of those inevitable situations because of lake development," he said.

Hartman did note, however, the tribe had an excellent ricing year in 1988 on the lakes that still produce quality rice. "There are bumper years and very lean years due to natural cycles but last year was an excellent year."

Hartman said the tribe recently made another positive step towards resource management and enhancement by hiring a new staff biologist, Elizabeth Greiff.



St. Croix WCC Crew Leader Bill Reynolds brings in logs to construct fish cribs on Big Sand Lake, Burnett County.



Mole Lake stocks walleye

For Mole Lake 1988 marked the initiation of a walleye stocking program which succeeded in planting over 2,700 walleye fingerlings into Pine Lake, Forest County and 400 fingerlings in Mole Lake.

The program is unique because it used eggs taken from speared walleye and also targeted lakes that have been speared for re-stocking efforts.

The Mole Lake Band worked cooperatively with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) to complete the project.

The fertilized eggs milked from the speared walleye were incubated in Big Redd Units from the GLIFWC stocking program. Once hatched, they were reared in ponds donated by Melvin Flannery.

As Mole Lake Vice Chairman Roger McGeshick explained, the program both enabled the tribe to put more fish into the lakes than they harvested and also helped establish positive working relation-

ships with the non-Indian community through a cooperative venture.

Mole Lake is seeking funding to develop a fish hatchery and rearing pond system of its own within the next three years, according to Leonard Guth, tribal planner.

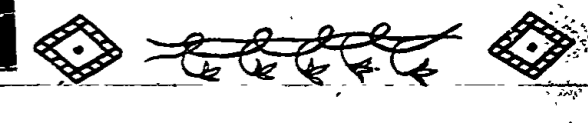
Other enhancement efforts were completed through the Mole Lake Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) during the year. Wild rice rehabilitation and assessment as well as recreational enhancement projects were the focus of Mole Lake WCC during the year.

The WCC completed wild rice surveys on lakes both on and off reservation during the summer in order to establish data on the status of wild rice beds in the area. They also re-seeded Rolling Stone Lake as part of the wild rice project.

In terms of recreational enhancement, the WCC constructed boundary markers and wildlife openings, made signs for the reservation and completed park improvements.



Mole Lake employees stocking one of the area lakes with walleye fry.





Lac du Flambeau Assistant Fish & Game Director Gary Allen looks the brook trout in one of the hatchery's raceways. Over

and release project on lake trout and whitefish to estimate mortality rates, spawning areas and to estimate the relative abundance of the species.

Gallinat said, "Our goal is to make sure tribal fishermen don't over harvest the stock of lake trout and whitefish and to make sure there are fish for generations to come. We are protecting the resource for today and the future."

Gallinat said the tribe has also

lake trout it has planted in Lake Superior. He said they also have raised lake trout fry for planting in small "wading pools." He said 16,000 lake trout were raised and released into the lake in 1987.

Mike Malcheski, Red Cliff's Economic Development Specialist, said the tribe has also been active in forestry and stream improvement projects. He said the tribe completed a stream improvement project on several streams on

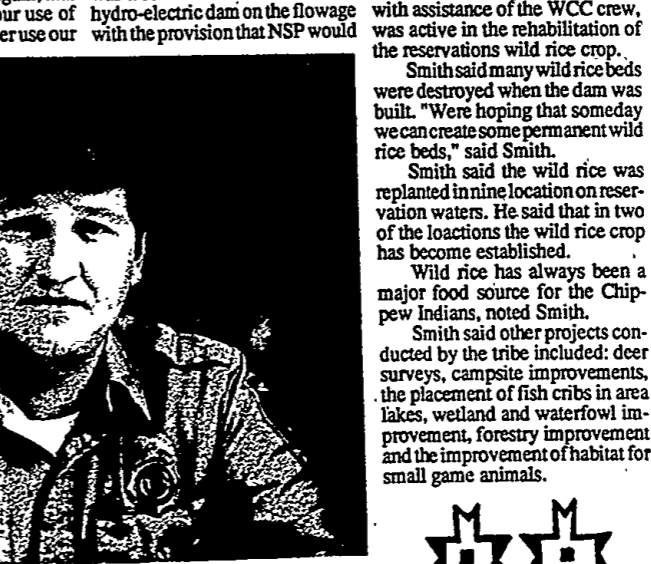
He said the project, which will sample the water quality from Lake Superior and reservation streams, is extremely important to determine the level of contaminants in the water that can be potentially found in the fish.

He said after the project is completed the tribe will develop a model plan where the other Chippewa Tribes located on Lake Superior can test the quality of their water.



Michelle Abo, Office Manager

Michael Gallinat, Red Cliff fishery manager



James Smith, LCO conservation director said resource management and enhancement is a top priority for LCO.

