

# MASINAIGAN

MASINAIGAN (MUZ IN I AY GIN) A publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission

Late Winter 1993



## Congratulations to NCAI officers!

Above: Reelected as NCAI President was gaiashkibos, LCO tribal chairman, pictured with Hillary Waukau, Menominee and gaiashkibos' wife, Rita. Lower left: Mille Lacs Chief Executive Marge Anderson was elected as Vice-President for the Minneapolis Area at the recent NCAI convention. See inside for coverage of NCAI activities, page 18. (Photos by Amoose)

Great Lakes Indian Fish  
& Wildlife Commission  
Public Information Office

State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Library  
510 State Street  
Madison, WI 53706

NON-PROFIT  
BULK RATE  
STAGE  
D  
D, WI  
# 225

Printed by Triangle Press, Chippewa Falls, WI

## Conference on mining asks for action to protect citizen interests

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—The Great Lakes Mining Impacts Conference drew about 150 participants to Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College, Ashland, Wis. on Dec. 4-5 to discuss the current status of mining in the northern midwest.

The conference was jointly sponsored by twenty-two environmental organizations and sought both to provide background on mining and to develop action plans.

Forthcoming from the conference were three resolutions passed by the participants calling for specific action in regard to mining. The resolutions are summarized below:

### Inadequacies of RCRA

In a resolution addressed to President Clinton and forwarded to Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator, and congressional delegations from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, participants asked for adequate regulation of mining wastes.

The resolution notes that millions of tons of hazardous mining waste threaten the ground and surface waters of the United States. However, Congress has exempted mining wastes from the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) even though many of these wastes qualify for treatments as hazardous wastes under subtitle C of RCRA.

Lack of regulation imposes threats on the waters and inhabitants of the Great Lakes region, including the treaty rights of Indian nations to hunt, fish and gather on ceded lands.

The resolution therefore calls upon President Clinton to instruct the Administrator of the EPA to "immediately promulgate regulations controlling storage, treatment and disposal of wastes and tailings generated by hardrock mineral mining."

### Impact of multiple mines

A second resolution is addressed to the Governors of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It asks for a region-wide assessment which would take into consideration the cumulative effects of several mining operations operating at the same time across the states Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The resolution notes that the effects on the environment of several mining operations simultaneously would pose a substantially greater threat to the air, land and waters of the states.

Also, there has never been a regional evaluation considering the cumulative impacts of multiple mining operations. With proposals for several mining ventures within a region, such as northern Wisconsin, participants felt that it is necessary to consider the region as a whole.



Noted for its copper mining industry, the Keweenaw Peninsula has been left with many abandoned mine sites dotting the otherwise scenic area. Unseen are toxins and waste which have leached into the groundwater. These are all part of the costs of mining to an area. (Photo by Amoose)



Twenty-two environmental organizations joined in sponsoring the two-day conference on the impacts of mining. Above, members of the Midwest Treaty Network provided information on both treaties and mining during the conference. (Photo by Amoose)

### Wisconsin mining code reform

Addressed to the Senate majority leader, the Speaker of the Assembly and appropriate committee chairperson, the third resolution cites several reforms deemed necessary in the Wisconsin mining code in order to provide better protection of citizen interests. Reforms asked for in the resolution were:

① "Provide compensation for citizen intervenors participating in official environmental review proceedings regarding the potential issuance of permits for metallic mineral mining in the state of Wisconsin."

② "Strengthen 'bad actor' laws to preclude the issuance of permits to mining companies found guilty of any criminal violations, or who have forfeited performance bonds in North America."

③ "Require that no local agreements may be signed or deemed effective prior to the release of a final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a mining project."

④ "Require that mining companies pay a royalty fee for metallic minerals extracted in the state of Wisconsin."

In regard to the "bad actor" provision, the resolution notes that companies of subsidiaries who have violated the laws of the United States or its neighbors are currently allowed to apply for permits to mine metallic minerals in Wisconsin.

Strong bad actor legislation helped eliminate abuses in the coal mining industry and would also be effective in metallic mining. Currently, a company, such as Rio Algom, Canadian-based, with a record of bond forfeitures, does not come under the bad actor provision, because the violations were not in the United States. Therefore, violators from other countries are allowed to operate in Wis. because they have not violated U.S. laws.

In reference to the local agreement provision, it was noted that no local agreements should be made prior to the issuance of an EIS. Such agreements made in ignorance of environmental damages could legitimize mining operations that would severely damage the environment and undermine the treaty rights of Indian nations.

### Special intervenor requested

In yet another action to conclude the two-day mining impact conference, a letter was drafted and approved to be sent to the Citizen Advisory Committee of the Public Intervenor's Office in Madison, Wis. asking for the appointment of a special intervenor to assist the public in "ensuring the protection of the Wolf River watershed from the threats posed by the proposed Crandon Mine."

Because the burdens of the intervenors' office are already heavy, and threat imposed by mining is both imminent and great, the conference participants asked for a special intervenor to be appointed "to assist citizens to participate in the official environmental review and permit processes to be undertaken by the state."

## The Crandon Mine proposal: What does it entail?

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—The Crandon Mine proposal was a major concern of participants at the Great Lakes Mining Impacts Conference. A presentation by Karl Fate, a mining activist from Rhinelander, Wis. provided details about the proposal.

### The ore body

The Crandon deposit was discovered in 1975, according to Fate and is a world class zinc sulfide deposit with an estimated 67.4 million tons of recoverable ore, including zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver.

The deposit is one mile long, 200' thick and, at least, 2,300' deep—a massive stringer of ore. About 8.4% of the deposit is zinc and 1.8% copper.

The total amount of zinc and copper would supply less than three years worth of U.S. consumption, Fate said.

### Environmental issues

The site of the proposed mine and the potential damage to the habitat is the primary issue surrounding the mine. The site is at the headwaters of the Wolf river watershed, whose streams drain into the Wolf River. The habitat contains large areas of fragile wetlands, wild rice lakes, trout streams and, of course, the wild and scenic Wolf River itself.

According to Fate, the proposed mine would disturb a total of 866 acres of surface area, including 82 acres of wetlands. The dump site for tailings would involve 365 acres of which 49 acres are wetlands, creating even more disturbance than the Noranda mine near Ladysmith, Wis., Fate stated.

Development of the mine would bring about 30 miles of corridors into the wild habitat for use as haul roads, waste pipelines, rail, access roads, electric service, gas pipelines, discharge pipelines, and mitigation corridors. This maze of pipes, wires and roads would succeed in disturbing about 249 acres of the area, including 24 acres of wetlands, according to Fate.

Beyond the actual scarring of the habitat come other problems, such as erosion, dust, noise, and a significant increase in activity in the wild habitat.

The mining process has left a legacy of pollution both in the United States and abroad. While the disturbance of development alone can be damaging to the habitat, the problems stemming from the waste and the mining process can have even more far-reaching with devastating impacts.

In a 1993 publication by the Mineral Policy Center, Washington, D.C., entitled *The Burden of Gilt*, they estimate that the cost of cleaning up after 557,650 hardback abandoned mine sites nationwide will range from \$32.7 billion to \$71.5 billion. This is because the process, despite safeguards, has caused substantial surface water and ground water pollution.

