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MASINAIGAN

(Pronounced Muz in i ay gin)



A CHRONICLE
 OF THE LAKE
 SUPERIOR
 CHIPPEWA

MARCH/
 APRIL 1990

More than 79 million fish released on reservation waters in 1989

Fish hatcheries play an important role in co-managing interjurisdictional fishery resources. Midwestern tribes have responded to the modern day challenges of multi-jurisdictional resource management in their unique role as users and managers on over 900,000 acres of reservation inland lakes, treaty ceded territories and the Great Lakes.

There are currently twelve tribal fish hatcheries and/or rearing components in the Minneapolis Area. Red Lake and Lac du Flambeau

are the oldest, being established in 1929 and 1936, respectively. These reservations in serving tribal subsistence and commercial needs are also contributing significant fish stocks to reservation waters fish by over 95% non-Indian anglers.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state Departments of Natural Resources also play an active role in stocking fish as a management tool in reservation waters.

Tribe Hatchery/Rearing Component	Walleye Fry	Walleye Fgt.	Muskeg Fry	Muskeg Fgt.	Northern Pike	LM Bass	SM Bass	Panfish	Whitefish	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Rainbow Trout	Lake Trout	White Sucker	Total
Bad River	3,000,000*									1,000*					8,925,200
Bad River	5,920,000	4,200											50,000		50,000
Kawoona Bay						7,000*									907,523
Lac Courte Oreilles	700,000	523	200,000			15,000*	5,000*			12,000	18,876	106,498		1,950,000	19,823,374
Lac du Flambeau	17,000,000	715,000		1,000					1,100,000				317,000	18,000,000	28,314,349
Leech Lake	8,873,000	24,349			32,000*	14,200*							6,000*		9,339,200
Menominee	9,487,000*														500,200
Mole Lake	500,000	200							1,000,000				50,000		1,050,000
Red Cliff													12,000*		4,517,100
Red Lake	3,000,000	100			1,500,000	5,000*									2,700,000
Sault Ste. Marie	2,700,000						70,000*								85,986
St. Croix		15,986													2,737,084
White Earth	2,700,000*	37,084													
Reservations										6,000*		3,000*			9,000
Grand Portage						2,000*				500*					2,500
Fond du Lac						5,500*		2,500*					6,000*		14,000
Ozida													6,500*		6,500
Stockbridge/Munsee								2,500	2,100,000	19,500	18,876	456,998	100,000	19,950,000	79,182,016
TOTALS	53,880,000	797,442	200,000	1,000	1,532,000	118,700	5,000								

LM Bass—Largemouth Bass SM Bass—Smallmouth Bass *Fish produced or obtained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Good Bye & Good Luck



Flowers and good wishes were combined with a hearty thank-you to Kathryn Tierney at a farewell luncheon in Lac du Flambeau. Both Tierney and James Janetta served as attorneys for the Lac du Flambeau Tribe for the past several years. Tierney has also served as lead attorney during much of the Voigt Litigation.

The couple will be heading for new positions accepted with the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa in Michigan.

Spirit of cooperation pervades meeting of tribes & enforcement officials

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—Cooperation between tribes and law enforcement officials took a giant step forward today, according to James Schlender, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) executive administrator. Schlender's comment came following a meeting in Lac Courte Oreilles between law enforcement officials and tribal representatives.

GLIFWC Chief Warden Eugene Defoe invited state and local enforcement officials to the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force meeting at Lac Courte Oreilles in order to address concerns over protection of tribal members during the upcoming spearing season.

About fifty state and local enforcement personnel met with the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force, which represents nine Chippewa Bands who exercise treaty rights

on ceded lands, as well as representatives from tribal councils, tribal spear fishermen and GLIFWC staff.

"Our common concern for ensuring public safety was evident," Schlender said. "The discussions both identified problems previously experienced by enforcement officers as well as means to address those problems. The idea is for tribes and enforcement to work together to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement efforts."

Small group discussions between local law enforcement officials and tribal representatives who may be exercising spearing in their counties opened dialogue between particular tribes and their local sheriffs. The small group forum enabled local folks to begin working together in a concrete fashion, Schlender noted.

"This is perhaps the best way to

address law enforcement concerns," Schlender said, "given that circumstances vary from lake to lake and county to county."

Schlender emphasized that the Task Force recognized and expressed appreciation for the sheriffs' efforts and willingness to uphold the law. He was also pleased with the spirit of cooperation which prevailed throughout the day's meeting.

"It is our hope that the dialogues and problem-solving which commenced during the meeting today will be continued through further meetings at the local level prior to spearing season," Schlender said. "Today's discussion was a strong step towards guaranteeing public safety for all and towards good faith between tribes and enforcement personnel."



Representatives of county sheriff's departments statewide were invited by the GLIFWC Division of Enforcement to meet with the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force in regard to enforcement concerns for the upcoming spearing season. Participants in that meeting are pictured above prior to breaking into small groups for discussion.

Lamprey, disease outbreaks worry tribal commercial fishermen

By James Thannum, GLIFWC

On February 20th and 21st the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission sponsored the first Inter-Tribal Commercial Fisherman's Conference at the Red Cliff Lanes and Conference Center. The confer-



A lamprey, caught in the Bad River during GLIFWC's lamprey trapping program, wriggles in the hand of GLIFWC's fisheries technician. Trapping is part of USFWS lamprey control program.

ence provided information regarding fish stock trends and new regulations having the potential to impact the tribal commercial fishing industry.

One key concern of tribal fishermen and resource managers is the disease outbreaks occurring in the State and Federal fish hatchery system. The table below illustrates the impact of these disease outbreaks on lake trout hatchery production.

Year	USFWS Lake Trout Hatchery Goals	Number Raised	Number Lost Due to Disease
1987	9 million	6.6 million	1.5 million lost at Iron River
1988	9 million	6.6 million	2.1 million lost at Iron River
1989	9 million	8.7 million	1.5 million lost at Iron River
1990	9 million	2.8 million (A)	

(A) The need to disinfect the Jordan River Hatchery forced the USFWS to stock out the 1989 lake production early, resulting in fewer fish raised in 1990.

Of particular concern to tribal fishermen is the increased abundance of parasitic lamprey in Lake Superior which, depending on the availability of chemical treatment, account for 10-45% of the adult lake trout annual mortality. Unfortunately parasitic lamprey also target other fish species such as whitefish, salmon, and steelhead. Since each adult lamprey is estimated to be responsible for the mortality of 20-40 lbs of fish, the current population of 55,000 lamprey is killing between 1,100,000 and 2,200,000 pounds of fish each year.

The population of forage base fish has greatly fluctuated in recent years. While lake herring stocks increased sharply since 1981, smelt populations have rapidly declined. The rapid decline in smelt stocks are beginning to show some impacts in the growth rate of lake trout, however further studies are needed to determine if this is a short term condition before lake trout return to greater predation on herring stocks.

Chemical contaminants were also discussed, particularly with consumer concerns in attempting to evaluate differing standards applied by the various state and federal agencies regarding consumption advisories for mercury, PCB's, and other toxics. While some states report test results for waters possessing clean fish and contaminated fish other states only list waters with contaminated fish. States using the latter process leave the general public in doubt if a particular body of water has been tested and is clean or whether the water contains contaminated fish which have yet to be tested.

New regulatory concerns were also discussed regarding four bills dealing with the inspection or safety of seafood currently before the U.S. Congress. Of particular concern is H.R. 2511 which would model the inspection system after the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point. This method examines the specific processes used to move seafood from harvest to final product and identifies the points that have the greatest risk of introducing contamination. The bill would broaden the scope of the inspection system to include harvesting, processing, transportation, and marketing of all seafood products sold in interstate commerce. It was felt additional inspection costs may push many smaller operators out of the market and further centralize markets through large wholesalers.

Managing for the future: "Fish Community Objectives for Lake Superior"

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission was established by the Convention on Great Lakes between Canada and the United States, and ratified on Oct. 11, 1955. The organization's two major responsibilities are

(see Lamprey, page 12)

Potential effects of increased seaway trade

by Mark Ebener
GLIFWC Great Lakes Biologist

By themselves the articles titled "Seaway expecting increased trade" and "Exporters in Duluth's sister city ready to do business with West" (reprinted at the right) appear to present a positive economic viewpoint for communities adjacent to the Great Lakes. However, if those two articles were printed alongside the two articles printed in the January/February 1990 MASINAIGAN entitled "Ruffe threatens commercial fish populations" and "Preventing ballast water introductions in the Great Lakes," the seaway articles would appear in the context they belong; as potentially disastrous to communities adjacent to the Great Lakes.

Construction of the Welland Canal around Niagara Falls and the navigation locks at Sault Ste. Marie both increased trade of Great Lakes Ports with the rest of the world. What most people do not realize is that those two navigation projects did more to disrupt both fish and human communities on the Great Lakes than any other single factor except the glaciers which formed the Great Lakes. Along with the increased trade and shipping came over-exploitation of fish, timber and mineral resources throughout the Great Lakes basin. Shipping trade with the outside world also brought animals from the outside world to the Great Lakes.

Sea lamprey, alewife, rainbow smelt, white perch, ruffe, zebra mussel, and the spiny water flea B.C. all entered the Great Lakes with trade from the outside world. The sea lamprey, alewife, rainbow smelt and white perch all were residents of the Atlantic Ocean before entering the Great Lakes system via the St. Lawrence Shipping Seaway. The ruffe, zebra mussel and B.C. were resident of Europe before being brought to the Great Lakes in the ballast water of ocean-going vessels. Sea lamprey, alewife and smelt all had disastrous effects on indigenous fish stocks in the Great



Mark Ebener, Great Lakes Biologist

Lakes. The effect of the European invaders on Great Lakes fish communities remains unknown at this time.

What is known is that the multi-million dollar Great Lakes shipping industry profited while Great Lakes fish populations and people that depended upon the fish resources of the Great Lakes for their livelihood went bankrupt. By the early 1960's Great Lakes fish communities were dominated by essentially useless exotic invaders. Since shipping began in the 1800's to present the industry has not admitted fault for any of the introductions, nor have they provided assistance in dealing with the exotic invaders.

The expectations of increased

trade between Great Lakes Ports and Europe because of European political and economic reforms should be tempered by the potential for introducing new organisms to the Great Lakes. Expansion of trade is good as long as that trade tends to maintain the integrity of the Great Lake ecosystem.

The Seaway Authority and the Great Lakes area natural resource management agencies should work cooperatively at preventing future introductions of exotic organisms. Economics alone should not dictate the course of future trade, nor should environmental concerns. There should be some simple solutions to preventing unwanted introductions.

Soviet, European reforms to help Great Lakes ports

Officials of the St. Lawrence Seaway predict that economic reform in the Soviet Union and the rest of Eastern Europe will boost trade through Great Lakes ports.

"We are looking forward to some substantial increases in trade, particularly with Eastern bloc countries as they retool and restructure," James Emery, administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., said last week.

Heavy equipment, machinery and iron and steel are among the products produced in Great Lakes states that are in demand by the countries, he said, as well as continued demand for grain.

Because only smaller ships are able to use the Seaway and because Great Lakes ports lack containerized shipping facilities, the Seaway's growth has lagged the substantial growth of coastal ports.

The same factors, however, should play in favor of the Great Lakes ports when it comes to shipping to Eastern Europe, according to Emery, because the Eastern European ports are also not equipped to handle containerized ships but can manage the bulk shipping of cargo, which is the Great Lakes' specialty.

"We hope to score some points there," said Emery during a breakfast meeting. "This is the niche the Seaway can go in and get."

To secure the niche, the Seaway's annual trade mission next month will make its first stops ever in the Soviet Union as well as Vienna, which Emery called the trade crossroads for the Eastern bloc. In the Soviet Union, the trade mission will visit the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in Moscow and the Baltic Shipping Co. in Leningrad. The mission will also stop in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and Hamburg and Bremen in West Germany.

About 20 percent of the Seaway's international trade is with the Soviets, said Emery, with the U.S. and Canada shipping grain, iron and steel and the Soviets shipping tractors to the Midwest.

After small but steady increases in tonnage shipped through the Seaway over the preceding four years, total tonnage last year fell 9 percent to 37 million metric tons, which Emery attributed to the 1988 drought, which cut grain exports. Steel export jumped 422 percent, however.

Exporters in Duluth's sister city ready to do business with West

A Soviet Union foreign trade ministry office that opened last fall in Duluth's sister city is preparing to open trade routes with the West.

Though the office staff in Petrozavodsk isn't large, it's already proving useful, as many businesses are looking to gain access to foreign markets. The staff is identifying prospective trading partners. The 43 exporters already registered include state-run industrial and trading firms, joint ventures with foreign companies, and cooperatives.

"At this point, the number of exporters is relatively small," said Alexander Gusev, who runs the new foreign trade office in the capital of the Karelian republic about 500 miles north of Moscow. He said 16 other exporters—among them furniture, ski and stone-working factories—are looking to join the league.

The push among Petrozavodsk businessmen to trade abroad has brought several shortcomings in export patterns to the forefront. Only nine producers in Karelia export products that are ready to be sold overseas; 10 others sell semi-finished goods.

Petrozavodsk business leaders occasionally overrate their capacity to produce goods that can compete in the world market. Not all have adequate facilities, equipment, raw materials and links with suppliers. They quite often lack knowledge of free market economics and commercial laws.

Gusev's firm policy is to stimulate the manufacture of viable ready products in Karelia, attract foreign capital and develop the manufacturing capabilities of local exporters. Those looking for a foreign partner can get help from the newly established Soviet-Finnish firm Karelfinkonsult.

"We provide information, advertising and foreign trade services," said Valery Zhukov, Karelfinkonsult board chairman. "In most cases we are asked to find out about prospective partners, their financial standing and dependability. But we are also concerned with purely practical matters."

The firm sponsors international workshops for business leaders, as well as hosting foreign scientists and technicians.

Another Soviet-Finnish firm is teaching Soviet managers how to run a business in a free market. Special paid courses were organized for the Soviet Union and Finland.

Karelia is Finland's neighbor, and Petrozavodsk enterprises naturally have close links with Finnish companies. But Karelian business leaders repeatedly have stated their desire to also do business with companies from other countries, notably the United States.

They hope businessmen from Duluth try their luck in Karelia.

(The above article was written by Sergei Tsyganov. Tsyganov is a Moscow-based writer with Novosti Press Agency, an independent feature news service that serves print and broadcast media within and outside the Soviet Union. Tsyganov visited Duluth, MN in January as a guest of the News-Tribune. MASINAIGAN is reprinting the above articles with permission from the News-Tribune.)

Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association sponsors Fisharama



A day of fishing fun was experienced on Flambeau Lake, March 3rd when the Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association sponsored a fishing derby. Prizes for the biggest catch included \$100 for a 27" northern. A visitor from Sun Prairie won a television set in one of several drawings held throughout the day. The day was drawn to a conclusion with a dance at Anglers Inn. (Photo by Amoose)

Environmentalists urge State Department and EPA to honor Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

On January 10, the nation's ten largest environmental organizations urged the U.S. Government to strengthen its commitment to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the agreement with Canada intended to clean up pollution in the Great Lakes.