Conservation Department, along with assistance of the WCC crew, was active in the rehabilitation of the reservations wild rice crop.

Smith said many wild rice beds were destroyed when the dam was built. "We're hoping that someday we can create some permanent wild rice beds," said Smith.

Smith said the wild rice was replanted in nine locations on reservation waters. He said that in two of the locations the wild rice crop has become established.

Wild rice has always been a major food source for the Chippewa Indians, noted Smith.

Smith said other projects conducted by the tribe included: deer surveys, campsite improvements, the placement of fish cribs in area lakes, wetland and waterfowl improvement, forestry improvement and the improvement of habitat for small game animals.

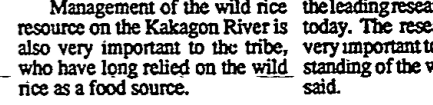
He said that both large and small game animals will benefit from proper forestry techniques. "Increased populations of deer and ruffed grouse are a secondary benefit in the management of the forests, in addition to the sale of mature aspen pulp and sawwood. Deer and grouse densities have increased on reservation lands in the past three years," Rose said.

Management of the wild rice resource on the Kakagon River is also very important to the tribe, who have long relied on the wild rice as a food source.

Rose said the tribe is also involved in on-reservation forestry management. He noted that proper forestry management can have a positive effect on the wildlife resources.

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Wisconsin

Lac du Flambeau hatchery stocks area lakes and streams

Since opening its doors in 1936 the Lac du Flambeau Hatchery, located on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin, has gained the reputation as one of the more successful tribal hatcheries in the state.

Constantly upgrading and expanding its facilities, the hatchery which has planted more than 300 million fry in reservation waters over the years, has become a model for other fish hatcheries.

It's no accident that the walleye, musky and trout fishing on the crystal clear waters of the reservation is considered to be some of the best in the state. "The hatchery's stocking program is complex and involves both water resource management and surveys of the fish population," said fisheries director Larry Wawronowicz.

In fact, state record musky and walleye are often caught by state licensed sportsmen on reservation waters, with the state record musky coming from Lac du Flambeau the past several years.

Fishermen have come to expect the best in fishing on reservation waters, and thanks to hatchery employees like assistant fish and game director Gary Allen who's worked at the hatchery for ten years, they get it.

"My job is to get the fish we raise into reservation waters. The

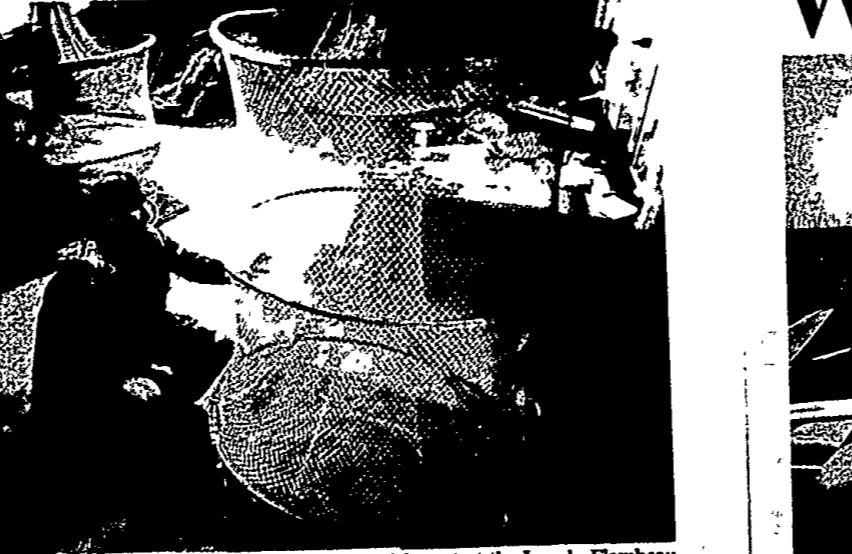
The Lac du Flambeau Fisheries Program has ten 200-foot raceways in operation that enable them to raise brook trout, rainbow trout, brook trout and other salmonids. The trout are stocked in many reservation lakes and streams, with others sold to help support the hatchery.

The hatchery stocks 10,000 to 20,000 brook trout and 20,000 brown trout in reservation waters yearly. The rainbow trout are raised for resale and help provide an economic base for the hatchery operations.

Two deep water wells and one lake water pump have the capability of producing 4,000 gallons of water per minute for the raceways, which have the capability of producing 80,000 pounds of fish annually.

The hatchery also has 18 fish culture ponds that are used for the production of fingerling size walleye, muskellunge, and fish bait. Plans are underway for the addition of six more acres of culture ponds to be in use by 1990.