One problem comes from the production of substantial waste, according to Fate. Crandon Mine would backfill with waste rock, coarse tailings, water and possibly cement. This can produce sulfuric acid.

According to the Mineral Policy Center's publication, "Drainage of acid-laden water, commonly called 'acid mine drainage' occurs when sulfide rock is exposed to two substances: oxygen and water. Oxygen and water react with sulfur to create sulfuric acid, and acidified water becomes a breeding ground for naturally occurring bacterium which dramatically speeds up the acid-forming reaction.

Another problem cited by the Mineral Policy Center is the leaching of heavy metals into surface streams. "This is the most deadly form of water contamination. Metals such as cadmium, copper, lead, zinc, and mercury, liberated from their host rock by moisture—with the liberating reaction accelerating as acidity increases—can kill all the fish in a stream, poison community water supplies, and create severe health hazards that may not manifest themselves for years."

Fate says the proposed dump would contain tailings and water treatment wastes. The dump sites will be lined with a 8" bentonite clay amended soil bottom liner with drainage and filter layers including a leachate collection system, he says. It will be capped with an 8" bentonite amended soils, a geomembrane 8' overdrain, and 5' of soil.

The question for everyone is... will this work? Do we know for sure this will work to stop the flow of deadly substances? Will it still be working several generations from now? The answer is... nobody knows.

Wastewater discharge has been another major source of pollution to areas surrounding mines. Fate noted that the wastewater discharged from a site includes contaminated mine water, process water and tailings leachate. The Crandon site would have about 6.1 miles of discharge pipeline with an average of 1,300 gallons/minute of wastewater discharge.

Fate noted that in Exxon's 1986 mine proposal, sulfate levels would increase five fold, with the possibility of impacting wild rice beds just downstream of the mine in Swamp Creek. Thiosulfates could also be present and could reduce the stream's pH factor. Heavy metal concentrations, he said, would generally increase two times above background levels.

Fate noted that for lead and arsenic, the projected increase in tissue concentration in bottom-dwelling organisms is two to three times greater due to wastewater discharge.

While Wolf River has been designated as an Outstanding Resource Water, which requires the discharge to be as clean as what is there, Fate said he would not be surprised to see this designation and regulation challenged.

Groundwater levels are another problem related to mine operation. Essentially, the Crandon mine will have to keep pumping the mine, or dewatering, in order to keep the groundwater from flooding the mine.

Fate says that the mine will have to pump about 1,200-1,300 gallons/minute because of an inflow of about 2,000 gallons, per minute. The inflow he said would begin in about five years and be fully developed at six to seven years.

The impact on surrounding waters can be great, as the water levels of streams and lakes will be reduced by the inflow into the mine. Some of the lakes potentially impacted include: Little Sand Lake, Duck Lake, Deep Hole Lake and Skunk Lake.

Those impacted by Drainage include: Rice Lake, Rolling Stone Lake, Ground Hemlock Lake, Crane Lake and Pickerel Lake. Rolling Stone Lake, Fate states, could experience reduced water levels and increased winter kill. Water level reduction and pollution affect both wild rice and fish populations.

Five streams in the area would experience 5% to 50% flow reduction, particularly Hemlock and Hoffman creeks and Creek 12-9. This would have a negative impact on the brook trout populations, Fate noted. Hoffman and Creek 12-9 are both Class I streams, and Hemlock, Pickerel, and Upper Swamp Creek are Class II streams.

There are nearly 600 acres of land near streams, isolated wetlands, and acreage associated with seepage lakes that could be affected by the Crandon mine operation, Fate said.

In terms of mitigation, the Crandon Mine Company proposes putting in wells, but the groundwater would be pumped out, Fate says. There could be a proposal to use treated wastewater to maintain water levels.

In the 1986 Environmental Impact Statement on the mine site, Fate could find no plan for mitigating impact on wetlands. The company does say the drawdown on lakes would create new wetlands, he commented.



Does the mining industry fit into the picture we want of the Northwoods? Does it compliment the tourism industry and the sports industry, both which the North has spent much time and effort to build? Does it provide positive long-term benefits for our children? Can a potential of 400-500 jobs for a few years compensate for the expensive aftermath? (Photo by Amoose)



## Chippewa leaders say there is no "safe" mining

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Ashland, Wis.—Representatives from several Chippewa bands walked out of the Mining Impact Conference at the Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC), Ashland, Wis., Dec. 4th after listening to discussion on legislation that would make mining safer. Their response was simply that there is, and will not be, such a thing as a "safe" mine.

Presentations on the devastation of mining in the Northwest and the Great Lakes, descriptions of risks involved in the currently proposed Crandon mine, and a close look at the loopholes in mining legislation, may have updated tribal leaders, but provided no surprises.

Expressing concern for survival of their people and their environment as well as doubt that the legislative process would provide effective protection from the impacts of mining, Fred Ackley, Jr. Mole Lake tribal judge and Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau tribal chairman, said a plain, firm "NO!" to mining in Indian Country.

Maulson, identifying himself as "Ogi-chidaa" or warrior, was short and too the point. He said he felt "we are being manipulated by bullshit about how mining may be made safe," referring to the discussions on laws and regulations which are supposed to deter the negative impact of mines.

Referring to photos of mine sites, he noted how mines tore and scarred Mother Earth and said that this was not the way the Earth should be treated nor something we can continue to do.

"I'm going home," he said. "I don't feel comfortable here. I don't think mining

can ever be made safe." He left the meeting.

Mole Lake also walked out. Earlier in the conference, Fred Ackley Jr. shared the Band's viewpoint of the Mole Lake situation in regard to the Exxon mine, known as the Crandon Mine, whose proposed site is located about one and a half miles from his home.

"We (the Chippewa) are always giving up the natural resources so people can have a living, but now there are not many left," Ackley stated. "The jeopardy to the reservation posed by a large open pit copper mine adjacent to the reserve is asking too much of the Band," he stated firmly.

If Exxon and the state go with the mine, "my tribe has to give up more than anybody on Earth. . . this little chunk of land given to us in 1934, which was supposed to have been in 1854. . . 12 square miles. . . All our land is gone even our cemetery."

Ackley also noted that the Mole Lake people suffer each time Exxon says they want to mine near Crandon. In 1986 Exxon dropped its proposed plan to mine copper and zinc after putting the Band through years of turmoil and anguish, he stated.

Mole Lake had filed a lawsuit in regard to protecting its treaty-reserved rights on ceded land. The decision was unfavorable for the Band, but they are still looking into the appeal process, according to Ackley.

The bottom line for Mole Lake is that a mine poses too much risk to guarantee a safe homeland or coming generations. Mole Lake will oppose the mine, Ackley stated.

"I'm in it to the end," he resolutely concluded. ■



With the "Protect the Earth" staff in one hand and a glass of water in the other, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman Tom Maulson spoke out directly regarding mining. He led a tribal contingency which walked out of the meeting in protest of the concept that mining could be made safe. (Photo by Amoose)

## Burden of guilt

(Stewart Udall, former Secretary of the Interior, provides a succinct description of the contemporary problems related to mining in the excerpt below, taken from his introduction *Burden of Guilt*, a booklet produced by the Mineral Policy Center, Washington, D.C.)

