

**INSIDE**

Tribes release fish quotas:  
 LdF announces reduction ..... pg. 2  
 Mine reform bill supported ..... pg. 3  
 Catholics look at racism in WI ..... pg. 6  
 Looking to the landings ..... pg. 8  
 Profile: Anti-Indian groups ..... pg. 8

*Special supplement inside*

*Anishinabe today*

Great Lakes Indian Fish  
 & Wildlife Commission  
 P.O. Box 9  
 Odanah, WI 54861  
 (715) 682-6619

NON-PROFIT  
 BULK RATE  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 ASHLAND, WI  
 PERMIT #225

JAMES P. BARKY  
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
 816 STATE STREET  
 MADISON, WI 53706



A CHRONICLE  
 OF THE LAKE  
 SUPERIOR  
 CHIPPEWA

February/  
 March 1991

# MASINAIGAN

(Pronounced Muz in i ay gin)

## Cross deputized GLIFWC wardens bolster state enforcement forces

By Sue Erickson  
 Staff Writer

The cross deputization of nine Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) wardens last February by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources marked a milestone in an effort by tribal leaders to gain cross-deputization which began in the mid 1980's, according to Jim Schlender, GLIFWC executive director.

The wardens were officially sworn-in as state conservation enforcement officers during a ceremony at the Bad River Reservation on February 6th. Chief State Conservation Warden Ralph Christensen officiated.

Christensen described the event as a "pooling of resources" and "an important step" designed to discourage violations of state fish and game laws.

GLIFWC has long viewed cross deputization as making good sense. Schlender commented, "GLIFWC's wardens are, highly trained and qualified in every way to enforce both tribal and state codes in the ceded territory. Interns of budget and management principles it would be foolish not to make use of the training and expertise available through the GLIFWC enforcement staff," he said.

**Training**  
 GLIFWC's wardens have all

completed training and received certification from the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board. Those that received cross-credentials also completed a 68 hour DNR training program as well as accompanied state wardens on patrols during the November gun-deer hunting season.

Prior to cross credentialization, if a GLIFWC warden witnessed a violation of state code by a non-tribal member, the warden was unable to exercise enforcement authority. The situation was described as "ironic" by Charles Bresette, GLIFWC Chief Conservation Officer.

"Now cross deputized wardens will be able to enforce state codes throughout the ceded territories," Bresette stated. If help is requested by a state warden, the authority of cross deputized GLIFWC wardens will also be extended.

Four other Wisconsin wardens are in the process of achieving cross credentialization, Bresette noted.

**Tribal enforcement primary**

Enforcement of tribal codes during tribal off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering seasons is and will remain to be GLIFWC wardens' primary responsibility, Bresette further stated. He views his cross deputized staff essentially as backup if needed for the WDNR.

(See Cross-deputization, page 10)



GLIFWC wardens who received cross-deputization credentials were, (back row from the left) Michael Morrin, Red Cliff; Martin Songetay, St. Croix; Frank White, Lac du Flambeau and Gerald White, Jr., Bad River. Front row from the left, Charles Bresette, Chief Warden; Roger McGeshick, Mole Lake; Lawrence Mann, Lac du Flambeau; John Lemieux, Bad River; and Kenneth Rusk, Lac Courte Oreilles. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Suit seeks to keep protestors a stones throw away

By Scott Kerr  
 Free-lance Writer

A lawsuit aimed at quelling threats and violence against Chippewa Indian spearfishers was given scant attention by Wisconsin's press. But the suit's implications are enormous.

The case links treaty rights and civil rights. Its outcome could set the tone for greater peace, or increased anti-Indian hostility for future treaty fishing.

A civil rights suit filed Feb. 1 in federal court seeks to end or curtail the anti-Indian mob actions at boat landings which have both threatened the Chippewa's exercise of legal rights and dealt a black eye to the state's progressive image.

Anti-Indian leader Dean Crist and 15 other members of Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin (STA) were named defendants in the action, along with unnamed "John and Jane Does."

"During the 1989 and 1990 fishing seasons, the private defen-

dants, in furtherance of a conspiracy to violate the [Chippewa's] rights, repeatedly formed themselves into a mob and engaged in a campaign of violence and intimidation at boat landings and on lakes," the suit alleged.

Three County Sheriffs were also named as defendants in what the suit called furtherance of "a racially motivated conspiracy" to permit harassment against the Chippewa and to prevent the Indians from exercising legal fishing rights. Named were Sheriff's

James Williquette of Vilas County; and David Enblom of Ashland County; and Wayne Wirsing of Price County.

The suit was filed on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the largest and most active fishers of the six Chippewa bands in the state; its Chairman, Michael Allen; Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association; Thomas Maulson; Robert Martin; Nick Hockings; and Gilbert Chapman. The action was filed by the Wisconsin chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Federal Judge Barbara Crabb heard the case March 7 in Wausau, and had not ruled as of this publication's printing deadline. Regardless of Crabb's eventual findings, the case lays out a disquieting picture of racial hostility and allegations of law enforcement complicity. Testimony given at the hearing indicated that law enforcement policy which is directly harmful to the Chippewa is endorsed and encouraged by State government officials.

The Chippewa plaintiffs in over 100 pages of sworn testimony and in court told the grisly history of assault, threats and attempts to prevent the peaceful exercise of legal rights. In the suit, they asked the court for an injunction against the named anti-Indian leaders and other protestors, prohibiting Crist and his followers from engaging in any of the following acts:

1. Assaulting or battering Indians, family or friends at any boat landing, lake, or en route to or from any landing or lake in the ceded territory.
2. Coming within 250 feet, "a stone's throw," of spearers, family and friends at any boat landing.
3. Coming within 250 feet of any landing, except to launch or

land a boat.

4. Intentionally making wakes to interfere with spearing.

5. Blocking spearers from entering or leaving a boat landing.

6. On water, coming within 500 feet of any boat carrying a spearer.

7. Planting decoys or sabotaging treaty rights.

8. Interfering in any way with any Lac du Flambeau member's exercise of treaty rights.

The action asked the court to require that the Sheriffs enforce the terms of the injunction against protestors, and:

1. Provide protected areas at boat landings for Indians, family and friends for unrestricted access to their boats.

2. Provide protected parking for spearers vehicles at boat landings.

3. Assure spearers with access to landings and water, if necessary by giving priority to tribal members over protestors.

4. Confine protestors to an area at least 250 feet from boat landings.

"The defendants have actively sought to create an atmosphere of violence against Indians . . . by encouraging mobs to threaten Chippewa spearers, and their family and friends," the suit states. The Sheriff's failed to protect them, and Williquette specifically is named as refusing to protect spearers and forcing Chippewa family

(See Suit, page 2)



Treaty supporters gathered outside the federal court building in Wausau prior to the hearing before Judge Crabb regarding harassment and enforcement issues at the spring spearfishing landings. The case was filed by the ACLU on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau Band and the Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association. The solemnity of the occasion for Indian people was marked by the drum ceremony which took place on the steps of the court building. (Photo by Amoose)

### No harm caused by spearing

The status of the fishery in ceded territory has been under the scrutiny of a joint fishery assessment team for the past six months with particular attention being given to the walleye population.

Early drafts of the joint report on the fishery indicate the fishery in Wisconsin is not being over exploited by either state or tribal fishermen, but lakes under 500 acres may require further monitoring.

The steering committee has also concluded that Chippewa spearfishing has not harmed the resource.

Final conclusions will be released during a press conference April 3 at the Holiday Inn, Rhinelander. Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, will attend the press conference.

Inouye took the lead in providing \$300,000 in federal funds to finance the fishery assessment which was cooperatively performed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) staff.

Major factors affecting the northern Wisconsin fishery, including significant state angling pressure, Chippewa spearfishing, and environmental factors, are examined within body of the report.



**INSIDE**

Tribes release fish quotas: .....pg. 2  
 LdF announces reduction .....pg. 3  
 Mine reform bill supported .....pg. 6  
 Catholics look at racism in WI .....pg. 6  
 Looking to the landings .....pg. 8  
 Profile: Anti-Indian groups .....pg. 8

*Special supplement inside*

*Anishinabe today*

Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission  
 P.O. Box 9  
 Odanah, WI 54861  
 (715) 682-6619

NON-PROFIT  
 BULK RATE  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 ASHLAND, WI  
 PERMIT #225

JAMES P. GANN  
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
 818 STATE STREET  
 MADISON, WI 53701

# MASINAIGAN

(Pronounced Muz in i ay gin)



A CHRONICLE  
 OF THE LAKE  
 SUPERIOR  
 CHIPPEWA

February/  
 March 1991

## Cross deputized GLIFWC wardens bolster state enforcement forces

By Sue Erickson  
 Staff Writer

The cross deputization of nine Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) wardens last February by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources marked a milestone in an effort by tribal leaders to gain cross-deputization which began in the mid 1980's, according to Jim Schlender, GLIFWC executive director.

The wardens were officially sworn-in as state conservation enforcement officers during a ceremony at the Bad River Reservation on February 6th. Chief State Conservation Warden Ralph Christensen officiated.

Christensen described the event as a "pooling of resources" and "an important step" designed to discourage violations of state fish and game laws.

GLIFWC has long viewed cross deputization as making good sense, Schlender commented. "GLIFWC's wardens are highly trained and qualified in every way to enforce both tribal and state codes in the ceded territory. In terms of budget and management principles it would be foolish not to make use of the training and expertise available through the GLIFWC enforcement staff," he said.

**Training**

GLIFWC's wardens have all

completed training and received certification from the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board. Those that received cross-credentials also completed a 68 hour DNR training program as well as accompanied state wardens on patrols during the November gun-deer hunting season.

Prior to cross credentialization, if a GLIFWC warden witnessed a violation of state code by a non-tribal member, the warden was unable exercise enforcement authority. The situation was described as "ironic" by Charles Bresette, GLIFWC Chief Conservation Officer.

"Now cross deputized wardens will be able to enforce state codes throughout the ceded territories," Bresette stated. If help is requested by a state warden, the authority of cross deputized GLIFWC wardens will also be extended.

Four other Wisconsin wardens are in the process of achieving cross credentialization, Bresette noted.

**Tribal enforcement primary**

Enforcement of tribal codes during tribal off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering seasons is and will remain to be GLIFWC wardens' primary responsibility, Bresette further stated. He views his cross deputized staff essentially as backup if needed for the WDNR.

(See Cross-deputization, page 10)



GLIFWC wardens who received cross-deputization credentials were, (back row from the left) Michael Morrin, Red Cliff; Martin Songetay, St. Croix; Frank White, Lac du Flambeau and Gerald White, Jr., Bad River. Front row from the left, Charles Bresette, Chief Warden; Roger McGeshick, Mole Lake; Lawrence Mann, Lac du Flambeau; John Lemieux, Bad River; and Kenneth Rusk, Lac Courte Oreilles. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Suit seeks to keep protestors a stones throw away

By Scott Kerr  
 Free-lance Writer

A lawsuit aimed at quelling threats and violence against Chippewa Indian spear fishers was given scant attention by Wisconsin's press. But the suit's implications are enormous.

The case links treaty rights and civil rights. Its outcome could set the tone for greater peace, or increased anti-Indian hostility for future treaty fishing.

A civil rights suit filed Feb. 1 in federal court seeks to end or curtail the anti-Indian mob actions at boat landings which have both threatened the Chippewa's exercise of legal rights and dealt a black eye to the state's progressive image.

Anti-Indian leader Dean Crist and 15 other members of Stop Treaty Abuse-Wisconsin (STA) were named defendants in the action, along with unnamed "John and Jane Does."

"During the 1989 and 1990 fishing seasons, the private defen-

dants, in furtherance of a conspiracy to violate the [Chippewa's] rights, repeatedly formed themselves into a mob and engaged in a campaign of violence and intimidation at boat landings and on lakes," the suit alleged.

Three County Sheriffs were also named as defendants in what the suit called furtherance of "a racially motivated conspiracy" to permit harassment against the Chippewa and to prevent the Indians from exercising legal fishing rights. Named were Sheriff's

James Williquette of Vilas County; and David Enblom of Ashland County; and Wayne Wirsing of Price County.

The suit was filed on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the largest and most active fishers of the six Chippewa bands in the state; its Chairman, Michael Allen; Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association; Thomas Maulson; Robert Martin; Nick Hockings; and Gilbert Chapman. The action was filed by the Wisconsin chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Federal Judge Barbara Crabb heard the case March 7 in Wausau, and had not ruled as of this publication's printing deadline. Regardless of Crabb's eventual findings, the case lays out a disquieting picture of racial hostility and allegations of law enforcement complicity. Testimony given at the hearing indicated that law enforcement policy which is directly harmful to the Chippewa is endorsed and encouraged by State government officials.

The Chippewa plaintiffs in over 100 pages of sworn testimony and in court told the grisly history of assault, threats and attempts to prevent the peaceful exercise of legal rights. In the suit, they asked the court for an injunction against the named anti-Indian leaders and other protestors, prohibiting Crist and his followers from engaging in any of the following acts:

1. Assaulting or battering Indians, family or friends at any boat landing, lake, or en route to or from any landing or lake in the ceded territory.
2. Coming within 250 feet, "a stone's throw," of spearers, family and friends at any boat landing.
3. Coming with 250 feet of any landing, except to launch or

land a boat.

4. Intentionally making wakes to interfere with spearing.

5. Blocking spearers from entering or leaving a boat landing.

6. On water, coming within 500 feet of any boat carrying a spearer.

7. Planting decoys or sabotaging treaty rights.

8. Interfering in any way with any Lac du Flambeau member's exercise of treaty rights.

The action asked the court to require that the Sheriffs enforce the terms of the injunction against protestors, and:

1. Provide protected areas at boat landings for Indians, family and friends for unrestricted access to their boats.

2. Provide protected parking for spearers vehicles at boat landings.

3. Assure spearers with access to landings and water, if necessary by giving priority to tribal members over protestors.

4. Confine protestors to an area at least 250 feet from boat landings.

"The defendants have actively sought to create an atmosphere of violence against Indians . . . by encouraging mobs to threaten Chippewa spearers, and their family and friends," the suit states.

"The Sheriff's failed to protect them, and Williquette specifically is named as refusing to protect spearers and forcing Chippewa family (See Suit, page 2)



Treaty supporters gathered outside the federal court building in Wausau prior to the hearing before Judge Crabb regarding harassment and enforcement issues at the spring spearfishing landings. The case was filed by the ACLU on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau Band and the Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association. The solemnity of the occasion for Indian people was marked by the drum ceremony which took place on the steps of the court building. (Photo by Amoose)

### No harm caused by spearing

The status of the fishery in ceded territory has been under the scrutiny of a joint fishery assessment team for the past six months with particular attention being given to the walleye population.

Early drafts of the joint report on the fishery indicate the fishery in Wisconsin is not being overexploited by either state or tribal fishermen, but lakes under 500 acres may require further monitoring.

The steering committee has also concluded that Chippewa spearfishing has not harmed the resource.

Final conclusions will be released during a press conference April 3 at the Holiday Inn, Rhinelander. Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, will attend the press conference.

Inouye took the lead in providing \$300,000 in federal funds to finance the fishery assessment which was cooperatively performed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) staff.

Major factors affecting the northern Wisconsin fishery, including significant state angling pressure, Chippewa spearfishing, and environmental factors, are examined within body of the report.

**DUPLICATE EXPOSURE**



# Tribes declare '91 quotas for walleye/musky

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Following the prescribed protocol on walleye and muskellunge harvest levels, the Wisconsin Chippewa tribes declared quotas by lake for the upcoming spring spearfishing season.

Since that declaration, the Lac du Flambeau Band has announced that their quotas will be adjusted to allow for a three-bag limit for state anglers.

The report was released by GLIFWC Director of Biological Services Tom Busiahn to Lee Kernon, Director of the Bureau of Fisheries Management, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) on February 15.

## Walleye Quotas

Declarations made are for a

total of 204 lakes in the ceded territory of northern Wisconsin out of 856 possible walleye lakes. Per lake declared quotas range from 22.48% to 59.97%.

The total "Walleye Safe Harvest Level" for those lakes is 80,943 walleye. The tribes joint declaration equals 41,475 walleye during the fishing season.

## Muskellunge quotas

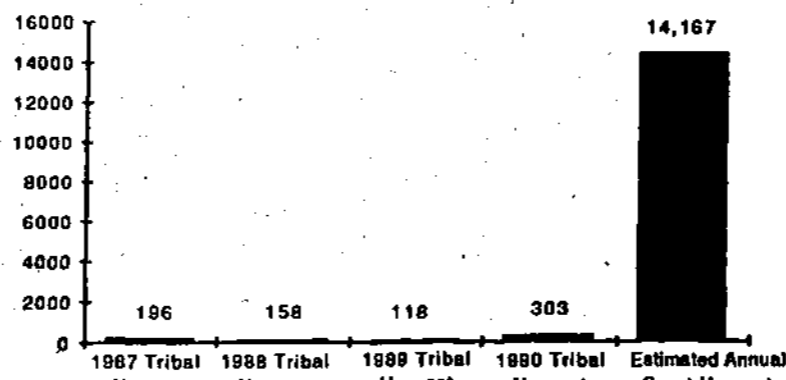
155 lakes were declared in the ceded territory for the tribal harvest of muskellunge, with a total of 1,258 muskellunge available for Chippewa fishermen. Per lake percentages of the Safe Harvest Level for muskellunge range from 33.33% to 59.68%.

To date tribal harvest of either muskellunge or walleye has never met the declared quota. The highest level of walleye harvest for

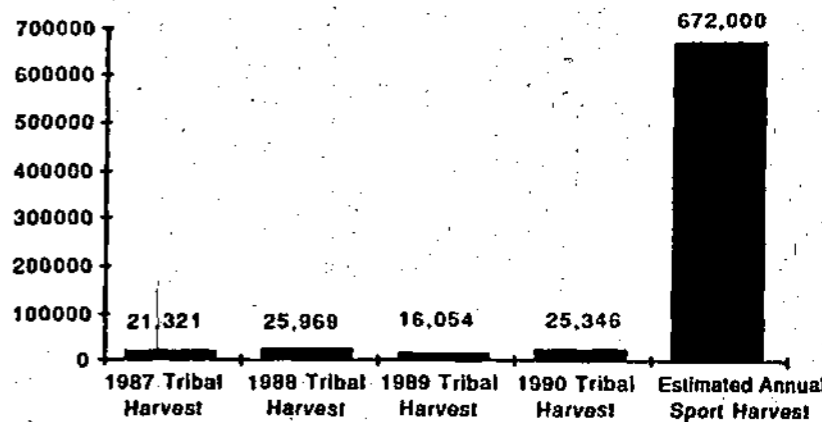
Chippewa fishermen was in 1988 with a total catch of 25,974 walleye.

In 1990 Chippewa spearfishermen harvested a total of 25,348 walleye and 303 muskellunge.

Comparison of Sport and Tribal Musky Harvest in Wisconsin



Comparison of Sport and Tribal Walleye Harvest in Wisconsin



# Voigt timber decision issued

Wisconsin's Chippewa Tribes do not have an off-reservation treaty right to harvest timber commercially, a federal court has ruled. Judge Barbara Crabb issued her long-awaited timber decision on February 21, 1991.

The tribes reserved a right to gather miscellaneous forest products, such as lodge poles, maple sap, tree bark and firewood, the court ruled, but did not reserve a right to harvest timber tracts managed specifically for market value at the mill.

The court also ruled that the State of Wisconsin and its Counties may regulate Chippewa harvest of miscellaneous forest products "in the same manner they regulate the non-Indian harvest."

Judge Crabb defined "commercial timber" as a "unique and specific resource" that is not the

same thing as "particular species of trees." "The particular species is of minimal importance," she stated. "[I]t is the whole tract that the logger takes into account in deciding whether the market value... will exceed the cost of removing it... and delivering it to the mill."

The Chippewa were not engaged in logging activities at the time the Treaties of 1837 and 1842 were concluded, the Judge found. As a result, they could not have understood that they were reserving a right to engage in logging in the future.

The court disagreed with the Chippewa that logging simply is an advanced form of harvesting the many species of trees which Judge James Doyle previously ruled were within the scope of the

tribes' off-reservation treaty gathering right.

The harvesting of timber "cannot be characterized as merely a modern adaptation of a traditional harvesting method," Judge Crabb stated, because logging is an activity that is "wholly different in purpose and effect" than the activities which the Chippewa engaged in at treaty times.

"The Chippewa did not harvest trees as logs or for saw boards," the Judge found. Rather, they used "the sap, bark, branches, leaves, needles and roots," and when they did use wood in large quantities for fuel "it is reasonable to assume that they used fallen, dry logs... rather than green living trees."

The implications of the timber decision have not been fully explored by the tribes, according to James Zorn, GLIFWC's Policy

Analyst. "The distinction drawn between 'timber' as a resource separate and apart from trees growing in the forest raises a number of questions," Zorn stated, "particularly regarding management decisions which favor one type of use over another."

"For example, how does a tribal member know whether a particular maple tree or birch tree is available for the harvest of what the court calls 'forest products?'" Zorn asked. "What if the State says the tree is intended for logging and not for the harvest of maple sap or birch bark? Which use takes priority?"

Many tribal loggers had received permits to harvest timber on state-owned lands under state regulations that recognized a commercial timber right. The Wisconsin

Department of Resources ordered them to stop all harvest activity when the court's decision was rendered.