Citing recent Government Accounting Office (GAO) reports and other evidence, the Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and seven other organizations asserted in a letter to Secretary of State James Baker and EPA Administrator William Reilly that toxic pollution continues to contaminate the lakes and that the federal government "is not fulfilling its obligations under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement."

In releasing the text of the letter, Mark Van Putten, director of NWF's Great Lakes Natural Resource Center, stated, "The Government's neglect of the Great

Lakes Agreement is jeopardizing the Lakes and undermining our credibility at international negotiating sessions on environmental protection."

Melanie Griffin, Associate Washington Representative for the Sierra Club added, "Congress has the opportunity in 1990 to pass a strong air toxics control bill that would dramatically reduce the toxics entering the Great Lakes. If this action is not taken, women in the Great Lakes region may never be able to safely nurse their children or eat a fish dinner without fear of deadly PCB poisoning."

Diane Cameron, an environmental engineer with the Natural Resources Defense Council, noted that the steps to protect and restore the Lakes must go beyond traditional control of pollution from factories and sewage treatment plants.

"Poison run-off from farms, city streets, and other lands contaminate the Lakes with pesticides and other toxics. We cannot hope to save the

Great Lakes if we continue to build right up to the lakeshore and if we don't take other steps to stop this poison run-off," she added.

In the letter, the ten organizations recommended that the Bush Administration support strong air toxics legislation as part of the Clean Air Act reauthorization that the government create an advisory panel to review existing programs for compliance with the Agreement, and that the U.S. help create a data base on toxic pollution in the Great Lakes and its effects.

Other organizations signing the letter to Secretary Baker and Administrator Reilly were the National Audubon Society, The Wilderness Society, Environmental Defense Fund, National Parks and Conservation Association, Friends of the Earth/Environmental Policy Institute, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, and Izaak Walton League of America.

(Reprinted from Great Lakes Washington Report, Vol. IV, No. 1)

Great Lakes environmental budget receives cut

The President's proposed FY 1991 Budget calls for significant cuts in most Great Lakes environmental programs. The new Budget, released on January 29, features, for example, a seven percent cut from FY 1990 in the EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) budget and a 34% cut in the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

In FY 1990, the GLNPO appropriation was set at \$13,730,900. Of this appropriation, \$13,090,000 is estimated as actually being spent during the year. The EPA proposal for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1990, is \$12,238,000, seven percent below the estimated FY 90

spending, and about 76% of the \$15.9 million authorized by Congress in 1987. According to the EPA justification for the proposal, this sum includes a slight increase in salaries for GLNPO staff, a request for 10 additional work years of GLNPO staff and a \$1.1 million cut in the abatement, control and compliance activities. The EPA budget justification cites completion of parts of the Green Bay Mass Balance Study and the completed refitting of MARSEA 14, a GLNPO research vessel, as reasons for the \$1.1 million cut. Other knowledgeable sources, however, state that the unique Green Bay study, a model to characterize toxic chemicals in the lakes, will have to be cut back under this budget proposal.

The justification says that the increased staffing will support the state and local development and implementation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and development of Lakewide Management Plans (LAMPs), both required by the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with Canada. In FY 1991, the EPA document continues, 27 of the 30 U.S. RAPs will be completed. "No way," was the response of Phil Weller, Executive Director of Great Lakes United, a basin-wide coalition which had just completed a conference for citizen leaders from the various RAPs. Weller pointed out that several RAPs had not even started work and said that only a few could possibly meet the 1991 International Joint Commission criteria.

Another GLNPO budget issue is the status of the new staff added on by Congress in the FY 1990 EPA appropriation. The legislation called for 15 additional equivalent staff years to be added in FY 1990 to EPA's Great Lakes program during the year. By December 1989, the Agency had allocated 10 of these positions to the GLNPO Office, four to the Office of Research and Development, and one to management of the agency. By February—with over one-third of the fiscal year gone—EPA was still waiting for approval from the Office of Management and Budget to hire the ten new slots in the GLNPO office as well as others within the Agency, according to an EPA official familiar with the situation. The Agency's

request for FY 1991 is for ten more employees, in addition to those added on by Congress last year, but not actually working there yet.

According to Elizabeth Conklin of the Northeast-Midwest Institute, the Administration engaged in "standard procedure" in requesting \$3.149 million for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory in Ann Arbor. In the early 1980's, according to Conklin, the Reagan Administration held that several of the Laboratory's programs were non-federal activities and thus deleted them from the federal budget. Congress has disagreed and faithfully added them each year ever since. Thus, the Administration request is \$1.6 million or 34% below the \$4.749 million estimated

to be spent during the present fiscal year. One can expect the same sort of budget arguments as the previous year's budget politics proceed.

Two other significant Great Lakes programs show an increase and decrease, respectively. EPA is requesting an increase for its Great Lakes Research Laboratory, approved with GLNPO. The Agency asks for an increase of \$1.2 million to a requested level of \$1,950,000 for FY 1991. The State Department is requesting \$5.240 million for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, \$1.4 million less than the estimated FY 1990 expenditure. Such a cut would result in an accompanying reduction of Canada's contribution to the Commission. (See Budget, page 12)

Pride hampers state acceptance of co-management, scholar says

By Scott Kerr

There is no legal reason why the state could not share resource management equally with the Chippewa, according to a nationally recognized law scholar. But there may be others.

"It is pride and vanity on the part of the state that we don't want the Indian tribes managing this with us," said Rennard Strickland, law professor at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. Strickland, who is editor of the current edition of the Handbook on Federal Indian Law and a nationally respected constitutional law expert, made his remarks in an interview late last year, just after Governor Tommy G. Thompson publicly called for Congress to abrogate the treaties.

"The treaties were not gifts to the Chippewa—they were negotiated contracts," Strickland said. "The state, having received the benefit of those treaties now wants to renege. That's having eaten the cake, and now we don't want to pay for it."

"It is really a question of honor," Strickland said. The law "is absolutely clear" in affirming the

Chippewa's rights retained by treaty to hunt, fish and gather in territory they ceded to the United States government, Strickland said.

The Governor should "review the treaties, actually read them, and review the benefits they have provided to the state," Strickland suggested. Thompson's comments were inappropriate, he said, in light of legal and historical fact.

The U.S. Supreme Court has "time and again upheld Indian hunting and fishing rights," Strickland said. But getting used to the idea that the state must share resources it has come to regard as its' own is difficult for many, he added.

Calling for abrogation and refusing to co-manage resources might be viewed just "as an acknowledgement of weakness on the part of the state," Strickland suggested. Many other states have gone through the same process—which Strickland compared to grieving—of denying, then eventually accepting the reality of federal law.

"Wisconsin is at a standstill, between anger and acceptance" of

Indian rights, and is "in no way unique," said Strickland who described the same developments as they have occurred in other states such as Arizona and Washington.

The call for abrogating Indian treaties is a demand to "substitute Congressional caprice for constitutional rights," Strickland said. He said the state's plans to hire outside legal council to assist the Attorney General's office fight treaty rights was misdirected.

"It's the hired gun approach, the Paladin as lawyer principle." Rather, the state should be "investing in conservation and cooperation with the tribes, co-managing the resources," Strickland said. "There are many non-litigation approaches to this."

"I see no legal prohibition against co-management," Strickland said. "I think it is a question of pride and vanity on the part of the state. ..."

(Scott Kerr, a Milwaukee-based free-lance writer, covers treaty rights issues for the Milwaukee Journal & Sentinel, The St. Paul, MN Pioneer-Press, and others.)

To an Ojibway Friend

by Jan Chronister

Tobacco rolls between your fingers,
brown blessing on conversation,
source of sacred smoke.

In your face
is patience for waiting,
pain from remembering,
wisdom of the wolf
lies in your eyes.

Your voice is faraway thunder,
wind brushing balsam boughs,
October-stiff rice stalks
hawk wings beating air.

Shadowed by centuries of experience,
your thoughts peel off
pretensions and positions,
pull me into your circle.
Words spoken slowly,
carefully chosen skipping stones,
skim the surface of my soul.

Ripples reach my silent spirit.

Jurisdiction

by Jan Chronister

The right to hunt
and fish and gather
has been upheld in court,

But fish caught by child-bearing women
bring bad medicine to the baby.

The right to hunt
and fish and gather
is the people's way,
but a trailer park
sits in the sugar bush
and rice fields are
flooded by dams.

A season has been set
to fish and hunt
but it's not always
when the spirit speaks.

Money from the government
buys VCRs
and 4-wheel drives
but can never replace
a heritage.

Bad River renovates hatchery

Early spring will witness the completion of major renovations on the Bad River Hatchery's building. According to Fisheries Specialist Joe Dan Rose, the building is being totally reconstructed. This will make the hatchery capable of operating year round for the first time in its fifteen year existence.

Rose says that the total incubation capacity of the hatchery will be 175 quarts of eggs. This includes 120 qts. in the McDonald bell Jar Incubation System housed in the new hatchery building and 55 qts. in the Big Redd Incubation System. The Big Redds are housed in the old St. Mary's School Building adjacent to Rose's office.

"If maxed out, 21 million walleye eggs could be handled," Rose states. His goal for the coming season, however, is 10 million walleye fry and 10,000 walleye 1"-3" fingerlings. The fingerlings are raised in four tribal rearing ponds, comprising 3.4 surface acres for rearing.

One limiting factor for the hatchery currently is manpower, Rose states. The program operates under Rose's supervision with a

seven man staff. Five staff are under the tribe's fish and game management program and two are JTPA trainees. Rose anticipates additional help this spring through the WCC program.

Another limitation is rearing pond space, which inhibits greater fingerling production. The hatchery, Rose says, is interested in pursuing cooperative fingerling rearing ventures with non-tribal individuals.

In prior years, the hatchery has collected brood stock from the Kakagon Sloughs using trap nets, Rose explains. This year the operation will be making a concerted effort to collect eggs from off-reservation, inland lakes used by Bad River tribal fishermen.

Eggs collected from speared female walleye will be fertilized, incubated and stocked back into the lakes from which they were taken. The hatchery will be careful to keep eggs taken from specific lakes segregated in order to maintain genetic discreteness through the stocking program, Rose adds.

While the hatchery has focused on walleye reproduction, the pro-

gram will be looking at producing other species in the future. In the coming season the hatchery plans to rear 500-1,000 lake sturgeon fingerlings. These will be raised intensively. Small mouth bass culture is also being considered but is not definite as yet, he says.

Looking ahead further the tribe anticipates production of lake trout and white fish for stocking as well as sale.

Rose emphasizes that the tribe's stocking program, which has planted millions of walleye fingerling and fry into the Kakagon and Bad Rivers, benefits both Indian and sports fishermen. Both stock rivers, he says, feed directly into the Chequamegon Bay fishes, which is used extensively by sports fishermen.

The hatchery is planning Grand Re-Opening in late April provide an opportunity for the public to visit the newly renovated facility.

The Bad River Fish and Game Program subcontracts Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funds to provide the hatchery services to the Bad River Tribe.



Joe Dan Rose, Bad River Fisheries Specialist, releases fingerlings in the Kakagon River.

Wisconsin DNR names director of tribal office

Spearfishing, hunting, timber-agreements and other concerns between the state and its 11 Indian tribes will be handled through a one-man Department of Natural Resources (DNR) office which began on February 24.

Douglas Morrisette, director of the DNR's Bureau of Fisheries Management, last week was named director of the agency's new Office of Cooperative Tribal management.

Morrisette, whose salary will remain at \$55,000 a year, said his job will be to make sure the state abides by current and future wildlife

and environmental agreements with the tribes.

"We've felt, for some time, that we needed some focus on how this agency deals with Native Americans in this state," Morrisette said.

"Just about the entire department has programs that affect the tribes. This will be a coordinated effort to make sure those programs are working, that the state is following terms of agreements and find out what else they may need," Morrisette said.

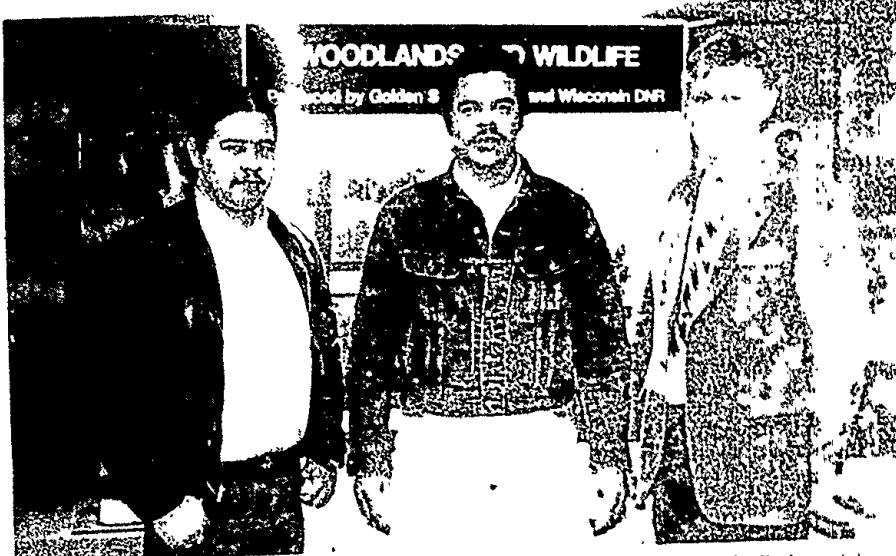
The creation of the new office comes as state officials show growing a concern about whether there

will be a repeat this spring of the near-violent protests that occurred at northern Wisconsin lakes last year when the Chippewa Indians spearfished.

"I will not have any enforcement authority. What I'm trying to do is build up some trust," Morrisette said.

Morrisette's future tasks will be to implement the terms of future federal court rulings concerning the Chippewa's rights to hunt deer and cut timber on off-reservation lands ceded to the federal government.

(Reprinted with permission from the Associated Press.)



A timber conference at Telemark Lodge, Cable in February, drew a number of tribal participants. Pictured above are; from the left, Andrew Gokee, Associate Judge, Red Cliff; Matthew O'Connell, Bad River Tribal Council and William Scott, WDNR Area Forest Ranger.

A consumer seafood dilemma—who will provide?

David A. Stulber
Professor of Food Science
University of Wisconsin

A seafood supply problem is developing in this country which does not bode well for the seafood consuming public. It is difficult to imagine that some of the basic fishery products we find in the seafood counters of supermarkets today may not be available or priced out of the reach of many consumers at some time in the future. The seafood product supply situation is becoming somewhat analogous to the nation's energy situation with respect to the demand for oil. The United States has reached a point where it must rely primarily on foreign suppliers to provide for the fish consumer's needs.

Few people realize that the United States has been a total importer of edible seafood products ever since the beginning of this century. Currently, this nation imports over sixty percent of all the edible seafoods consumed. With the recent rapid advance in per capita consumption of seafoods, im-

ports have increased to the point where they rank as a prime contributor to the nation's trade deficit. For the year 1987, imports of edible fishery products were valued at a record \$5.7 billion which was \$897.7 million more than the previous, record value established in 1986.

Consumers give very little thought to the sources of their food supply but simply assume that it is available now and will always be there. The truth of the matter is that a number of fishery items have almost vanished from seafood counters and some items have been eliminated altogether. Examples would be such things as striped bass, which was a sought after commercial species on the Atlantic Coast, and red fish, harvested in the Gulf of Mexico along with some other commercial species that are no longer regular table fare. Closer to home, midwesterners are finding it more difficult to purchase lake trout, yellow perch, northern and walleye pike, which at one time were familiar commercial fishery items in regional seafood show-

cases.