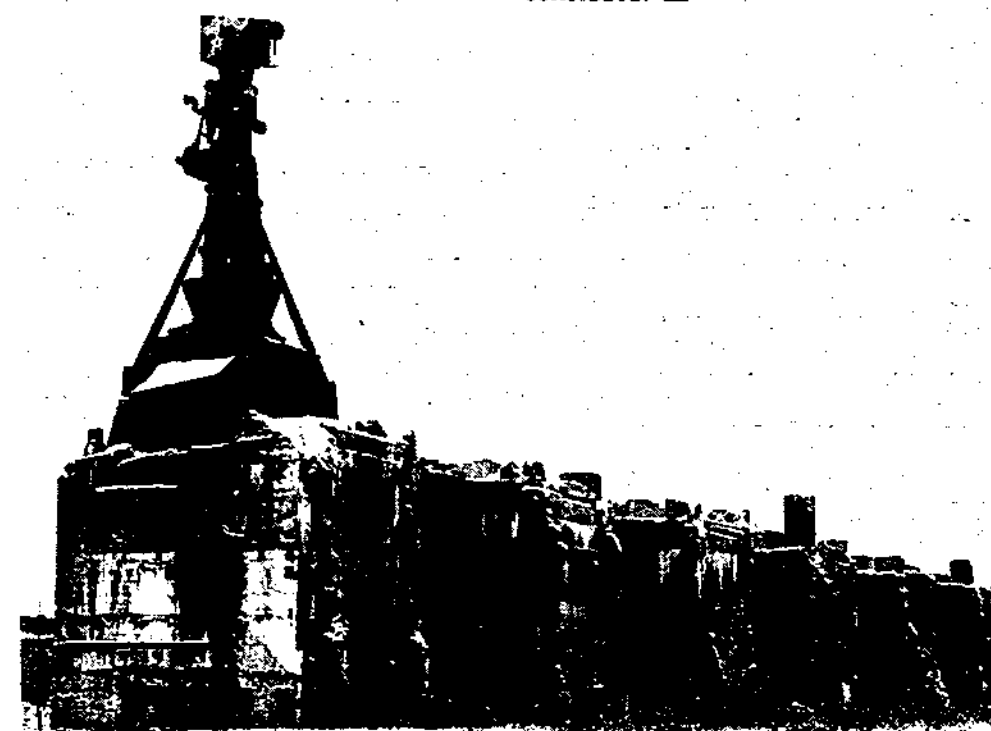
*Burden of Guilt* is a singularly apt title for this important report. The phrase succinctly captures just what hardrock mining has done—and is still doing—to America.

The exploitation and extraction of gold, silver, copper and other hardrock minerals made many men wealthy, built great corporations and caused sprawling cities to spring up in the wilderness. But there has always been a heavy price to pay. Now the bills are coming due.

The hardrock mining industry has traditionally been able to 'externalize' costs, as economists say, simply by abandoning its played-out mines rather than reclaiming them and eliminating all hazards to public health and the environment. Who, then, has to bear these 'externalized costs'—ghost towns, waste piles, valleys contaminated by mine pollution? We do, all of us—and our children and grandchildren.

This 'burden of guilt' is borne by every community whose water supply is contaminated by leaking mine wastes, by every child whose blood shows disturbingly elevated levels of mercury, by every unsuspecting hiker who plunges into an unmarked mine opening and suffers injury or death—all of which happens more often as our population grows and more Americans live in or near what were once remote mining areas.

In a frontier era when hardly anyone worried about the long-term consequences of feverishly cutting, uprooting, digging, blasting, burning and dumping, the mining industry was free to do as it wished. In this respect it was no different from any other industry; all did the same. But finally we have begun saying: Wait. Stop. This cannot continue. We cannot continue to pollute our environment with impunity.



While many are attracted to the potential of economic gains which come with mining, they fail to consider the "boom-bust" nature of the development. Above, one of the many abandoned mine buildings in the Keweenaw Peninsula stands as a tribute to the "bust" end of mining. (Photo by Amoose)

## Wisconsin mineral exploration and mining

### 1 Project: Flambeau.

Company: *Flambeau Mining Company, a subsidiary of Kennecott Corp. and RTZ, a London-based multi-national mining company.*

Acree: Company owns total of 3,368 acres.  
Status: Permits approved for a 40-acre open pit mine 140 feet from Flambeau River south of Ladysmith. Construction of pit scheduled to begin mid-summer. Over eight-year period, company plans to remove 1.9 million tons of ore containing mostly copper but also gold and silver. Opponents concerned about ground water protection and proximity to Flambeau River.

### 2 Project: Yellow River Bend.

Companies: *Part of Jump River Joint Venture involving Chevron and Wisconsin Mineral Resources Inc., a subsidiary of the Vancouver-based mining company NDU.*

Acree: Joint venture includes exploration leases on 23,700 total acres in Price, Lincoln, and Taylor counties. Mine proposed on 100 acres in the Chequamegon National Forest in Taylor County.  
Status: Exploration temporarily halted but companies probably will apply for mining permits for Chequamegon site from state and federal governments. Plans call for mining gold and copper from underground mine. It permits approved, construction on mine could begin sometime in 1994. Opponents concerned about protection of National Forest lands, Yellow River, and ground water.

### 3 Project: Chequamegon/Emery.

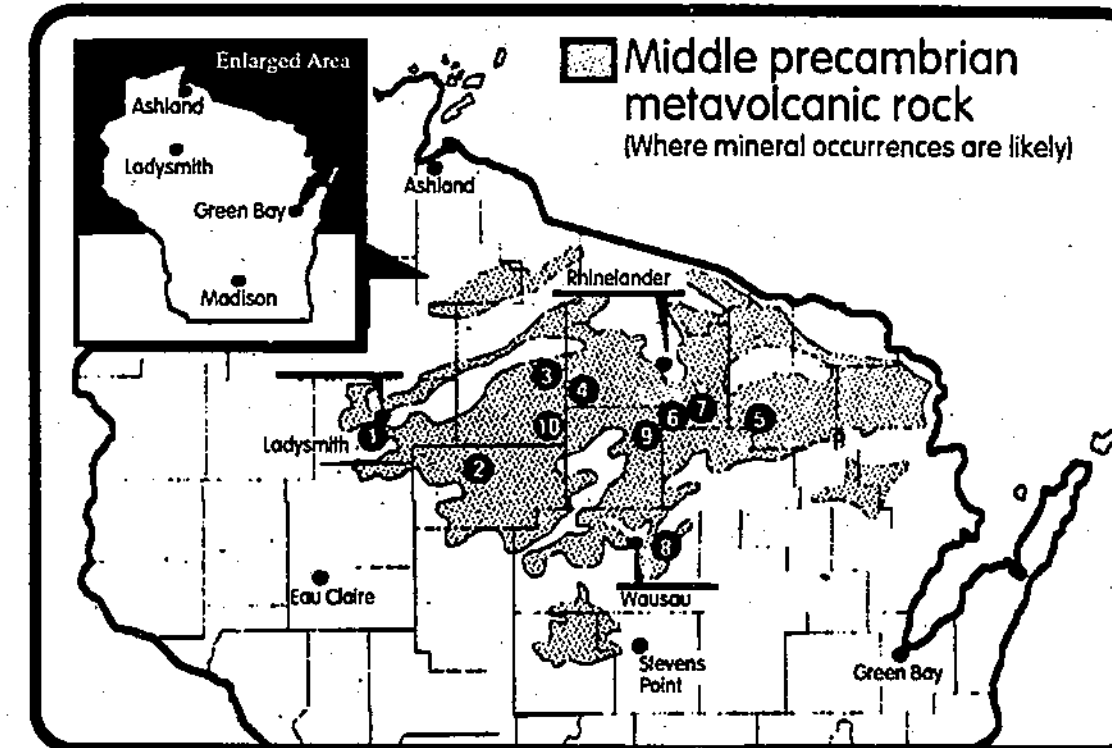
Companies: *Joint venture between Noranda Minerals, a Toronto-based mining company; BHP-Utah; and E.K. Lehmann, Minneapolis.*

Acree: About 1,000 acres in the Chequamegon National Forest. Also land leased from Price County and private landowners.  
Status: Companies exploring for gold and copper.