The DNR is allowing tribal loggers to continue cutting those tracts where logging had begun provided members meet additional requirements. Permits to harvest other tracts were canceled.

## Final Judgment in Voigt Case May Be Issued Soon

The timber decision may represent the final step in the Voigt case before it is ready for appeal. Judge Barbara has given the parties in that case until March 19, 1991, to comment upon a 5-page draft of a Final Judgment.

The 45-day time limit for filing an appeal would commence with the entry of the Final Judge-

ment unless Judge Crabb would otherwise provide.

A hearing on the proposed Final Judgment will be held on March 19 at the Federal Courthouse in Madison. It is not known when the Judge intends on entering judgment. However, Judge Crabb noted in the timber decision that the decision represents the "last subphase of the last phase of the litigation" at the trial court level.

It is also unclear what issues, if any, the parties to the case might appeal. "The case's complexity and the fact that it has been in the trial court for 17 years make it difficult for anyone to assess appealable issues," according to James Zorn, GLIFWC's Policy Analyst. "The parties will need time to conduct a proper review of the trial court record."

# Suit seeks to keep protestors a stones throw away

(Continued from page 1)

and friends to be subjected to verbal and physical harassment.

Prior to the hearing, the Sheriff's could not be reached, or would not comment on the charges to reporters.

To many observers, the most overwhelming question remains, "Why must law enforcement be told to enforce the law?" In fact, attorneys confirm that the state could have agreed to join the action against lawlessness at boat landings and questionable law enforcement. Instead, the state fought the proposals.

"What we have [at boat landing protests] is a racial minority trying to peacefully exercise legal rights, but being opposed by whites," said Brian Pierson, the lead attorney for the lawsuit. Civil rights proponents have frequently compared anti-Indian hostilities

and apparent law enforcement inaction or complicity in the ceded territory with the 1960's strife in the south.

Hostility in Wisconsin to Chippewa treaty rights exercises was last year called, "the most serious civil rights crises in the state during the past 20 years," by ACLU-Wisconsin past president Walter Kelly, like Pierson, a Milwaukee attorney involved in the suit. The Chippewa are also represented in the action by Joseph L. Young, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Attorney; Attorney Lewis Gurwitz, Boston; and attorneys Jacqueline Boynton and David Loeffler of Milwaukee.

The lawyers sought court recognition of what Indians and objective observers have always known: spring anti-Indian spearfishing protests are not simply freedom of speech exercises, as many

treaty foes claim. Hundreds of documented incidents of violence, threats and racist behavior have been gathered to the contrary. Mounting documentation of law enforcement continues to bolster the belief of many Chippewa that policies which favor anti-Indian treaty protestors are approved or encouraged by Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

Law enforcement officials testifying before Judge Crabb were unanimous in opposing the Chippewa's request for an injunction to keep violent treaty protestors at bay. They insisted that if the court granted the injunction, its provisions would make law enforcement at boat landing protests more difficult.

Although the suit alleges (with extensive support documentation) that the named sheriffs have conspired with Crist and others to per-

mit violent harassment of the Chippewa, the state said law enforcement efforts would be made less effective if an injunction is granted.

"There has been no one killed. We were fearful of that... [and] there has been no severe injury," testified Al Shanks, director of the state Division of Emergency Government. But attorneys noted that such past good fortune may be seen as occurring despite, rather than because of, law enforcement policy. And some observers note that saying law enforcement is adequate because no deaths have yet resulted from anti-Indian activities is akin to "legitimizing all the results of violence that are less than death."

"More people than just the spearfishers have rights at the landings," argued the attorney for the sheriffs, Charles Bohl of Milwaukee. Law enforcement must also protect rights to speak and assemble, he said. However, the Chippewa's attorneys argued that the Indians would suffer greater harm if the injunction is not granted than the sheriffs and protestors might suffer if it is.

"People have to exercise their rights in a way that doesn't interfere with others," said Pierson.

Dean Crist mounted virtually no case at the hearing, despite a high-profile advertising campaign and supporting news stories in the Milwaukee Sentinel soliciting funds for his defense. In effect, this strategy, abetted by the press, of claiming moderate middle ground, merely serves to distract attention from the state's actual position on treaty rights exercise, observers say. The exercise of treaty-retained rights is not an "extreme" position; failure to uphold established law is.

Last year, an angry Governor Thompson laid it on the line when U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, offered to mediate state spearfishing tensions.

"If Inouye wants to help, he can come to Wisconsin, hold hearings, then go back to Washington [D.C.] and change the treaties," Thompson said. In campaigns Thompson had told PARR he did not care what the treaties said or what the courts said — spearfishing was just "wrong."



When Inouye last spring agreed to meet in Washington with representatives of northern Wisconsin communities to get their views, Dean Crist told a reporter STA's "wish list" of who to send would include: Al Shanks, STA lawyer Fred Hatch, Vilas County Judge Moore, and Vilas County Sheriff James Williquette. Shanks, who testified at the recent hearing as the state's opposing disputelaw enforcer, is appointed by Thompson.

Almost half of all violence recorded last spring by independent observers at boat landing protests occurred in the Vilas County of Sheriff Williquette and Judge Moore. Witness For Non-Violence, a treaty support group, last year documented 94 acts of violence, 88 racist acts and 97 instances of inadequate law enforcement, said coordinator Sarah Backus of Milwaukee. Backus said she was attacked and struck while recording an anti-Indian demonstration, as a nearby sheriff's deputy pretended not to hear her cries for help. The Witness report, issued last November, was dismissed by Shanks as "trash."

Williquette's notorious comments to the press make clear his personal feelings. When asked in early 1990 for his response to the involvement of the ACLU in treaty issues, Williquette said, "My concern is Vilas County, not Milwaukee and Madison. We're not there [at boat landings] to protect any treaty rights, we're there to keep the peace. Period."

The sheriff's sentiments are reflected in a sworn affidavit from

Lac du Flambeau spearer Donald Smith. Smith states Williquette several times said, "It isn't my job to protect spearfishers." Asked why Indians could get no protection, Williquette said, "Well, this is Vilas County, not some other county," Smith states.

Anti-Indian activists and much of the popular press have denied or opposed the concept that treaty rights are civil rights. Even a former head of a major civil rights organization before spearfishing last spring conceded, "Let's face it — it depends on whose ox is being gored."

On treaty rights as civil rights, Wisconsin ACLU Legal Director, Gretchen Miller, had this to say:

"Our federal constitution recognizes the sovereignty of Indian nations and states that Congress can make treaties with Indians and essentially elevates treaty rights to the same level as constitutional rights.

"Indians are also citizens of the United States and are entitled to the same protection as are all other citizens within the Bill of Rights—including the right to equal protection and the right to due process of law.

"We are concerned that those rights are very much in jeopardy." But given the political climate in Wisconsin and a series of federal court set backs for the Chippewa, some observers are leery that the ACLU lawsuit may fail and, worse, backfire. If thrown out, the suits conspiracy allegations could be dwarfed by actions yet to come if anti-Indians interpret dismissal and a "green-light."



Mike Allen, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman, was present at the March 7th hearing in federal court regarding harassment of tribal spearfishermen. Both the Lac du Flambeau Band and the Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association, a Lac du Flambeau based organization, raised objection to the interference crowds he did not care what the treaties said or what the courts said — spearfishing was just "wrong."



# New Mining Reform Bill supported by GLIFWC/Tribes

Comments have been solicited on AB81, a mining reform bill sponsored by Representative Harvey Stower. Key points of the bill are:

•Would place a moratorium on mining until stricter regulations are in place;

•Requires both a regional environmental impact statement and an economic impact statement if a mining permit is granted;

•Makes parent corporations of subsidiary operations responsible for mining related damage;

•Prohibits uranium mining;

•Repeals "local agreement" provision of current law, which essentially grants mining companies a short cut through the permit process.

The following written comments were submitted by GLIFWC Environmental Biologist Judy Pratt-Shelley:

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) works with 13 Bands of Lake Superior Chippewas in the

exercise of their off-reservation rights which were retained in Treaties with the United States Government signed in 1836, 1837, 1842, and 1854. The ceded territory covers parts of the States of Wi., Mn., and Mi., and portions of the Great Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. The rights retained in the Treaties are highly valued and the resources which are the subject of the rights must be protected to insure the continuation of the Chippewa culture and spiritual freedom.

The Federal Court has ruled that the DNR has the fiduciary obligation of managing the natural resources within the ceded territory for the benefit of current and future users. (Judge Barbara Crabb, March 3, 1989). The fact that the WENR has given exemptions to a mining company for regulations that were put in place for environmental protection, is cause enough to make the proposed changes to the mining law. If the DNR will not uphold protective measures for important resources like rivers, then

laws must provide the protection.

I commend the State representatives who have devoted time and efforts to draft this Bill. The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission supports AB 81. The bill makes several changes in the laws related to the regulations of mining that are very important.

Following, I have listed proposed changes that I have taken from the analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau that I think strengthens the effectiveness of mining regulation, and protects the environment.

□The bill prohibits uranium mining.

□The bill requires DNR to prepare an environmental impact statement before granting any mining permit. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a mining permit must include a description of the potential for mining at other locations in Wisconsin and an analysis of the cumulative environmental, economic and social effects of the proposed mine

and other mines that could be developed.

□The bill repeals the provision that authorizes agreements between local governmental units and mine operator.

□The bill extends the liability for injuries resulting from pollution or surface subsidence caused by mining activities, to all companies engaged in the mining activities.

□The bill prohibits mining on land that is owned by the State and is under the jurisdiction of the DNR, except for sand, crushed stone, gravel and peat.

□The bill also prohibits the natural resources board from selling lands for the purpose of allowing mining on the lands.

□In addition to the above important changes I am of the understanding that the bill will require a two year moratorium on mining in Wisconsin.

I would like to suggest that the department be required to hold more than one informational meeting, with at least one held somewhere in the northern part of the

State.

All of the impacts mining will have on Wisconsin, it's natural resources and it's people need to be considered. The cumulative impacts will be what our children will have to live with. Jobs and the economy are important, but we must look toward sustainable development.

Tourism is environmentally friendly. With tourism as the second largest industry in the State, Wisconsin would be wise to consider the impacts mining will have on that industry. If areas of our northwoods' natural beauty and the relative cleanliness of our waters will be sacrificed for the purpose of mining, then will we not be sacrificing our tourism industry also? want to point out that the tourism industry is expanding and doesn't have toxic waste associated with it.

This society as a whole is wasting non-renewable resources. It appears that some leaders of Wisconsin are promoting mining the deposits located in our State.

Once they are mined, they are gone for good. If left in the earth the minerals will probably become more valuable as other supplies are depleted. Wisconsin leaders ought to be promoting recycling non-renewable resources as an alternative to exploiting them.

The Chippewa Tribes, the land and the water of Wisconsin are here to stay. Will Wisconsin's leaders that are promoting mining stay here once the minerals are gone? Will they still have an interest in Wisconsin? Only time will tell. I hope and pray that the proposed changes are approved and become law. We that are here to stay, want our environment healthy. We want you, the lawmakers, to protect our land and water and the resources it supports. We want this for all.

Voice your opinion. Send your written comments to: Rep. Thomas Seery, Chairman, Assembly Committee on Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining, P.O. Box 8953, Madison, WI 53708.



A vigil at the site of the proposed Noranda mine in the town of Lynn near Tomahawk, WI was sponsored by the Midwest Treaty Network and Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association. Attendees expressed concern over the mining operation. Above, participants of the vigil circle around a fire where a traditional ceremony was performed by Joe Stone, Lac du Flambeau.

## WCA wants to promote mining on county lands

At a Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) meeting in Madison on February 14th, members heard from their general counsel Rob Mulcahy. He noted that "Timber is not the only issue. Pending now in many other states are questions of mineral, water, hunting, gaming, jurisdiction, and land claims by tribes."

Attendees were reminded that 56% of public land in Wisconsin is in the County Forest system and that the counties would realize big profits if they could open these

lands to mining. The Wisconsin Counties Forest Association presenter pointed out that "With proper planning, mining could be compatible with good land use."

Mulcahy said that the WCA is generally pleased with Crabb's decisions so far in the Chippewa treaty rights case, especially her decision that Indians could not sue the state for damages for being denied their rights, that Chippewa were awarded only 50% of the natural resources instead of 100%, and that she has agreed to re-open the record

on some issues. The Wisconsin Counties Forestry Association has moved dismissal on some of the timber issues and is awaiting a decision. WCA plans to retain its rights to appeal any further decisions, even though Attorney General Jim Doyle said he may want to negotiate the terms of a settlement with the tribes after the next decision(s) are rendered.

Mulcahy noted that the decision denying the Chippewa the right to sue the state for damages means (See WCA, page 11)

## Mine rules revised to protect wolves

By Mary Jo Kewley  
Wausau Daily Herald

MERRILL—A mining exploration company may receive a lease to drill this spring in the Lincoln County forest area inhabited by a pack of eastern timber wolves, an endangered species.

The state Department of Natural Resources has added several environmental protection conditions to an E.K. Lehmann and Associates of Wisconsin Inc. lease pending in the Lincoln County town of Tomahawk.

The DNR added the provisions to protect the seven to eight animals in the Averill Creek wolf pack, the Spirit River trout streams and the Spirit Falls deer yard.

The lease conditions:  
○Allow only daylight drilling from Jan. 1 to April 1, if deer and wolves are active in the drill site areas. Additional restrictions can be imposed if wolf den sites or rendezvous areas are found in the area.

○Prohibit drilling or construction within 100 feet of the main stream of the Spirit River, which are classed trout waters. No drilling water can be removed from the streams without prior approval.

○Order all drilling access roads to be abandoned, to maintain the area in a semi-wild state.

○Allow wetland drilling only when the ground is frozen.

To explore an area, state geologists Thomas Evans said the company clears about a half-acre of land for a drill rig. An average

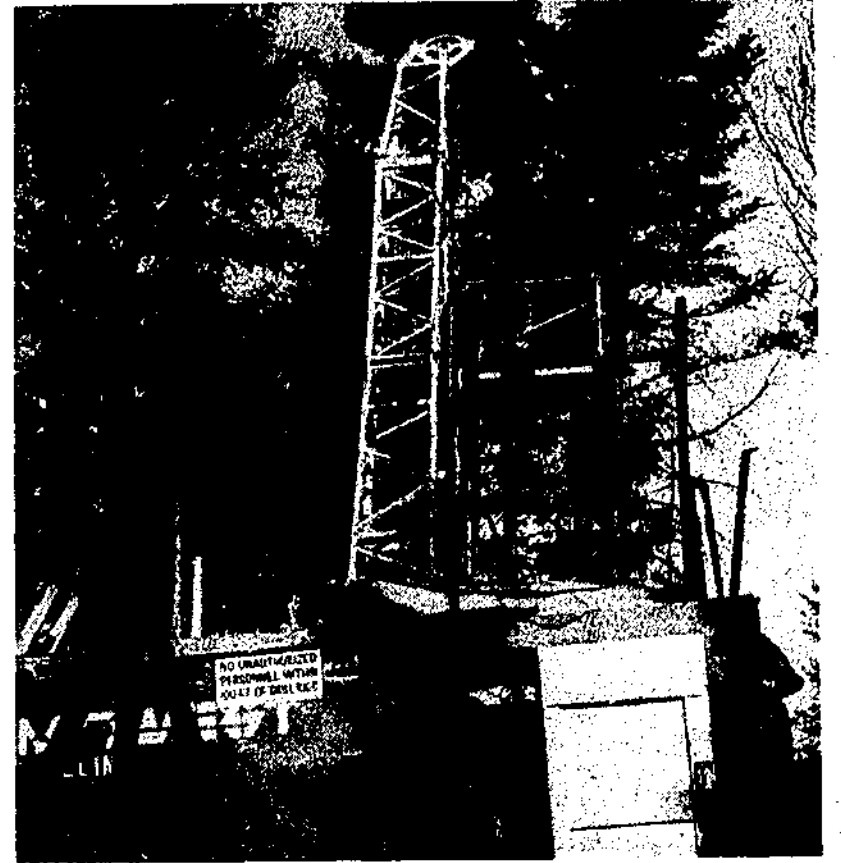
hole can be drilled in five days, he said.

During past exploratory drilling, Lincoln County forestry department administrator Ole Hanson said, there have been no adverse effects on the wolves, deer or trout stream. He said the DNR has established a monitor team to watch over exploration activities and their

effects on the environment.

"It's (the conditions) a proactive way of dealing with a potential accident," Evans said.

Evans said exploration generally has a minimal effect on the environment. But, he said, "Mining could have an impact. Mining could displace that (wolf pack) (See Wolves, page 10)



One of many drills designed to test for core samples relating to the proposed mining project of Noranda Mining intrudes on the natural beauty of the area's forest. Noranda is in the process of obtaining core samples.

## Mining: An imminent reality?

By Marge Lemieux  
Freelance Writer

On January 14, the expected necessary permits were issued by David H. Schwartz, Hearing Examiner for the State of Wisconsin, to the Flambeau Mining Co. to begin its mining process at Ladysmith, Wis. This open-pit mine will be the first mineral excavation in Wisconsin in more than a decade. To the Native People, environmentalists and other concerned citizens and groups of Wisconsin, this devastating prospect of the gutting of Mother Earth is now imminent.

In an interview with Dave Collins of WOJB Radio, Lac Courte Oreilles, on January 28th, he stated that in 20 days without an injunction the mining company could start construction. They could start as soon as February 4th with no appeals. The company has

stated they intend to start digging in May 1991. There's a 20 day window (opportunity) from January 15 to February 4th to tender that appeal.

On February 1, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band officially filed a petition with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to review the decision and suspend the permit granted to the Flambeau Mining Co. The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe wasn't included in the Local Agreement that the mining company negotiated with other Rusk County local governments. Collins stated: "Basically the sentiment of the Hearing Examiner was that the tribe isn't one of the municipalities or governments that they have to consult.

In order to get their permits they have to show they've consulted all the local appropriate governments but they didn't consider the tribe."

This same sentiment was echoed by the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chairman, Gaiashkibos, in an interview on February 7th. Some fears of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Government are that hydrogen sulfide will go into riverways and affect the fish breeding by killing their eggs.

As it now stands, the permit allows up to 900 lbs. of sulfide and sulfate per day to come out of the discharge pipe into the water.

Collins stated that Larry Bruce, a witness for the tribe, is working on the contract from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set toxicity levels for hydrogen sulfide, and believes that as little as 1 part per billion would be toxic to some aquatic life, especially fish eggs that lay right on the bottom and small fry that swim near the bottom and in the shallow areas of the rivers.

The State, on the other hand, in

the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), said that toxicity for hydrogen sulfide is not well defined. About a decade ago, or more, the Department of Energy identified areas called "hot spots" which may be potential uranium sources.

One of these hot spots is on the south end of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. State geologists say there is no evidence of uranium in Wisconsin and there's been no drill cores that have come up with uranium.

However, another means of identifying uranium deposits without going through the kinds of exploration that require them to report those discoveries to the state is by using a device called a Neutron Pulse Generator. Collins says it is used in oil exploration and some of them were shipped to Iraq—its the device used to trigger nuclear warheads.

About a month ago the Rusk

County Citizen Action Group filed an injunction in Rusk County, Ladysmith. It's a class action suit with 21 signees. It hasn't been ruled on yet and is still in state court.

According to Sandy Lyons, WOJB Program Director, this group has indicated "they will go to the Supreme Court if necessary." Right now the Lac Courte Oreilles tribal government is awaiting the decision of the Department of Natural Resources in reviewing its finding on the tribe's petition before further action is taken. They expect to have that decision within the first week in March.

In a telephone interview with the Mole Lake Tribal Chairman, Raymond McGeshick, he stated that his tribe is also waiting to hear the decision. He said, Lac Courte Oreilles Chairman, Gaiashkibos, will take the lead and be their spokesman in this current mining

issue.

There has been a rally of support including non-Indian as well as Indian. The tribes of Wisconsin stand firm and united against all mining efforts. The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association, Lac du Flambeau, issued their opposition against the mining issue at a Treaty Network meeting in Lac du Flambeau on February 9th. People in the Ladysmith area have donated land to the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe. Stazinsky, former Chairman of the Rusk County Democratic Party is giving 1/2 of the mineral rights of his property to the Lac Courte Oreilles band. He owns 280 acres.

Collins noted that the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribes' legal base "doesn't depend on owning land down there. It depends on the fact they have usufructuary rights. But owning land does make them closer."



# Toxics in the Great Lakes

By Theo Colborn and Richard A. Liroff

The Great Lakes hold approximately 20 percent of the world's supply of fresh surface water. Because of their vast size and favorable habitat, the lakes and their environs serve as nesting grounds to innumerable animal species. The Great Lakes basin is home to 35 million Americans and Canadians.

Superficially, the recovery of the lakes from their degraded condition of the late 1960s, when the press pronounced Lake Erie dead or dying and television viewers watched Cleveland's Cuyahoga River flaming up from its surface, suggests that the Great Lakes are an environmental success story. But a more thorough review of the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem suggests another, more sobering conclusion: Persistent toxic substances continue to circulate within the system.

Determining the source of these substances has led to even more sobering conclusions. In some instances, the major sources are believed to be thousands of miles away. Airborne pesticides, such as DDT and toxaphene; industrial chemicals, such as PCBs; and metals, such as mercury and cadmium, are entering the Great Lakes on air currents from outside the lakes' basin.