Production from many established high seas fisheries, including those operating in U.S. waters, is already being controlled via quotas and closed seasons. As a result, to keep pace with their consumer demand, there is increased competition between nations for available seafood resources and an ever increasing need for more importation of seafood products by a number of nations previously considered to be exporters of seafoods (Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan and others).

The U.S. production problem is being exacerbated in many of our coastal areas and on the high seas where the commercial fishery is being challenged by the recreational fishery for privileged access to specific fish stocks. What is currently taking place in the salt water area is similar to what has already transpired in the Great Lakes. To date, the success of recreational fishing interests has resulted in partial to total exclusion of commercial harvests of specific salt water stocks from some coastal areas.

Pressure is also being applied by environmental groups expressing an interest in curtailing certain commercial fishing activities in an effort to protect other aquatic life forms they deem threatened due to loss of food or habitat.

The fish consumer should be made aware of what is happening to the fishery and how it impacts on them. This is particularly true for consumers in the Great Lakes region. In this area the motivating forces driving fishery-related activities center about the creation and maintenance of an active recreational fishery with commercial exploitation of fish stocks being relegated to a very minor role. With regard to fishing, it is not a question of recreational and commercial fisheries but a management policy that promotes one type of fishery at the expense of the other.

The biggest loser in the current Great Lakes fishery management strategy is the freshwater fish consumer, especially those individuals who do not fish but enjoy eating Great Lakes fish and the products produced from them. As taxpayers

and citizens of the region, they financially support fishery management but are excluded from many of the benefits of their investment through reduction of commercial effort.

Most aspects of Great Lakes commercial fish production are predetermined. That is, management limits commercial access to species and established species harvest quotas thus determining the non-fishing public's participation in the fishery. Since the commercial sector acts as the consumer's surrogate for access to the resource, the non-fishing consumer is being short changed. In reality, the consumers of Great Lakes freshwater fish are being forced to subsidize a fishery through their tax dollars to which they have very limited access and must again pay for an importer to provide fish they wish to purchase in the marketplace.

There is little doubt that the future use of the lakes will always involve some type of management strategy for recreational fishing. Given the present emphasis and dependence on tourism in the re-

gion and the political power of recreation-based industries, there is little chance or choice of even balancing recreational interests in the Great Lakes waters. However, the public should insist that managers of these resources take into account their need for fishery products and prepare to meet these needs through more effective use of our regional aquatic resources. Since the general public is supporting maintenance of the system with state and federal dollars, an effort must be made to provide the non-fishing public with greater access to the benefits of their investment in regional fisheries resources.

If fishery management is to continue as they have in the past with time, the consuming public will have to be content with the familiar seafood products being less available or totally eliminated as articles of commerce and in general, pay higher prices for seafood items in the marketplace.

(Reprinted with permission from The Fishery Journal of The Freshwater Fisheries Society)

to assure peace &

ate enforcement



y in Wausau, Wis

available for members of the Sharon Metz at Relations Assoc- ce, telephone

ared for distri- R is a booklet statements from ches on Indian booklet will be cational tool.

New chapter in Green Bay

The Green Bay Area Voluntary Commission on Human Rights joined HONOR during the Feb. meeting and will comprise a Green Bay chapter. Other chapters of HONOR are in Racine, Eau Claire, Park Falls, Seattle-Portland, and the Michigan Lakeshore Chapter.

Metz reports that HONOR now has 59 organizational memberships with a mailing list of 700.



du Flambeau, one of many youthful dancers at a pow. (Photo by Amoose)

rms

coming to the firsthand obser- es which take.

at some of the gal observers," ok specifically. rights. Legal le law students s schools, ac-

at supporters ole at landings six Chippewa vited. While has focused on Lac du Flam- ist, supporters their effort d territory this

Greens, Northern Thunder sponsor witness training

LUCK, WI—Up to 4,000 supporters of Chippewa treaty rights are expected to converge on northern Wisconsin this spring, according to Jeff Peterson, spokesperson for the Wisconsin Greens. Peterson was one of a number of people representing over 30 organizations who met recently at the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa reservation for a meeting of the Midwest Treaty Network.

WI Conference of Churches issues call for peace

To the pastors and members of congregations in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ:

Again this Spring there are ominous signs that violence may erupt over non-Indian people protesting against American Indians as they spear fish in the lakes of ceded lands in Northern Wisconsin. From the leadership of our Christian communions has risen a unified voice calling upon the members of our congregations to work for peace and justice with American Indians. Basic to this quest is the fact that the Chippewa are sovereign nations so recognized by the United States Government with whom treaties were adopted.

Like the Constitution of the United States of America, Treaties with Indian nations are contractual agreements between two sovereign governments and as such are part of the "Law of the Land." In these treaties the Chippewa nations retained the right to hunt, fish and gather in the ceded lands of our state even as they surrendered other rights in land.

Years of violating these agreements by state and federal governments have instilled in us the myth that they were no longer binding. Such is not the case. Misunderstandings and erroneous assumptions based upon this misconception have produced hurts, anger, hatred and violence between Indian and non-Indian.

We pray for all people who have been hurt and adversely affected. Most of those who profited from the myth are no longer here to make amends. It is incumbent upon state and federal government to correct the wrong done to the American Indian. Agreements must be sought which also safeguard the livelihood of non-Indians and which build communities of peace and good-will.

We call upon government and tribal leaders to continue to explore just alternatives for the managing and protecting of our environment and our resources. We urge such exploration to be pursued in a spirit of genuine good will. A good neighbor policy in which parties are sensitive in listening and striving for solutions that foster mutual benefits as opposed to adversarial posturing will strengthen the possibilities for peace and justice.

It is essential that we as confessing Christians seek to resolve conflicts, engage in a ministry of reconciliation, and work for agreements in the name of Christ Jesus. God is calling upon all of us to reflect Christ to our neighbor.

Let love prevail over anger, hatred and bitterness. In support of earnest good will as the witnesses of Christ let us be about the things that make for peace.

- William R. Ullrich, Executive Director, American Baptist Churches in Wisconsin
- Carl S. Meyer, District Executive, Church of the Northern Star, District of Illinois and Wisconsin
- Stefan Mattsson, Bishop, La Crosse Area Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- Robert H. Hader, Bishop, East Central Wisconsin Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- William E. Clark, Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of the Plains
- David J. Larson, Bishop, United Methodist Church, Wisconsin Conference
- Carol E. Simon, Executive Presbyter, Presbytery of Milwaukee, Presbyterian Church (USA)
- John R. Wenzel, Executive Presbyter, Presbytery of Winnebago, Presbyterian Church (USA)
- Robert J. Street, President, Wisconsin Conference, United Church of Christ
- Rev. J. L. Cronin, Fred L. Cronin, President, Wisconsin Council of Catholic Bishops, Council of Bishops, Inc.
- Henry J. Anderson, Bishop, Northern Great Lakes Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- John H. Johnson, Bishop, Greater Wisconsin Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- James E. Kuntz, Bishop, National Synod of Wisconsin, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- Robert G. Voiland, Archbishop, Roman Catholic Milwaukee Archdiocese
- John J. Flaherty, Executive Director, Wisconsin Conference of Churches

Groups wo ed HONOR presses State for

In a statewide release on March 2, HONOR (Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights) called upon Governor Thompson and state law enforcement officials to "publicly declare their intent to use all means within their power to ensure safety of Native Americans engaged in legal exercise of treaty rights."

The release was based on a resolution previously passed by HONOR, a national group in support of minority rights.

The resolution indicated that with Wisconsin being a Public Law 280 State, the state is responsible for the safety of tribal members both on and off reservations. That responsibility, the resolution says, "is a shared responsibility of state officials, county sheriffs, judges and district attorneys."

The resolution also clarifies that safety should not be viewed as negotiable and criticizes the legal system for imposing only minimal fines on "perpetrators of harassment and assaults."

The resolution was sent to all members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation, the Constitutional officers of the State of Wisconsin, members of the state legislature, county sheriffs, district attorneys and judges.

New video on tribal sovereignty

Continuing its effort to provide



HONOR Steering Committee member

public education, HONOR has completed a twenty minute video which addresses tribal sovereignty in a question and answer format.

The video was viewed and approved at the February meeting of HONOR in Green Bay and is currently ready for release and distribution. All member organizations and Wisconsin tribes will receive a copy, according to steering committee member Sharon Metz.

MI Lakeshore Chapter of HONOR urges action on Indian health issue

"Quick action is needed" in regard to an Indian health controversy at the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in MI, according to an action letter from the HONOR's Michigan Lakeshore Chapter.

The HONOR chapter calls upon its membership to contact officials in support of the Band, which is seeking payment of medical costs provided through Indian Health Services.

According to an article in the Feb. 21 Grand Rapids Press, the Grand Traverse Band is filing a suit against the federal government in order to receive payment for services provided to Band members residing in Charlevoix County.

Federal authorities have refused to pick up the cost of medical services to because Charlevoix County residents live too far from Peshawbestown, which is the home base for the Grand Traverse Band.

The suit will be asking the federal court to "correct" the exclusion of Charlevoix County from the health services program and to order the government to reimburse the Band's court costs and attorneys fees.

For information contact Ed Gray, Michigan Lakeshore Chapter of HONOR at (616) 561-2646.

Twin Cities Treaty Support Coa

Minneapolis, MN—A meeting designed to strategize for the upcoming spring spearing season resulted in the formation of a Twin Cities Treaty Support Coalition.

Over a hundred participant from Wisconsin and Minnesota gathered at the Minneapolis American Indian Center February 24th to organize activities for the spring spearing season. Representatives from organizations forming the Midwest Treaty Network (see list on page 5) as well as representatives various Chippewa Bands were present.

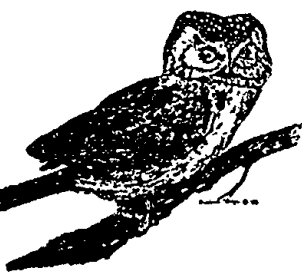
The new Twin Cities Treaty Support Coalition garnered 57 members representing 18 organizations which range from civil rights to environmental groups.

A major concern, according to Sherrole Benton who assisted in

organizing the Minneapolis gathering, was developing coordination between witnesses (those who intend to be present on the spearing landings this spring) and the tribes. The need for identifying central gathering sites and designated representatives for witnesses and the tribes was also discussed.

The intent of supporters is to take direction from local, tribal leadership, Benton explained. "Local leadership," she said, "will be respected by all organizations concerned and supporters who come to witness expect to follow the chain of command."

During the meeting Sarah Backus, Midwest Treaty Support Network, explained that extensive training has been undertaken to assure that witnesses at the landings are prepared for non-violent wit-



there, I feel like we should be there too. The tribes have said they appreciate our presence last year. Benton said he expects people from Eau Claire will travel to those lakes being speared by members of the St. Croix Tribe. Northern Thunder planned another training session in Eau Claire February 17.

Inn Superior, the Northwoods Greens sponsored similar training in a half-day session on February 11 on the University of Wisconsin, Superior campus. Jodi Knopff of Superior said organizers are not sure how many people will be on hand for the training. "We're prepared for as many as a hundred," Knopff, adding that a second session will be scheduled if necessary.

"This issue seems to have had a profound impact on lots of people who are both shocked and embarrassed by what happened last year," said Peterson, who lives in rural Luck. "The feeling is that the situation in northern Wisconsin is similar, in many ways, to the situation that existed in the South during the days of the civil rights marches." Many whites joined southern blacks as they marched and demonstrated for an end to racial violence in the 1950s and 60s.

landings last year, they were almost always vastly outnumbered by anti treaty demonstrators. This year, according to Peterson, things could be different. "It's too early to say for sure, but we're hoping to outnumber the PARR crowd this year," he said. PARR is (Protect Americans' Rights and Resources), an anti-treaty group which has organized boatlanding protests the past three years.

Chippewa Indians met large crowds of angry protesters last year at boatlandings across northern Wisconsin as the Indians exercised their treaty-guaranteed right to spearfish. Spearers were met with gunshots, pipe bombs and wrist

Treaty supporters are sponsoring a series of "witness training" sessions around the region to prepare people for situations they might encounter at boatlandings. A December session in Eau Claire, Wis. sponsored by the group Northern Thunder drew over 50 partici-



Presented by the CLIFF Foundation, Bill Wel Knudson, GLIFW



justice as spring spearing nears

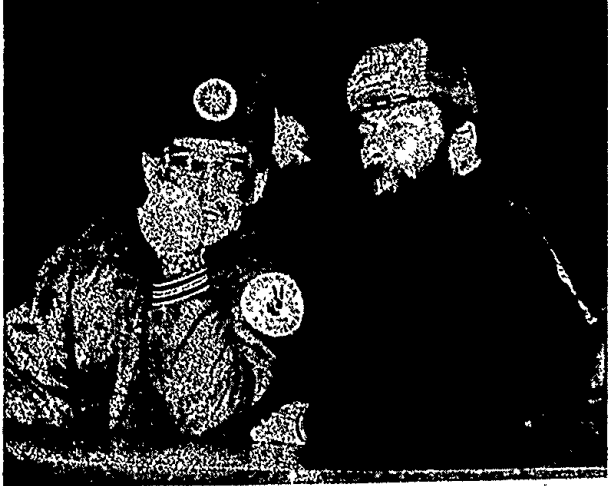
CROSSROADS active in education & witness training

Turtle Lake, WI—CROSSROADS, Communities United in Peace, is a Turtle Lake based organization which has been active in promoting public education and support for Chippewa treaty rights.

They have been focusing on several educational efforts including a series of newspaper articles and radio public service announcements.

They have also succeeded in getting airtime on the public access Channel 3 for a show which will feature a portion of a Rhinelander Television Broadcast from the 89 spearfishing season. The show will be aired at 6 p.m., March 6; 11 a.m., March 10; 6 p.m. March 15; and 12:30 p.m., March 18, according to a CROSSROADS newsletter.

Other efforts by the group include providing materials for local libraries, arranging talks in schools and publicizing classes on treaty history. The group is also encouraging public schools to acquire materials which study the history and culture of Wisconsin Indians.



American Indian Movement (AIM) members hosted a Minneapolis planning meeting for treaty supporters. Pictured above are: Clyde Bellecourt and Brad Martyn. (Photo by Amoose)

In addition to educational efforts, CROSSROADS sponsored a non-violent witness training session for those who may choose to witness on the landings during the '90 spring spearing season.

Church, tribes seek increased dialogue

Wausau—The recognition of racism in northern Wisconsin and the need for education on tribal matters was a common theme among presenters at a one day conference in Wausau, Feb. 13. Participants included church and tribal leaders from Wisconsin, many of whom feel it is time for the Church to take supportive action in treaty issues.

Sponsored through the Wisconsin Indian Resource Council (WIRC), the conference was intended to provide a forum to begin communication, according to WIRC Executive Director Stan Webster.

Most Reverend Ralph M. Fliss, Catholic Bishop of Superior joined other religious leaders in asking with others how to build bridges, build understanding, and keep the peace. ...