### 4 Project: Lynne.

Company: *Noranda Minerals.*

Acree: Exploration leases on 2,419 acres of Oneida County Forest land.  
Status: Company intends to apply for mining permits from state this spring. Plans call for mining zinc, lead and silver from a 100 to 150 acre open pit mine on Oneida County Forest



land. Mining could begin sometime in 1994. Opponents concerned about protection of wetlands and nearby Willow River, including the Willow Rapids, an important walleye spawning area. Area also home to timber wolf pack and is considered sacred ground by Chippewa Indians.

### 5 Project: Crandon.

Company: *Exxon Coal and Minerals Co., Houston.*

Acree: 2,000 acres of private land leased in Forest County.  
Status: Company withdrew application for mining permits at end of 1986. Project, according to state Department of Natural Resources, has been "indefinitely suspended." Largest known ore body in Wisconsin, estimated at 67 million tons, containing zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold. Tom Torget, a spokesman for Exxon Coal and Minerals, said that the company continues "to believe that it's an excellent resource and will be developed in time."

### 6 Project: Enterprise.

Company: *Joint venture involving Noranda Minerals and Placer Dome U.S. Inc., a Nevada mining company.*

Acree: 10,670 acres of land leased for exploration from Oneida County. Also some acreage leased from Public Lands Commission.  
Status: Exploration continuing.

### 7 Project: Pelican River.

Company: *Noranda Minerals.*

Acree: Land in Oneida County owned by Consolidated Papers and leased to Noranda.  
Status: Noranda leases terminated in 1984, according to Noranda. Project Manager Michael Donnelly. Core samples showed ore containing zinc and copper but too low-grade, not economical to mine, Donnelly said.

### 8 Project: Reef Prospect.

Company: *Noranda Minerals.*

Acree: About 1,000 acres of private land in the town of Easton in Marathon County leased for exploration.  
Status: Exploration for gold, copper and iron continuing.

### 9 Project: Horseshoe.

Company: *Part of Jump River Joint Venture including E.K. Lehmann, Chevron, and the Wisconsin Mineral Resources Inc.*

Acree: Exploration leases on mostly private and some Lincoln County Forest land.  
Status: Exploration continuing. "It's still one we're looking at," according to Lehmann geologist Joe Sandburg.

### 10 Project: Ritchie Creek.

Company: *E.K. Lehmann.*

Acree: Exploration leases on private land in Price County.  
Status: Exploration continues for copper and silver, according to Sandburg. (Sources: Rusk County Treasurer, Oneida County Forest Administrator, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Noranda minerals, E.K. Lehmann, Exxon Coal and Minerals Co., Wisconsin Secretary of State Douglas La Follette. WJS graphic/Laura L. Sparks)

## Mining and the North Shore

By: Jan Green  
MN Audubon Council

Silver Bay, Minn.—An unusual agreement among environmentalists, government regulators and a mining company eased the way toward allowing Cyprus Northshore Mining to install a new technology for producing iron in Silver Bay.

At issue was the need for further environmental studies on acidic and toxic air emissions on the North Shore. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) made a Board decision in May that allowed the project to move forward, but environmental studies must be performed as well.

The MPCA published an environmental assessment (EA) on the proposed project earlier this year, but several environmental groups led by the Minnesota Audubon Council raised objection to the EA arguing that it was deficient in its analysis of impacts on sensitive resources of the North Shore.

The MPCA responded that data was not available to completely describe the impacts; therefore they could not respond to the concerns raised. In addition, the MPCA argued that the concerns over air pollution on the North Shore did not apply to just the Cyprus project.

Negotiation with representatives of the company and environmental groups

resulted in the decision to allow Cyprus to go ahead, so long as the company conducts an extensive environmental monitoring study at the same time.

Primarily, the monitoring will investigate the effects of metals in the air emissions, but it will also provide information about emissions that contribute to acid rain.

In addition, the MPCA staff will analyze data on acid rain and the sensitivity of northshore lakes to acidification. The agreement requires that the study results be presented to the MPCA Board for a decision on whether to require additional mitigation of any environmental impacts. The MPCA must issue Cyprus a modified air quality permit before construction can begin on the project.

Cyprus plans to use technology to produce 500,000 tons a year of metallic iron in briquette form. If successful, the project could lead to a further expansion of the technology in Minnesota. Currently, environmental permits allow Cyprus to produce six million tons of taconite pellets in Silver Bay each year.

The monitoring study and MPCA analysis should be completed within three years. The studies will provide the data necessary to further assess the potential environmental impacts of acidic and toxic air emissions on the North Shore.

(Reprinted from *Superior Vision*, a newsletter for the Lake Superior Bioregion)

# Chippewa/environmental leaders see victory in Noranda pullout

Crandon, Wis.—Noranda Minerals Wisconsin Corp. announced today that it was "indefinitely suspending all permitting activities at its proposed mining project" in Oneida County. Environmentalists and Chippewa leaders were quick to respond to the announcement.

Arlyn Ackley, Chairman of the Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa said, "The decision by Noranda Mining to pull out for the time being, clearly tells me they are willing to be here only on their own terms."

"Once again, as always, the standard excuse of low metal prices was used. That is ridiculous when you consider that just last month Exxon announced its renewed efforts to open a zinc/copper sulfide mine next to my reservation. The reality is that Noranda is unwilling to stand the close scrutiny this project has brought upon them. Their story of low metal prices is no more than an effort to buy time, to try to defuse our opposition, and bring further pressure on local and state governments. I think their manipulation will fail," Ackley said.

Karl Fate, of the Tomahawk based Wisconsin Resource Protection Council responded to the announcement saying, "I find it peculiar that almost a year after Noranda's earlier announcement that they were suspending their permitting efforts, that they again call a press conference to make the same statement again. This time Noranda called attention to a recent DNR decision about the lake bed and wetland areas the proposed mine would disturb. While Noranda may wish to blame the DNR I believe, on the whole, the DNR decisions have been far more favorable to the company than to the environment."