Smith also noted that fish refuges, which are closed to all fishing, on the reservation's 150 lakes are home to broodfish stocks of walleye, musky and trout. He said the broodfish are captured in the spring and stripped of their eggs and released unharmed back into



Lac du Flambeau Fisheries Technician Carl White prepares a fyke net at the Lac du Flambeau hatchery. White and other crew members repair over 75 fyke nets over the winter months. They also build the fyke nets which are used to capture broodfish.

Red Cliff promotes fisheries

Located on the shoreline of Lake Superior on Buffalo Bay in Red Cliff the Red Cliff Fisheries Department, established by the Red Cliff Tribal Council in 1979, is one example of the tribes contribution and commitment to Lake Superior fisheries management.

The department, which employs a fishery biologist, two fisheries technicians and an office manager, has established a data base on lake trout and whitefish

submitted a proposal to obtain federal funding to build a hatchery on the reservation. The hatchery would enable the tribe to raise and stock more than 300,000 lake trout each. He said this would benefit sportsmen as well as commercial fishermen, he said.

"We are currently trying to get federal funding for a permanent hatchery to raise approximately 300,000 lake trout to yearling size," he said. The proposed hatchery

the reservation, including the Raspberry River.

He said the project helped improve the spawning areas and fish habitat on the reservation streams which empty into Lake Superior and are spawning areas for most species of trout and salmon.

The Red Cliff Wisconsin Conservation Corp also worked on timber stand improvements during the past summer. He noted

Wisconsin



John Denomie, Bad River WCC crew leader; James Meeker, Bad River wild rice researcher; and Marsha Ashmun, Bad River WCC crew member examined last year's wild rice crop in the Kakagon River slough.

Lac Courte Oreilles preserves Chippewa Flowage

Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) conservation warden James Smith speaks with a mixture of pride and experience when talking about his tribe's commitment to the enhancement of the pristine Chippewa Flowage fishery.

Smith, who is a member of the tribe and has been on duty since 1978, said, "The fishery is a very valued resource in regards to the musky and walleye populations.

buy the electricity produced by the dam from the tribe. It also enabled the tribe to control the water level in the Chippewa Flowage, which has about 8,000 acres of water located within the reservation.

Smith said the tribe is committed to preserving the resource. Last year, despite near drought conditions, the LCO Conservation Department planted 3,600 walleye fingerlings in two lakes and is

Each tag has a code that will enable the hatchery to determine where the fish were released along with other essential information that will aid the tribe in future stocking projects and in their assessment of the walleye population in Lake Superior.

"This project will allow us to determine the effectiveness and

Bad River researches wild r

Joe Dan Rose, Fisheries Specialist for the Bad River Reservation, said the planting of more than 7.5 million walleye fry and 18,400 walleye fingerlings last year in the Bad and Kakagon Rivers, located on the reservation in northern Wisconsin, was one of the larger and more visible resource enhancement projects undertaken by the Chippewa Tribe.

Rose, who also manages the tribally operated hatchery located on the shoreline of the Kakagon River on the reservation, said the project also included the micro-tagging of 6300 walleye fingerlings, which were then released in the Kakagon and Bad Rivers.

Rose said this project is the only project of its type taking place in western Lake Superior waters. He said the Wisconsin DNR has conducted a similar project involving Lake Superior trout but this is the first for Walleye.

Rose said, "In three or four years when the walleye grow large enough to catch, we can find out how many have survived to become a part of the overall walleye population."

Rose said the tag, which is actually a small wire, is injected into the fingerlings' jaw and does not harm the fish. When the fish are later captured as adults the tag can be detected by an electronic sensing device.

Each tag has a code that will enable the hatchery to determine where the fish were released along with other essential information that will aid the tribe in future stocking projects and in their assessment of the walleye population in Lake Superior.

"This project will allow us to determine the effectiveness and

Michigan

Keweenaw Bay hires fisheries biologist to work with tribal commercial fishery

Mike Donofrio, fisheries biologist for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, started working for the tribe last November. His job is both new and diverse, focusing on fishery assessment and establishment of a strong data base for the tribe's commercial fishery in the region.

Keweenaw Bay presently has 19 licensed commercial fishermen on Lake Superior. Six have licenses for off reservation waters and 13 for fishing within the reservation boundaries on Lake Superior, according to Myrtle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay tribal chairwoman.

Tolonen explains that the tribal council recognized a need for biological information regarding the Lake and the fishery in order to make informed decisions. Consequently, Donofrio's new position was created. "After all, the tribal council members are not biologists," she stated, "and Mike gives

us a good perspective on what is going on in the lake."

Monitoring the tribal commercial harvest is also part of Donofrio's job. This involves checking that tribal commercial fishermen receive fish tags and completing required harvest reports on schedule.