"I feel we should be speaking out," Fliss stated, noting that he

looked for support among Catholic brothers in carrying out the 1988 statement from the Catholic Church entitled "A Call to Community."

That statement he noted, urged the church to reflect on racism, stewardship and treaties. Fliss said that the Church needed to promote education and begin to learn how and why Indian tribes are viewed as sovereign nations.

Changes in treaties, Fliss said, are to be done only by mutual consent of parties involved.

"Our goals were to heal, not condemn; encourage sharing and understanding, not judgement; and to look for goals, not dig up the past," Fliss said.

Winnebago Tribal Chairman Gordon Thunder joined Fliss in underscoring the need for education and particularly the concept of sovereignty.

Hillary Waukau, Menomonie

Tribe, stated that the Church needs to go a step further. "The Church needs to tell people when they go wrong. Some people are exercising tyranny and racism on others and churches need to say they are going wrong," Waukau said.

Bishop Gerhard Knudson, Northwest Synod of Wisconsin, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, noted that a more positive relationship exists in the communities surrounding the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa. However, he added that there are "problems of racism and greed to which we need to respond ... We need to support treaty rights and seek justice."

The conference, according to Webster, was designed to begin a process of communication between churches and tribes. He hopes to see dialogue between church and tribal leaders continue and strengthen in the future.

Midwest Treaty Network Resource List

Name	Address
Alliance for Treaty Rights	216 Mary Street, Beaver Dam, WI 53916
American Indian Movement (AIM)	1308 Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404
Anishinabe Akeeng	Box 356, White Earth, MN 56591
Anishinabe Nijjii	Box 2700, Hayward, WI 54843
Anishinabe Treaty Association	Box 249, Webster, WI 54893
Citizens for Treaty Rights	5013 Sundstein Road, Eagle River, WI 54521
Indian Treaty Rights Committee	59 E. VanBuren, Suite 2418, Chicago, IL 60605
Indigenous Law Students Association	UW Law School, Madison, WI 53706
International Indian Treaty Council	1308 Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404
Labor Farm Party	Box 1222, Madison, WI 53701
Lake Superior Greens	P.O. Box 1350, Bayfield, WI 54814
Madison Treaty Rights Support Group	731 State Street, Madison, WI 53703
Milwaukee Greens	3026 N. 38th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210
Northern Thunder	22 1/2 South Barstow, Eau Claire, WI 53210
Ojibwe People for Justice	Fond du Lac Reservation, Cloquet, MN 55702
ORENDA	928 E. Locust, Milwaukee, WI 53212
Pembina Anishinabe	Box 346, Letellier, Manitoba, ROG 1C0 CANADA
Southeast Wisconsin Treaty Support Group	6703 5th Avenue, Kenosha, WI 53140
Sovereign Native American Peoples Project	3248 15th Avenue South #1, Minneapolis, MN 55407
St. Croix Valley Greens	Route 2, Box 170A, Luck, WI 54853
Supporters of Aboriginal Rights (SOAR)	5895 W. Hwy. 8, Apt. 1, Rhinelander, WI 54501
United Indians of Milwaukee	1554 W. Bruce Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204
Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association	Box 217, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Wisconsin Farm Unity Association	Route 1, Box 223, Ridgeland, WI 54763
Wisconsin Greens (Treaty Task Force)	Box 146, Center Road, Route 1, Ripon, WI 54971
Wisconsin Resource Protection Council	210 Avon Street #9, La Crosse, WI 54603
Witness for Nonviolence and Treaty Rights	2920 W. State Street, Milwaukee, WI 53208

Other Networks

HONOR	c/o LHERRA, 2703 N. Sherman Boulevard, Milwaukee, WI 53216
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Comm.	P.O. Box 9, Odonah, WI 54861
Wisconsin Indian Resource Council	UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481
Upper Great Lakes Greens Network	3026 N. 38th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210
Great Lakes Intertribal Council	P.O. Box 9, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

ACLU to support Chippewa rights

Concern over law enforcement prompts involvement

By Scott Kerr

The Wisconsin chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union will actively support Chippewa spearfishing and other treaty rights with a "program of advocacy, education and litigation," ACLU officials have announced.

The ACLU has a long history of fighting for constitutionally guaranteed rights, and has aggressively pursued legal actions even when its positions are opposed to popular beliefs.

ACLU support of Chippewa rights is "a direct response to concerns about the adequacy of law enforcement at boat landings and on lakes during last spring's spearfishing," said Gretchen Miller, legal director of the Wisconsin ACLU.

Miller compared the Chippewa struggle to peacefully exercise their rights in the face of non-Indian hostility with the civil rights upheavals in the South during the 1960's. There, local law enforcement officials often mirrored anti-civil rights feelings.

"A lot of people bristle at that comparison. But it is apt, because of the blatant racism in northern Wisconsin, and the underlying economic issues," Miller said.

"Just as white Southerners were very fearful about what would happen to them economically if black people were allowed to exercise their rights to vote, to access, etc., so now are whites in northern Wisconsin afraid of the Indians' exercise of rights."

Miller said the perceived economic threat to non-Indians must be shown as false, as well as the common misconception that treaty rights are special privileges. "We have to deal with both those issues concurrently," she said.

Wali Kelly, a past-president of

the Wisconsin ACLU last month told a meeting of some 500 attorneys from across the state that he feared for the civil rights of the Chippewa.

"This issue is the most serious civil rights crises in Wisconsin in 20 years," Kelly said. The state administration has failed to insure the safety of the Chippewa, a position which Kelly termed "alarming."

But worse, the state seems to have tacitly encouraged the anti-treaty groups Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) and Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR), whose members and sympathizers led harassment, intimidation and violence at boat landings last year, Kelly said.

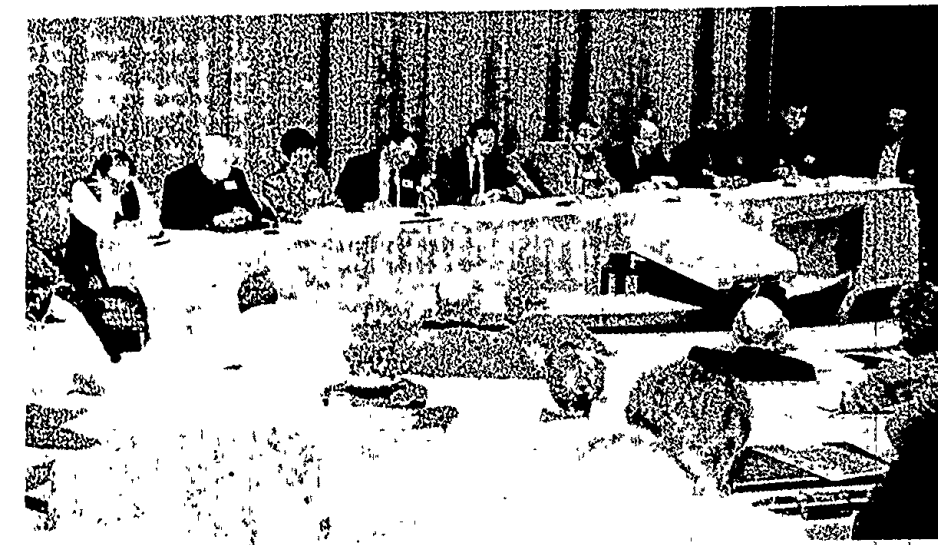
"Governor Tommy Thompson's and Administration Secretary James R. Klausner's dealings with STA and PARR have given groups a legitimacy they do not deserve," Kelly said.

Miller told the ACLU to get involved when it became clear that boat landing protestors were not just people exercising their First Amendment rights (to freedom of speech) but that there were actual acts of violence involved.

"And there has been inadequate law enforcement presence to protect the Indians in the exercise of their treaty rights," Miller said.

"The Indians treaty rights constitutional rights, civil rights to be fishing on the lakes. Apparently, law enforcement has been unable or has failed in the past to protect them. We are fearful that their rights to equal protection and due process are in jeopardy," Miller said.

"The Wisconsin Special Project on Treaty Rights and Civil Rights, as the new ACLU program is named, is now raising funds and organizing. The national ACLU Indian Rights Project, based in (See ACLU page 11)



Presentors at the conference between church and tribal leaders included (l-r): Eddie Benton Benai, Lac Courte Oreilles; Most Reverend Ralph M. Fliss, Catholic Bishop of Superior; Patricia DePerry, Red Cliff; Fred Trost, Native American Church; William Gollnick, Oneida; Hillary Waukau, Menominee; Bill Wells, American Baptist Church; Gordon Thunder, Winnebago Chairman; Bishop Gerhard Knudson, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America and Jim St. Arnold, ANA Program Director, GLIFWC.

Indian/Alaska Native business directory available

THE SMOKE SIGNALS, a directory of 3500 Indian and Alaska Native owned and operated businesses is now available from Arrowstar Publishing. The 221 page publication lists the businesses by state and within each state alphabetically.

According to John Bell of Arrowstar Publishing:

"This was a mammoth undertaking encompassing thousands of hours of research and data collection. **THE SMOKE SIGNALS** is currently being used by Fortune 500 companies, the BIA, trade agencies and hundreds of businesses. It is considered the 'Bible of Indian Businesses' by leaders in the Indian business field and has well earned that reputation already."

THE SMOKE SIGNALS is the only Indian and Alaska Native business directory of its kind in print. It is available from Arrowstar Publishing, 10134 University Park Station, Denver, Colorado 80210-0134, for \$59.95 plus \$1.95 for shipping and handling.



Nick Hockings, Lac du Flambeau dancer in traditional dress. (Photo by Amoose)

Expands outreach Division

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surveys
use regardless

of what the Court ordered, the future
of the fisheries is in the young fish.

Inland Fisheries Biologist Neil
Kmieciak made plans to conduct
mark-recapture studies on walleye
populations in 12 Wisconsin lakes
during the spring spawning season.
(GLIFWC had accomplished only
two such surveys in 1988.) The
ambitious plans were made possi-
ble by the assistance of U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service biologists
Hannibal Bolton, Reed Glesne, and
Jim Milligan, who worked with
GLIFWC under a cooperative
agreement. GLIFWC Technicians
Butch Mieloszyk and Sam Quagon
also led sampling crews.

During a late, abbreviated
spring spawning season, GLIFWC
and USFWS completed walleye
estimates on 11 lakes: Butternut and
Franklin Lakes in Forest County;
Balsam, Big Butternut, Magnor,
and Pipe Lakes in Polk County;
Round Lake in Sawyer County; and
Ballard, Harns, Kentuck, and Laura
Lakes in Vilas County. In combina-
tion with 22 estimates by the Wis-
consin DNR, the surveys added
significantly to the knowledge
about northern Wisconsin's wal-
leye resource. The safe harvest,
which is limited primarily by a lack
of knowledge about the resource,
increased by 10,000 walleye from
1989 to 1990 as a result of fishery
surveys.

Surveys of juvenile fish began in
mid-August, and continued until
late October, with two crews operat-
ing most of the time, one on a boat
borrowed from USFWS. A total of
99 lakes were sampled with electro-
fishing gear, with assistance of
tribal biologists Joe Dan Rose (Bad
River) and Beth Greiff (St. Croix).
The results of the surveys are used
primarily to classify lakes as to the
source of young walleye (natural,
stocking, or a combination) and
secondarily to estimate relative
numbers from year to year.

GLIFWC is also developing
ways to use information from
speared walleye for resource as-
sessment. For example, scale and
spine samples were collected from
walleye speared on Balsam Lake,
Polk County, to examine the age
structure of this population, which
has experienced both high harvest
and variable reproduction in recent
years. (GLIFWC also estimated the
adult walleye population there in
1989.)

Spring Spearing, Fall Summer Gillnetting

In many ways, GLIFWC's year
revolves around the brief spring
spearing season in late April and
early May, a season that would be
busy for the biological staff even if
spearing did not draw so much
public attention.

Permanent rules on treaty wal-
leye and musky fishing were in place
in 1989 for the first time as a result
of the March 3 court decision. Nev-
ertheless, details still needed to be
ironed out in negotiations and a



Mark Ebener, GLIFWC biologist (standing) records information while GLIFWC Fisheries Technician Mike Plucinski placed a marking tag on a walleye caught in the Kakagon River so it can be identified and recaptured.

court hearing in late March, and the
final list of tribal harvest quotas was
not issued until April 27, four days
after spearing began.

Administrative Assistant Annie
Plucinski coordinated the nightly
selection of lakes by the tribes,
compiled the reports from the creel
clerks who monitored the catch on-
site, and reported catches to
WDNR. The information was
made available to the news media
by the Public Information Office.

This harvest management sys-
tem has been shown to work well,
but other circumstances disrupted the
1989 spearing season.

Creel clerks, supervised by
GLIFWC biologists Neil Kmieciak
and Dale Shively, monitored
catches at boat landings and often
found incredibly bad working con-
ditions. At many landings, crowds
of protestors threatened Indian
people with violence and insults,
though no one was seriously hurt
after all. While police did not think
it necessary to remove the mobs, in
a few cases they over-reacted by
refusing access to the landings by
GLIFWC clerks and wardens who
were responsible for monitoring
spearing. Under the ugly circum-
stances, it was not surprising that
almost half of the 1988 tribal spear-
ers elected to stay home, at least for
this year.

A few tribal fishermen took
advantage of the permanent fishing
rules to try gillnetting three lakes in
June and July, and spearfishing in
two lakes in late fall. GLIFWC
monitored these activities the same
as spring spearing.

Protestors tried to swamp a
netter's boat but generally the at-
mosphere was not as tense as during
the spring spearing season.

Mercury Studies

New soil fish contaminated with
mercury bothers tribal members
many of whom are heavy fish eat-
ers. They have noted the growing
list of consumption advisories with
alarm, but also with suspicion.
Mercury can't be detected by a fish
consumer, nor is the source of mer-
cury contamination known for sure.
Fish consumers must have confi-
dence in the scientific data in order
for advisories to be effective.

In 1989, GLIFWC collected
walleye from three lakes for which
the Wisconsin DNR had issued
consumption advisories. Four wal-
leye were collected by electrofish-
ing from the Gile Flowage (Iron
County), and 7 walleye each from
the spear harvest on Trout Lake
(Vilas County) and Butternut Lake
(Price County). The fish were fil-
leted and skinned, and replicate
samples were sent to two private
labs for analysis.

fish from the two lakes

GLIFWC's testing verified the
consumption advisories on these
three lakes.

Environmental Biologist Judy
Pratt was also designated as
GLIFWC's liaison with a group of
University of Wisconsin re-
searchers, who planned to measure
mercury concentrations in the blood of
tribal members and to relate the in-
formation to the amount of fish con-
sumed. The study was sanctioned
by the Voigt Inter-tribal Task
Force.

LS Commercial Fishery Monitoring

GLIFWC provides harvest
monitoring services to the tribes
that license commercial fishing in
western Michigan waters of Lake
Superior. Biologist Mark Ebener
maintains records of catch reports
and Technician Mike Plucinski rou-
tinely samples catches for biologi-
cal data. In 1989, catch data and
information from stock assessment
was used to revise TAC's (total al-
lowable catches) for lake trout in
western Michigan waters.