"What is happening here," Fate said, "is that the DNR allows these mining companies to drill and prospect in wetland and lake bed areas, and then decides what to do. The DNR should never have allowed to prospect in this fragile areas in the first

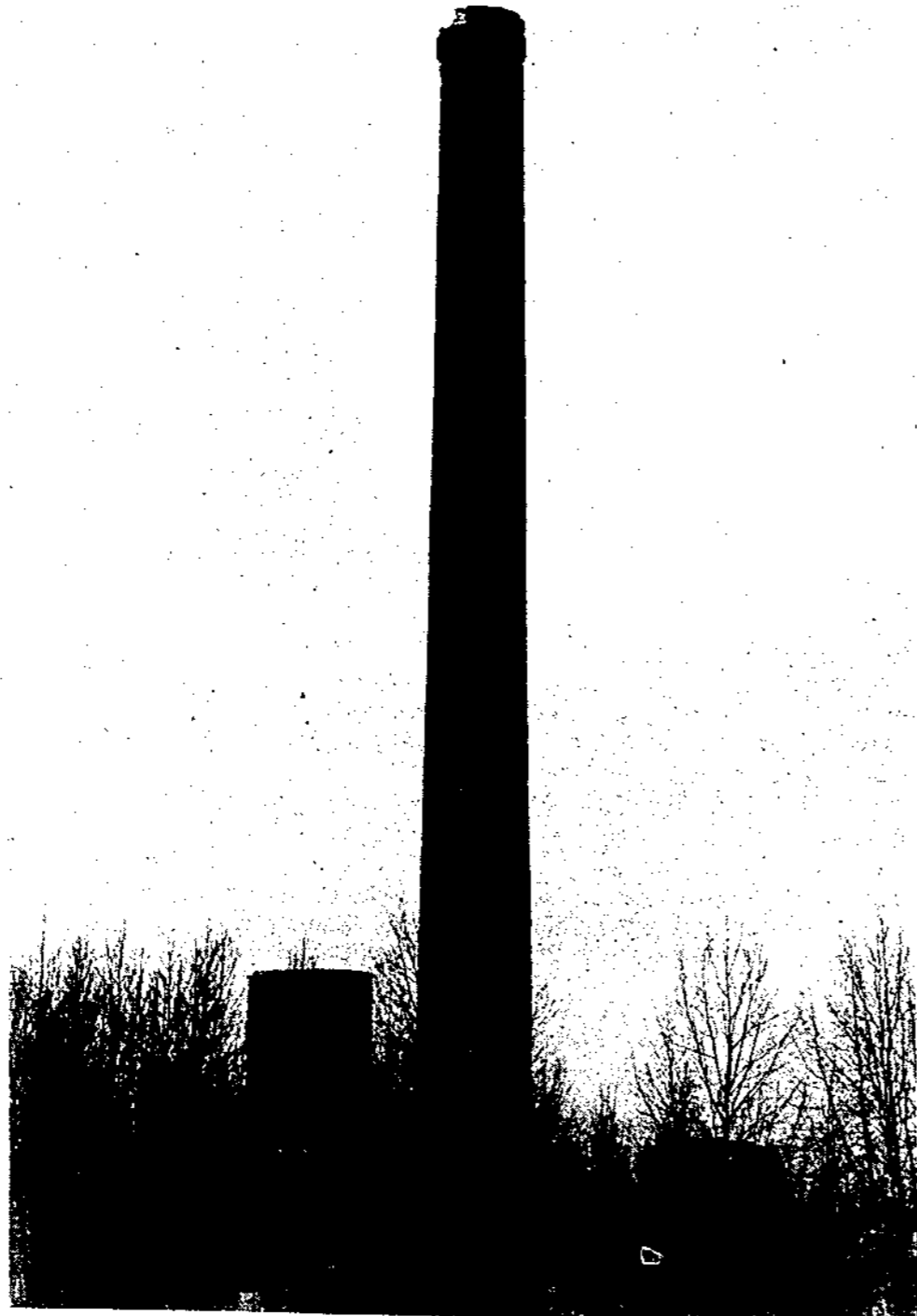
place. Under the present system Noranda was able to raise expectations of economic bonanza, and then point their finger of blame at the DNR. This drill and ask questions later system is a disservice to the people of Wisconsin."

"As far as Noranda's complaint about DNR decisions. I think the mining company is simply attempting to create pressure to overturn the DNR decision. Last time Noranda said they were pulling out all they really did was strike a low profile locally and increase their lobbying in the state capital," Fate said.

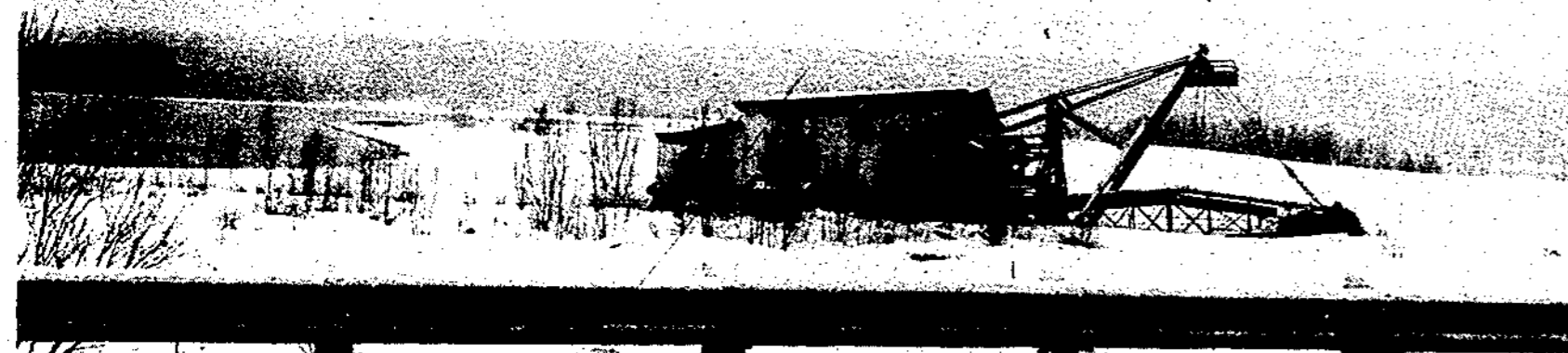
"As far as Noranda thanking the people of Oneida county for their support, I think the company is dreaming. The people of Oneida county are upset over the way this entire project has been handled. They were never notified that the company was in the swamps drilling on public land, the people here know that the area is full of wetlands, upstream of the willow flowage, and on public land.

Chippewa activist Walt Bresette, a founder of the Native/environmental coalition Anishinaabe Nijiji (Indian Friends) reacted to the October 20th announcement by saying, "Is Noranda in or out? In out, in out, in out, I think any adult can pretty easily see what Noranda is trying to do to the people and environment of Wisconsin."

"Attempting to open a mine in a wetland and lake bed area like the Lynne site is unbelievably arrogant," said Bresette. "The potential for the sulfide mining waste to create acid drainage and pollute our water is so great that to even propose it suggests this foreign based company has no genuine regard for the future of the people and resources of northern Wisconsin. Noranda is not alone in their efforts. Anishinaabe Nijiji and other organizations in the state are prepared to fight them wherever these senseless projects are attempted."



Smoke stacks from an old mine site. The potential negative impacts for mining on the environment include air pollution as well as direct leaching of chemicals into the groundwater. (Photo by Amoose)



A relic of the mining boom nearly sinks into Lake Superior on the Keweenaw Peninsula. (Photo by Amoose)

# HONOR encourages action thru Conservation Congress

Dear Friends:

Wisconsin Indian Tribes and organizations, HONOR and other Wisconsin residents, Indian and non-Indian, are concerned about mining proposals... all of which negatively affect the environment. Most of them affect Indian reservations/waterways.