Even worse, through their magnification in the food web, these substances pose a threat to the wildlife and human residents of the Great Lakes basin who consume fish from the lakes. The



persistence and biomagnification of toxic substances in aquatic ecosystems in the Great Lakes are of global significance.

## Weaving the Threads of the Toxics Story

In 1987, World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation in Washington, DC, and The Institute for Research and Public Policy in Ottawa, Ontario, launched a two-year project to produce a "State of the Environment" report for the Great Lakes basin. We found that the Great Lakes had been diligently researched by a community of wildlife biologists whose studies had driven wildlife toxicology to its cutting edge. But the many sources of data still needed to be synthesized and made meaningful for policymakers. Not until we completed our survey of the existing scientific literature, making new linkages, did we appreciate

the true dimensions of the toxics problem.

The poisoning of the lakes' wildlife has its roots in industrial and agricultural development. Following World War II, the Great Lakes basin attracted large chemical and manufacturing complexes. Its agricultural sector boomed. The lakes became convenient receptacles for the wastes of these activities. It is not surprising that beginning in the mid-1950s, and continuing to the present, numerous reports about unhealthy animals in the Great Lakes basin have appeared in scientific literature and government reports. Populations of top predator animals in the basin suffered—and still suffer—seriously.

The plight of the animals raised questions concerning the risks to humans who depend upon the same resources as the wildlife. In essence, the Great Lakes basin became a natural laboratory in which

to test the association between health problems and persistent toxic substances. At peak contamination levels in the late 1960s and early 1970s, numerous wildlife species were exhibiting severe population stress.

Prompted by concerns about human health, policymakers made great strides in restricting the use of such major contaminants as DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs. They instituted permit systems to manage direct discharges of wastes into the lakes. Concentrations of many chemicals declined strikingly in sediments and fish and wildlife tissues in the late 1970s. However, reductions in contamination tapered off around 1980-1981, and concentrations are holding at levels serious enough to cause public health authorities to issue warnings about eating certain sizes and species of fish.

Current concentrations of all the above chemicals still affect wildlife that use the lakes as their home or nesting ground, especially those that are dependent upon fish from the lakes.

Most importantly, the individual animals suffering the most in wildlife populations are the young. Young birds, fish, mammals, and reptiles exhibit a suite of untoward health effects that eventually cause premature death or abnormal development. These include metabolic changes manifested in a condition called "wasting"; animals appear lethargic, lose their appetites and weight, and die prematurely. More subtle changes include organ damage. These include: thyroid and heart problems;

a liver condition called porphyria, or abnormal metabolism of iron; reduced levels of vitamin A in critical tissues; male birds growing ovarian tissue, and female birds growing excessive oviduct tissue; male fish not reaching full sexual maturity; and hermaphroditism in fish. In addition there are such obvious effects as birth defects and behavioral changes. Cancer is not as prevalent a problem as these other effects.

The problems in the offspring are the last stage in a sequence of events that begins with maternal exposure to one or more toxicants and transfer of those toxicants to the egg or fetus. In most cases, the adult animals show no visible signs of ill health, except abnormal behavior.

The fate of bald eagles in the Great Lakes basin illustrates the association of population effects and toxic substances. It now appears that the lakes have become an ecological black hole for the eagle. Healthy, immigrant birds establish territories along the shoreline, but after two years of feeding on Great Lakes prey, they start losing their ability to raise viable young. These shoreline populations have higher concentrations of toxic substances, such as PCBs and DDE, than inland populations.

Laboratory studies of toxic contaminants of concern in the Great Lakes reinforce these conclusions. These include PCBs, dioxins, furans, dieldrin, HCB (hexachlorobenzene), lindane, mirex, toxaphene, and mercury, to mention a few. The same chemicals found in wildlife induce the

same suite of health effects in a number of laboratory animals. For example, PCBs and dioxins have been associated in the laboratory with wasting, loss of vitamin A, immune suppression, feminization, porphyria, organ damage, and birth defects. A number of dose-response studies in the field and the laboratory support these associations.

## Long-Range Atmospheric Transport of Pollutants

Some of the more troublesome pollutants are generated beyond the watersheds of the Great Lakes. For example, Lake Superior is generally acknowledged to be the cleanest of the Great Lakes. Fewer humans inhabit its watershed, and the watershed has much less industrial and agricultural activity than the other Great Lakes watersheds. Yet anglers fishing in Lake Superior are warned not to consume lake trout larger than 30 inches because of PCB contamination. Scientists estimate that approximately 90 percent of the PCBs in Lake Superior enter the lake from the atmosphere.

This long-range transport is not unusual. The atmosphere is the primary source of mercury contamination in northern Minnesota. Sediment mercury concentrations there have increased two percent per year since 1938. As a result, the rate of fish-tissue mercury uptake has increased. The fresh DDT in the lakes is suspected to come from Central America. It comes as no surprise, then, that elevated concentrations of contaminants are found in wildlife in remote areas (Continued on page 10)

# Action is urged to curb exotics

The International Joint Commission and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission issued a joint report in November calling for immediate legislative action to keep new exotic species such as

zebra mussels out of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ecosystem. The report recommended that the U.S. and Canada require all ocean-going ships to exchange their ballast waters in mid-ocean before

entering the Great Lakes or connected fresh and brackish waters. In cases where a mid-ocean exchange would be inappropriate for safety or other reasons, the commissions recommended pro-

visions that would prohibit a ship from discharging ballast water unless all organisms which might survive in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ecosystem have been removed or destroyed in an environmentally safe manner.

The report said zebra mussels can impair commercial and recreational fishing, power generation, manufacturing, navigation, tourism and beach use, natural area/native species appreciation and public water supplies.

The commissions said non-compliance with the provisions should result in a forfeiture of the ship's right to enter Great Lakes and connected fresh and brackish waters.

The report also said that the U.S. and Canadian governments must provide their Coast Guards with adequate resources to develop, implement, monitor and enforce the requirements.

"Non-native organisms have already severely disrupted the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem," it said. "In past decades, sea lamprey devastated lake trout populations; direct expenditures for lamprey control have amounted to \$10 million annually."

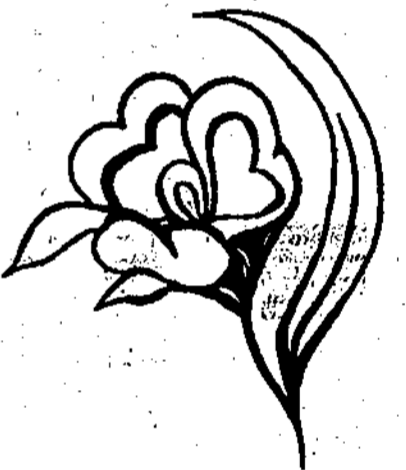
"The alewife has degraded the water quality of some of the Great Lakes, and their periodic die-offs have rendered beaches unusable. Exotic species entering this ecosystem more recently, such as the spiny water flea and the zebra mussel, threaten to disrupt the food web on which the Great Lakes fishery depends."

"Drinking water for some 25 million people could be affected by this one exotic species alone," the commissions concluded. They said the cost of managing the zebra mussel invasion is likely to increase to hundreds of millions of dollars per year.

In addition to the immediate prevention measures, the commissions called for development of a comprehensive and effective strategy to manage the exotic species problem, including research and development to improve and refine effective, safe ballast water exchange and treatment practices.

If you'd like a copy of the Special Report on Exotic Species and the Shipping Industry, write the International Joint Commission, 2001 S Street N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20440; or the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, 1451 Green Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

(Reprinted from Voice, a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publication, Winter 1991 edition.)



## DNR stops stocking fish in polluted Deer Lake

After years of trying to hold the stocking of sport fish in mercury-contaminated Deer Lake (Marquette County), the Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) has finally succeeded. Deer Lake is an International Joint Commission (IJC) Area of Concern, an infamous status given to 42 contaminated toxic hotspots around the Great Lakes.

UPEC has been fighting the stocking program because it was understood at the public meetings held by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that fish stocking would not begin (with the exception of adult perch for testing purposes) until the mercury level in Deer Lake's fish went below the public health advisory level of 0.5 ppm.

The DNR recently imposed a catch-and-release order on the lake. It is now illegal to possess fish from Deer Lake. UPEC worked with Great Lakes United and the Michigan Environmental Council to have the following language added to the catch-and-release order: "There will not be any fish stocking program for Deer Lake until levels of contamination have been successfully reduced to allow for a healthy sport fishery without any endangerment of public health." A small victory, but a victory nonetheless!

UPEC has also been working with Great Lakes United to reopen the remedial action plans (RAPs) for both Torch Lake (Houghton County) and Deer Lake to incorporate new data and to take an ecosystem approach to the RAP.

(Reprinted from The Upper Peninsula Environment, a newsletter of the Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition.)



A cluster of zebra mussels attached to a native mollusk shell. Zebra mussels easily attach to older ones, creating colonies that can grow to several inches thick. Zebra mussels can attach to almost any non-toxic solid surface, and beds in some parts of Lake Erie contain 700,000 per square meter.

# Sylvania wilderness defense effort launched

By Bill Malmsten UPEC Vice-President

The Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition (UPEC) Natural Areas Committee has been working with the Forest Service for over a year on the development of a wilderness management plan for the Sylvania Wilderness Area. This spectacular 18,000-acre tract, located in the western U.P. near Watersmeet, was designated a wilderness area in December 1987 with the passage of the Michigan Wilderness Act.

Our greatest concern is the proposed unrestricted use of motorboats on three lakes within the wilderness boundary. The use of high-powered motorboats, including large pontoon boats and 180-hp ski boats, has increased dramatically since Sylvania was designated a wilderness. This unrestricted use of motors is of greatest concern on Crooked Lake, since this lake extends into the heart of the Sylvania wilderness. Over half of Sylvania's backcountry camp-

grounds are either on Crooked Lake or are accessible only by passing through Crooked Lake.

The roar of boat motors can be heard throughout most of the lakes surrounding Crooked Lake. If the unrestricted motor use is permitted to continue, much of the wilderness character of Sylvania will be lost. We are also concerned over adverse impacts of motor use on water quality and on potential interference with nesting loons, eagles, and other wildlife.

Although UPEC has worked hard for many months to convince the Forest Service that wilderness motor use should be greatly restricted, the intense lobbying efforts of a group of anti-wilderness motorboat users was apparently more effective than ours. The Forest Service released a proposed plan last August which included no restrictions on motor use on three Sylvania wilderness lakes. It appeared at that time that the only avenue remaining for UPEC to satisfactorily resolve this issue would be through litigation. We believe that the proposed Forest Service

plan is a clear violation of the law. Unfortunately, the high cost of litigation makes this avenue a very difficult one to follow. After consulting with an attorney familiar with Forest Service issues, we concluded that this option might just be out of our price range. Although national environmental groups have expressed interest, compared with critical national problems the Sylvania issue has been just too small for their active involvement.

Out of desperation we turned to the only group of people we could think of who would understand the crucial nature of this issue: the actual Sylvania backcountry users. We established a fund dedicated to the protection of Sylvania and in early November sent out a test mailing soliciting the support of registered backcountry campers in the wilderness. The response has been even greater than what we hoped for. We have not only received considerable contributions to the fund, but campers have also sent many letters to the Forest Service and to us.

The Sierra Club has recently shown increased interest in this issue. Conrad Krinock from their Mackinac Chapter has met with Forest Service personnel and has demonstrated considerable expertise in his analysis of this issue.

The Forest Service now reports that a revised proposed wilderness management plan will be released in mid-December 1990, and that they think environmentalists will like it better than the last version. We sincerely hope the new version of the management plan will provide an appropriate level of protection for Sylvania and will take into consideration the wilderness values for which it was established. But if it does not, we now feel that we are in a position to do something about it.

Please consider adding your contribution to the Sylvania Fund. More important, take a few moments to write to the Forest Service and protest the threat to Sylvania posed by unrestricted motor use. Write to: David Morton, Forest Supervisor, Ottawa National Forest, East US-2, Ironwood, MI

49938. Thanks to all of you who have already written and contributed—it looks like your efforts may already have begun to make a difference.

(Reprinted from The Upper Peninsula Environment, December 1990 edition)

Please help us help the Sylvania wilderness...

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

My contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the Sylvania Fund is enclosed.  
UPEC • Box 34 • Houghton, MI 49931



# Chippewa tribes host receptions for MN & WI legislators



Photos by Amoose



A legislative reception sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) January 30 at Inn on the Park, Madison, provided an opportunity for tribal and state leaders to discuss concerns. Pictured above are: GLIFWC Executive Director Jim Schlender (left) and GLIFWC Policy Analyst Jim Zorn (center).



In St. Paul, MN feasting was also part of an evening with Minnesota state legislators sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa tribes. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern in a leisurely atmosphere. Above, Anita Fineday, Attorney for the Mille Lacs Reservation (center) at Kelly's Inn near the Capitol.



Above, (center) Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chairman Gaiashkibos chats with Representative Barbara Linton (D) 74th Assembly District (left); Susan Solterman, Legislative Aide and Rep. Frank Boyle (far right) (D) 73rd Assembly Distict. Traditional foods, including wild rice, venison and lake trout were served. Approximately 200 hundred attendeed were recorded.



Approximately six hundred people attended the legislative reception, which is the twelfth such annual event in Minnesota. Traditional fare was served including wild rice dishes, venison and fish.

## NAFWS 9th Annual National Conference

Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel  
Bar Harbor, Maine • May 20-23, 1991

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society would like to extend to you an invitation to attend the Society's 9th Annual National Conference. The Conference will be hosted by the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe and held at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel, 123 Eden Street, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609. The theme, "The 1990's - Decade of Partnerships," will be explored from specialized perspectives in an exchange of ideas with key decision-makers and grassroots technical personnel in attendance. The following logistical information is provided for making your travel plans.

**Air Fare:** The Society has negotiated a contract with Continental Airlines for 40% off the highest air fare or 5% off the lowest fare into Bar Harbor or Bangor, Maine. You can contact Continental to obtain this fare by calling 1-800-468-7022 and mentioning the confirmation number EZ5P56 or by calling Uniglobe Travel collect at 207-667-1171 (ask for Nancy Staplks). The Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel does have shuttle service from the Bar Harbor airport to the hotel. If you wish to fly into Bangor and rent a car to drive to Bar Harbor, Thrifty Rent-A-Car has a rate of \$135/week or \$35/day for a mid-size car. Rental cars can be booked through either Uniglobe Travel or Mission Hill Travel. It is approximately a one-hour drive from Bangor to Bar Harbor. If you wish to rent a car in Bar Harbor, Budget Rent-A-Car has the lowest rate of \$177/week or \$39/day for a mid-size car.

**Lodging:** Room rates for the conference are \$55.00 per night for a single or double room, \$65.00 per night for a triple and \$75.00 per night for a quadruple. You can make your reservations by calling the hotel reservation line toll free at 1-800-234-6835.

**Conference Fees:** Conference registration fees are \$50.00 per person, which includes the conference packet, banquet, the traditional feast, all tours, and membership into the Society. We have prepared special lapel pins and decals again this year for conference attendees, but they will only be made available to the first 200 registrants. Pre-registration is encouraged by sending the registration form and a check to the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 750 Burbank Street, Broomfield, Colorado 80020. For those of you who do not pre-register, registration will be held at the conference site from 4:00-6:00 p.m. on Monday and from 8:00-8:30 a.m. on Tuesday.



Marie Thompson, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, stands beside the new GLITC banner which features samples of beadwork from the member tribes. GLITC and GLIFWC co-sponsored a legislative reception in Madison, January 30, 1991.

## WDNR staffers come on reservation for cultural awareness training

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

A training workshop designed to promote understanding of Chippewa culture and values was attended by fifty staff from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) during February.

A principle theme which arose during the sessions related to the common concern among Chippewa representatives and the state resource managers for a healthy environment.

Participants noted that recognition of these similarities is often blocked by the lack of understanding of Native American culture, government, and value systems.

The training was requested by the WDNR in an effort to help establish better working relationships and promote understanding between tribal and state personnel, according to Doug Morrisette, WDNR tribal liaison.

The training took place on both the Bad River and the Red Cliff Reservations in northern Wisconsin and encompassed topics from fish management to tribal government to Chippewa spirituality.

All sessions began with a pipe ceremony provided by Bill Blackwell, a Chippewa spiritual leader from Grand Portage. Blackwell provided explanations of the ceremonies as well as the spiritual value system which underlies much of the contemporary Chippewa thought.

Similarly, Joe Rose, Director of the Native American Studies Program, Northland College, provided background on Chippewa traditions and philosophy. While Eddie Benton, a Chippewa author, spiritual leader and educator, translated the meaning of being a Chippewa within a modern culture.

Both men commented on many of the pressures and struggles which arise in retaining a culture within the dominant white society.

Bridging gaps of understanding and reducing resulting tensions was the purpose underlying the training session. Most participants felt that the sessions, while intense, had achieved that purpose in part.

The highlight of the two-day training was an evening feast at Red Cliff catered by Chippewa cooks that featured traditional foods. This was followed by a time with the Bad River and Red Cliff Drums.

Andrew Gokee, Red Cliff tribal council member, provided an explanation of both the Drum songs and the dance. As the evening concluded, Chippewa dancers were joined by some of the workshop participants in the waujic circle—another way of breaking barriers and building bridges.



# Chippewa tribes host receptions for MN & WI legislators

Photos by Amoose



A legislative reception sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) January 30 at Inn on the Park, Madison, provided an opportunity for tribal and state leaders to discuss concerns. Pictured above are: GLIFWC Executive Director Jim Schlender (left) and GLIFWC Policy Analyst Jim Zorn (center).



In St. Paul, MN feasting was also part of an evening with Minnesota state legislators sponsored by the Minnesota Chippewa tribes. The reception provided an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern in a leisurely atmosphere. Above, Anita Fineday, Attorney for the Mille Lacs Reservation (center) at Kelly's Inn near the Capitol.



Above, (center) Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Chairman Gaiashkibos chats with Representative Barbara Linton (D) 74th Assembly District (left); Susan Solterman, Legislative Aide and Rep. Frank Boyle (far right) (D) 73rd Assembly Distict. Traditional foods, including wild rice, venison and lake trout were served. Approximately 200 hundred attended were recorded.



Approximately six hundred people attended the legislative reception, which is the twelfth such annual event in Minnesota. Traditional fare was served including wild rice dishes, venison and fish.

## NAFWS 9th Annual National Conference

Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel  
Bar Harbor, Maine • May 20-23, 1991

The Native American Fish & Wildlife Society would like to extend to you an invitation to attend the Society's 9th Annual National Conference. The Conference will be hosted by the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe and held at the Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel, 123 Eden Street, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609. The theme, "The 1990's - Decade of Partnerships," will be explored from specialized perspectives in an exchange of ideas with key decision-makers and grassroots technical personnel in attendance. The following logistical information is provided for making your travel plans.

**Air Fare:** The Society has negotiated a contract with Continental Airlines for 40% off the highest air fare or 5% off the lowest fare into Bar Harbor or Bangor, Maine. You can contact Continental to obtain this fare by calling 1-800-468-7022 and mentioning the confirmation number EZ5P56 or by calling Uniglobe Travel collect at 207-667-1171 (ask for Nancy Staplks). The Bar Harbor Regency/Holiday Inn Hotel does have shuttle service from the Bar Harbor airport to the hotel. If you wish to fly into Bangor and rent a car to drive to Bar Harbor, Thrifty Rent-A-Car has a rate of \$135/week or \$35/day for a mid-size car. Rental cars can be booked through either Uniglobe Travel or Mission Hill Travel. It is approximately a one-hour drive from Bangor to Bar Harbor. If you wish to rent a car in Bar Harbor, Budget Rent-A-Car has the lowest rate of \$177/week or \$39/day for a mid-size car.

**Lodging:** Room rates for the conference are \$55.00 per night for a single or double room, \$65.00 per night for a triple and \$75.00 per night for a quadruple. You can make your reservations by calling the hotel reservation line toll free at 1-800-234-6835.

**Conference Fees:** Conference registration fees are \$50.00 per person, which includes the conference packet, banquet, the traditional feast, all tours, and membership into the Society. We have prepared special lapel pins and decals again this year for conference attendees, but they will only be made available to the first 200 registrants. Pre-registration is encouraged by sending the registration form and a check to the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, 750 Burbank Street, Broomfield, Colorado 80020. For those of you who do not pre-register, registration will be held at the conference site from 4:00-6:00 p.m. on Monday and from 8:00-8:30 a.m. on Tuesday.



Marie Thompson, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, stands beside the new GLITC banner which features samples of beadwork from the member tribes. GLITC and GLIFWC co-sponsored a legislative reception in Madison, January 30, 1991.

## WDNR staffers come on reservation for cultural awareness training

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

A training workshop designed to promote understanding of Chippewa culture and values was attended by fifty staff from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) during February.

A principle theme which arose during the sessions related to the common concern among Chippewa representatives and the state resource managers for a healthy environment.

Participants noted that recognition of these similarities is often blocked by the lack of understanding of Native American culture, government, and value systems.

The training was requested by the WDNR in an effort to help establish better working relationships and promote understanding between tribal and state personnel, according to Doug Morrisette, WDNR tribal liaison.