It also involves sampling of the commercial catch. For instance Donofrio explains that the fish scale samples he has collected will be analyzed in order to determine the age of the catch.

The monitoring and data base are necessary, he says, to provide the information needed at the tribe's commercial fishery management meetings and ultimately to develop a sound commercial fishery.

Donofrio has been successful in expanding the biological program at Keweenaw Bay already. For one, he says, he has succeeded

in getting a boat assigned to the department and is seeking funding to expand the much needed tribal assessment program in Keweenaw Bay.

"In the past, the technician would collect the data and send it off to be analyzed. However, now we will be able to do the analysis here and provide the data directly to the council," he continued.

In addition Donofrio has been coordinating activities with other tribal biologists. He has met with biological staff from the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations in Wisconsin and also with Mark Ebener, Great Lakes biologist from GLIFWC, to discuss fisheries management in Lake Superior.

Donofrio has also been working with the tribal commercial fishermen. He and Jim Emery, a Keweenaw Bay fisherman, have called meetings with the fishermen, he says, to encourage coop-

eration and communication between the fishermen and the department.

The meetings, he says, provide an opportunity for the fishermen to describe their problems as well as a chance to look for solutions to those problems. He also feels it is a good forum to explain tribal council actions towards commercial fishermen and develop a working relationship between the fishermen and the tribe.

The biological services department is new at Keweenaw Bay, he says, so educating the public on the department's role in enhancing the commercial fishery is also part of his job.

Although it is a big job and Donofrio is just getting his feet wet, he enjoys the challenge presented by developing a new program and working to ensure that there will be a commercial fishery for future generations.



Mike Donofrio, Keweenaw Bay fisheries biologist.

Bay Mills to open hatchery

(Reprinted from the *Win Awenen Nisitotung*, December 1988 edition)

Despite difficulties in securing funds the Inter-Tribal Fisheries Program is forging ahead with the long planned fish hatchery. While still in an early stage of development, by the coming spring, the Nunn's Creek Fisheries Enhancement Facility will be ready for operation.

The fish hatchery will be a multi-species facility established primarily for the purpose of enhancing the tribal walleye and salmon fisheries. The facility and 8.6 acres of grounds was purchased in 1987 by the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians on behalf of the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) which also serves the Bay Mills Indian Community and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

The Nunn's Creek Facility consists of three main units: an office/reception building, incubation/laboratory building, and two buildings which may be used for holding and rearing ponds. The Inter-Tribal Fisheries and Assessment Program administered by the Sault Tribe is currently operating and developing the facility. When completely rehabilitated the hatchery will also facilitate the collection and holding adult walleye, coho salmon and chinook salmon for the purposes of collecting and incubating eggs, the rearing of fry and fingerlings including lake herring, the transport and planning

of fry or fingerlings and the monitoring an assessment of returning or developing adults.

However, according to Bill Eger director for the Inter-Tribal Fisheries, the efforts will have to be done in a piece-meal fashion. He stated that in negotiations leading to the Consent order, money was supposed to be appropriated through the Interior Department to establish such a fish hatchery.

However, to date the money has not materialized and other sources have had to be sought. Start up dollars for the hatchery have come from carry over monies from 1988 contracts and the proposals are currently being submitted to the Administration for Native Americans and for competitive hatchery rehabilitation funds appropriated by Congress for hatcheries nationwide.

The hatchery when ready this spring will have the capacity for incubation of the eggs and raising fry. According to Greg Wright, biologist and hatchery manager, once the fish are at the fry stage they will either be planted or transferred to private or state owned ponds to be raised to the fingerling stage. The fingerling state is preferable as the fish have a higher survival rate when planted. The hatchery has a capacity for 10 million green walleye eggs which typically have a survival of near 50% to the fry stage and when planted as fry survival in the open is generally less than 1%. If the fry can be raised in a rearing pond they generally have a 50% survival rate. Use of the ponds has not



Mike Plucinski, left, and Mark Ebener, GLIFWC, work on assessments in Michigan waters of Lake Superior.

yet been negotiated.

Due to the limitations in funding the focus of the hatchery program will be on walleye.

Eger stated that once funding can be secured the next stage of development for the hatchery will be the ponds in which fry can be reared. The next phase would be to secure special transporting trucks from which the fingerlings

can be planted. Finally, Eger stated that they would like to expand the fish hatchery to accommodate salmon and other species of desirable fish.

To date tribal and state biologists have worked cooperatively collecting eggs, incubating them in state owned hatcheries, and rearing the fry in private ponds. This program is slated to end in

1989.

The full future development of the Nunn's Creek Facility will allow the tribes to become self-sufficient from reliance on State technical support. Full implementation will also result in a substantial economic benefit for both tribal and state business interests which rely upon the fisheries of northern Lake Huron.