One of the most effective ways to stop or curtail mining in Wisconsin is to make sure there are strong clean water laws.

Of course, the mining companies don't want Wisconsin waterways designated as "outstanding resource waterways" or ORW's because then they can't dump waste into the stream.

## If you want to help—

You can get involved with the Conservation Congress. It's free. It's easy. And, best of all, the Department of Natural Resources is required to consider resolutions presented from the Conservation Congress! (Wisconsin is the only state in the union that has this mechanism.)

Mainly, Conservation Congress members are hunters, trappers and fishermen/women. But last year, others got involved and twenty-six counties passed water quality resolutions.

Send a letter to your Conservation Congress delegate today (please contact HONOR for the name and address for your area delegate). Thank you for your time and help.

**For Justice and Honor,  
Sharon Metz, HONOR Director  
2647 N. Stowell Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wis. 53211  
(414) 963-1324**

# "Honor and protect the earth and the life thereon now and for the future"

## HONOR Principle #3

HONOR stands with Native Americans in the struggle to protect natural resources from destruction by mining interests. One way for Wisconsin residents to fight mining is through the Conservation Congress.

Formed in 1993, the Congress is a mechanism through which Wisconsin residents may advise the Natural Resources Board. The Natural Resources Board is bound by law to consider recommendations made by the Congress.

The Conservation Congress composed of three regular and two alternate delegates from each of the 72 counties, thus providing each county with an equal voice in the advisory task. In the Spring of each year, hearings are held state-wide in each county of Wisconsin on the same night.

At the Spring hearings, all Wisconsin residents are eligible to vote on the DNR's proposed regulation changes as well as on

Congress's state and county resolutions and committee recommendations.

Policies regarding Wisconsin's waterways are considered by the Environmental Practices Committee of the Conservation Congress.

In recent years, the mining industry has argued that the criteria used by the Department of Natural Resources in selecting Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW's) is "too subjective," and has urged the committee to weaken the standards.

Current ORW standards consider the presence of fisheries, fur bearers, game species, scenic and biodiversity values. These standards have allowed more lakes and streams to be selected as ORW's, the strongest possible protection available from point source pollution.

Mining interests advocate weakening those standards to "water-quality-only" or "water chemistry" tests, eliminating all other standards. Under those standards, many lakes and streams already threatened by mercury contamination in the water yet still sustaining good fish, fur, game and other biotic qualities would likely be ineligible for ORW protection.

Without ORW protection, not only would the quality of the water decrease, but the healthy fish, game and scenic value of waterways would also be at risk.

At the 1993 Conservation Congress' Spring hearings, 26 counties proposed a resolution urging that the Natural Resources Board should not weaken the ORW standards to "water quality only." Factors such as scenic value, biodiversity, and presence of endangered species should still be considered in selecting ORW's.

This resolution, although passed by 26 counties, is still not official Conservation Congress policy and will not be brought before the Natural Resources Board as such until it is passed by a majority of counties at the 1994 Spring hearings.

First, the Congress' Environmental Practices Committee must recommend to the Executive Committee that this resolution be voted on at the hearings. The Executive Committee decides by mid-January which resolutions will be voted on at the Spring hearings.



Our water—can we keep it clean? Above, the Ontonagon River in Michigan's Upper Peninsula is one of the many tributaries to Lake Superior which needs protection from degradation. Mining, particularly multiple mines, in a region can contaminate our precious rivers. (Photo by Amoose)





# Tribes push for voice in policy-making at IJC

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—The International Joint Commission (IJC) convened for its Seventh Biennial Meeting in October in Windsor, Ontario. Because the IJC takes the lead in policy affecting water quality of the Great Lakes, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) sent several representatives to the meeting, including Karen Vermillion, environmental biologist; James Zorn and Ann McCannon, both policy analysts.

GLIFWC representatives agreed that the chief concern for tribes present was the lack of effective representation in the policy/decision-making process regarding the management of the Great Lakes basin.

While the tribes maintained a presence at the large meeting, involving 1,700 participants from environmental groups, resource management agencies, and industry from both the U.S. and Canada, the ability to significantly impact the process is limited.

"Tribes are only given lip-service so far," Vermillion states. Indian people and representatives from Indian nations are considered only as observers. At best, tribes may be referenced in a discussion to give their impression, she states.

A panel on tribal sovereignty was provided one evening of the meeting. Vermillion noted, an effort which, at least, provided some opportunity to promote public awareness of tribal status and issues.

Jim Zorn, GLIFWC policy analyst, noted that a tribal caucus formed and developed a resolution to the IJC asking for a voice on the International Joint Commission itself. The resolution calls for "one Native commissioner from the Nations within the United States and one from the First Nations of Canada." The tribes, he said, are also urging for representation on the various committees and work groups under the IJC, such as the Binational Forum.

Tribal representation, Zorn noted, presents a dilemma for the IJC in several respects. For one, there are numerous Indian nations surrounding the Great Lakes, and logistics for recognizing the sovereign voice of each one is complicated.

In some instances, tribes do not have the personnel and expertise available to deal with the issues of the IJC, he noted. While this is certainly not true of all tribes, for some there is a question of being able to get up and cover all of these issues.

Resistance to tribal involvement from states, provinces and federal jurisdictions is based on several factors, Zorn believes. For one, in a struggle to come up with consistent standards across the board, tribes would provide another player with possibly stricter regulations, which would impact the other jurisdictions.

This, Zorn says, has been an issue with the implementation of the Environmental Protection Agency's Indian Policy. "In effect," he states, "if tribes have standards on reservation, other jurisdictions such as states potentially have to conform to the stricter standards."

This can affect those jurisdictions dramatically, he notes, particularly in terms of economic development ventures.

From an off-reservation perspective, if indeed, states have to protect those who consume the resources, the states' duty is to protect those who are most vulnerable, like children, women of childbearing age, and consumers who are most reliant on the resources.

"This can be scary to states," Zorn observes, "because you can no longer regulate for the average, but rather now you must regulate for the most vulnerable."

Tribes, he says, may not be in position to directly regulate, but they are in position to demand that state and federal regulations are protective of the tribal consumers.

Potential for states, provinces and central governments to be resistant to tribal involvement on these bodies is great, Zorn believes, because tribal involvement means another set of imperatives that need to be addressed. And these imperatives may need to be legally protected and therefore, cannot just be cast aside.

"If tribes are unable to get involved for whatever reason, those other governments are proceeding at their own risk," Zorn says. Tribes have certain rights that can be recognized, even though they may be ignored for over one hundred years. Other jurisdictions will have to acknowledge tribal rights and insure that they are implemented at some point in time.

On a more optimistic note, Zorn observed that the IJC has been active for a great number of years, and, at the very least, tribes are now making themselves heard. This, he said, is progress and not to be discounted.

## What is the IJC?

The International Joint Commission was established through the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the U.S. and Canadian governments as a means for cooperatively sharing the use of waterways which cross an international border. As such it has stood as an example of cooperative management. Prior to the treaty, conflicts were resolved on a case by case basis.