The training took place on both the Bad River and the Red Cliff Reservations in northern Wisconsin and encompassed topics from fish management to tribal government to Chippewa spirituality.

All sessions began with a pipe ceremony provided by Bill Blackwell, a Chippewa spiritual leader from Grand Portage. Blackwell provided explanations of the ceremonies as well as the spiritual value system which underlies much of the contemporary Chippewa thought.

Similarly, Joe Rose, Director of the Native American Studies Program, Northland College, provided background on Chippewa traditions and philosophy. While Eddie Benton, a Chippewa author, spiritual leader and educator, translated the meaning of being a Chippewa within a modern culture.

Both men commented on many of the pressures and struggles which arise in retaining a culture within the dominant white society.

Bridging gaps of understanding and reducing resulting tensions was the purpose underlying the training session. Most participants felt that the sessions, while intense, had achieved that purpose in part.

The highlight of the two-day training was an evening feast at Red Cliff catered by Chippewa cooks that featured traditional foods. This was followed by a time with the Bad River and Red Cliff Drums.

Andrew Gokec, Red Cliff tribal council member, provided an explanation of both the drum songs and the dance. As the evening concluded, Chippewa dancers were joined by ... of the workshop participants in the dance circle—another way of breaking barriers and building bridges.



DUPLICATE EXPOSURE



### Catholics look at racism in WI

The Superior Catholic Herald joined four other Catholic newspapers in the state to publish a four-part series on racism in Wisconsin. The first of that series appeared in the February edition and examined racism in relation to Native Americans.

The introduction states that the effort is designed to "shed light on racism and offer suggestions for eradicating it..." Other groups to be studied in upcoming editions include African American, Asian and Hispanic populations.

MASINAIGAN requested to run two articles from the four-page section entitled "Racism is reality for Native Americans." Those articles appear below and to the right:

# Treaty rights brings racism out in open

By Sam M. Lucero  
Superior Catholic Herald

Probably the most blatant acts of racism in Wisconsin in recent years have been perpetrated against Native Americans.

Most people are familiar with the scenes at boat landings where protests against Chippewa spearfishermen often turned into vile displays of racially derogatory words and actions.

American Indians are subject

to greater racial prejudice than other groups, say several sources. They cite the sovereignty of Indian nations and deep ties to ancient culture as reasons leading to racial prejudice.

There are six Indian nations in Wisconsin: The Menominee, Winnebago, Oneida, Potawatomi, Stockbridge-Munsee and Chippewa. The last group consists of six separate tribes located in northern Wisconsin: The Lac du Flambeau, Lac Courte Oreilles,

Mole Lake, St. Croix, Red Cliff and Bad River.

Only the Chippewa have treaty given rights to harvest fish and game off of reservation land, but all of the state's Indians have felt the scorn of non-Indian opposition to treaty rights.

According to U.S. Census figures, in 1980 there were 29,320 Native Americans in Wisconsin, an increase of 140 percent from the 1970 census. The U.S. Department of Interior's Offices of Tribal

Enrollment estimates there are 31,000 tribal members enrolled in Wisconsin today and possibly 23,000 who are not enrolled.

"There are clearly more than 45,000 Native Americans in Wisconsin," said Episcopal Bishop William Wantland of Eau Claire, a member of the Seminole Indian Nation. He estimates between 75,000 and 80,000 American Indians live in the state.

Sharon Metz, executive director of Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights (HONOR), a coalition of organizations and individuals based in Milwaukee that promotes respect for tribal sovereignty and treaty rights, said about half of the state's Native population lives on reservations while the other half lives in urban areas.

According to Metz, racism perpetrated against Native Americans is distinct from racism aimed at other ethnic groups.

"It's definitely different because racism leveled at other ethnic groups isn't combined with greed," she said.

"You don't hear the dominant society saying that Asians, Hispanics or African Americans have what they want," Metz stated. "In the case of Native Americans they have a legal status. They have land rights, mineral rights, timber rights."

Treaties signed with the U.S. government in the 19th century allowed Native Americans in northern Wisconsin to preserve many of their rights, including the harvesting of fish and game and natural resources on off-reservation land.

(See Racism, page 7)

## What is racism?

Racism and all of its characteristics have plagued humanity since biblical times. But only in modern times has the subject of racism been deeply explored by social scientists. The catalyst for this research can be attributed to the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany and the civil rights movement in America.

Gordon Allport, a professor of psychology at Harvard University, pioneered the study of racism. In 1954 he published a report called "The Nature of Prejudice." His observations still stand as foundation for today's research.

Prejudice is a human trait that is rooted in humanity's need to group things in categories, Allport theorized. For example, all plant and animal life are assigned a given order depending on common characteristics.

Just as we use rational categories to create order, irrational categories—fueled by the power of emotion—are created. These categories that defy or disregard rational thinking become the seeds of prejudice.

The tendency to adopt negative prejudices toward a group of people simply because they belong to that group can lead to what Allport termed "love/hate prejudice." Members of a specific ethnic group, culture or nationality

form a "love prejudice" toward their own group and a "hate prejudice" toward other groups that threaten them.

Allport's research led to more specific definitions of racism. One of the most common is given in equation: power plus prejudice equal racism.

Racism, therefore is different from racial prejudice. In a white society, whites can exhibit racism because they have the power to carry out systematic discriminatory practices through institutions such as schools and government. People of color can exhibit only racial prejudice because they lack power over these institutions.

Racism is divided into two general categories: individual and institutional. Both possess sub-categories: manifest and latent racism. The most obvious form of racism is individual manifest racism. It is expressed openly. Latent racism is not easily detected. Often individuals with latent racist tendencies do not see themselves as racist, but propagate racial stereotypes.

Institutional racism is regarded as the most dangerous type of racism because it affects whole groups of people. Discriminatory public policies are the most obvious types of this institutional racism.



Presence on the landings of Indian people from throughout the midwest provided support for Chippewa spearfishermen both in 1989 and 1990 as they exercised their treaty fishing rights under sometimes violent protests. (Photo by Amoose)

## Midwest Treaty Network plans International Day of Support

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Midwest Treaty Network, I am writing to ask your help on April 5, the second annual International Day of Support for the Indian Peoples of Wisconsin. The event is only days before the opening of the Spring spearfishing season in Northern Wisconsin, when the Chippewa (Anishinabe) exercise our harvesting rights under two treaties. We hope that—unlike in past years—we are not harassed by anti-treaty mobs, without adequate police protection. With international support, we can perhaps come closer to our goal of a peaceful spearfishing season, and free exercise of our rights.

Last year, international support gave us much encouragement. Governor Thompson received over 200 letters from 16 countries, leading his aide James Klausner to admit that "the whole world is watching." Support rallies took place at U.S. embassies in Vienna and Oslo, and at U.S. consulates in other cities. We received other gestures of support, such as beautiful drawings from Italian schoolchildren, and my visit with European support groups near Munich.

But this year we need more. In the 1990 spearfishing season, Governor Thompson tried to portray the anti-treaty movement as more "moderate" and tried to keep nonviolent witnesses away from the lakes. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been talking about withdrawing security from some lakes this year. The anti-treaty group Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR), which in past seasons left it up to individual members whether or not to go to anti-Indian protests, is for the first time officially joining the militants of Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) at the lakes.

To add insult to injury, the DNR is starting to give the go-ahead to mining projects in Wisconsin lands we ceded under two treaties. We fear that sulphides from these mines will destroy the fish and wild rice that we harvest under the treaties. Kennecott, owned by Rio Tinto Zinc (Lon-

don) has been permitted to mine copper near the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, whose Chairman Gaiashkibus is using the treaties to stop it in federal court. Noranda (Toronto) is trying to open a zinc mine near Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

The war in the Middle East can only worsen the war against Indian treaties at home. The war increases pressure to mine our treaty lands for energy resources and strategic metals. The atmosphere of war may make the anti-Indian mobs more violent, and sure of their patriotism and racial superiority. The war and protests against it may give Governor Thompson an excuse to lessen security for Chippewa spearfishers this April.

Already, the giant National Guard lights that have illuminated the boat landings to ensure safety in past Springs have all been sent to Saudi Arabia. Finally, many of our finest and strongest young people are themselves in the Gulf, and we pray for their safe, early return.

We are requesting that on April 5 you ask U.S. and Wisconsin officials to respect Wisconsin Indian treaty rights, improve security for Chippewa spearfishers, oppose

mining in Chippewa ceded territories, and back state-tribal co-management of natural resources.

(1) Hold support rallies for Chippewa treaty rights at U.S. embassies and consulates, or at Wisconsin Department of Development trade offices (such as the one in Frankfurt, Tel. 772029/772037). Even small actions, if immediately publicized in Wisconsin, could make a big difference by showing that the treaties are internationally recognized.

(2) Enlist support from your government officials. Make it clear to Wisconsin officials that economic cooperation with Wisconsin—including trade and tourism—is contingent on safety for the Chippewa spearfishers.

(3) Demonstrate at mining company headquarters to oppose their projects on Chippewa ceded territories.

(4) Send observers to see for themselves the spearfishing season, when the ice melts in Northern Wisconsin. Last year, the season lasted from April 10 to May 4, and it is almost sure to be going on the last week in April.

(5) Publicize the Chippewa

situation in your national media, and try to get reporters to come to Wisconsin this Spring. Contact U.S. print and electronic media to cover your actions (especially CBS, ABC, NBC, and CNN). If you have black-and-white photographs of your support rallies, please send them to us by Express mail, air courier, or wire.

(6) Send letters to Governor Tommy Thompson (State Capitol, Madison, WI 53702 USA), and please send a copy to the Midwest Treaty Network (731 State St., Madison, WI 53703 USA). Please also send us any articles or photos printed on Chippewa treaty rights.

(7) Time is crucial near the start of the spearfishing season, so communication should be quick—by phone or FAX. We would like to know ahead of time what your plans are, so we can announce them at a press conference, and know right away how your rallies went. Our FAX number is (608) 255-2766 (address to "Midwest Treaty Network"). Please call myself or Anita at (715) 588-7687 or 588-9030, or Zoltan or Debra at the Midwest Treaty Network (608) (See Support, page 7)



Witnesses addressed a Solidarity Rally at Lac du Flambeau in 1989. Above are pictured Sierra Powers and Sarah Backus, both witnesses from Milwaukee who have been present on the landings for the past several seasons. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Common strategy sought during environmental summit

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Environmental issues confronting Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula were the topic of discussion during an Environmental Summit in Eau Claire on February 2nd. The summit meeting was sponsored by HONOR and hosted by the Chippewa Valley Chapter.

At the March 6 HONOR board meeting, a second convening of the summit was approved with the suggested time to be a day prior to the Protect the Earth Rally on Labor Day Weekend.

Communication between groups was identified as the critical need during the course of the first summit meeting, according to Sharon Metz, HONOR executive director.

28 representatives from 11 organizations, including Indian and non-Indian groups, convened for a dialogue moderated by Professor Harvey Jacobs, an environmental arbitrator for the UW-Madison Environmental Studies Department.

Metz defined the purpose of the summit as the "beginning of

the process of setting an environmental agenda for Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula."

Metz felt a summit can not only identify common concerns between Indian and non-Indian environmental groups, but also serve to improve communication channels.

The formulation of a strategy to address environmental issues which could be supported by the representative organizations is the ultimate task to be accomplished, according to Metz.

This first meeting allowed a general airing of concerns and philosophies and essentially identified the agendas and activities of participating organizations.

The summit and idea of formulating a common environmental agenda were well-accepted, Metz said. Metz was also pleased with the turn-out at the first meeting and anticipates a good response as well at the Labor Day gathering.



Tribal elders as well as youth form a key component of treaty support which is voiced throughout the year, but provides a physical presence if needed at many boat landings during the spring. (Photo by Amoose)



# Wa-Swa-Gon — "The Place Where Spearing Takes Place"

By Marge Lemieux  
Free-lance Writer

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is a proud group of people, exhibiting the fierce pride of warriors of old. They are outspoken as to who they are and why they are.

Wa-Swa-Gon, the first on-reservation treaty support group, initially formed on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation to protect their treaty rights which guarantee off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering.

Despite differences between the Wa-Swa-Gon group and the LdF Tribal Council regarding a negotiated settlement of treaty rights, Wa-Swa-Gon and the Council have joined hands in a lawsuit filed on their behalf by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

Gilbert Chapman, a spokesman for the group, said they formed two years ago this coming spring. Their numbers vary from 50-250 because they have no formal membership.

During fishing season fishermen join their ranks, whereas, in hunting season they have hunters represented at their meetings, Chapman said.

The organization's diversity is also demonstrated in its recent initiative to provide on-reservation care for the elderly. Currently, the elderly have to leave the reservation and are placed in nursing homes scattered within a 50-mile radius of the reservation.

Wa-Swa-Gon, since its formation two years ago, has provided fish for the elderly during fishing season and venison during hunting season.

Robert Martin, LdF, assumed the position of Wa-Swa-Gon's president in an election by popular vote. Other elected officials include: Dorothy Thom, vice president, Anita Koser, secretary and Cheryl St. Germaine is the treasurer.

Wa-Swa-Gon is now in the process of being incorporated by the state by applying for a tax exempt number. This would enable them to apply for grants and solicit funds in order to stay in business.

Chapman says they are now international with members in Spain and Germany, South America and Greenland. One of their members spoke at the United Nations in August of last year. They expect support from their German membership at the boat landings this spring.

Wa-Swa-Gon belongs to the Midwest Treaty Network, a support group with a membership of a 1000 or more. This includes 35 different groups within the organization. They, too, have international membership in Spain and Germany.

Wa-Swa-Gon's international outreach is typified by the Wa-Swa-Gon banner (an American flag with the image of an Indian superimposed) which now flies proudly somewhere in both Russia and Finland—a gift from Wa-Swa-Gon to supporters abroad.

Currently, Wa-Swa-Gon maintains an office with an information outreach program. The organization can be reached by calling (715) 588-9030 or writing Box 277, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538.



Members of Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association gathered at the Outpost Cafe, Lac du Flambeau in February. Wa-Swa-Gon now maintains an office on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. (Photo by Amoose)



Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Association, which has grown to include national membership, adopted the above organizational symbol in 1989. (Photo by Amoose)

## Pennsylvania peace studies mission explores WI Indian treaty situation

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Five students sponsored by the Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges in Philadelphia arrived in Wisconsin on March 7 to begin a four day study of the controversy over Chippewa treaty rights in the state.

The groups' agenda provided for interviews with both Chippewa leaders, non-Indian community leaders and anti-treaty activists Dean Crist, STA and Larry Peterson, PARR.

Spokesperson for the mission, Professor Susan Dean, who accompanied the students, said a report will be issued by the group subsequent to the tour. The mission will also be studying the Navajo-Hopi situation in Arizona, she said.

Essentially the tour is a fact-finding mission which will consider various social dimensions of the treaty situation, including economic, religious and educational. They spent time interviewing individuals at the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and in the towns of Minocqua and Park Falls.

Interest in studying the WI treaty issues was precipitated by an HONOR-sponsored goodwill tour by, Gaiashkibos, Lac Courtes (See Mission, page 10)

(The following letter was sent to Pat Sheppo and Diane Anderson, Co-coordinators for the Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence from Donald Fraser, Mayor of Minneapolis)

Dear Ms. Sheppo and Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for visiting me last week to apprise me of the work of Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence. I was pleased to hear of the successes of your group's witness in preventing violence at the spearfishing sites in northern and western Wisconsin last spring. It was good to hear that you were able to gather volunteers from so many sectors of our community. Three hundred forty-seven volunteers, many of whom made more than one nighttime trip over to Wisconsin to see that Indian treaty rights were observed, is an impressive accomplishment.

I support your activation of the witness program again this spring. I hope that this year's workshops for nonviolent observer training go even better than they did last year, when over 300 people were trained. I also support your work of educating the public on the issues of treaty rights, through the use of the materials provided by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission in Ashland, Wisconsin. Work like that of Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence, which helps people to stand up for their rights without resorting to weapons, is the best hope for the future of our community.

Sincerely,  
Donald M. Fraser, Mayor



Treaty support from both Indian and non-Indian communities has been growing through the past several years as Chippewa tribes continue to hold firm to the rights retained through treaties. (Photo by Jeff Peters)

## Racism

(Continued from page 6)

These treaty rights are worth millions of dollars, as demonstrated by the state's recent attempted buyout of treaties from two Chippewa tribes.

"(Native Americans) have a different value system," Metz said. "They have persevered not buying into the American dream of accumulating wealth."

While other minorities must contend with racial and cultural discrimination, American Indians must also deal with abuse over tribal sovereignty, said Wantland.

"You don't have a Mexican government if you're talking about Mexican Americans," he said, "but you do have 300 tribal governments with historical conflict with (local) government over the question of who has authority."

"I think in a sense racism is a lack of self worth and pride; a fear that somehow somebody else is going to take something from you that they don't deserve," said Walter Bresette, a Red Cliff Chippewa from Bayfield. "I would say that the rise of racism in America is a reflection of the lack of self worth most of us have."

Metz likens the problem of racism to crab grass: "Once it gets started, then you have a problem stamping it out."

Racism develops a resistance to being irradiated. "So, like crab grass, you have to get it when its young." Getting to children at the earliest stages and at every level is necessary to prevent racism, Metz stated. "This is done in families, churches, schools and through the media; not just one place."

The state has an obligation to help fight racism, but Metz believes it has failed. She cites the state's ineptness in implementing a new Indian studies curriculum in public schools.

Last year the state Legislature's American Indian Study Committee urged the Legislature to approve \$800,000 to develop a state-wide curriculum to educate public school students about the history of Indians in Wisconsin. The Legislature approved \$300,000, an inadequate amount, said Metz.

"It's embarrassing that a small amount was appropriated for Native American education," said Metz. "Over \$2 billion a year is spent on education in Wisconsin but the state will not approve enough money to help fight racism in the schools."

Wantland said he doesn't believe any state does enough to fight

racism.

"Wisconsin is doing more than it has, and that's a good sign," he said. "But there are more things that we could be doing."

"When the Department of Public Instruction mandates the study of Indian history, that's a step in the right direction," Wantland noted. "To the extent that the governor and state officials aren't willing to recognize the presence of racism, that's still a problem."

According to Wantland, the state should implement a massive education program for state officials. "We've got a lot of people in the Legislature, the judiciary and the executive branch who don't know anything about the native culture. It really is abysmal. What they know is what they see in headlines of newspapers."

He also believes that the state must seriously explore the issue of co-management of resources with Native Americans.

American Indians don't like to talk about their problems, said Fr. Dean Dombroski, Green Bay diocesan coordinator of Native American Urban Ministry. So, many of the difficulties they face go unnoticed or unreported.

"Indian kids aren't expected to do well in school. There's a lot of stereotyping going on," Dombroski said.

"We need to be attuned and aware. We've got to understand about treaty rights, that they have rights they never gave up," he said.

When the 50 young people from the Menominee Indian Reservation near Green Bay return from fighting in the Persian Gulf, they may face racist whites who may tell them they can't fish. "I'm good enough to die in the desert," Dombroski says they'll say, "but not good enough to fish in the north woods."

"I think the next 50 years, when you look at demographic trends and how people are projecting them, America is not going to have a white majority, and I don't know if people understand that," said Bresette.

"White people are going to be the minority. And a lot of folks may remember that," he added. "So it's incumbent on these next two or three generations to make that transition. Not because people want it, but because that's what's going to happen."

(Kathy Berken of the Green Bay Compass contributed to this story.)

## Support

(Continued from page 6)  
246-2256 in Madison.

With your help, what seems to be a local issue of racism and resources can be shown to be an international issue of human and sovereign rights. The survival of our culture is at stake.

Miigwich,  
Dorothy Thoms, Wa-Swa-Gon  
Treaty Association, Lac du Flambeau



# Wa-Swa-Gon — "The Place Where Spearing Takes Place"

By Marge Lemieux  
Free-lance Writer

The Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Group is a proud group of people, exhibiting the fierce pride of warriors of old. They are outspoken as to who they are and why they are.

Wa-Swa-Gon, the first on-reservation treaty support group, initially formed on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation to protect their treaty rights which guarantee off-reservation hunting, fishing and gathering.

Despite differences between the Wa-Swa-Gon group and the LdF Tribal Council regarding a negotiated settlement of treaty rights, Wa-Swa-Gon and the Council have joined hands in a lawsuit filed on their behalf by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU.)

Gilbert Chapman, a spokesman for the group, said they formed two years ago this coming spring. Their numbers vary from 50-250 because they have no formal membership.

During fishing season fishermen join their ranks, whereas, in hunting season they have hunters represented at their meetings, Chapman said.

The organization's diversity is also demonstrated in its recent initiative to provide on-reservation care for the elderly. Currently, the elderly have to leave the reservation and are placed in nursing homes scattered within a 50-mile radius of the reservation.

Wa-Swa-Gon, since its formation two years ago, has provided fish for the elderly during fishing season and venison during hunting season.

Robert Martin, LdF, assumed the position of Wa-Swa-Gon's president in an election by popular vote. Other elected officials include: Dorothy Thom, vice president, Anita Koser, secretary and Cheryl St. Germaine is the treasurer.

Wa-Swa-Gon is now in the process of being incorporated by the state by applying for a tax exempt number. This would enable them to apply for grants and solicit funds in order to stay in business.