Biological data was also used to
respond to the U.S. Department of
Interior regarding the State of
Michigan's request for federal
regulation of the treaty fishery in
this area. After a period of review
and consultation, Interior re-
sponded to the State that federal
regulation was unnecessary be-
cause tribal regulation is adequate.
Interior advised the State to ap-
proach the tribes directly with any
fishery management problems re-
lating to the treaty fishery.

Lamprey Assessment

The parasite was a major
of the maritime industry.
Great Lakes continues to de-
valuable fish at a rate compar-
all the fisheries combined.
fourth year of lamprey trapping,
GLIFWC began in May 1989. At
traps and nets were placed in
tributaries to Lake Superior —
Amnicon, Middle, and Bad Rivers
in Wisconsin and the Firesteel,
Misery, Traverse Otter, Silver, and
Huron Rivers in the U.P. of Michi-
gan. High water levels, vandalism,
otters, and flat tires plagued the trap-
ping crews, but they still managed
to catch 1263 lampreys before the
run ended in early July. Observa-
tions of lamprey nesting activities
were recorded starting June 21 in
two areas in the Bad River system.
A total of 104 nests were studied.
The results of GLIFWC surveys
were pooled with other agencies'
data by the US Fish and Wildlife
Service to produce a lakewide es-
timate of the lamprey population.

GLIFWC Biological Services

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The activities of the Biological
Services Division are diverse, but
its work can be summed up quite
simply. The division assists the
tribes in decision-making about the
exercise of treaty rights by provid-
ing information on the natural re-
sources. It also provides resource
management services to the tribes,
such as managing and monitoring
the lists of tribal harvest, conducting resource
enhancement projects, and main-
taining communication with other
natural resource agencies and the
public.



Thomas Busiahn, Director, Biological Services Division

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Co-management was, until re-
cently, an obscure concept that
evolved on the Pacific Coast and in
far northern Canada, where native
people who use and care for living
resources came into conflict with
other users and governments. Co-
management was developed as a
process to heal conflicts, while nur-
turing the natural resources, the
human cultures, and democratic
decision making. In 1989, co-
management became an issue in
Wisconsin politics as some legisla-
tors suggested that the State adopt
an policy of co management of treaty
resources. Other politicians op-
posed co-management.

Politics notwithstanding, co-
management is occurring on opera-
tional levels of resource manage-
ment programs. Biological Serv-
ices Director Tom Busiahn pub-
lished some thoughts and experi-
ences in "The Development of State-
Tribal Co-management of Wiscon-
sin Fisheries", a chapter in COOP-
ERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FISHERIES, edited
by Evelyn Pinkerton (University of
British Columbia Press, 1989). In
1989, GLIFWC also published the
proceedings of a symposium,
"Fisheries Co-Management: A
Response to Legal, Social, and Fis-
cal Imperatives", sponsored in 1987
by the Native Peoples Fisheries
Committee of the American Fisher-
ies Society.

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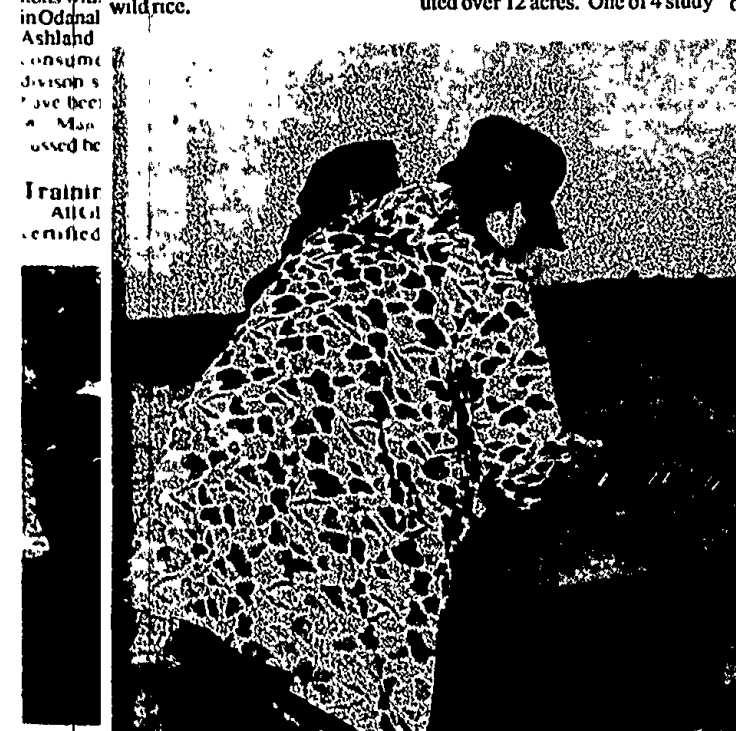
Deer, Wild Rice, and Small
Game Trials
The regulatory phase of the
Voigt litigation continued in 1989,
with a trial scheduled on white-
tailed deer issues in August, wild
rice in September, and small game
and furbearers in November. The
deer trial took place as scheduled
(with no decision yet at this writ-
ing), but issues in both of the other
trials were stipulated (agreed to) by
the parties, or argued in written
briefs without the need for a court
hearing.

Biologists worked closely with
tribal attorneys and the Voigt Inter-
tribal Task Force in preparing the
cases, defending them in deposi-
tions and interrogatories, and, in the
case of deer, testifying in Federal
Court. Jonathon Gilbert had pri-
mary responsibility for deer and
small game, and Peter David for
wild rice.

GLIFWC distributed informa-
tion about rice abundance to the
Voigt Inter-tribal Task Force just
prior to harvest, and also main-
tained a telephone "hot line" to dis-
seminate timely information about
lake openings.

Experimental seeding of wild
rice in Pat Shay Lake (Forest
County) continued for a third year,
as 500 pounds of seed was distrib-
uted over 12 acres. One of 4 study

Train
All
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and services during FY 1989

Public Information Office

Coupled with the on-going and widely publicized activities of anti-Indian groups, such as Protect Americans Rights and Resources (PARR) and Stop Treaty Abuse (STA), state and tribal involvement in treaty "talks" as well as litigation have kept Chippewa treaty issues constantly in the forefront of the news during FY 89. As one survey performed by the Wisconsin Education Association indicated, Chippewa treaty rights and property taxes were the issues which topped the lists of Wisconsin citizenry, and treaty rights was singled out as the one issue where a voter may likely switch political parties.

Demands on GLIFWC's public information office have burgeoned in the wake of the violent 1989 spring spearfishing season. National television coverage brought the ugliness of the anti-Indian protests into American homes across the nation. While in Wisconsin the overt racism and problems in schools caught the attention of many hitherto uninvolved citizens who decided it was time to get the facts.

The result has been an ever-increasing demand for information from the public information office, in terms of written publications as well as for speakers, video tapes, booths, and involvement in planning for public education and/or treaty support endeavors. Information requests have come from various sectors: schools, university professors and students, churches of all denominations, tribal members, Indian organizations, treaty support groups, governmental offices, libraries, political leaders, and interested individuals.

The Public Information Office has attempted to meet the demand within its limited scope of staff, time and funding. The major activities of the Public Information Office are reviewed below:

Public Education Materials

The Public Information Office continues to publish the MASINAIGAN, a newspaper which highlights treaty issues as well as tribal resource management activities. The MASINAIGAN, which serves to keep its public current on a variety of topics relevant to Chippewa treaty rights, is a cost-effective ve-



Tom Maulson, Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force Chairman discusses treaty rights with individuals during the 1989 Milwaukee Sentinel Boat, Sport and Travel Show.

hicle for the distribution of updated news. Current statistics on treaty harvests are regularly reported as well as decisions from the "phases" of the Voigt trial. It also serves as a means for a tribal response to many of the activities and statements voiced in other media and tracks the activities of anti-Indian groups. Resource management issues which may impact treaty harvests, such as problems regarding water quality and/or mining interests, are also targeted topics for the MASINAIGAN. In general the paper is used also as a forum to educate in regard to tribal governments, courts, self-determination and tribal sovereignty.

The mailing list for the MASINAIGAN, which remains a free paper, has risen to 6,187 individuals and 2,130 are bulk mailed to chambers of commerce, tribes and libraries. Many requests for additional papers, as well as for now scarce back issues, come from schools and universities for use in classroom studies and research.

A Guide to Understanding Chippewa Treaty Rights: This booklet is GLIFWC's "popular,

best-seller." It provides background on the Voigt case, statistics on harvests, the pertinent treaties, as well as an explanation of common misconceptions. The Guide has been updated several times during the year in order to keep statistics current for the reader. The booklet is in large demand with about 18,500 copies having been distributed during the 1989 fiscal year. Following the 1989 spearfishing season, requests, particularly from schools and treaty support groups involved in public speaking, for quantities of 300 or more substantially increased. These requests have continued through the winter months.

Moving beyond argument/Treaty rights and racism: Written in first draft during the 1989 fiscal year, this booklet documents the racist thrust of the anti-treaty protest in Wisconsin. Through photographs, collected flyers and newspaper clippings, the problem of racism is graphically laid-out for the reader. The booklet also includes discussion of popular misconceptions as well as definitions of racism from other sources in order to pro-

mote understanding of racism as a phenomenon. Appended materials also include thoughtful articles regarding racism in America and the nature of white rights groups.

Biological reports: Reports of each of the treaty harvest seasons prepared by staff biologists are readied for distribution through the public information office and included with materials available at the GLIFWC booth or in mail-out packets. Public information assists in some type-setting or preparation of graphs and charts.

Two related documents, "1989 Chippewa Spearfishing Season: Separating Myth vs. Fact" and "Biological Impact of the Chippewa Off-Reservation Treaty Harvest, 1983-1989," were produced and distributed through the public information office and have been popular, instructive materials. They examine the statistics of the harvests in detail and clearly explain how quotas are set. A flyer depicting tribal fish hatcheries and releases in the Minneapolis Area of the BIA was also typeset and distributed through the public information office.

Other reports: Some materials not produced by GLIFWC staff are distributed through the public information office. Copies of a paper prepared by Dr. David Wronce, entitled "Economic Impact of the Chippewa Treaty Rights," is one which has been included in our standard packet of materials. Bishop Wamland's speech on Chippewa "Treaty Rights and Racism" is another example. The PIO office prepared a small booklet with information about the Chippewa and pictures designed for a more youthful audience and also purchased a newspaper supplement on Chippewa treaty rights and the tribes which was produced for use by younger students.

Video tapes/brochures: Color brochures on the The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and on the Lake Superior Indian Fishery are available through the public information office with complimentary video tapes. The videos were updated once during the year to reflect staff and statistical changes. The videos, which are approximately 10 minutes in length, are also available as dissolved slide show presentations for larger audiences.

GLIFWC Annual Report: Public Information prepares the Annual Report for submission yearly. Because of its comprehensive explanation of GLIFWC activities and purpose, the report has also been used as a public information tool. During fiscal year 1989 5,000 were distributed.

Other Videos: GLIFWC public information also has collected video footage from television channels and other sources on the spring spearfishing season. These, coupled with our own video footage, have been popular for both classroom and general use. Copies have been made available upon request and receipt of a tape. In addition, copies of the proceedings of the annual conference are available from the public information office, again with receipt of tapes for dubbing. The office has had about 10 requests for conference tapes, and about 50 for spearfishing videos.

Booths and Shows

The public information office maintains a professional, travelling display designed for use at major shows, conventions and pow wows. In 1989 the booth was at the Mil-

waukee Sentinel Boat Sport and Travel Show in March; the Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula and Minnesota State Fairs during the summer; and at the Milwaukee Indian Fest in the fall. It was also set up on request at the Wisconsin Education Association Conference as well as at the Wisconsin Indian Education Association Conference during the fall.

Additional display tables were added to the booth this year as well as display materials, including several furs, enlarged photographs and a few Indian art objects.

The booth, which emphasizes tribal resource management activities, is well received by the public and has served as a significant vehicle for public outreach.

Annual Conference

This year's conference targeted legislators and educators in Wisconsin. Held at the Inn on the Park in Madison, October 11-13, the theme was "Facts and Fictions of Chippewa Treaty Rights." While generally planning on attendance of 150 at an annual conference, our space was crowded this year and the conference extremely well-received.

The conference highlighted by speakers from the Northwest on the subject of co-management.

The 1990 GLIFWC Annual Conference is slated for October 24-26 in Duluth, MN.

Documentation

Video taping and photography Staff has become conscious of the need to document events, particularly in the spring season when the rights and lives of tribal members are being threatened. Consequently, given a limited staff, PIO has done its best to be present in situations, particularly boat landings, in order to photograph events, either through video camera or 35 mm. Our photographic records have proved useful both in our publications as illustrations of problems which exist as well as for use in conjunctions with presentations. GLIFWC tapes and photos have been requested for use by several other publications as well as by enforcement agencies following spring spearing.

Clips and periodical reviews:

Documentation of the treaty controversy has been maintained by the PIO office through the clip service. Clips from major newspaper publications in Minnesota, Wisconsin, (see Public Information, page 8)

Conservation Enforcement

The Enforcement Division is responsible for monitoring each tribal off-reservation season and enforcement of tribal regulations.

To achieve effective off-reservation enforcement, GLIFWC's Enforcement Division assigns wardens to regions surrounding member reservations. Consequently, the division's staff, which consists of 20 full time personnel and 32 part-time temporary personnel, is stationed throughout the ceded territories. The Division has eight satellite stations with the central office located in Odanah and the dispatch office in Ashland, Wis. While patrol duty consumes the majority of the division's staff time, their activities have been diverse throughout FY 89. Major areas of activity are discussed below:

Training

All GLIFWC wardens are fully-certified conservation officers,

having completed training requirements identical to those of state wardens. In order to ensure enforcement personnel continue to retain and improve enforcement skills, training sessions are attended during each year. A total of 5,720 hours were spent in training during the year.

One of the highlights of the year were the training sessions provided by Dr. Kirk Beattie, Associate Professor of Wildlife Law Enforcement, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, who held four 24 hour sessions at different locations. Twenty-nine GLIFWC wardens participated in these sessions which targeted arrest procedures. Beattie's training is particularly effective because he uses mock situations which give trainees an opportunity to experience problems which may occur while in the field.

32 wardens also attended crowd

control training at various locations in Wisconsin. This type of training was considered particularly useful for GLIFWC wardens because of the large and sometimes unruly crowds which appear at spring spearfishing landings.

GLIFWC has two officers certified as EMTs, and First Responder classes were attended by nine wardens.

In addition to the above, two officers completed the State of Wisconsin Basic Recruit Police Training in Eau Claire, Wisconsin which is an eight week course.

Charles Bresette, Red Cliff Sergeant attended a two week course on Physical Efficiency Battery training in Marana, Arizona in June.

All Keweenaw Bay wardens attended a two week training course in Lansing, Michigan which qualified them as instructors for hunter safety, (All Terrain Vehicle) ATV, boating, and snowmobile safety.

Firearm and Fitness Qualifications

All GLIFWC wardens qualify for firearms twice a year with duty ammunition and .357 magnums. At the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Captain Gene Defoe and Sgt. Jack Lemieux held qualification shoots for tribal wardens and police throughout the year. Approximately 32 officers attended each of the shoots.

Two GLIFWC officers also became certified firearm instructors, following the completion of a 40 hour course at the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy in Fort McCoy, Wis.