The treaty provided for the establishment of a six person board, independent of the two governments, with three members from each nation appointed by the President and the Prime Minister. The Board members are commissioned to act without regard to their respective national concerns.

An IJC office is maintained in each national capitol. Staff limitations makes them depend on appropriate government agencies for technical assistance. A board of technical experts advise the IJC how to satisfy the terms of the treaty for water levels and flows. Once recommendations are formulated the IJC informs the governments of its decisions.

## IJC and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

The IJC first advised both the U.S. and Canada that water quality in the Great Lakes was deteriorating in 1919; however, no action was taken. In 1960 scientists confirmed that there was a problem with accelerated eutrophication, or productivity, caused by an excess of nutrients in the Great Lakes. They also expressed concern about changes in species present, indicating long term and irreversible changes in the lakes due to excessive phosphorus, which stimulates eutrophication. The phosphorus enters lakes mainly from sewage effluents and land runoff.

By 1964 the Governments requested the IJC to study how to control the growing pollution of the lakes. This led to the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, for which the IJC was given the task of implementation. At that time a Great Lakes Regional office was established in Windsor, Ontario.

## The Water Quality Agreement

The Water Quality Agreement of 1972 essentially set up two new boards of experts on the Great Lakes: a Water Quality Board and a Science Advisory Board, to be assisted by the IJC Great Lakes office. Both boards have equal membership from both sides.

The agreement requires that the Great Lakes office provide information to the public about Great Lakes problems and report annually to the IJC on progress in the clean up of the lakes.

By 1976 toxic contamination in the Great Lakes was a major concern, and researchers realized that pollutants impact the lake from diffuse, or nonpoint sources, such as the atmosphere and land runoff.

It was evident at that time that control programs must consider the effects of pollutants in the ecosystem, not just their levels in waste.

A second agreement reached in 1978 called for an ecosystem approach to manage and control the toxic contamination of the Great Lakes. The agreement asked for "zero discharge" of toxic substances and for "target loadings" of phosphorus, or the level of control needed to prevent undesirable conditions.

The 1978 Agreement requires three separate processes for implementation: 1) remedial programs; 2) research and surveillance; and 3) monitoring.

It also provided for a report to the governments every two years, hence the biennial meetings such as was held in Windsor, Ontario this fall.

## Zero Discharge and the Binational Program to Restore and Protect Lake Superior.

Lake Superior was recommended by the IJC to become a "Zero Discharge Demonstration Zone," which then could become a model for other of the Great lakes in implementing the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

In order to meet the goals of the Agreement, a Binational Program to Restore and Protect Lake Superior was established in 1991.

The Binational Program's goals are to "achieve zero discharge and zero emissions of persistent bioaccumulative substances from point and nonpoint sources which may impact the ecosystem of Lake Superior. (See Binational Program, page 17)



James Zorn, GLIFWC policy analyst.



Karen Vermillion, GLIFWC environmental biologist.

# GLIFWC testimony urges legislation focus on resource management at tribal level

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Appearing before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender provided testimony on Nov. 19 regarding pending legislation for the development of an Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act (S. 1526). His overall emphasis was to maximize and enhance resource management capabilities at the tribal level and minimize the establishment of more bureaucracy.

The legislation is designed to provide a federal statutory mandate of the preservation an enhancement of tribal, fish, wildlife, wild plant and habitat management effort.

Similar comments were also provided to the House Subcommittee on

Native American Affairs in regard to the House version of the bill (H.R. 2874), entitled Indian Fish and Wildlife Resource Enhancement Act.

Earlier testimony was provided in June, and Schlender is pleased that many of the tribal concerns had been addressed in the subsequent draft.

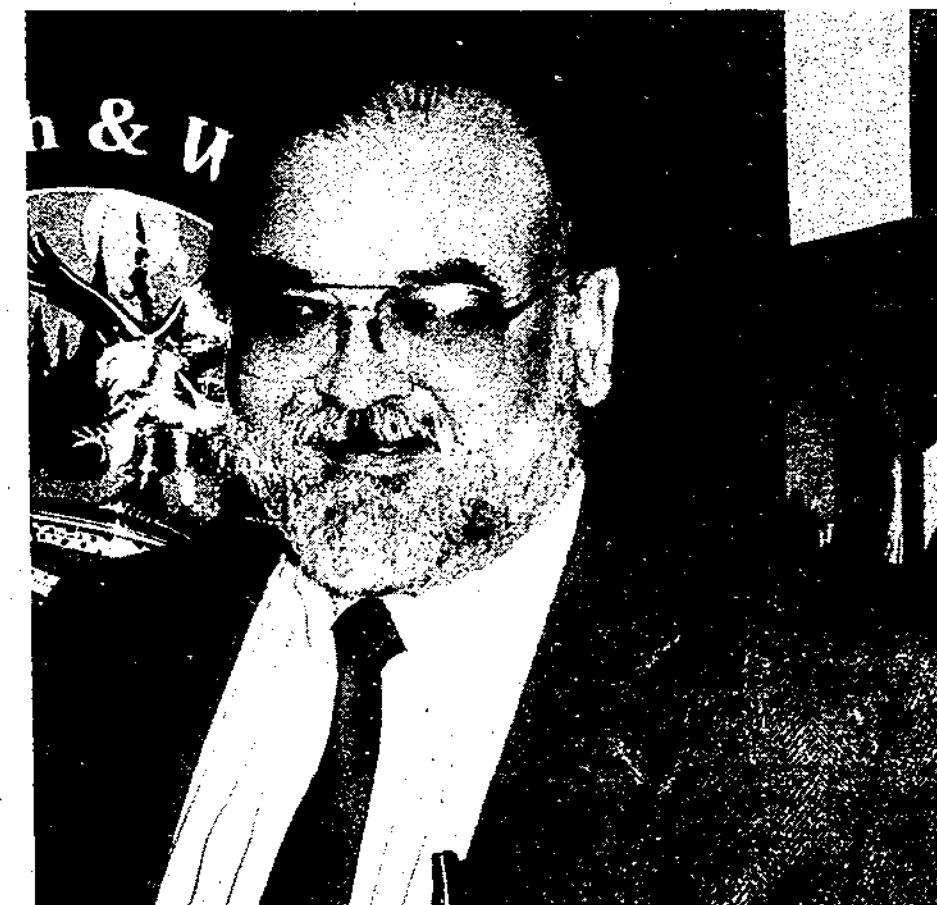
## What the fish and wildlife bill is... and isn't

Senator Daniel Inouye, committee chairman, opened the hearing before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs stating that the bill acknowledge and reaffirms the trust responsibility in relation to fish and wildlife resource management. (Inouye's comments excerpted from November legislative Bulletin prepared by Sosnosky, Chambers, Sachse and Endreson.)

The federal trust responsibility, he explained is a result of some 800 treaties between the U.S. and the tribes and from provisions in the U.S. Constitution.

According to Inouye, the bill has several intents, chiefly to codify the trust responsibility regarding fish and wildlife resources. In addition the bill is intended to:

- \*recognize tribal hunting, fishing and gathering rights;



James Schlender, GLIFWC Executive Administrator.