Chapman says they are now international with members in Spain and Germany, South America and Greenland. One of their members spoke at the United Nations in August of last year. They expect support from their German membership at the boat landings this spring.

Wa-Swa-Gon belongs to the Midwest Treaty Network, a support group with a membership of a 1000 or more. This includes 35 different groups within the organization. They, too, have international membership in Spain and Germany.

Wa-Swa-Gon's international outreach is typified by the Wa-Swa-Gon banner (an American flag with the image of an Indian superimposed) which now flies proudly somewhere in both Russia and Finland—a gift from Wa-Swa-Gon to supporters abroad.

Currently, Wa-Swa-Gon maintains an office with an information outreach program. The organization can be reached by calling (715) 588-9030 or writing Box 277, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538.



Members of Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Association gathered at the Outpost Cafe, Lac du Flambeau in February. Wa-Swa-Gon now maintains an office on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. (Photo by Amoose)



Wa-Swa-Gon Treaty Support Association, which has grown to include national membership, adopted the above organizational symbol in 1989. (Photo by Amoose)

## Pennsylvania peace studies mission explores WI Indian treaty situation

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Five students sponsored by the Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges in Philadelphia arrived in Wisconsin on March 7 to begin a four day study of the controversy over Chippewa treaty rights in the state.

The groups' agenda provided for interviews with both Chippewa leaders, non-Indian community leaders and anti-treaty activists Dean Crist, STA and Larry Peterson, PARR.

Spokesperson for the mission, Professor Susan Dean, who accompanied the students, said a report will be issued by the group subsequent to the tour. The mission will also be studying the Navajo-Hopi situation in Arizona, she said.

Essentially the tour is a fact-finding mission which will consider various social dimensions of the treaty situation, including economic, religious and educational. They spent time interviewing individuals at the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and in the towns of Minocqua and Park Falls.

Interest in studying the WI treaty issues was precipitated by an HONOR-sponsored goodwill tour by, Gaiashkibos, Lac Courtes (See Mission, page 10)

(The following letter was sent to Pat Sheppo and Diane Anderson, Co-coordinators for the Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence from Donald Fraser, Mayor of Minneapolis)

Dear Ms. Sheppo and Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for visiting me last week to apprise me of the work of Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence. I was pleased to hear of the successes of your group's witness in preventing violence at the spearfishing sites in northern and western Wisconsin last spring. It was good to hear that you were able to gather volunteers from so many sectors of our community. Three hundred forty-seven volunteers, many of whom made more than one nighttime trip over to Wisconsin to see that Indian treaty rights were observed, is an impressive accomplishment.

I support your activation of the witness program again this spring. I hope that this year's workshops for nonviolent observer training go even better than they did last year, when over 300 people were trained. I also support your work of educating the public on the issues of treaty rights, through the use of the materials provided by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission in Ashland, Wisconsin. Work like that of Twin Cities Witness for Non-Violence, which helps people to stand up for their rights without resorting to weapons, is the best hope for the future of our community.

Sincerely,  
Donald M. Fraser, Mayor



Treaty support from both Indian and non-Indian communities has been growing through the past several years as Chippewa tribes continue to hold firm to the rights retained through treaties. (Photo by Jeff Peters)

## Racism

(Continued from page 6)

These treaty rights are worth millions of dollars, as demonstrated by the state's recent attempted buyout of treaties from two Chippewa tribes.

"(Native Americans) have a different value system," Metz said. "They have persevered not buying into the American dream of accumulating wealth."

While other minorities must contend with racial and cultural discrimination, American Indians must also deal with abuse over tribal sovereignty, said Wantland.

"You don't have a Mexican government if you're talking about Mexican Americans," he said, "but you do have 300 tribal governments with historical conflict with (local) government over the question of who has authority."

"I think in a sense racism is a lack of self worth and pride; a fear that somehow somebody else is going to take something from you that they don't deserve," said Walter Bresette, a Red Cliff Chippewa from Bayfield. "I would say that the rise of racism in America is a reflection of the lack of self worth most of us have."

Metz likens the problem of racism to crab grass: "Once it gets started, then you have a problem stamping it out."

Racism develops a resistance to being irradiated. "So, like crab grass, you have to get it when it's young." Getting to children at the earliest stages and at every level is necessary to prevent racism, Metz stated. "This is done in families, churches, schools and through the media; not just one place."

The state has an obligation to help fight racism, but Metz believes it has failed. She cites the state's ineptness in implementing a new Indian studies curriculum in public schools.

Last year the state Legislature's American Indian Study Committee urged the Legislature to approve \$800,000 to develop a state-wide curriculum to educate public school students about the history of Indians in Wisconsin. The Legislature approved \$300,000, an inadequate amount, said Metz.

"It's embarrassing that a small amount was appropriated for Native American education," said Metz. "Over \$2 billion a year is spent on education in Wisconsin but the state will not approve enough money to help fight racism in the schools."

Wantland said he doesn't believe any state does enough to fight

racism.

"Wisconsin is doing more than it has, and that's a good sign," he said. "But there are more things that we could be doing."

"When the Department of Public Instruction mandates the study of Indian history, that's a step in the right direction," Wantland noted. "To the extent that the governor and state officials aren't willing to recognize the presence of racism, that's still a problem."

According to Wantland, the state should implement a massive education program for state officials. "We've got a lot of people in the Legislature, the judiciary and the executive branch who don't know anything about the native culture. It really is abysmal. What they know is what they see in headlines of newspapers."

He also believes that the state must seriously explore the issue of co-management of resources with Native Americans.

American Indians don't like to talk about their problems, said Fr. Dean Dombroski, Green Bay diocesan coordinator of Native American Urban Ministry. So, many of the difficulties they face go unnoticed or unreported.

"Indian kids aren't expected to do well in school. There's a lot of stereotyping going on," Dombroski said.

"We need to be attuned and aware. We've got to understand about treaty rights, that they have rights they never gave up," he said.

When the 50 young people from the Menominee Indian Reservation near Green Bay return from fighting in the Persian Gulf, they may face racist whites who may tell them they can't fish. "I'm good enough to die in the desert," Dombroski says they'll say, "but not good enough to fish in the north woods."

"I think the next 50 years, when you look at demographic trends and how people are projecting them, America is not going to have a white majority, and I don't know if people understand that," said Bresette.

"White people are going to be the minority. And a lot of folks may remember that," he added. "So it's incumbent on these next two or three generations to make that transition. Not because people want it, but because that's what's going to happen."

(Kathy Berken of the Green Bay Compass contributed to this story.)

## Support

(Continued from page 6)  
246-2256 in Madison.

With your help, what seems to be a local issue of racism and resources can be shown to be an international issue of human and sovereign rights. The survival of our culture is at stake.

Miigwich,  
Dorothy Thoms, Wa-Swa-Gon  
Treaty Association, Lac du Flambeau

# DUPLICATE EXPOSURE



# Looking to the landings...

## Less enforcement, more protestors?

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Spring is soon to come to northern Wisconsin and once again people begin to wonder what the tone of spring spearfishing might be in 1991. All in all, it's difficult to predict, but Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR)'s zealous encouragement of mass presence at the night landings bodes ill for Chippewa spearfishermen as well as the state's hope for a quiet season.

Indications are that the state of Wisconsin would like to avoid the \$2 million outlay of taxpayers money to police landings once again in 1991.

James Klausner, the Governor's top advisor, was reported as meeting with STA in February at least indirectly encouraging protestors

to stay off the landing. This was according to an Associated Press article (Ashland Daily Press, Feb. 20, 1991) in which STA leader Dean Crist was quoted as stating: "He (Klausner) said the state would like to not have to spend that \$2 million."

No indications that STA planned to stay off the landings, however, has been given.

Meanwhile, PARR has been aggressive in its campaign to encourage presence at the landings.

Billed in the last edition of **PARR Issue**, an organizational newspaper, as a "peaceful, non-violent" presence, one can only speculate as to what the tone of that protest could become. Experience suggests that mobs at the boatlandings turn into just that, and individuals do not adhere to the "peaceful, nonviolent" doctrines spouted by the leadership which

encourages their presence.

Hopeful thinking, however, seems to prevail with the state. The DNR announced plans to reduce their warden force at the boat landings anticipating moderation in the protest activities.

According to an Associated Press article (Daily Press, Ashland, Feb. 21), the WDNR will reduce warden force by 25%. WDNR Chief Assistant Warden Rollie Lee is quoted as saying they "expect less of a problem" and that WDNR thinks "things are significantly different than in 1989 and 1990." Reasons for this conclusion were not given.

STA leader Dean Crist is quoted in the same article as responding with... "I can't wait for the other 75% to be removed." And Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman warned of PARR's more aggressive stance in 1991.

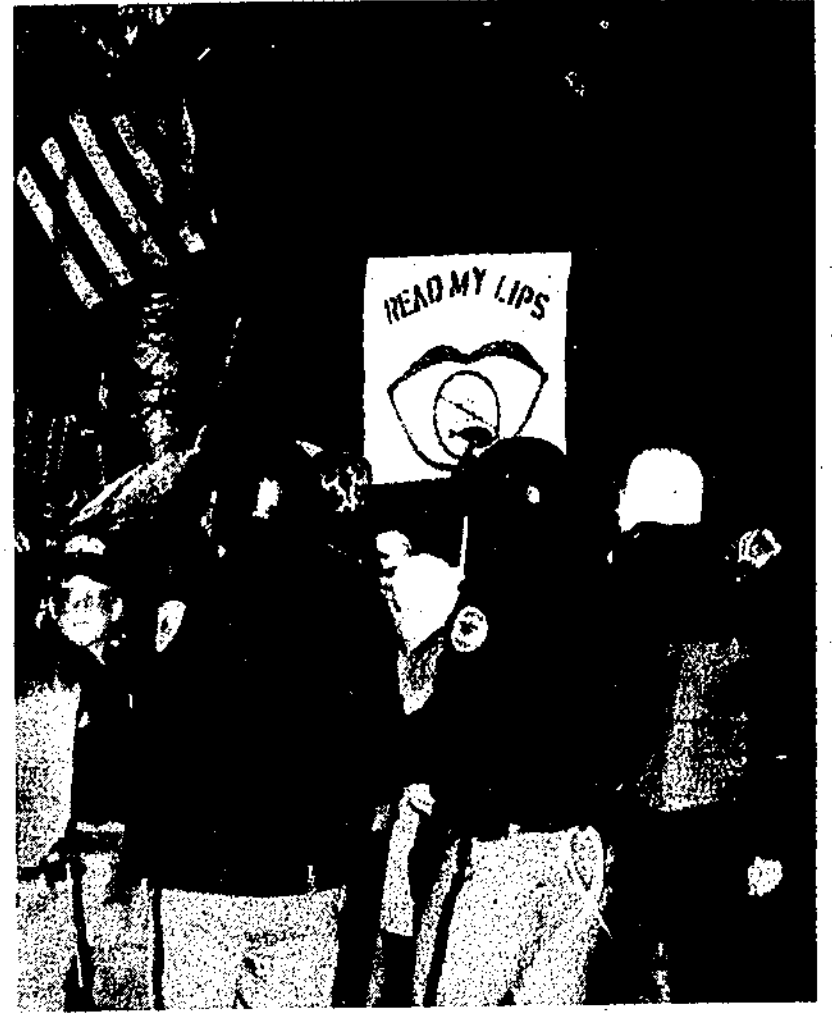
"Boat landings... See you there" reads the headline of PARR's paper. If this effort to attract mass presence at the landings once again succeeds, the WDNR may well be involved in wishful thinking.

### Treaty Support

The Midwest Treaty Network, representing treaty support organizations from several states, does plan to have a witness presence at boatlandings again this year.

Several treaty support organizations throughout the midwest are planning witness training sessions for those interested in acting as observers at the boatlandings in 1991.

A Witness Report was issued by the Midwest Treaty Network following the 1990 season which documented many of the incidents on the landings on a nightly basis.



Enforcement at the landings. Can we cut back?

# Profile: Anti-Indian organizations in WI

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Contemporary anti-Indian activism became organized in Wisconsin shortly following the 1983 Voigt Decision, a federal court decision which re-affirmed the treaty-reserved hunting, fishing and gathering rights of the Chippewa on off reservation, ceded lands.

Equal Rights for Everyone (ERFE), the forerunner of several organizations which seek the abrogation of treaties between tribes and the U.S. government, emerged from the Hayward area of the northwoods soon after the decision was publicized.

Paul Mullaly, a Hayward resident, was one of the early leaders. ERFE's activities were characterized by arousing public fear through rallies, public meetings and marches designed to draw public and media attention to the "Indian Problem" in Wisconsin. Mullaly and other members launched letter-writing campaigns aimed at state and federal legislators as well as to opinion columns in local newspapers.

One of their first targets was the Chippewa off-reservation deer season. Although tribal harvest was extremely modest, falling far below the annual road kill of deer, ERFE decried the harvest as a "rape."

Mullaly described reservations as "cancers" in society and openly warned that any Indians exercising their rights may get shot. Simultaneous with ERFE's open and continued agitation, signs appeared in the Lac Courte Oreilles area which read: "Save a deer, shoot an



1985 ERFE Rally, Hayward, Wis.

Indian."

Also active for a short time in the Superior, WI community was a similar group, which called itself Wisconsin Alliance for Rights and Resources (WARR). WARR staged several meetings in the area and also was active in submitting to opinion page features, but the organization seemed to fade in about a year.

By 1985 Mullaly began to lose popularity as a leader, possibly because he so frequently exposed the racist nature of the movement. Rumors suggested that there was financial mismanagement within ERFE and that Mr. Mullaly left his wife and family and ran away with his secretary.

### PARR

In 1985 a faction of ERFE split from the parent organization and formed Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR) with Larry Peterson, from Park Falls, WI assuming leadership. PARR ultimately seemed to attract the membership of ERFE and became the leading anti-Indian organization. Peterson was more careful in regard to public image and assumed a role which projected himself as pained by the controversy which tore Indian and white communities asunder. However, has been the abrogation of Indian treaty rights.

In an attempt to counter the racist image of the anti-Indian movement, PARR adopted slogans such as: "Blame Congress, Don't Blame the Indians." Massive letter-writing campaigns aimed at legislators were launched and have continued to be a significant part of PARR's strategy.

PARR encouraged the wearing of blaze orange (the color of hunters' garb) as a symbol and has sponsored numerous rallies throughout northern Wisconsin each spring and summer. PARR rallies are characterized by extreme patriotism, with prolific use of the American flag, patriotic hymns and the pledge of allegiance. PARR appeals to patriotism and the plight of the hardworking, taxpaying, sportsman who is now being denied his rights because of Chippewa treaty rights.

Treaty rights are not only presented as being "unequal rights" but privileges which threaten the economic well-being of the non-Indian citizen, particularly those dependent on tourism. PARR preaches the decline of tourism due to devastation of the natural resources as a result of Chippewa harvests.

While espousing brotherly love towards the Chippewa, signs at the rallies and at spearfishing landings indicate hostile feelings of PARR's membership: "Walleyes or welfare?" "Save a walleye, spear an Indian," "Spear Obey," "Boycott Tribal Bingo," "Maulson's Meatheads." PARR's message pounds on tribal ill-explained Indian privileges—free housing, free medical



Dean Crist going into federal court at Wausau. We hope he means so long!

### STA

In 1987 another group formed, which was seemingly impatient with the stance that was being advocated by PARR leadership. Stop Treaty Abuse (STA), formed under the leadership of Dean Crist, owner of Alexander's Pizza in Minocqua.

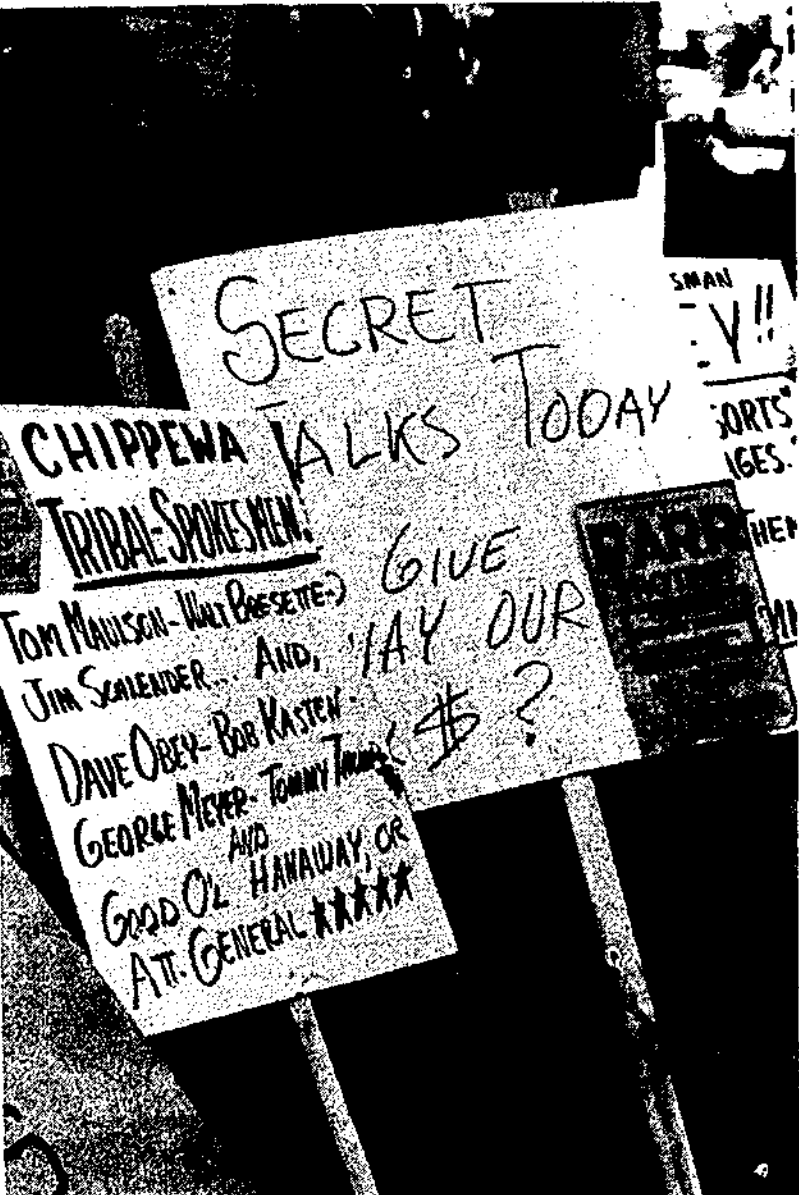
STA first launched a campaign to sell "Treaty Beer," which was unveiled during a July, 1987 march and rally at Butternut Lake. The rally, sponsored by Butternut Lake Concerned Citizens and PARR featured both Larry Peterson and Dean Crist as key speakers. At that time Crist was introduced as a PARR member and STA was the company name used to market Treaty Beer. Crist announced that "Treaty Beer" was being sold to raise money in order to stop treaty abuse. Monies raised would be used to lobby politicians on behalf of treaty abrogation.

Evidence of the growing undertones of violence were also becoming more apparent. One truck in the march at Butternut Lake carried a gillnet strung across the open bed of the truck with plastic Indian heads hung throughout the net. The sign read: "Whiteman's gillnet."

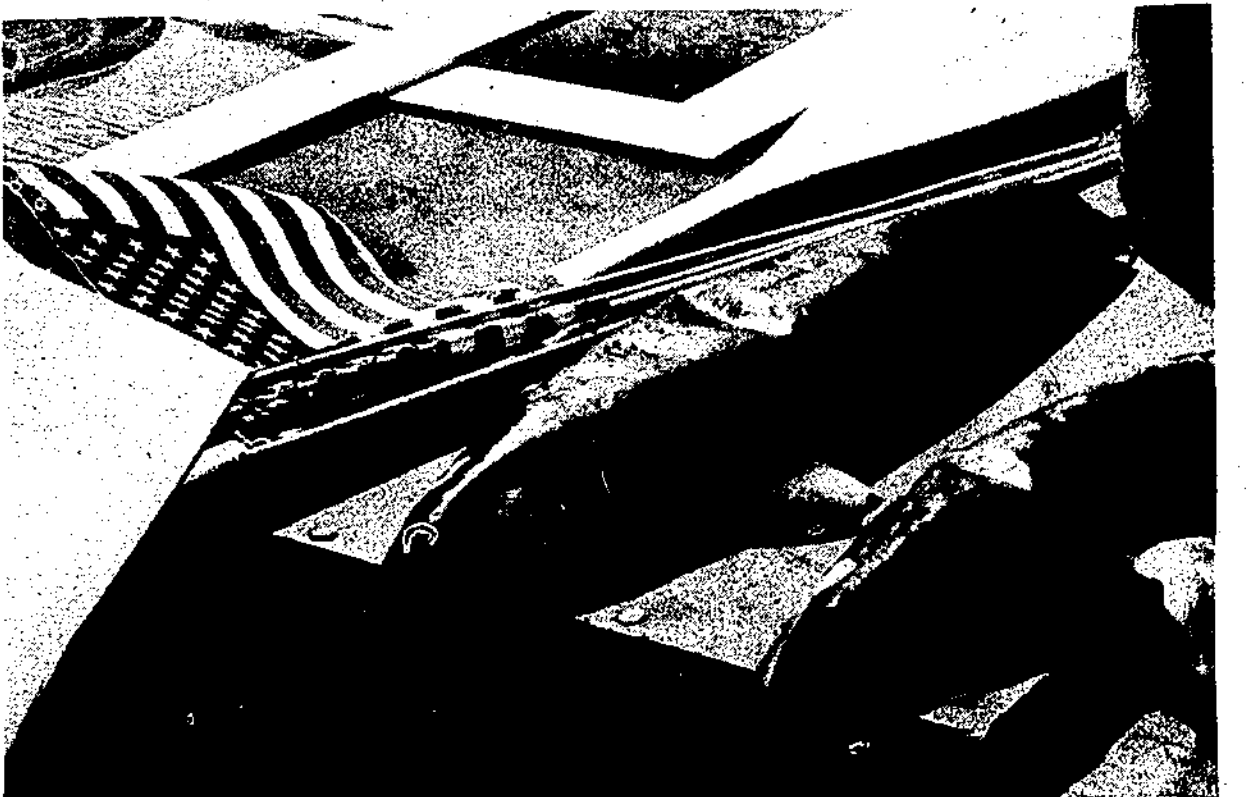
STA and PARR began to project differing stances. PARR's Greschner supported daytime rallies rather than boatlanding protests. However, STA became characterized by openly encouraging active protest at spring spearfishing landings as well as actions which would inhibit the ability of Chippewa fishermen to spear.