Spring Spearfishing Season

The role of GLIFWC enforcement officers intensifies with the spring spearfishing season. The



Eighteen students participated and graduated from a Hunter Safety Course offered on the Bad River Reservation in late 1989. Above students receive their patches for successful completion of the course. Pictured above, from the left, front row are: Vernon Stone, GLIFWC Warden and assistant instructor; Kris Arbuckle, Steve Nells, Tom O'Conner, Ed Roland, Brian White, and Jack Lemieux, GLIFWC warden and chief instructor. Back row, left to right: Andy Maday, Guy Arbuckle (both GLIFWC wardens and assistant instructors) Amy Peters, Diana Oza, Francis Tutor, Lawrence Perry, Ron Wilmer and John Wilmer. Students not pictured include: Chris Lemieux, Jackie Lemieux, Nikki Wallow, Susan Peters and Mitch Crowe.

regulations require GLIFWC wardens to be present at each landing being used for spearfishing activity on a nightly basis and remain at the location until the landing is closed for the night.

In order to accommodate the need for additional staff during this season, which generally runs for approximately three weeks, part-time wardens are hired. Even with extra staff, the intensity of the season required many of the officers to work 16 hour days at times.

The role of GLIFWC officers at the landings is chiefly to enforce the regulations, which govern the

spearfishing season and monitor the activities and catches of tribal spearfishermen. Wardens issue permits at the landings as well as monitor the catch as it is brought to the landing by each fisherman. Citations for violations are issued on the spot.

Enforcement's dispatch office in Ashland also serves as a central communication system for wardens and other GLIFWC staff involved with spearfishing activities. Nightly reports are issued through the dispatch in regard to crowd activities and difficulties which may have been experienced.

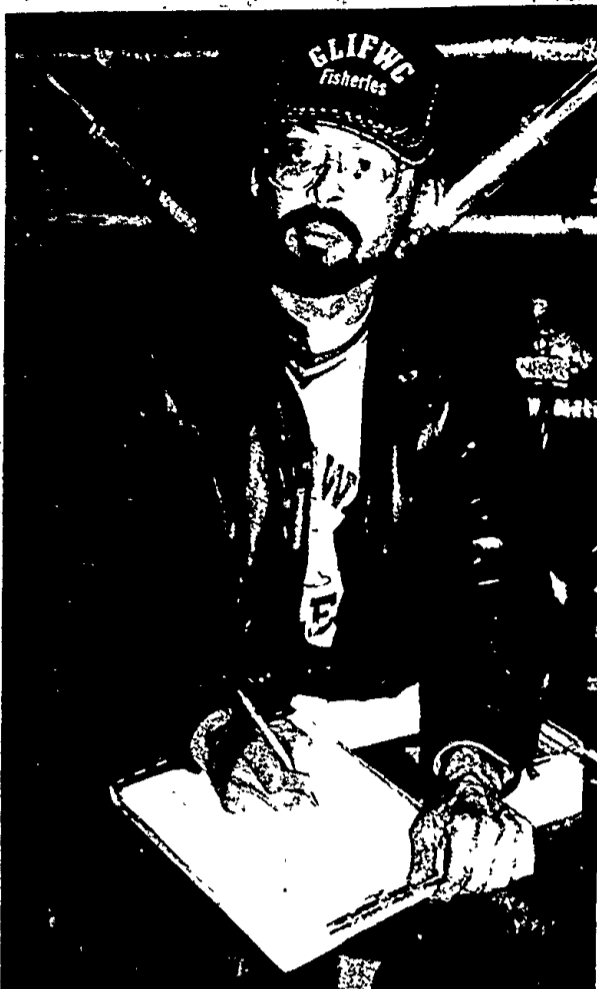
FY 89 saw intense and angry crowds at many of the landings. Unlike other years, Bayfield and Douglas Counties witnessed increased protests. Shots were fired at one location and pipe bombs were found at another. These were combined with rock-throwing and frequent verbal threats to tribal members. The hostility was heightened also as the spearfishing season ran into the May opener for state-licensed angling. While mob control is primarily the responsibility of state and county officers at the landings, GLIFWC officers are available. (see Enforcement, page 8)



Sergeant Charles Bresette tackles Kirk Beattie, Associate Professor of Wildlife Law Enforcement, UW-Stevens Point, during a training session for GLIFWC wardens.

Continued

- ork. d description of current committee assignments.
- ry Commission Inter-Agency Comm.
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Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC inland fisheries section leader recorded the length, sex and fin clips of walleye while electrofishing in Vilas County last spring.



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A legislative reception at the Inn on the Park followed the first day of GLIFWC's 6th Annual conference held in Madison in 1989. Above, center, Don Weddl, Mille Lacs and Gaiashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles, dish up from a table spread with traditional Chippewa foods.

ics relating to treaty issues which could be addressed by one of our resource persons. These topics include:

- History of Treaties and Government Policy
- The Role of GLIFWC
- The Role of the Voigt Inter-

Tribal Task Force

- The Treaty Commercial Fishery in the Great Lakes
- Tribal Resource Management On and Off Reservations
- Tribal Sovereignty/Tribal Government
- Economic Impact of Chippewa

Treaty Rights

- Biological Impact of Treaty Rights
- Treaty Rights and Social Conflict
- Spring Sparring/Myth and Fact
- Chippewa Culture, Tradition and Resource Management

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Cross-Deputization
During FY 89 eight GLIFWC officers were deputized as Special Deputies for Bayfield County by Bayfield County Sheriff Rudy Frechette. The deputization empowers the GLIFWC wardens to enforce state laws on non-Indians. Cross-deputization with Bayfield County has proven successful to date, with Sheriff Frechette expressing pleasure at the quality of GLIFWC's personnel.

The Division has been pursuing cross-deputization with other counties as well because it enhances en-

Provision of Training
GLIFWC wardens have had several opportunities to become trainers rather than trainees during the past year. Several of GLIFWC officers instructed or assisted with on-reservation hunter safety courses. Courses were sponsored at Bad River, Mole Lake, and Lac Courte Oreilles in conjunction with the State of Wisconsin.

As a result of participating in the Hunter Safety Classes 14 of GLIFWC's officers are now qualified Hunter Safety Instructors and plan to continue offering hunter safety training on reservations.

A total of 8 GLIFWC officers were also trained in ATV training and boating safety.

Courts and litigation: During FY 89 156 violations were cited into tribal courts where GLIFWC wardens are frequently asked to appear as citing officers. Several citations were written this year for hunting

the State of Wisconsin regarding off reservation deer hunting and testified to the U S Federal Court Western District before Judge Barbara Crabb during a hearing on the deer harvest.

Radio Upgrade
Major steps in sophistication of the Division's communications system were made during the year. The current radio system is being upgraded to allow for a wider range of communication between the field wardens and the Ashland Base Station. Also we will be able to communicate directly with Keweenaw Bay and in turn Keweenaw Bay will then be able to communicate with St. Croix. The Division will also be acquiring its own frequency, which will allow the base little or no interference as GLIFWC will be the only personnel using this frequency. The upgrade should be completed for use during the 1990 spring sparring

Biological Services D

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GLIFWC creel clerks Arthur Pratt, left, and Mark Bresette record a from a night's fishing. Creel clerks worked on each landing assuring and counting the fish during the 1989 off-reservation spring season.

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tions, such as the Madison Treaty Support Group, Citizens for Treaty Rights, Wa Swa Gon Treaty Association, Witness for Nonviolence and Treaty Rights, and American Indian Movement, to mention a few.

Public information staff has worked supportively on projects and events as well. A major event for the year included the Walk for Peace and Justice in June. The Walk took participants from Lac du Flambeau to the Capitol steps in Madison and was a major public relations event as well as a show of tribal solidarity. Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission staff, including Jim Schlender and public information personnel, were instrumental in precipitating and coordinating the event. Public information also was supportive of the Solidarity Run and has attended meetings of various support groups.

Networking
New treaty support organizations have been developing in the state area as older organizations and in enrollment during FY89. Several public information office has provided support for these organizations through access to information and presentations.

Public information has worked with the new HONOR chapters in Claire, Park Falls and in Sagawick, MI for instance. Information has been provided for the Crossroads, another new treaty support organization, in the area of the St. Balber, six Band.

Materials have been furnished from other treaty support organiza-

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Two UP counties escape low-level waste dump

Lansing—Based on interpretation of newly developed wetlands data, the candidate areas in Ontonagon and St. Clair counties are being excluded from further consideration in the siting process for a low-level radioactive waste facility, it was announced February 16th by the Michigan Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority.

James F. Cleary, Commissioner of the Authority, said the presence, frequency, size and location of wetlands in those areas, as defined under the State's Goemaere-Anderson Wetlands Protection Act (Act 203, 1979) and as required by the State law which establishes the criteria for the low-level radioactive waste siting process (Act 204, 1987), led to his decision to exclude those areas.

"The presence of wetlands

throughout the Ontonagon and St. Clair candidate areas made it difficult to identify areas sufficiently large enough to characterize parcels of land of 2,500 to 4,000 acres that are necessary to allow flexibility in the final placement of a 1,200-acre candidate site as will be required under State law," said Cleary.

He said that the Lenawee County candidate area allows for this flexibility and for that reason will continue to be evaluated. But Cleary said he plans to analyze additional wetlands information for that area along with other criteria being applied in this phase of the process, such as water well logs and other groundwater information.

"This does not mean that the three final sites will automatically be located in Lenawee County," Cleary said. "There is a lot of additional data to be collected and ana-

lyzed." In further explaining the basis for today's decision to exclude the Ontonagon and St. Clair candidate areas, Cleary said.

"Final siting criteria prohibit placement of the disposal unit, that is, the actual waste storage area, within 6,000 feet of areas where groundwater discharges to the land surface. Many wetlands provide these connections.

"It was determined that these criteria could not be met in either the Ontonagon or St. Clair candidate areas. The Ontonagon and St. Clair candidate areas were excluded under Michigan statutes, which are very restrictive."

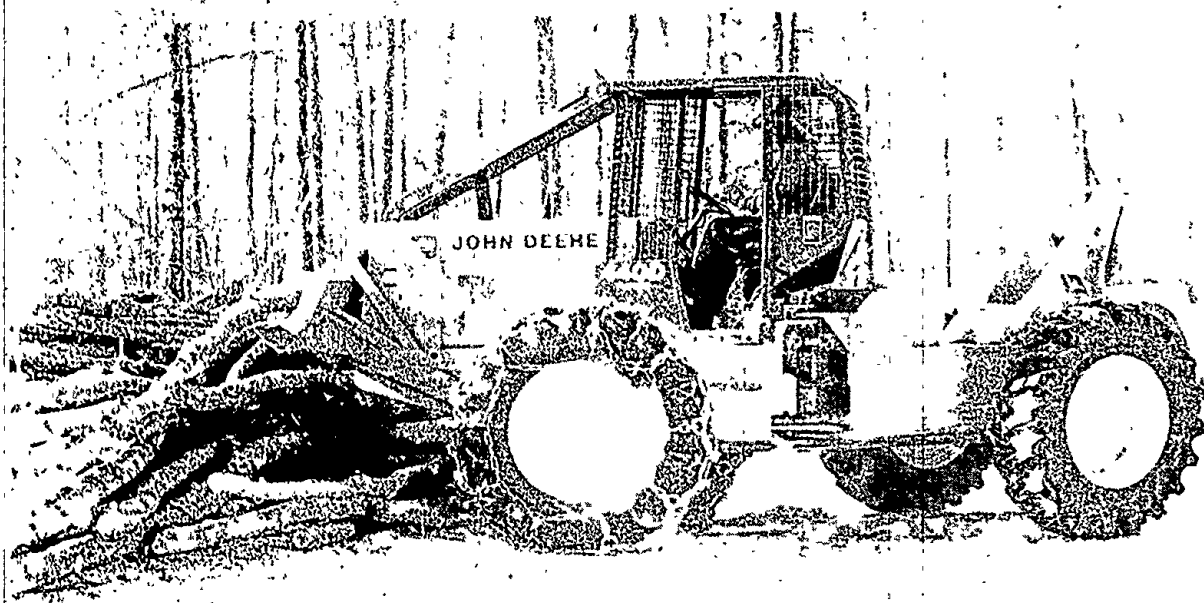
Before reaching today's decision, Cleary said Authority staff reviewed the new data earlier this week with Dr. Stephen Brown, an expert on wetlands who is assisting

the Authority as a member of its Public Advisory Committee.

The new wetlands information recently provided to the Authority by the Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, which were utilized by Cleary to make today's announcement, included more up-to-date by-county base maps, soil maps, and land cover use map.

Other data sources included a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetlands inventory and co-occurrence maps which depict the association of vegetative cover and hydric soil conditions. These maps have been made available by the Authority to legislators, local officials, interested citizens, and public libraries in Lenawee, Ontonagon, and St. Clair counties.

Have skidder, will log



Bad River Logging Enterprise manager, Robert Leoso operating Bad River's new skidder on reservation.

The Bad River Tribal Logging Enterprise is new to the scene at Bad River. Operation began in December, 1989 following the purchase of a new skidder, chainsaws and necessary safety equipment.

The Tribe is currently logging on-reservation with a three-man crew cutting about 100 cords per week, according to Robert Leoso,

manager of the logging operation. Leoso and two sawyers cut and stack the timber which is currently being trucked to various markets, according to Leoso. The current logging site, he says, yields popple, balsam fir, maple, oak, birch and red and white pine.

As manager Leoso is also involved in cruising timber sales, de-

termining values, surveying roads, planing skid trails as well as seeking new markets. Because tribal land is in federal trust, Leoso works with the Bureau of Indian Affairs with Forester Robert Ford in timber management planning.

While all cutting has been on-reservation through the winter, Leoso says there is possibility the

crew will be logging an off-reservation sale this summer.

With the tribal logging operation currently at the initial stages, Leoso is definitely looking to expand in the 1990s. Goals for the logging enterprise include an increased crew and possibly the purchase of a truck for transport of the hewn timber.

Cooperative programs benefit tribe and local communities

As the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa enter the 1990s improvements are occurring and/or anticipated in various sectors of the community, according to Leo LaFemier, Red Cliff vice-chairman. Several projects involve cooperation with and joint benefits for surrounding communities as well.

Currently, the Red Cliff Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) is working on renovation of the marina dock and finger piers. Larry Balber, crew leader, says that the seven member crew is working from the rock crib on up. The dock and finger piers will be re-surfaced once the project is completed.