Crist and followers took the waters in order to disrupt spearfishing by creating wakes. Harassment of spearfishermen on the water also took the form of verbal obscenities, racial insults as well as rock-throwing. Crist was first arrested on April 18, 1988 for disorderly conduct at Butternut Lake.

PARR called a second national conference in the spring of 1988 in Racine, WI. The conference was poorly attended. One of main agenda items was once again the formation of a national organization. (See Profile, page 9)



Signs at a PARR rally.



Concrete walleye decoys were planted in lakes in order to break the spears of Chippewa fishermen.



# Looking to the landings...

## Less enforcement, more protestors?

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Spring is soon to come to northern Wisconsin and once again people begin to wonder what the tone of spring spearfishing might be in 1991. All in all, it's difficult to predict, but Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR)'s zealous encouragement of mass presence at the night landings bodes ill for Chippewa spearfishermen as well as the state's hope for a quiet season.

Indications are that the state of Wisconsin would like to avoid the \$2 million outlay of taxpayers money to police landings once again in 1991.

James Klausner, the Governor's top advisor, was reported as meeting with STA in February at least indirectly encouraging protestors

to stay off the landing. This was according to an Associated Press article (Ashland Daily Press, Feb. 20, 1991) in which STA leader Dean Crist was quoted as stating: "He (Klausner) said the state would like to not have to spend that \$2 million."

No indications that STA planned to stay off the landings, however, has been given.

Meanwhile, PARR has been aggressive in its campaign to encourage presence at the landings.

Billed in the last edition of **PARR Issue**, an organizational newspaper, as a "peaceful, non-violent" presence, one can only speculate as to what the tone of that protest could become. Experience suggests that mobs at the boat landings turn into just that, and individuals do not adhere to the "peaceful, nonviolent" doctrines spouted by the leadership which

encourages their presence.

Hopeful thinking, however, seems to prevail with the state. The DNR announced plans to reduce their warden force at the boat landings anticipating moderation in the protest activities.

According to an Associated Press article (**Daily Press**, Ashland, Feb. 21), the WDNR will reduce warden force by 25%. WDNR Chief Assistant Warden Rollie Lee is quoted as saying they "expect less of a problem" and that WDNR thinks "things are significantly different than in 1989 and 1990." Reasons for this conclusion were not given.

STA leader Dean Crist is quoted in the same article as responding with... "I can't wait for the other 75% to be removed." And Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman warned of PARR's more aggressive stance in 1991.

"Boat landings... See you there" reads the headline of PARR's paper. If this effort to attract mass presence at the landings once again succeeds, the WDNR may well be involved in wishful thinking.

### Treaty Support

The Midwest Treaty Network, representing treaty support organizations from several states, does plan to have a witness presence at boatlandings again this year.

Several treaty support organizations throughout the midwest are planning witness training sessions for those interested in acting as observers at the boatlandings in 1991.

A Witness Report was issued by the Midwest Treaty Network following the 1990 season which documented many of the incidents on the landings on a nightly basis.



Enforcement at the landings. Can we cut back?

# Profile: Anti-Indian organizations in WI

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Contemporary anti-Indian activism became organized in Wisconsin shortly following the 1983 Voigt Decision, a federal court decision which re-affirmed the treaty-reserved hunting, fishing and gathering rights of the Chippewa on off reservation, ceded lands.

Equal Rights for Everyone (ERFE), the forerunner of several organizations which seek the abrogation of treaties between tribes and the U.S. government, emerged from the Hayward area of the northwoods soon after the decision was publicized.

Paul Mullaly, a Hayward resident, was one of the early leaders. ERFE's activities were characterized by arousing public fear through rallies, public meetings and marches designed to draw public and media attention to the "Indian Problem" in Wisconsin. Mullaly and other members launched letter-writing campaigns aimed at state and federal legislators as well as to opinion columns in local newspapers.

One of their first targets was the Chippewa off-reservation deer season. Although tribal harvest was extremely modest, falling far below the annual road kill of deer, ERFE decried the harvest as a "rape."

Mullaly described reservations as "cancers" in society and openly warned that any Indians exercising their rights may get shot. Simultaneous with ERFE's open and continued agitation, signs appeared in the Lac Courte Oreilles area which read: "Save a deer, shoot an



1985 ERFE Rally, Hayward, Wis.

Indian."

Also active for a short time in the Superior, WI community was a similar group, which called itself Wisconsin Alliance for Rights and Resources (WARR). WARR staged several meetings in the area and also was active in submitting to opinion page features, but the organization seemed to fade in about a year.

By 1985 Mullaly began to lose popularity as a leader, possibly because he so frequently exposed the racist nature of the movement. Rumors suggested that there was financial mismanagement within ERFE and that Mr. Mullaly left his wife and family and ran away with his secretary.

### PARR

In 1985 a faction of ERFE split from the parent organization and formed Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR) with Larry Peterson, from Park Falls, WI assuming leadership. PARR ultimately seemed to attract the membership of ERFE and became the leading anti-Indian organization. Peterson was more careful in regard to public image and assumed a role which projected himself as pained by the controversy which tore Indian and white communities asunder. His solution to this painful dilemma, however, has been the abrogation of Indian treaty rights.

In an attempt to counter the racist image of the anti-Indian movement, PARR adopted slogans such as: "Blame Congress, Don't Blame the Indians." Massive letter-writing campaigns aimed at legislators were launched and have continued to be a significant part of PARR's strategy.

PARR encouraged the wearing of blaze orange (the color of hunters' gear) as a symbol and has sponsored numerous rallies throughout northern Wisconsin each spring and summer. PARR rallies are characterized by extreme patriotism, with prolific use of the American flag, patriotic hymns and the pledge of allegiance. PARR appeals to patriotism and the plight of the hardworking, taxpaying, sportsman who is now being denied his rights because of Chippewa treaty rights.

Treaty rights are not only presented as being "unequal rights" but privileges which threaten the economic well-being of the non-Indian citizen, particularly those dependent on tourism. PARR preaches the decline of the natural resources as a result of Chippewa harvests.

While espousing brotherly love towards the Chippewa, signs at the rallies and at spearfishing landings indicate hostile feelings of PARR's membership: "Walleyes or welfare?" "Save a walleye, boycott Indian," "Spear Obey," "Boycott Tribal Bingo," "Maulson's Meatheads" PARR's message pounds on tribal ill-explained Indian privileges—free housing, free medical



Dean Crist going into federal court at Wausau. We hope he means so long!

### STA

In 1987 another group formed, which was seemingly impatient with the stance that was being advocated by PARR leadership. Stop Treaty Abuse (STA), formed under the leadership of Dean Crist, owner of Alexander's Pizza in Minocqua.

STA first launched a campaign to sell "Treaty Beer," which was unveiled during a July, 1987 march and rally at Butternut Lake. The rally, sponsored by Butternut Lake Concerned Citizens and PARR featured both Larry Peterson and Dean Crist as key speakers. At that time Crist was introduced as a PARR member and STA was the company name used to market Treaty Beer. Crist announced that "Treaty Beer" was being sold to raise money in order to stop treaty abuse. Monies raised would be used to lobby politicians on behalf of treaty abrogation.

Evidence of the growing undercurrents of violence were also becoming more apparent. One truck in the march at Butternut Lake carried a gillnet strung across the open bed of the truck with plastic Indian heads hung throughout the net. The sign read: "Whiteman's gillnet."

STA and PARR began to project differing stances. PARR's Greshner supported daytime rallies rather than boatlanding protests. However, STA became characterized by openly encouraging active protest at spring spearfishing landings as well as actions which would inhibit the ability of Chippewa fishermen to spear.

Crist and followers took the waters in order to disrupt spearfishing by creating wakes. Harassment of spearfishermen on the water also took the form of verbal obscenities, racial insults as well as rock-throwing. Crist was first arrested on April 18, 1988 for disorderly conduct at Butternut Lake.

PARR called a second national conference in the spring of 1988 in Racine, WI. The conference was poorly attended. One of main agenda items was once again the formation of a national organization. (See Profile, page 9)



Signs at a PARR rally.



Concrete walleye decoys were planted in lakes in order to break the spears of Chippewa fishermen.

DUPLICATE EXPOSURE



# PARR plans for spring

News from the Milwaukee PARR meeting:

According to informed sources PARR plans to have letter writing campaigns at area Sports Shows, distribute PARR carrying bags, focus on the "Equal Rights for Everyone" theme, and sponsor \$2500 worth of billboards that say "STOP SPEARING NOW" on the highways leading north.

The billboards will be up from March 5th to April 5th. One billboard company refused to put them up because they were too contro-

versial, but a second company will carry the PARR messages.

Milwaukee PARR members are being encouraged as individuals to picket the new Bingo Hall in Milwaukee (the proceeds of which help finance the Indian Community School.) The PARR name will not be used to avoid giving the appearance of being anti-Indian.

Other actions focus on keeping Indian issues before the public since there seems to be less enthusiasm to go to boat landings up north. These actions include letter writ-

ing campaign, producing a slide show about PARR, and refusing to respond to arrest or summons by Indian wardens by using this response:

"I'm sorry I will not identify myself except to a DNR warden. You have no jurisdiction over me."

It was noted that there seemed to be less intense feelings up north about going out to protest at the boat landings, so it is necessary for everyone in this area "to keep the pot boiling" on these issues, in

order to demonstrate strength and keep Indian issues up front.

PARR seems especially concerned over a proposal that would keep everyone 250 feet from the boat landings. Questions were raised about whether this included the families and tribal spiritual support people and whether this rule would hold up in court.

Future PARR plans include writing to all 780 Sport Clubs in Wisconsin.

(Reprinted from HONOR Digest, Feb/Mar 1991 edition)

Excerpts from the latest issue of PARR News. Winter/Spring 1991

•Front page article, "Boat Landings...See You There"

•Senator Daniel Inouye receives PARR "Traitor to the Constitution" award. Sharon Metz came in second).

•Congressman David Obey is featured posing with Larry Peterson, PARR vice-chair, Chuck Valliere, and PARR National Executive Director at Large, Wayne Powers.

•Wayne Powers bemoans FBI's slowness in responding to PARR's request to prosecute Indian gambling operations.

•Citizens for Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) lists Board of Directors: Bill Covey, Montana; Pat Blosser, Illinois; Jim Mitchell, New Mexico; Sam Davis, Arizona; Jay Standstrom, North Dakota; Harold Pratz, New York; and George Garland, Washington.

•Editor Jerry Schumacher disputes accuracy of GLIFWC "Guide to Understanding Treaty Rights: in half page article.

(Reprinted from HONOR Digest, Feb/Mar 1991 edition.)

## Profile continued

(Continued from page 8)

tion. This time a national group entitled Citizens Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) was formed with Bill Covey, Montana, as the chairman.

STA's active stance and call to disrupt attracted many PARR members and PARR seemed to be criticized for its lack of activism on the boatlandings during 1988. Consequently, both PARR and STA prepared to be present at the landings in the spring of 1989. However, PARR continued to advocate a peaceful, non-violent presence, while STA promoted a more active disruption of spearfishing activities.

Both groups sponsored numerous meetings and rallies prior to and during the spring spearfishing season throughout the north. Daytime rallies in Minocqua, Rice Lake and Balsam Lake continue to aggravate the hostilities of many citizens. Concrete walleye decoys were promoted to be planted in lakes (an illegal activity) in order to break the spears of Chippewa fishermen.

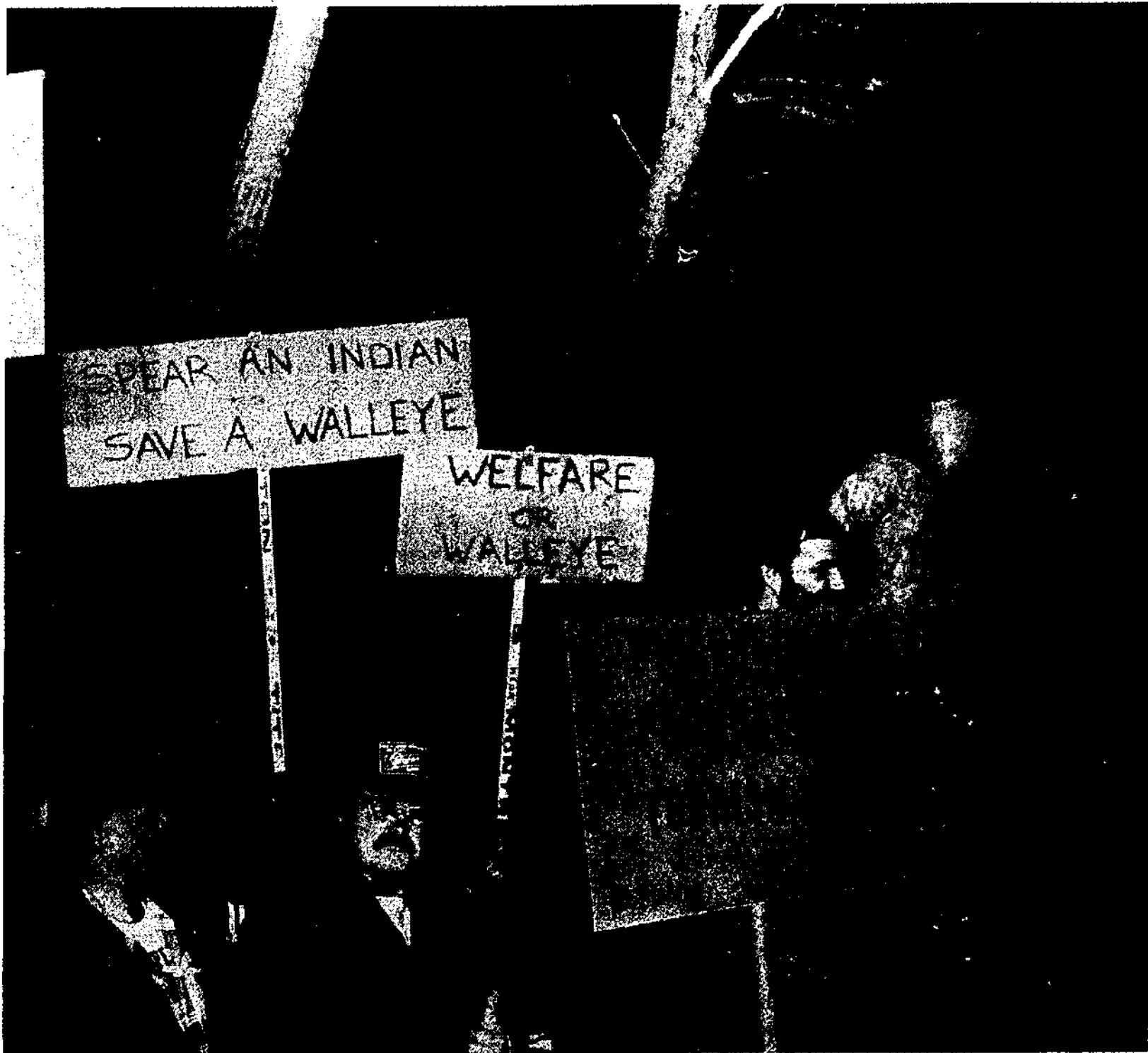
Both groups continued to be politically active, putting considerable pressure on politicians and promoting specific candidates. For instance Kevin Hermening was the anti-treaty sweetheart candidate in opposition to David Obey for the 7th District Congressional seat in 1988 and 1990. He was unsuccessful in both attempts.

In 1988 Crist also attempted to introduce Treaty Beer to the Pacific Northwest, but met with rejection from state, tribal and religious leaders in Washington. Attempts to market the beer outside of the Minocqua area have not appeared successful, possibly due to objections on the part of many religious leaders.

Prior to the 1989 spring spearing season STA announced a "lake watch" system by which lakes to be speared each night would be identified early and the information sent out through a network. STA also established a Legal Defense Fund, which was to be used to help defray costs of fines and legal fees due to arrests.

The efforts of both PARR and STA bore fruit in the spring of 1989 when large scale protests at the landings required a massive presence of law enforcement personnel to assure safety of the Chippewa people both on the land and on the water.

The violence and racism at the landings hit national press. Despite enforcement presence, Chippewa people were hit with rocks and missiles from wrist rockets; boaters harassed spears and even swamped a Chippewa boat. Chippewa fishermen had to launch their boats and spear under a barrage of namecalling, obscene



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

signs, vulgarities, and taunts throughout the season. Pipebombs were found planted near a spearfishing site at Solon Springs and signs openly threatened violence. A price of \$30,000 was put on the head of Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau spearfishermen and numerous treaty supporters received death threats.

Political figures were also targeted. A popular chant at the landings was "One term Tommy," referring to Gov. Tommy Thompson. The DNR was attacked. Signs criticized and threatened Congressman David Obey. Arrests were made for disruption of spearfishing in 1989, with minimal fines and charges levied in most county courts.

Subsequent to the 1989 spear season, during which northern Wisconsin was portrayed nationally as violent and racist, PARR opted to take a low-key approach. During a general membership meeting in Wausau in spring, 1990 PARR advocated for no presence on the boatlandings rather for daytime demonstrations.

PARR rallies during the spring of 1990 were poorly attended and membership appeared to be waning. Talks between the state of Wisconsin and the Lac du Flambeau Band of a negotiated agreement were being held. PARR appeared more willing to accept an agreement. However, STA was adamantly opposed to any agreement, taking the stance that the

tribes should neither exercise their treaty rights nor receive a settlement for refraining from use of those rights.

In 1990 STA continued to advocate for presence on the boatlandings and disruption in the water. STA was also active in calling for the recall of political leaders. They succeeded in recalling state representative Jim Holperin who subsequently regained the seat in the election race against Dean Crist. A movement to recall Wisconsin Congressman David Obey failed.

In 1990 STA membership was reminded not to bring signs that were racist in nature to boatlandings and to refrain from racist remarks. In fact, signs were brought by organizers for distribution at the landings.

As a result the protest at the landings superficially assumed a more presentable appearance to the public eye. STA members had whistles and drums used to drown out and mimic the Chippewa Drum. STA leader Al Soik was frequently in the crowd with a bullhorn leading songs and chants. "Hang down

your head Tom Maulson, Hang Down your head and cry..." was one such song.

STA organized a mass arrest by crossing the police line at a Vilas County landing during the season. Vilas County officials appeared to be knowledgeable of the plan, which resulted in minimal fines for protestors. Crist, with bullhorn in hand, was active on the landings and on the water and was arrested on several occasions for disruption of spearfishing.

While overt violent and racist activities were less obvious in 1990, they were never-the-less still part of the protest. Threats were murmured in the crowd and away from cameras. Signs were not directly violent, but the racism was thinly veiled. Rocks were still thrown and verbal harassment continued.

### Current Status

As spring, 1991 emerges, both PARR and STA remain active organizations. A lawsuit recently filed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has named



several STA leaders, including Crist and Soik, as defendants in a civil rights suit.

STA has been somewhat subdued, perhaps due to the ACLU lawsuit which has been underway. While PARR still touts the failed recall of Holperin and Obey as a show of public support, the ultimate failures of both recall bids may also indicate a lack of public support for STA and/or PARR.

Successes of community cooperative efforts between Lac Courte Oreilles and Hayward, between the Long Lake Chamber of Commerce and the St. Croix Band; and Cable's Fish for the Future and the Bad River Band have also provided more positive models for communities who may have frightened themselves by the violent and racist activities that have been part of the STA and PARR movements.

But PARR, particularly, has once again been attempting to pick up the momentum this spring. They are centering attention in the cities such as Milwaukee, where they recently held a meeting on Feb. 12th. Topics highlighted in their announcement included: Picketing Tribal Bingo and Gambling Hall; Next Springs Activities at Boat Landings, etc.