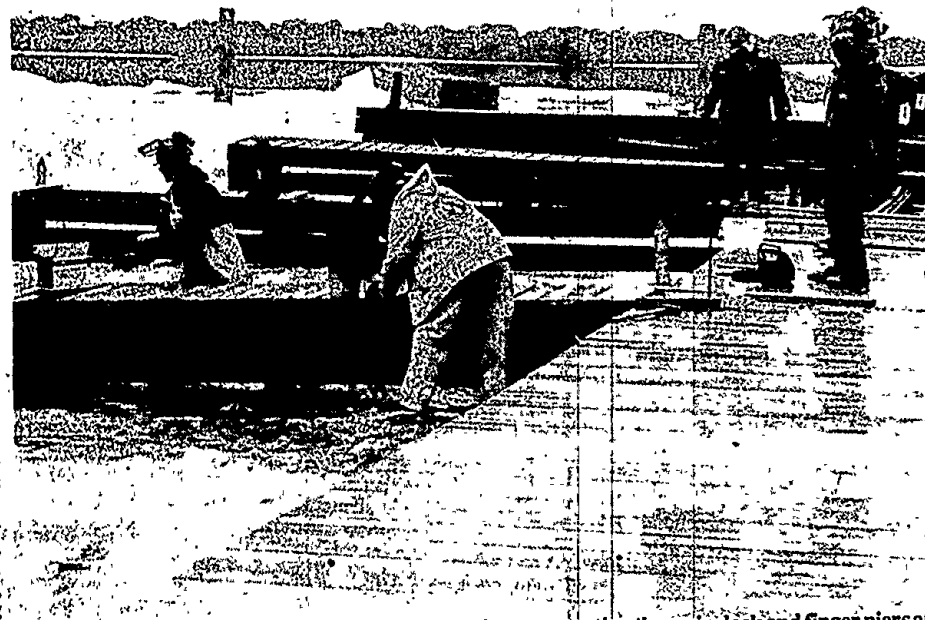
Balber says the WCC crew, which is primarily sponsored by the National Park Service and co-sponsored by Red Cliff, has also been working on major renovation projects for the Apostle Islands National Park and will be modernizing and repairing Little Sand Bay Campground, Town of Russell, this spring.

Last summer the crew did extensive work at the Hokenson Fishery, Little Sand Bay, Balber reports. This included repair of the net shop, the old herring dock and painting the ice house. The crew also built a display pad around the old fishing vessel, Twilight, to allow visitors a better view of the craft.

Red Cliff has also been awarded \$79,000 for the Red Cliff Police Department, according to LaFemier. \$50,000, he says, is directly from the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the other \$29,000 is Red Cliff's contribution.

A major criteria for the agreement, says LaFemier, was cross-deputization with Bayfield County. Red Cliff officers, he says, receive basic training and are deputized by the county, so serve the county as well.

The new monies will be used in



The Red Cliff WCC crew have been hard at it this winter renovating the main dock and finger piers at the Red Cliff Marina. The crew, which is sponsored by the National Park Service and the Red Cliff Tribe, has been doing extensive work at National Park sites. Pictured above are: from the left, Jeff DeHate, Assistant Crew Leader; Shannon DePerry; Larry Balber, crew leader and Darrin DePerry.

part to provide more competitive wages for police department personnel, which will afford the tribe some security in retaining experienced staff, LaFemier explains.

The Red Cliff Housing Authority has also been successful in obtaining additional home improvement grants from HUD, according to Larry Balber, Housing Authority Board member. Between \$250,350,000 is expected for repairs, renovations and general improvements on the basis of a five year plan

to upgrade existing facilities. Balber points out that the grants will provide jobs locally as well as pump dollars into the surrounding community where building materials and supplies are purchased.

A Wisconsin Economic Housing Authority Grant has also been obtained for an activity center for the elders and LaFemier says the first hurdle in the HUD process have been successfully completed in a bid for a new youth service center.

The proposal for the youth center, he says, received letters of support from both the Tribal-County Study Committee and Mayor Hackbarth of Bayfield.

Recycling needed—not product bans

Wisconsin citizens need and want a strong recycling law. I think most all would agree with that statement. But, some people want to pass a "product ban bill," while some of us want to pass a "recycling bill."

The rhetoric that permeated the state the last few weeks about the Joint Finance Committee "gutting" the recycling bill (Senate Bill 300) is "rubbish". The business lobbyists were characterized as opponents of the people, lurking in every dark passageway in the capitol.

In fact, the capitol was full of lobbyists of all persuasions—consumer groups, environmental advocacy groups, municipal government groups, business, industry and utility groups. The group of doom sayers would have you believe that if you agree with them you are responsible and intelligent, and if you disagree you probably grow horns and are certainly misinformed and cowardly.

Finance committee co-chairs Gary George and Walter Kunicki did an excellent job of allowing honest and serious debate on a very important but very complex issue.

The first step to an effective recycling law in Wisconsin is to have strong landfill bans. Senate Bill 300 has and always had very strong language to prohibit landfilling of recyclable and recoverable material by 1995. This language was never in jeopardy. In fact, the finance committee strengthened the landfill bans.

Effective community separation, collection and marketing of reusable items in our waste stream are required by this bill. Many other parts of the bill were changed and improved. The bill will undergo further change, but it is a strong recycling bill which will affect every one of our lives.

On that final point, some environmentalists suggest industry causes the waste problem. Last time I checked, I was responsible for buying, using and throwing away some "garbage." I'll bet some of your readers also contribute to the waste stream.

Maybe we all need to be informed that we are part of the problem and we all need to contribute to the solution.

Bad River awarded WCC project

BAD RIVER, WI—The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board recently awarded \$75,700 to the Bad River Band of Lake Superior.

Chippewa for the purpose of working on diversified recreational and conservation projects. A crew of seven young men and women from the local communities will be employed to complete the work scheduled.

Veteran crew leader John Dornie will provide the corps members with supervision and will assign daily work tasks. The project's implementation and future continuity will be under the direction of Joe Dan Rose, Tribal Biologist, and Jonathan Gilbert, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Wildlife Biologist.

The work plan provides for a wide variety of conservation related activities. White-tailed deer surveys and predator track counts will be taken on the Bad River Reservation properties to provide an estimate of animals located there. Also, drumming counts of ruffed grouse will be taken both on the reservation and in the Chequamegon National Forest. These numbers will provide biologists with important information on the population and mortality rate of these animals.

WCC Corps Members will participate in implementing a wild rice management plan. 750 lbs. of harvested wild rice seed will be replanted in the Kakagon and Bad River slough areas where rice once was in abundance. North American

waterfowl, which has always coexisted with wild rice, will be counted during the migratory and breeding season. A visual display on wild rice management, harvesting, and processing will be completed for the Heritage Center on Highway 2.

In addition, the Bad River crew will be involved in the catch and release of Lake Sturgeon for egg collection and later re-introduction into Lake Superior. Participating WCC corps members will be involved with sea lamprey counts on the Bay City Creek, the Bad, Potato, and Marengo rivers.

The WCC Bad River crew will be participating in workshops with GLIFWC, USFS, and WDNR conservation specialists. Corps members will also be attending safety first aid, CPR, and job seeking skills classes during the year. In addition, wildfire suppression, life skills, and environmental information for corps members will be a part of project goals.

The WCC offers local groups such as the Bad River Chippewa the opportunity to take advantage of the youth work force at a minimal expense. The cooperation of the local sponsor group with the WCC provides work for previously unemployed men and women, ages 18-25. In addition to regular pay, a successful year of completion qualified the corps member for a scholastic bonus of \$1800 or a \$500 cash bonus.

Interested applicants should contact Job Service—Ashland.



Book Review

The Indian Tipi:
Its History, Construction, and Use

By Reginald & Gladys Laubin, with a history of the Tipi by Stanley Vestal. Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma, 1989. 2nd Edition. \$14.95 paperback.

Reviewed by Karl E. Gilmont, Ph.D.
Chuarie Tribe

Of all Indian symbols, the tipi represents that which is all Indian. In this how-to book the authors have outlined its history (of Sioux derivation) and construction. Delving into details of erection, placement of poles, interior setting, what seems as a cursory survey develops into a detailed examination of life in this form of housing. Replete with photographs and diagrams, some in color, the authors have compiled a work that should be read by all Native Americans interested in a culture that once dominated the Great Plains.

This is not just another Indian book. Included of unusual interest are chapters concerning life in the tipi. Recipes utilizing various doughs and breads, plus the role of the sweat lodge enhances the vitality of the life of tipi dwellers. Of significance is the detailed explanation of symbols and various types of skins employed by tipi users. For added knowledge of this notable symbol of Indian life that becomes a reality, read this book. It will become not a great source but just unique enough to be an important handbook of good data.

on Federal Indian Policy

ress has plenary powers over Indian affairs; and inconsistent and conflicting Federal policies developed over 150 years have resulted in intergovernmental

ling to live up to its obligations to the tribal, state and local governments, Congress has hurt tribal and non-tribal gov-

ress hasn't adequately addressed the problems

Congress hasn't acted, Federal courts have often failed to define issues and setting policy by default;

times these court decisions reflect the intent of Congress; sometimes they don't; and

ress has failed to monitor court defined Indian policy; whether it reflects Congressional intent and is workable;

ORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Federal Indian policy should reduce conflict among tribal, state and local gov-

RESOLVED, that Congress hold hearings to examine tribal and state problems; and

RESOLVED, that Congress establish an ongoing judicial conflict resolution procedure to remedy tribal and state conflict.

ut dissent by participants of the National Coalition on Indian Policy meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah on



Traditional dancer from Bad River Vincent Bender. (Photo by Amoose)

react to WCA sponsored meeting

Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) sponsored a meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Feb. 10-11, 1990. The meeting was attended by representatives from various Wisconsin counties and the National Association of Counties (NACo).

by the governor of Utah, and by many Indians as being an anti-Indian event.

"It was the most negative conference against Indians that ever was held," said Hilary Waukau, a Wisconsin Menominee Indian and former Menominee County administrator who was denied entrance to the Salt Lake City meeting. "The seed has been planted by the Wisconsin Counties Association to abrogate our treaties. We have to be ready for that and fight it."

Mark Rogacki, Wisconsin Counties Association executive director, said recently that the group worked with the tribes constructively on issues ranging from Indian child welfare to solid waste programs until 1988, when the tribes stopped communicating with his group.

"We do not support abrogation or terminating of Indian treaties," he said after the Salt Lake City meeting.

On Friday, in what those present called a historic event, the tribal leaders unanimously voted to draft an inter-tribal treaty of mutual defense against treaty violations. Once ratified by tribal councils, it would link tribes to mutually protect the exercise of treaty rights—such as spearfishing in Wisconsin—and to help one another in lobbying efforts, legal aid and education.

Gaiashkibos said state and federal leaders in Wisconsin had been pressing Chippewa tribes to accept agreements that would limit their legal treaty rights.

"Once we start tampering with our treaty rights it's going right into the halls of Congress," he said. "They'll tack on amendments, and

before you know it they'll legislate us out of existence."

Settlements between states and tribes to treaty rights disputes—such as the one rejected last October by the Lac du Flambeau band, and a similar 1988 agreement between Minnesota and three Lake Superior Chippewa bands—are actually underhanded moves to obliterate the treaties, said Esther Nahgahub, a member of the Fond du Lac Chippewa band of Minnesota and leader of a successful campaign to withdraw her band from the 1988 agreement.

She presented the gathering with three years of correspondence between the Wisconsin delegation and Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and US Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman of the House Interior Committee. The correspondence indicates that the congressional leaders intend to use the 1988 agreement to replace the treaty, she said. Udall and Inouye wrote that their committee might consider "unilaterally abrogating the Indian rights" when such agreements were in place.

Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) told Douglas County Democrats Feb. 16 that such an agreement, once ratified by Congress would be a "new deal; the old deal is gone."

"We Indian people think these agreements are settlements of court suits," Nahgahub said. "But what they mean by 'settlement' is a settlement of the treaties."

The Rev. William Wantland, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Eau Claire and a member of the Seminole Indian nation and a legal scholar, wrote to Nahgahub this

month that her analysis appeared to be correct. He also said Congress could proceed with ratification effectively replacing the treaties without giving the tribes the 'courtesy' of input or approval.

"Please help our people in Wisconsin understand the serious danger they are in if they negotiate a settlement," he wrote.

Lakota Sioux elders at the inter-tribal meeting, mostly speaking in the Lakota language, argued that without treaties, tribes would disappear and Indian people would be nothing but the poorest of Americans.

"The treaties are the survival of our people," said Paul Iron Cloud, tribal president of the Oglala Sioux. "Our people have fought and struggled for so many years and now they're trying to take our treaties away."

Elderly leaders Roger Jourdain, chairman of Minnesota's Red Lake Chippewas, Wendell Chino, president of New Mexico's Mescalero Apaches, and Oliver Red Cloud, chief of the Oglala Traditional Government and descendant of the famed 19th century chief Red Cloud, said there should be no deal that diminished the treaties. They said federal and state governments have only to honour the treaties, something they have failed to do.

The Chippewa people established a town on Madeline Island, one of the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior, 500 years ago. Gaiashkibos said "This is our homeland," he said. "This is where we're going to make our stand."

(The above article is reprinted from the Sunday, February 25th edition of The Milwaukee Journal.)

JWCA goes for NACo support

In a letter to National Association of Counties (NACo) executive board, Keith Ferries, President of Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), seeks a meeting between representatives of Salt Lake City and NACo's executive board prior to NACo's Legislative Conference in March.

The purpose of the meeting between the selected representatives from the Salt Lake City conferees would be to elicit support for the agenda of the Salt Lake conferees. Ferries seeks to assure that participation is controlled in the meeting by designating only "representatives" from Salt Lake be included.

Agenda items for NACo support include the following:

A NACo committee to study federal Indian policy with membership limited to counties or county associations expressing concern about Indians:

Creating a steering committee within NACo's official framework, to consider federal Indian policy issues and to be heard within NACo concerning these matters.

Additionally, in order to assure this committee a reasonable chance of success, appoint the Chair and a clear majority of this committee's members from counties or state counties association's that have

expressed the need for action on federal Indian policy concerns, and/or that have passed the Salt Lake City meeting Resolution.

Providing this Steering Committee on Federal Indian Policy with sufficient clerical, professional and legal staff, to allow it to function effectively in this highly complex and emotionally charged environment.

Adopting the Salt Lake City Resolution at the next meeting of the NACo Board.

Looking for support of NACo to control congressional hearings on federal Indian policy:

Supporting and seeking congressional hearings on federal Indian policy issues. It's our belief that this effort should be coordinated between NACo and the Salt Lake City conferees to assure that these hearings provide a full opportunity for the parties to be heard on outstanding federal Indian policy issues.

The National Coalition on Federal Indian Policy, as WCA executive director entities the group, is meeting in Washington, D.C. on March 17th. Their meeting is concurrent with the NACo Legislative Conference and will discuss further action to be taken by the National Coalition.



Mark Rogacki, Wisconsin Counties Association executive director.

Bayfield Co committee angered by WCA

By Claire S. Duquette Ashland Daily Press Staff Writer

Washburn, WI—The Executive director of the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), as well as members of the WCA board will receive censure from the Bayfield County Board if the Board approves a recommendation from the Bayfield County-Red Cliff Tribal Study Committee.

The Study Committee moved to recommend the full board send a letter voicing Bayfield County's displeasure with WCA sponsorship of a recent meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, to discuss treaty issues.

At a Feb. 6 full county board meeting, the board received a communication from the Red Cliff Tribal Council urging the county

board to call for the resignation of Mark Rogacki, and for Bayfield County to discontinue membership in the WCA, a lobbying organization for county interests.

It was the consensus of the group that Rogacki had acted in an ill-advised manner in calling the Utah meeting, attended by county representatives from 12 states.

The letter to Rogacki and the 15-member WCA board of directors will state they feel it was not in the best interests of the counties of northern Wisconsin to hold such a meeting, and the WCA should be encouraging counties and tribes to cooperate and communicate. If tribal issues are to be addressed by the WCA, the committee feels the WCA should consult county boards that have reservations within their boundaries.

in Dixie comes Treaty Beer

added that he found his similarities with Duke to be frightening.

Crist on Indians According to the Wisconsin State Journal's January 14 article, Crist feels Indians are being impractical by trying to perpetuate an outdated culture.

However, he did indicate he would support the "good Indians" if they weren't bullied by Tom Maulson.

The article quotes him as follows: "You know there are good Indians living out there, a faction of pretty sincere people. We would support them pursuing their rights and traditions, but they are bullied by Maulson."

Continuing to philosophize on Indians, Crist stated: When I first came up here, I thought, well, there's a reservation and the kids need jobs, so the first kids I hired were Indian kids. One was good, and the other two were just the pits. The Indian kids just never seemed to last. "It's tough to find Indian kids to work when they can get a couple

Gov. Blanchard, Washington State on Treaty Beer, April 28, 1988

Cooperation, not confrontation, is the key to success in any endeavor and now here is that more evident than in the management over the past five years of the region's fisheries resources between state government and treaty Indian tribes.

The question of treaty Indian fishing rights has been settled in the courts. Attempts to abrogate those rights take energy and attention away from the real need to continue working together for the benefit of the resource and its users.

It is very unfortunate that a product called "Treaty Beer" will be marketed in the State of Washington. With profits going to a political fight against our country's Native Americans, this move can only be seen as a step backward in our efforts to cooperate and work with Indian tribes in fulfilling our treaty obligations.

There is very little the state can do to legally stop the sale of this product except to strongly discourage people to buy it. "Treaty Beer" is not welcome in Washington and I ask all citizens to join me in renouncing the effort to market it in our state.

I hope the "Treaty Beer" incident will not harm the positive relationship we have been able to build with our state's Native Americans and that we can continue to work together for the benefit of all Washington citizens.

Treaty Beer has been produced and sold as a gimmick to raise money to fight against Indian treaty rights and Crist's brainchild. Crist is the founder of Stop (STA) a demagogic organization that sponsors rallies in opposition to treaty rights and in staging protests against fishing landings. Many of

the treaty rights of Native American people.

STA has also been active in sponsoring rallies in opposition to treaty rights and in staging protests against fishing landings. Many of

From way down s

Described in the Northwest as "Hate in a Can," Treaty Beer is attempting a comeback. In fact, Dean Crist has returned to Washington State with his brew after his rebuff by the state two years ago.

A third brewer has been sought and won for the production of the distinguished beverage which has made Wisconsin famous. This time, Crist ventured into the deep south for a brewery willing to produce "hate in a can." Dixie Brewing Company in Louisiana is the brewery. President of Dixie Brewing is Mrs. Kendra Bruno. The address is 2537 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana, 70119.

Crist on Treaty Beer

In an interview with the Wisconsin State Journal which ran Jan. 14, 1990, Crist says of the beer: "The original beer, brewed by Hibernia, they put some real garbage in the last batch. It was green. Then the brewery folded with our \$17,000 in royalties, which unfortunately was money we had been spending all along."

"Ethnic pride is fine, but clearly is dead, non-existent, gone. It's contact between the white man and Crist as quoted in Wisconsin S

David Duke, KKK member and Louisiana state legislator, and his own sentiments. The Journal article quotes him as saying, "You know, I was listening to David Duke speak



Treaty issues in brief

Protester found guilty in Vilas County

Betty Stippich, 64, of Arbor Vitae was found guilty of obstructing officers by a jury in Vilas County. She was assessed a fine and court costs totalling \$300.00. Stippich was arrested along with 18 other protesters May 5th during a protest of Chippewa treaty rights at Trout Lake.

Stippich claimed she thought she could cross the police line and sit down peacefully on the landings. However, Vilas County Assistant District Attorney Marcia Baines-Grebner persuaded the jury that Stippich knowingly disobeyed a police directive in order to be arrested.

Hunter harassment bill debated

Assembly Bill 656, legislation to prohibit harassment of hunters, fishers and trappers, caught the attention of treaty opponents, according to an article by Kurt Krueger, Vilas County News-Review, Feb. 21.

Krueger reports that treaty opponents claim the bill is an attempt to suppress legitimate protest.

However, chief sponsor of the bill Rep. Robert Thompson, Poyette, says Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) is trying to misrepresent his proposal by claiming it would interfere with First Amendment rights of protesters and permit hunters and trappers to trespass on private property.

Krueger quoted Thompson as saying, "There are some people who would rather spread half-truths and innuendos. I understand STA has even gone so far as to publish a brochure saying that it would permit Native Americans to hunt on private property without permission and that you could lose your rights as landowners. That is just ridiculous."

The bill calls for a penalty of up to 30 days in jail and a \$500 fine for

interference with lawful hunting, fishing and trapping activities.

The bill is designed to protect hunters and trappers from extremists, such as animal rights groups which are staging organized harassment activities.

LdF reduces spearing quota to 54%

Not good enough for STA
The Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council voted to restrict walleye and musky harvest on off-reservation lakes to 54% of the Safe Level of Harvest. This measure allows a three day bag for sports fishermen on walleye.

However, the Council also set conditions to the 54% limitation of tribal spearfishing harvest. One of those was arrest of protesters who carry signs that promote violence and use of force.

The Associated Press reported STA president did not feel the 54% reduction was sufficient to end protests at the landings.

Chuck Ahlborn, a Minocqua businessman, is reported as saying STA supports a five-fish per day limit for non-Indian anglers.

However, some business leaders in neighboring communities, viewed the Tribal Council's action positively as a gesture of compromise and peace.

Joint Chamber statement follows LdF quota reduction

A joint statement from eleven chambers of commerce which was issued during the Governor's Conference on Tourism, Madison, encouraged cooperation and peace. However, the statement was ill-received by some Northwoods citizenry.

The statement recognized the legal rights of the Chippewa, stating:

"We, as responsible organizations, recognize the legal right of Chippewa, and their prerogative to

exercise these rights without interference or threat of violence.

"We further recognize that continued interference with the exercise of treaty rights threatens the social and economic balance of northern Wisconsin. We look forward to ongoing cooperative relationships with our Indian neighbors..."

The statement was endorsed by chambers from Arbor Vitae-Woodruff, Boulder Junction, Eagle River, Lac du Flambeau, Manitowish Waters, Mercer, Minocqua, Presque Isle, Sayner-Star Lake, Rhineland and Winchester. The St. Germain Chamber of Commerce did not endorse the statement. President of Arbor-Vitae Chamber said the statement would have to indicate support of peaceful demonstrations to gain their support.

Upset citizenry reacted to the statements, with those in Arbor-Vitae threatening to withdraw \$10,000 appropriated for the Chamber. The Sayner-Star Lake Chamber met and drew up their own official statement, which did not include the recognition of the legal rights of the tribes.

Inouye meets tribal/state leaders in Madison

Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, arrived in Madison for a March 5th meeting with state and tribal leaders at the request of Wisconsin Governor Thompson.

Inouye came with the hopes of assisting in negotiating a settlement to end the dispute in Wisconsin over Chippewa treaty rights. He described his role as being a facilitator of a dialogue.

During the visit he met with 18 representatives from Wisconsin's Chippewa Bands who shared concerns over the interference with the exercise of their legal rights.

Inouye encouraged both sides

not to let "the extremes dictate" during negotiations

Holperin flies through primary PARR threatens recall of Obey

Despite the successful recall of Assemblyman James Holperin by Stop Treaty Abuse (STA), he swept through the recall election with a substantial lead.

However, treaty opponents are not be daunted as PARR has announced a campaign to recall Congressional Representative David Obey. The recall will require over 43,000 signatures to be effective.

LdF and Mole Lake Bands to challenge Hanaway on gambling

A legal opinion from Attorney General Donald Hanaway which forced closure of tribal casinos will be challenged by the Mole Lake and Lac du Flambeau Tribes.

While the tribal casinos have been closed by the tribes, they believe federal and state gaming compacts negotiated with the tribes allow casino gambling and Hanaway's opinion is contrary to those agreements, according to Mole Lake attorney Earl Charlton.

Timber hearings conclude

Four weeks of testimony regarding the Chippewa treaty harvest of timber was heard by U.S. District Judge Barbara Crabb in U.S. Federal Court, Madison.

Lawyers representing the six Chippewa tribes presented the courts with a tribal timber management plan. The plan was challenged during the hearings by both state and county attorneys, with testimony being provided by witnesses from all parties.

The central issue was tribal vs. state/county regulation of the timber. Judge Crabb's decision is not anticipated for several months.



Becky Taylor, Lac du Flambeau, dances at the LdF TRAILS powwow. (Photo by Amoose)



Providing a helping hand in learning traditions is theme in the TRAILS program.

New Michigan Tribal Chairs



Fred Dakota, Keweenaw Bay Tribal Chairman.



Jeff Parker, Bay Mills Tribal Chairman.

WI Assembly resolution seeks federal intervention

The Wisconsin State Assembly passed a resolution Feb. 22nd asking the federal government to intervene in a dispute over Chippewa Indian hunting and spearfishing

rights even if it means altering century-old treaties.

The resolution, approved by voice vote, asks President Bush, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and

the Wisconsin congressional delegation to intervene in the dispute but does not recommend specific solutions.

The resolution is printed below:

Relating to Indian treaty rights

Whereas, the state of Wisconsin and the Chippewa Indians are involved in litigation over treaty rights in federal court; and

Whereas, the dispute has its origins in treaties signed by the federal government and the Chippewa Indians in 1837 and 1842, by which the Chippewa claim certain rights; and

Whereas, the dispute has become increasingly volatile and dangerous, disturbs the peace and threatens the safety of Indians and non-Indians in northern Wisconsin; and

Whereas, litigation and law enforcement costs associated with the dispute already exceed several million dollars, and the potential future costs may be very high; and

Whereas, the federal government has not participated in negotiations between the state of Wisconsin and the Chippewa; and

Whereas, the state of Wisconsin, under the direction of the governor and the attorney general, has been unable to finalize a settlement with representatives of the Chippewa and has incurred considerable administrative costs; and

Whereas, the federal government, by refusing to take action to assist in resolving this dispute, helps to perpetuate this volatile situation, placing the state and its residents in an untenable and potentially dangerous situation; and

Whereas, the primary responsibility for this dispute lies with the federal government, because it negotiated and signed the treaties that are the basis of this dispute, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the members of the Wisconsin legislature request the President of the United States, the U.S. secretary of the interior and the members of this state's congressional delegation to take responsibility for settlement of this dispute or, if the dispute is not settled to alter the treaties in a manner that is fair to Indian and non-Indian in order to preserve the peace, reduce the financial burden to the state and protect the natural resources of the state of Wisconsin, and, be it further

Resolved, That the assembly chief clerk shall send copies of this joint resolution to the President, the secretary of the interior and each member of this state's congressional delegation

(Offered by Representative Holperin, Stowers, Thompson, Linton, Volk, Hubler, R. Potter and Vandriel.)

ACLU

(Continued from page 5)

Denver, will lend litigation and technical assistance.

This project seeks to "enforce the commitments made to the Indians by the United States Government, and to preserve their cultural heritage through the exercise of off-reservation hunting and fishing rights," Miller said.

Further, "this project contemplates that litigation may ultimately be filed on behalf of Wisconsin Indian people against Governmental or private agencies that seek to prevent the exercise of treaty rights through intimidation, violence or lack of police protection," she said.

While Indian spearfishers and civil rights groups welcomed the ACLU involvement, others did not.

"Where is the ACLU coming from in this?" asked Vilas County Sheriff James Williquette. "My concern is Vilas County, not Milwaukee or Madison." Williquette made clear that he does not view treaty rights as rights which need law enforcement protection, and that he resented any question of his position on the issue.

"I feel that spearfishing definitely has a tendency to infuriate a lot of people up here. I don't feel that militia presence on the boat landings would do anything to keep from infuriating some of these people at the boat landings," Williquette said.

"We're not there to enforce any treaty rights, we're there to keep the peace—period," said Williquette, whose county has been nicknamed "Violence County" by spearfishers and treaty support groups. Around 200 arrests were made last spring at

boat landing protests, but almost all were for crossing police lines

Miller of the ACLU noted that despite documentation of thrown rocks, wrist rockets, threats, intimidations, and attempts to swamp Indian boats, "there were no arrests resulting from those incidents"

"This is an issue that has touched the conscience of a lot of people. It is a very frightening thing, just to have seen the reports last spring from the boat landings and the lakes," Miller said.

"This is not what people want to think Wisconsin is like. We have an image, we like to think of ourselves as a progressive state, not a state where racism is tolerated."

Miller said she believes that the ACLU project can be "a forum in which people can contribute to a lessening of the violence, and a way in which they can speak out against racism."

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) certainly has become a black eye for Wisconsin. Executive Director Mark Rogacki led the ill advised and now famous Utah meeting designed to set the stage for a new organization to attack the Native American treaties.

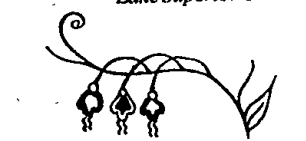
WCA Leadership headed for the Utah meeting with grandiose ideas and returned somewhat subdued. Consider these results.

- the Governor of Utah wanted nothing to do with WCA lobbyists
- the Montana delegation left in disgust
- at least two counties are considering dropping their WCA membership
- WCA has labeled Wisconsin as an anti-Indian state
- the National Counties Association (NCA) went to great lengths to disassociate themselves with WCA's effort
- WCA leadership has set a dangerous precedent by trying to hold closed door meetings at Counties' expense.

For instance Loggers need a workman's comp policy that makes sense, affordable health-care, employment, tax relief, greater community aids dollars for rural counties, are just a few of the issues WCA should be discussing. Instead, WCA has chosen to muddy the water and present further obstacles to those counties and tribal governments who are working together.

Wisconsin's image was further "enhanced" by the media reports of WCA's director being referred to as a "cockroach" as WCA closed the door to bar public participation. I can understand why this caused some consternation—next time take along your white sheets and there will be no identity problems.

Frank K Koehn
Lake Superior Greens



Dear Editor:

I am writing to you on behalf of the New Beginnings Task force, a working group on race relations for the Northwest Synod of Wisconsin of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America • 12 West Marshall Street • P.O. Box 730 • Rice Lake, Wisconsin 54868-0730.

During our years of ministry, our predominant concern has been treaty rights and the fears, misinformation, and ill-will which conflicts related to treaty rights have created in northern Wisconsin communities. Whether or not we can agree on the exercise of these rights, we need to agree on the presence of non-violence where these rights are exercised.

We urge your leadership in changing the climate of physical violence that presently exists. If you remain silent on this aspect of treaty rights, you are letting a small number of vocal persons set a tone of fear and racial hatred in the north country. Their tone is unacceptable. The potential violent behavior, already anticipated for spring, 1990, needs to be quieted and the safety of spearfishers, who are exercising their legal rights ensured.

We ask you to do two things:

1. Write a letter to all identifiable anti-treaty organizations officially requesting a non-violent protest without jeers, rocks, pipe bombs, and death threats;

2. Release a copy of that request to the news media.

We thank you for your consideration of this request.

In hope,
Naomi Bruesehoff, Chair
New Beginnings Task Force

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