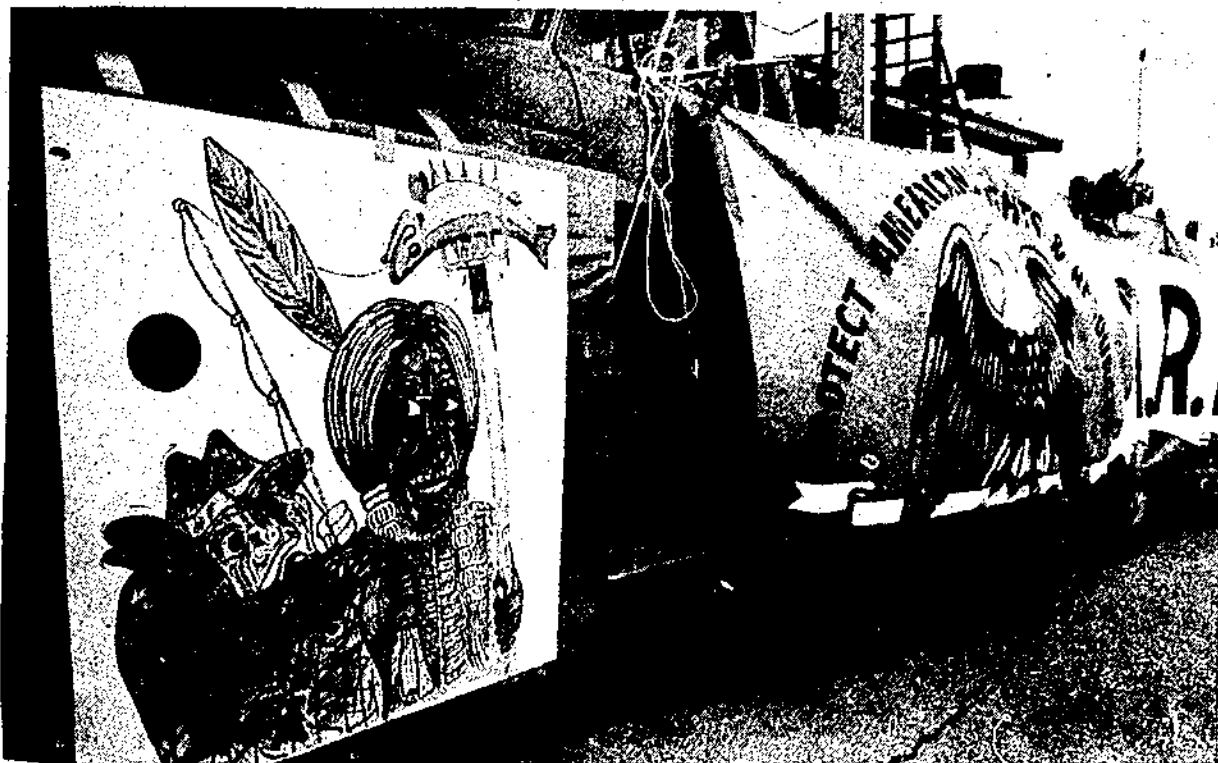
PARR is sponsoring information booths at various sports shows, emphasizing a letter writing campaign and promoting pre-written letters at their booth. The letter proposes the abolishment of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and legislation for state sole sovereignty over its natural resources. They do not support a negotiated settlement. A recent mailout also "endorses and encourages peaceful night protest at Chippewa Indian spearing sites." PARR is planning special protest training at different locations throughout the state.

PARR does publish a newspaper at least quarterly and has sufficient funds for continued travel, booths, and mailings. The source of funds is not known. While STA has hired legal counsel for several years, PARR just recently announced in its newspaper that Fred Hatch has been retained by PARR. Hatch formerly represented STA.

The influence of STA and PARR on local officials, such as county enforcement agencies and county or town boards, is difficult to measure. The Wisconsin Counties Association has been very active in promoting the PARR concept of a national committee to study federal Indian policy. The mentality seems of many northern county boards seems akin to those of STA and PARR.

The WCA has been lobbying nationally, particularly targeting the National Association of Counties as a means of pressuring Congress. The WCA publication "Wisconsin Counties Magazine," has also published articles promoting anti-Indian viewpoints during the last year.

WCA's connections with anti-Indian groups on the West Coast suggest that it can also be counted among the numbers of Wisconsin's anti-Indian organizations, although its activities are much more behind scenes and at the political level.



A typical PARR platform.

### Typically, tribes keep their word, but PARR hasn't kept the agreement

This is an open statement to PARR leader Larry Peterson who has promised on several occasions to put GLIFWC on the mailing list for its publication. MASINAIGAN has honored the agreement made with Peterson to reciprocate on publications. MASINAIGAN is mailed to all PARR Chapters as requested, but we have yet to receive a PARR Issue. Did PARR decide to abrogate that agreement too?





# PARR plans for spring

News from the Milwaukee PARR meeting:

According to informed sources PARR plans to have letter writing campaigns at area Sports Shows, distribute PARR carrying bags, focus on the "Equal Rights for Everyone" theme, and sponsor \$2500 worth of billboards that say "STOP SPEARING NOW" on the highways leading north.

The billboards will be up from March 5th to April 5th. One billboard company refused to put them up because they were too contro-

versial, but a second company will carry the PARR messages.

Milwaukee PARR members are being encouraged as individuals to picket the new Bingo Hall in Milwaukee (the proceeds of which help finance the Indian Community School.) The PARR name will not be used to avoid giving the appearance of being anti-Indian.

Other actions focus on keeping Indian issues before the public since there seems to be less enthusiasm to go to boat landings up north. These actions include letter writ-

ing campaign, producing a slide show about PARR, and refusing to respond to arrest or summons by Indian wardens by using this response:

"I'm sorry I will not identify myself except to a DNR warden. You have no jurisdiction over me."

It was noted that there seemed to be less intense feelings up north about going out to protest at the boat landings, so it is necessary for everyone in this area "to keep the pot boiling" on these issues, in

order to demonstrate strength and keep Indian issues up front.

PARR seems especially concerned over a proposal that would keep everyone 250 feet from the boat landings. Questions were raised about whether this included the families and tribal spiritual support people and whether this rule would hold up in court.

Future PARR plans include writing to all 780 Sport Clubs in Wisconsin.

(Reprinted from HONOR Digest, Feb/Mar 1991 edition)

Excerpts from the latest issue of PARR News. Winter/Spring 1991

•Front page article, "Boat Landings...See You There"

•Senator Daniel Inouye receives PARR "Traitor to the Constitution" award. Sharon Metz came in second).

•Congressman David Obey is featured posing with Larry Peterson, PARR vice-chair, Chuck Valliere, and PARR National Executive Director at Large, Wayne Powers.

•Wayne Powers bemoans FBI's slowness in responding to PARR's request to prosecute Indian gambling operations.

•Citizens for Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) lists Board of Directors: Bill Covey, Montana; Pat Blosser, Illinois; Jim Mitchell, New Mexico; Sam Davis, Arizona; Jay Standstrom, North Dakota; Harold Pratz, New York; and George Garland, Washington.

•Editor Jerry Schumacher disputes accuracy of GLIFWC "Guide to Understanding Treaty Rights: in half page article.

(Reprinted from HONOR Digest, Feb/Mar 1991 edition.)

## Profile continued

(Continued from page 8)

tion. This time a national group entitled Citizens Equal Rights Alliance (CERA) was formed with Bill Covey, Montana, as the chairman.

STA's active stance and call to disrupt attracted many PARR members and PARR seemed to be criticized for its lack of activism on the boatlandings during 1988. Consequently, both PARR and STA prepared to be present at the landings in the spring of 1989. However, PARR continued to advocate a peaceful, non-violent presence, while STA promoted a more active disruption of spearfishing activities.

Both groups sponsored numerous meetings and rallies prior to and during the spring spearfishing season throughout the north. Daytime rallies in Minocqua, Rice Lake and Balsam Lake continue to aggravate the hostilities of many citizens. Concrete walleye decoys were promoted to be planted in lakes (an illegal activity) in order break the spears of Chippewa fishermen.

Both groups continued to be politically active, putting considerable pressure on politicians and promoting specific candidates. For instance Kevin Hermening was the anti-treaty sweetheart candidate in opposition to David Obey for the 7th District Congressional seat in 1988 and 1990. He was unsuccessful in both attempts.

In 1988 Crist also attempted to introduce Treaty Beer to the Pacific Northwest, but met with rejection from state, tribal and religious leaders in Washington. Attempts to market the beer outside of the Minocqua area have not appeared successful, possibly due to objections on the part of many religious leaders.

Prior to the 1989 spring spearing season STA announced a "lake watch" system by which lakes to be speared each night would be identified early and the information sent out through a network. STA also established a Legal Defense Fund, which was to be used to help defray costs of fines and legal fees due to arrests.

The efforts of both PARR and STA bore fruit in the spring of 1989 when large scale protests at the landings required a massive presence of law enforcement personnel to assure safety of the Chippewa people both on the land and on the water.

The violence and racism at the landings hit national press. Despite enforcement presence, Chippewa people were hit with rocks and missiles from wrist rockets; boaters harassed spears and even swamped a Chippewa boat. Chippewa fishermen had to launch their boats and spear under a barrage of namecalling, obscene



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

signs, vulgarities, and taunts throughout the season. Pipe bombs were found planted near a spearfishing site at Solon Springs and signs openly threatened violence. A price of \$30,000 was put on the head of Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau spearfishermen and numerous treaty supporters received death threats.

Political figures were also targeted. A popular chant at the landings was "One term Tommy," referring to Gov. Tommy Thompson. The DNR was attacked. Signs criticized and threatened Congressman David Obey. Arrests were made for disruption of spearfishing in 1989, with minimal fines and charges levied in most county courts.

Subsequent to the 1989 spear season, during which northern Wisconsin was portrayed nationally as violent and racist, PARR opted to take a low-key approach. During a general membership meeting in Wausau in spring, 1990 PARR advocated for no presence on the boatlandings rather for daytime demonstrations.

PARR rallies during the spring of 1990 were poorly attended and membership appeared to be waning. Talks between the state of Wisconsin and the Lac du Flambeau Band of a negotiated agreement were being held. PARR appeared more willing to accept an agreement. However, STA was adamantly opposed to any agreement, taking the stance that the

tribes should neither exercise their treaty rights nor receive a settlement for refraining from use of those rights.

In 1990 STA continued to advocate for presence on the boatlandings and disruption in the water. STA was also active in calling for the recall of political leaders. They succeeded in recalling state representative Jim Holperin who subsequently regained the seat in the election race against Dean Crist. A movement to recall Wisconsin Congressman David Obey failed.

In 1990 STA membership was reminded not to bring signs that were racist in nature to boatlandings and to refrain from racist remarks. In fact, signs were brought by organizers for distribution at the landings.

As a result the protest at the landings superficially assumed a more presentable appearance to the public eye. STA members had whistles and drums used to draw out and mimic the Chippewa Drum. STA leader Al Soik was frequently in the crowd with a bullhorn leading songs and chants. "Hang down

your head Tom Maulson, Hang Down your head and cry..." was one such song.

STA organized a mass arrest by crossing the police line at a Vilas County landing during the season. Vilas County officials appeared to be knowledgeable of the plan, which resulted in minimal fines for protestors. Crist, with bullhorn in hand, was active on the landings and on the water and was arrested on several occasions for disruption of spearfishing.

While overt violent and racist activities were less obvious in 1990, they were never-the-less still part of the protest. Threats were murmured in the crowd and away from cameras. Signs were not directly violent, but the racism was thinly veiled. Rocks were still thrown and verbal harassment continued.

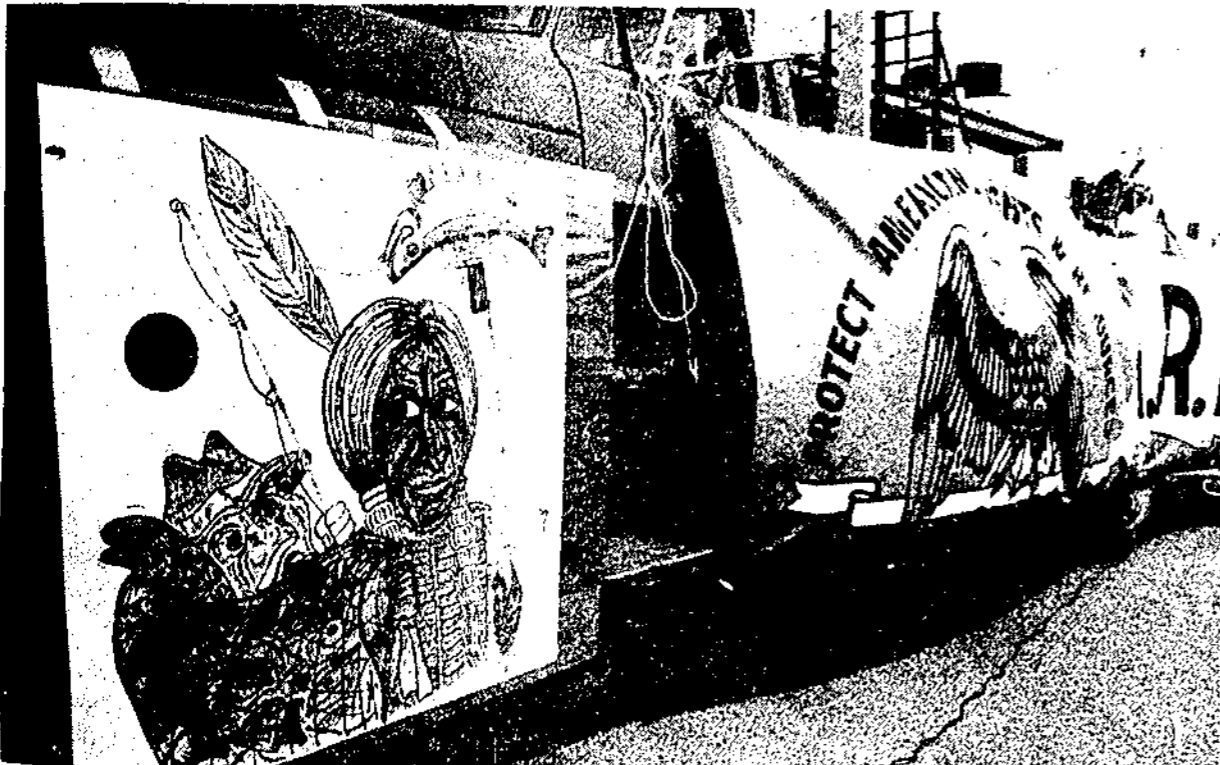
### Current Status

As spring, 1991 emerges, both PARR and STA remain active organizations. A lawsuit recently filed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has named

### Typically, tribes keep their word, but PARR hasn't kept the agreement

This is an open statement to PARR leader Larry Peterson who has promised on several occasions to put GLIFWC on the mailing list for its publication.

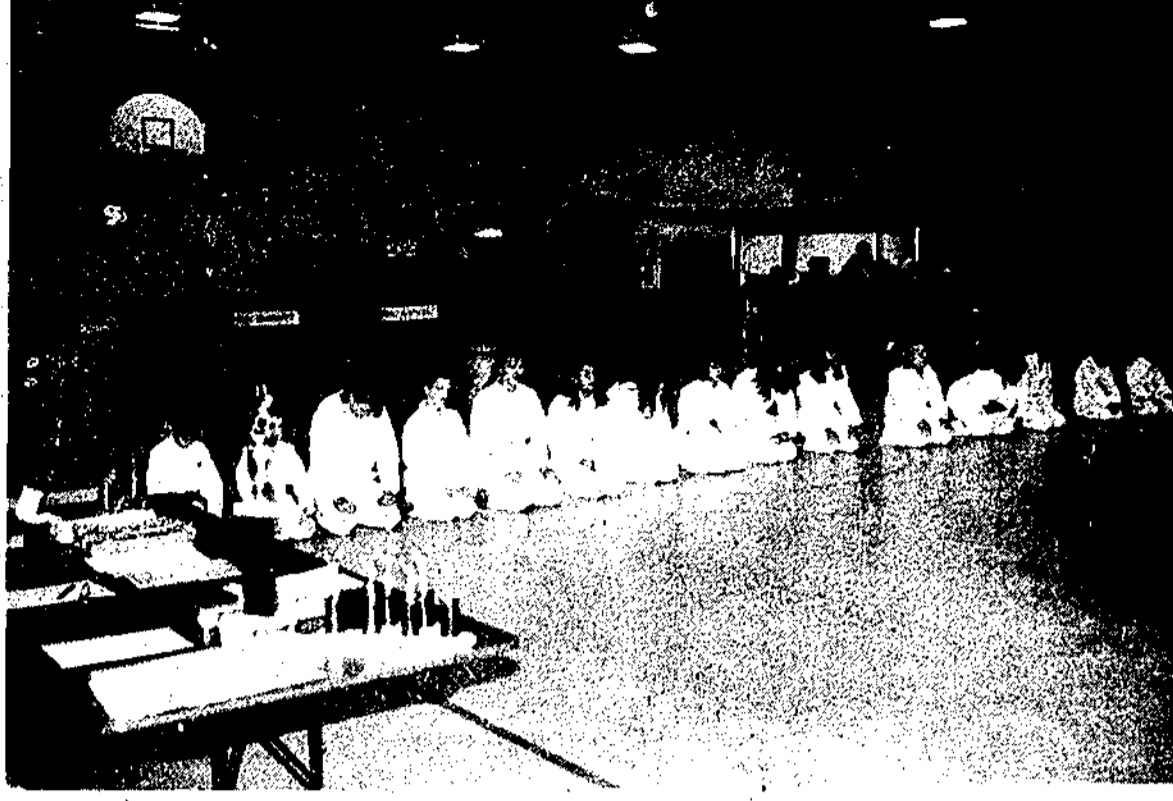
MASINAIGAN has honored the agreement made with Peterson to reciprocate on publications. MASINAIGAN is mailed to all PARR Chapters as requested, but we have yet to receive a PARR Issue. Did PARR decide to abrogate that agreement too?



A typical PARR platform.

# DUPLICATE EXPOSURE





The first on-reservation karate club was started through the Bad River T.R.A.I.L.S. program and the Karate Institute of America, Ironwood, MI last fall. Club members recently faced their first testing which was performed in the Bad River Tribal Center. Above students take a moment to clear their minds in order to better concentrate on performance. The club's sensei (teacher), Jeff Lee Jackson, black belt, hopes to see similar karate clubs form on other reservations. Jackson also stresses a drug and alcohol free life-style.



Governor Tommy Thompson (center) posed with Carol White (left) and Sandy Ninham, representatives of the Oneida Tribe at the Governor's Conference on Tourism at Telemark Lodge, Cable in February. Representatives from many Wisconsin Indian tribes were represented at the conference which discussed issues related to the development of the tourist industry in the North.

### Research boat for Lake Superior looks promising

GLIFWC Director of Biological Services Tom Busiahn was heartened with news that \$3.47 million has been included in President Bush's proposed 1991 budget for a new fishery research boat for Lake Superior.

Acquisition of a research vessel has been an initiative supported by GLIFWC for several years, Busiahn commented. He believes its inclusion in the presidential budget is very promising. The vessel will be used to collect needed data from the Lake Superior's fishery and greatly assist biologists' endeavors to address those fishery issues.

The fishery research boat will be added to a fleet of research vessels currently operated by the federal government on the Great Lakes.



### Toxics in the Great Lakes

(Continued from page 4)

around the globe. These concentrations, attributable to the phenomenon of long-range atmospheric transport, remind us that the problems found in the Great Lakes signal more widespread problems.

**New Policy and Research Directions**

The Great Lakes experience reveals that traditional environmental protection programs have been inadequate for lowering persistent toxic substances to safe levels in the environment, and public health programs have not been properly oriented to assess the human health effects of these substances. Public health remains at risk. New approaches are necessary.

Several actions taken within the last two years are steps in the right direction. First, EPA Administrator announced earlier this year that membership of the Great Lakes Advisory Committee would be expanded to include all of EPA's Assistant Administrators; that representatives of major EPA programs would meet monthly to explore options for attacking the Great Lakes' toxic problems. This acknowledges, in effect, that what worked for phosphates in the lakes won't work for toxic substances.

EPA is not organized to deal with the toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes cannot be protected solely by a traditional water-pollution control program. If the Assistant Administrators develop a successful program, it could be a model for other areas of contamination.

Second, far-sighted officials are examining the science developed by wildlife toxicologists and ecologists in the basin and are exploring innovative adaptations of their techniques for assessing human health in areas of high contamination along the shorelines of the lakes. The International Joint Commission of Canada and the United States have been bringing together multidisciplinary experts to discuss toxics in wildlife and humans. In this way, the commissioners hope to motivate regulators to move beyond conventional approaches to solving contaminant problems.

Third, public officials are seeking alternatives to control strategies based on standards that measure concentrations of pollutants in water alone. Generally, the concentration in lake water of any one of the chemicals mentioned above is below the detection limit and thereby meets present water-quality standards. However, because of biomagnification, the chemicals can accumulate in fish tissue to levels that are harmful to wildlife and humans.

A new approach, in which concentration limits in specific wildlife species are used as indicators of water quality, has been endorsed by the International Joint Commission and a number of environmental organizations.

(Reprinted from the EPA Journal, Volume 16, Number 6.)

### Area runners support Wounded Knee Ride

December 29, 1990 marked the 100th anniversary of the Wounded Knee Massacre in South Dakota. The Si Tanka Wokiksuye (Big Foot memorial Ride) began in 1986 as a remembrance of the tragedy that befell Chief Big Foot and his people at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890.

The 1990 ride began on December 23rd in Bridger, S.D. and followed the route that Big Foot and his band traveled following the news of Sitting Bull's murder. Bitter cold and wind added to the difficulty of the otherwise arduous journey. The ability to endure was severely tested, as has been the ability of tribal peoples to endure over the past 100 years.

In support of the riders were both those who walked or ran the route. Among those were representatives from Wisconsin and Michigan including GLIFWC's inland fishery biologist Neil Kmiecik, a Lakota Indian and Betty Martin, Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force representative from Lac Vieux Desert, MI.

The memorial ride related both to the past and to the future and the need for healing. It commemorated "a dream that died in the snow" when 100 years ago Mniconju Lakota Chief Big Foot and his band of 400 people were massacred by the vengeful U.S. Army 7th Cavalry, Yellow Hair Custer's old command. They were massacred while under a white flag of truce at Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

However, organizers also describe the ride as one directed towards "rebuilding a nation." The journey is considered by the Lakota as "a necessary prelude to the ceremony of the wiping of tears, which is held for mourners grieving a beloved relative or friend. The ride is also done as a prayer of strength for the coming 7 generations to live our traditional ways."

### Beaver subsidy program available again in 1991

MADISON, WI—Trappers are eligible to participate in a special beaver subsidy program in all or parts of 11 counties in Wisconsin again in 1991, Laine Stowell, Department of Natural Resources wildlife damage specialist, said.

"The DNR will again be running a beaver subsidy season to reduce beaver damage and protect the cold water resources in northeastern Wisconsin," said Stowell. "From March 16 through April 30, 1991, trappers will be paid \$10 for each beaver trapped in the subsidy zone."

The subsidy zone includes all of Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Menominee, Oneida and Vilas Counties, and parts of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca counties.

Details of the program and beaver Subsidy Agreement forms are available from any DNR office in those counties or by writing to: Wisconsin DNR, Beaver Subsidy Agreements — WM/4, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

(Reprinted from Wisconsin Outdoors and Conservation News)

### Cross-deputization continued

(Continued from page 1)

This will remain to be true in the upcoming spring spear fishing season. "GLIFWC wardens are responsible for the monitoring of the tribal fishing activities during that time," Bresette said. However, they would be available to assist the WDNR officers if needed in other enforcement activities.

**Problems?**

Despite a few negative comments which have appeared in opinion columns of local papers and the anticipated negativism expressed by PARR, Bresette feels the public has reacted positively to cross deputization and he anticipates few problems in the field.

"A few of the 'hard core' folk may give us some trouble," Bresette said, "but for the most part people are cooperative. If a violator objects to being arrested because a warden is Indian, you know the guy has some attitude problems beyond being disrespectful of state conservation codes," he added.



### Wolves

(Continued from page 3)

DNR wildlife biologist Bill Meier in Merrill said past exploration in the area did not harm the wolf population. Wolf packs also range in the Oneida County Lynne project area, where Noranda Exploration Inc. officials are test drilling a silver and zinc deposit.

"Exploration is very innocuous," Meier said.

If the Lincoln County exploration reached a mining stage, Meier said problems could arise. "The real problem is the support facilities—rails, electric corridors, roads ... a little intrusion isn't bad. But a little here and a little there, and everything is whittled away," he said.

### Mission

(Continued from page 7)

Oreilles tribal chairman, who spoke in Philadelphia last fall regarding the problems being confronted in Wisconsin.

Gaiashkibos, Sharon Metz, HONOR executive director, and GLIFWC assisted in setting up the agenda for the groups' tour in the state.



Ralph Christensen, Chief DNR Conservation Officer (right) presents state credentials to Charles Bresette, GLIFWC Chief Warden.



Several officers of the 1854 Authority, Duluth, Minn., were recently cross-deputized with the state of Minnesota. Leo Haseman, Colonel, Minnesota DNR (far right) is shown issuing the oath of office to (from the left) Wally Oupuis, Fond du Lac Conservation Officer; and Al Neveaux, and Bill Myers 1854 Authority Conservation Officers.



# Book Reviews

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

## American Indian Medicine

By Virgil J. Vogel, Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma, 1970 with 1990 Introduction. \$18.95 paperbound. 583 pp. illus.

In this reprint, first published two decades ago, this study surveys not only historical and cultural uses of medicine by American Indians, but also includes a pharmacology of plants and herbs. It is hard to believe that Indians had treated Jacques Cartier's crew near Montreal, during the winter of 1535-36, of scurvy by using branches and local shrubs. This remarkable feat came two centuries in advance of the discovery by James Lind, a British royal surgeon. Thus, begins a description of a medical and pharmaceutical heritage which was of immeasurable comfort to the pioneers and early settlers.

To the Indian, medicine was not limited to the application of some remedy for an illness, rather it involved ceremonies, ideas, concepts, and treatment. There is magic, and the role of the medicine man cannot be neglected. The Indian used a wide variety of equipment—his regalia, rattle, herbs, drums, sacrificial instruction (flint or snake fangs) to ward off not only sickness but also the evil spirits that may be prevalent.

The last portion of the book is a detailed listing of herbs comprising Indian contributions to pharmacology—including the early descriptions of native drugs still found and utilized today. With the scientific name and documented source, this is a compendium most noteworthy for any student of Indian history.

It would seem that a work which covers internal medicine (wounds, respiratory ailments, etc.) would limit itself to a survey of drugs, obstetrics, diet, and sanitation. Happily, this is a balanced work which combines the erudition of scholarly research with historical perspective. For any student of Indian and medical history, this work adds a vital link in our knowledge of the first American.

## Pocahontas's People

POCAHONTAS'S PEOPLE: The Powhatan Indians of Virginia Through Four Centuries by Helen C. Rountree. Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1990. 404 pages, illus. \$29.95 cloth.

An account in much detail of the great Powhatan Confederacy is chronicled in this very well researched book from an experienced historian of Virginia's eastern tribes. Tracing the earliest contact first with Spanish and later English settlers, the author presents a history of the Pamunkey, Mattaponi, Nansemond, Upper Mattaponi, Chick-



Mary Crow Dog, author of *Lakota Woman* with Richard Erdoes.

hominy, and Rappahannock tribes which comprised the entire eastern shorelines of the Powhatan Confederacy.

As the English settled, life under Powhatan's leadership sustained a distinct culture that eroded under English rule and gradually and forcibly changed to a point where some tribes—e.g., the Gingaskin, ultimately vanished. What is especially unique in this highly researched history is the number of tribes that originally lived in eastern Virginia. This work is must reading for any historian curious enough to know who were the original tribes along the Atlantic Virginian coast. In a state that was among the last to desegregate, most of the original tribes have regained limited recognition—a major feat in a state where racial discrimination was widely practiced before and after the Civil War.

Included in this study are detailed maps and photographs of tribal lands and various tribal leaders. These maps are especially unique since no prior work has gone to such great effort to indicate just where the extant and extinct tribes lived. Such a source greatly adds to the merit of this distinct study.

No true historian will neglect this work. Professor Rountree (Old Dominion University) has written another excellent well-researched and documented chronicle in the history of American Indian tribes.

## Lakota Woman

By Mary Crow Dog and Richard Erdoes. New York: Grove Weidenfeld, 1990. 256 pages, illus. \$18.95 cloth.

Do not read this book if you know all Indians live in utopia nor if justice reigns for native citizens.

This is no ordinary life. Mary Crow Dog, a Lakota Sioux, is living a life under the most severe of hardships and racist attacks (all in the present century) not imaginable in contemporary standards. From accounts of forced sterilization of other women at BIA hospitals to fascist-like education standards in schools (beatings were common, by both lay and priests), she survived by knowing of her heritage. This is an account of life on the Rosebud Reservation where being Indian was to be an object of scorn by a white society antagonistic to historical facts and human rights.

What really occurred at Wounded Knee II is recalled with vividness. Disregard what other (non-Indian) interpretations of the Ghost Dance have been chronicled; here in the compelling description of the Ghost Dance with a full interpretation and the resultant slaughter by the military, goon squads, and FBI with utter disregard of any human rights. This can only be verified by one who has lived it, and Mary Crow Dog crawled and dodged the onslaught through it all.

With maturity came her involvement with AIM (she claims credit for actually creating the name American Indian Movement) and its struggle for native rights. With AIM came the reemergence of peyote. Glimpses into what really occurs during a ceremony are detailed. Dispelled are misrepresentations of narcotic effects as she gains insight into herself as a person and Native American.

Leonard Crow Dog, an early friend, later became a confidant, medicine man, fighter for native justice (going to prison because his actions embarrassed the FBI), and now her husband, is a constant reminder of Sioux strength and companionship in Mary's life.

Mary Crow Dog's life is not over. What she relates, very well assembled by Richard Erdoes, a long time friend, needs to be broadcast to every American. Here is a life—not pretty but significant, not neat but symbolic—of a struggle for human dignity. One wonders how many others have a life to relate—how many others have suffered under FBI and police state tactics. This is must reading for every individual who believes a democracy is for ALL people, not just those who hide behind a shield or wield a shotgun.

## Civil disobedience considered in opposition to mining

CLAYTON, WI—Mining companies intent on digging in northern Wisconsin may soon face opposition from a new group pledged to using civil disobedience to stop mining.

Spokesperson Jan Jacoby of rural Barron County said the group is calling itself Northern Shield. "Our first objective is to stop the Kennecott mine through whatever creative tactics we can dream up," she said, adding that the group will engage only in nonviolent activities.

The Kennecott Corporation recently received permits to dig an open-pit copper mine on the banks

of the Flambeau River south of Ladysmith in Rusk County. Two other companies—NDU Resources of Toronto and Noranda Minerals of Vancouver—have announced that they will seek permits to mine in Taylor and Oneida counties.

According to Jacoby, Northern Shield members have established round-the-clock surveillance of the Kennecott site and are prepared to take action as soon as they see evidence of construction activity. A large demonstration is being planned for early which will probably involve numerous arrests, she said.

"This will kick off what we're

calling 'Flambeau Summer,'" Jacoby said. "We're putting out the call to folks around the state that the time has come to make a stand against corporate greed and the destruction of our environment." Organizers of the Flambeau summer are reportedly seeking access to private land near the mine site on which to establish a permanent encampment and staging area.

Mining critics have documented 11 locations in seven northern Wisconsin counties where substantial mineral deposits have been discovered. Each of these ore bodies is currently leased to or owned by a major mining company.



Joe Stone, Lac du Flambeau, (left) performed a traditional pipe ceremony near the proposed Noranda Mine site. Pictured with Stone is a vigil participant.

## Catholic Sisters alerted to welfare and mining issues

The nearly 5,000 Catholic Sisters in the State of Wisconsin will be alerted during the coming months to legislation regarding welfare reform and mining implications. These two issues were identified for action at a recent meeting of the Legislative Network of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious (LCWR) in Wisconsin. The Network, which was organized in 1987, includes representatives of nineteen religious orders serving in Wisconsin. "Our Network exists to alert our members about state legislation which will affect economically exploited people in Wisconsin," stated Sister Jean Verber, OP, from Racine, a member of the Network's Steering Committee.

This year, the Network will urge Sisters to contact the governor, state assembly members and senators regarding support for R.E.A.L. WORK, legislation to assure that working poor families receiving public assistance will always be better off by being employed. The Network will also urge support for legislation from

Representatives Harvey Stower and Spencer Black which attempts to address problems related to mining activities planned for Wisconsin. "We want both to address environmental concerns and to demonstrate support for one of the most economically exploited groups in the state: Wisconsin's Native Americans," said Sister Mary John VanderLoop, OSM, of Ladysmith. "The Ojibwa People of Northern Wisconsin are one of the groups in the state that have repeatedly voiced their opposition to proposed mining activities because of implications for the environment and the exercise of treaty rights. This legislation will address some of those concerns."

Because of their work in many areas of the state, Network members are especially concerned about the rising incidence of poverty in Wisconsin. The Center for Study of Social Policy corroborates this concern and indicates that between 1979 and 1987 Wisconsin witnessed a 54% increase in the number of children living in poverty. "Poverty is rising in Wisconsin," stated Sister Anne Tavcime, SSSF, of Milwaukee, "and the Gulf War intensified this problem. For example, many families of Reservists were also finding that they could not make ends meet on reduced income levels. The war effort spent about \$1 billion each day while serious domestic needs here at home remain virtually unaddressed." The Network points out that the U.S. Catholic Bishops in their 1983 pastoral letter, *The Challenge of Peace*, denounced this distortion of economic priorities:

"...billions [are] readily spent for destructive instruments while pitched battles are waged daily in our legislatures over much smaller amounts for the homeless, the hungry and the helpless here and abroad."

Legislative efforts which this Network of the Wisconsin LCWR has supported in the past include the Food Stamp Outreach Program, Wisconsin Healthy Start, Wisconsin Housing Trust Fund and WIS-JOBS.



Participants in the pro-earth vigil visited the site of core drilling and spoke with mine representatives in the area.

## WCA continued

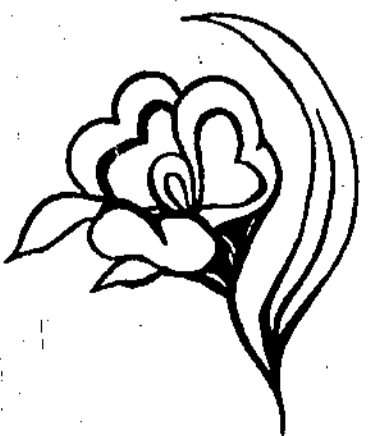
(Continued from page 3)

the plaintiffs are left without recourse unless the Feds enter the suit. He said, the tribes have "intentionally kept the Federal Government out of this issue. There are written documents to show this." He added, "They realize that Congress can abrogate the treaties." Mulcahy suggested "It is time (for Counties) to renew the cry, WHERE ARE THE FEDS?"

(Reprinted with permission

from HONOR Digest, February/March 1991 edition.)

"Not many understand. Mining is the real issue. Serious claims are being made against mining in the Ladysmith area. Anti-mining groups are surfacing and doing leafletting. There is even State legislation introduced for a moratorium on mining."—WCA Attorney, Rob Mulcahy





# Ojibewa musher faces trials of Beargrease Race

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Establishing a goal and striving to reach it is the challenge of dog sled racing for Curt Gagnon, a Grand Portage tribal member. This is what brought Gagnon once again to the starting line-up of the John Beargrease Sled Dog Race, a 500 mile race up the north shore of Lake Superior, this time with a team of young dogs.

The prospect of facing competition such as Susan Butcher, four-time winner of Alaska's Iditarod Trail Race, and Dee Dee Jonrowe, another professional Alaskan musher, could be discouraging for mushers such as Gagnon, who are unable to devote full-time to sled dog racing, and who lack the extensive financial backing provided to the "big-time" mushers.

However, that does little to discourage Gagnon, who views the race more as competing with his own expectations of himself and his dogs rather than with other racers.

Although Gagnon was one of the thirty competitors who entered the 1991 Seagram's John Beargrease Sled Dog Race, his primary challenger is himself.

Gagnon arrived at the Grand Portage checkpoint the evening of January 17, about midway among the racers. He was right on schedule according to a detailed calculation he had derived prior to the race. Based on his knowledge of the speed of his dogs and resting periods, he had projected a schedule of arrivals at checkpoints. At the halfway mark, the team was right on track.

Being within a couple short miles of his own home on the Grand Portage Reservation, the weary musher must have been tempted by home fires and bed. However no such thought was forthcoming from either Gagnon or his wife, Jane, but then this wasn't the first time they had been involved in special test of fortitude provided

by the Beargrease race.

In other years Gagnon has finished and finished well. He ran the race in 1988, placing tenth. Prior to that, he and his teams placed 15th in 1987 and 13th in 1986. In 1989 he served as a race judge and in 1990 he coached the Soviet sled dog team of Afanassi Makonev.

1991 brought the veteran musher back into the race, this time with a fresh team of young dogs, average age of 2 1/2 years. Gagnon knew it was going to be tough, and would be a test for several members of his team.

Marathon racing is also a test for the handlers who assisted Gagnon and his team along the course. No one gets much sleep. Gagnon's wife, Jane, as well as their daughter, Beth, were among six handlers who were always there when Gagnon needed them—helping care for the dogs and get them on their way following a rest.

It was at 1:30 a.m. on the 18th when Gagnon, Jane and handlers were up again after a short rest and out by the dogs, who lay curled up in straw beds, covered with blankets. The blankets, Gagnon explained, prevent the dogs from expending extra energy in heating themselves. This helps reserve the needed energy for the trek ahead.

The dogs remained curled up as the blankets were removed, but they kept a watchful eye on their trainer.

The back door to the "kitchen" of one of the handlers' vehicles was swung open and an outdoor kerosene stove light. Buckets and boxes of "gourmet" food items emerged as Gagnon's prepared to feed the team.

Feeding itself is a science for serious mushers. High protein, high energy foods are selected. Gagnon's menu included selections of chicken, fish, and beef portions.

Temperature also makes a difference Jane explained. The food should be neither too hot nor too cold. Again the point is to reserve the dog's energy for running rather than requiring the body to adjust



Curt Gagnon wakens several of his dogs for feeding and a check prior to departure.

food temperatures.

Gagnon fed each of the dogs himself, selecting different foods for individual members of the team. He and his handlers rubbed each of the dogs, checked their feet and put protective booties on the dogs' feet. The later prevents ice and snow build up between the pads and protects against cuts from ice or objects on the trail.

Lights strapped on their heads light the dark, night scene enough for workers to see to perform their

necessary chores. A few feet away and across the marina parking lot, which became a handlers' area, other weary teams lay resting. Everyone respected the need for quiet, so the rituals of preparation before the run were performed with minimum noise and conversation.

About 45 minutes after the first blanket had been removed, the team was ready to get underway. Harnesses had been checked; the gang lines readied. Two dogs had been removed from the team because Gagnon did not feel they could handle the rest of the run.

"He's never been wrong on estimating his dogs," Jane commented. "He knows them and can tell when they have reached a point."

The mushers' knowledge comes from the daily handling of his dogs, not just racing, but the feeding and the care which is part of developing the necessary rapport between musher and team.

Gagnon had been working his team regularly since November. He is employed as a forestry technician and firefighter, so work is somewhat seasonal, allowing time in the late fall and winter to devote to dog sledding.

Gagnon continued down the north shore towards the finish, but his dogs were suffering from a virus. With several of his team becoming sick by the time they reached the Skyport checkpoint, he made the heartbreaking decision to scratch the race. Only seven dogs of the original fifteen were still capable of further travel at that

point. As Jane pointed out, the musher has an obligation to make sound decisions for his dogs. Despite the disappointment involved in scratching, Gagnon would not expose his team, stricken with a flu-like illness, to the demands of the race.

While this was a momentary discouragement, Gagnon went on to enter a 150 mile race in early February at McGregor, MN. He and his recovered team completed in the top ten out of thirty-one entries.

Gagnon also travels to schools and provides programs, targeting Indian schools, Jane stated. While the art and science of dog sledding is the primary topic of Gagnon's presentation, goal setting and goal achievement is the real message he relates to the kids.

Gagnon, who is in his 13th year of dog sledding, provides a good example of setting a goal and proceeding to accomplish it.

He began thirteen years ago with a couple of Siberians that had been given to him. Unlike popular opinion may have them, purebred Siberians are not racing sled dogs, Gagnon soon learned.

He attended races, became more enthusiastic and began sprint racing with a five dog team. "The fever bites you," he explained, while Jane provided a knowing glance. Since then, he's built up his knowledge and his teams.

But the endeavor is expensive, both in time and money. Gagnon's have about 40 dogs on total. Feed

is a major cost factor, as is travel involved with the racing.

That's why sponsors have been critical Jane explained. 24 different sponsors donated to Gagnon's entry in the 1991 Beargrease Race, contributing about half of the \$6,000 plus that the endeavor actually costs, she said.

Costs range from dog food and necessary equipment to feeding and lodging help throughout the race. Including pre and post-race activities, the Gagnons were on the road for over a week. Two vehicles carrying supplies and gears followed the team from checkpoint to checkpoint.

While special rates are often available for mushers at checkpoint accommodations, costs still add up, Jane noted.

Well known mushers such as Butcher and Jonrowe receive sponsorships which add up to \$250,000 or more yearly, Jane commented. Some sponsors provide dog food for a year; others provide clothing which is worn and advertised by the popular mushers.

Those sponsorships allow the mushers to devote their time solely to training and racing. It puts them in a different league so-to-speak than the average musher who is juggling a precarious budget, family and work schedule.

These are just facts recognized by the Gagnons, not a matter of bitterness or discontent. They simply acknowledge the limitations of their own circumstance and proceed to do the best race possible.



Dog handlers accompany mushers throughout the entire race. Above several handlers check one of the team prior to taking off from Grand Portage.



Staff at the Grand Portage checkpoint for the John Beargrease Sled Dog Race prepare for the next team to depart. Volunteers from the Grand Portage Chippewa Tribe manned several checkpoints.

## MASINAIGAN STAFF:

(Pronounced Muz in i ay gin)

Susan Erickson ..... Editor  
Lynn Spreutels ..... Assistant Editor  
Amoose ..... Photographer



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

Subscriptions to the paper are free. Write to MASINAIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or phone (715) 682-6619. Please be sure and write to us if you are planning to move or have recently moved to keep our mailing list up to date.

MASINAIGAN reserves the right to edit any letters or materials contributed for publication as well as the right to refuse to print submissions at the discretion of the editor.

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

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