- \*maximize tribal flexibility and capability in resource management;
- \*support tribal self-determination and self-governance;
- \*encourage cooperative agreements between tribes and other governments in decision making regarding the resources;
- \*authorize a tribal fish hatcheries program; and
- \*authorize a tribal bison program;

The bill, according to Inouye, is not intended to change current federal, state or tribal jurisdiction over fish and wildlife resources, or preempt any state authority which currently exists over these resources.

Inouye further stressed the bill is not intended to create additional federal bureaucracy, weaken federal conservation laws, create or expand any property rights, diminish any tribal rights, or expand or diminish the federal trust responsibility.

## GLIFWC's comments

GLIFWC is strongly supportive of the basic intent of the legislation, according to Schlender. Both federal statutory support for tribal fish and wildlife management efforts and federal acknowledgment of the primacy of tribal self-regulation of treaty protected resources on and off the reservation are the backbone of the legislation.

While generally pleased with the both the House and Senate versions of the bill, Schlender suggested further clarification on several important points.

While the bill reinforces the statutory authority of the Department of Interior to implement an "Indian Fish and Wildlife Program," Schlender does not feel that it could be construed to mean the establishment of another bureaucracy.

He feels this would only divert the funds necessary for tribes to operate their own management programs. Schlender suggested language which would clearly state that the Secretary of Interior would administer the program in a manner that "maximizes the transfer of financial resources to fish and wildlife management programs of tribes and tribal organizations."

Similarly, Schlender feels that the provision in the bill which requires the Secretary to survey each Indian Reservation within a year and report the results to Congress would be "a duplicative effort, that would divert resources from direct management efforts to the more bureaucratic function of compiling and reporting information."

Acknowledging that much of the data could be useful, Schlender feels that the information will be obtained as tribes develop their own tribal resource management plans anyway.

Another area of the bill which would divert funds and time needed for the development of tribal management is the provision that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) develop and implement regulations within 18 months of the bill's enactment.

Schlender both questioned whether the BIA could accomplish this within the given time frame and also questions the need for such regulations. "Tribal self-government in the natural resources area would not be advanced by the development of regulations," he stated, and the "bureaucratic exercise of developing regulations" would not serve to enhance tribal management efforts, which is the intent of the legislation.

In regard to the development of tribal resource management plans called for in the bill, Schlender sought clarification that tribal resource management organizations, such as GLIFWC, be specifically included. For instance, the bill calls for the development and implementation of a management plan by a tribe. This should also include the tribal organizations with properly delegated tribal authority; he states.

He also indicated concern that the management plan is to be "developed and approved." Protecting the right of tribal self-regulation, Schlender asked for the deletion of the word "approved."

"The purpose of the bill is to enhance tribal resource management, not to subject tribes and tribal organizations to additional bureaucratic review by others," he said.

Tribal resource management planning is a large factor of the legislation. Currently, it calls for the completion of the plans within a three year period. Noting that the time limit for developing the plan may be difficult for some tribes given the complexities of the planning process, he feels that a tribe should not be penalized or adversely affected for failing to meet the three year deadline, particularly if this is a result of factors beyond a tribe's control.

Other suggested changes in the language of the bill involve the inclusion of the ceded territories in reference to stocking fish from tribal hatcheries, since several of GLIFWC member tribes stock in off-reservation waters.

The inclusion of a specific reference to "waters" when referring to fish and wildlife resources "on Indian lands, in adjacent regional resource management areas, and on ceded territory..." was also suggested, since many of the resources referred to are found in water, not on land.

At least one additional hearing will be held on S. 1526 in Hawaii, according to Senator Inouye. Following the completion of the hearings, he will be urging for enactment of the bill.

## 1993 Treaty Deer Hunting Season\*

Tribes	Antlerless Deer	Antlered Deer	Total
Bad River	145	55	200
Lac Courte Oreilles	357	137	494
Lac du Flambeau	448	132	580
Mole Lake	300	98	398
Red Cliff	152	84	236
St. Croix	260	120	380
Mille Lacs	43	30	73
Lac Vieux Desert	0	1	1
Totals	1,705	657	2,362

\* Totals for permit period ending December 1, 1993



# Four bands sign on to cooperative forestry management MOU

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Red Cliff, Wis.—Increased cooperation and understanding regarding ecosystem management was the primary objective of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by representatives of the Chequamegon National Forest and the Lac du Flambeau, Red Cliff, Lac Courte Oreilles, and Bad River bands of Lake Superior Chippewa on November 10th.

Don Bilyeu, Public Affairs and American Indian Program Manager, U.S. Forest Service, devoted much time over the past year in formulating the agreement in hopes that it will facilitate improved communication between the Service and the bands; promote a better understanding of resource management on the Chequamegon National Forest; and a respect for the traditions of the Anishinabeg (Ojibwa) in northern Wisconsin.

The idea for the agreement stemmed from the Ecosystem Management Policy for the U.S. Forest Service which was presented by former Forest Service Chief F. Dale Robinson, Bilyeu states.

Management by ecosystem involves several new concepts, according to Bilyeu. For one, it does not recognize borders and boundaries, but it does recognize people as a part of the system.

Bilyeu, who consulted with several elders and read numerous Anishinabe stories, feels that traditional, tribal philosophy fits with the ecosystem management concept which recognizes all creatures have worth and need protection.

Several cooperative management activities are outlined in the MOU including conducting inventories of resources and monitoring activities to 1) assess long-term effects on the various resources; and 2) preserve threatened and endangered species both on the National Forest and Indian lands bordering the Forest.

Another joint project entails promoting informational exchange pertaining to socio-cultural values and hunting/fishing and resource concerns of Indian communities, particularly in regard to the Chequamegon National Forest.

The Forest Service is to work on identifying, managing and protecting natural and cultural resources, areas, and sites in the Forest, including seeking opportunities to purchase or protect areas of historic or spiritual significance to the bands, such as ricing lakes, maple stands or pow-wow grounds.

Within the agreement both the bands and the U.S. Forest Service agree to abide by specific guidelines.

- The U.S. Forest Service agrees to:
- ① support multiple-use principles with recognition that the Anishinabeg are an integral part of the ecosystem;
  - ② consider the broad context of all the land, air, and water within Wisconsin and beyond when making management decisions;
  - ③ integrate cultural resource considerations in management decisions to insure that expected and desired non-renewable resources are protected... and abide by the existing Human Remains Policy signed by the Forest Service and the Chippewa bands in Wisconsin;
  - ④ incorporate tribal opinions and knowledge into the decision-making process, insuring the needs of Indian people are met;
  - ⑤ develop partnership opportunities and exchange information regarding resource concerns of the Anishinabe, in particular those associated with the forest lands.

As for the bands, they agreed to:

- ① assist the Forest Service in identifying opportunities for increased Indian participation in partnerships and resource management programs;
- ② assist the Forest Service in communicating with tribal leaders;
- ③ share the tribe's unique knowledge and ideas regarding resource use and management;
- ④ consider the Forest's resources in the larger context of how they fit into the

natural environment and use the various forest products in a manner that will best maintain them for future generations;

- ⑤ understand the multiple-use philosophy of the Forest Service and that a range of goods and services is provided to all who choose to use the National Forests.

Bilyeu says that the MOU has been well-received and excited much interest nationally. Its incorporation of an Indian world view and its lack of government jargon make it appealing and useful. The MOU may be used as a model for other such agreements between tribes and the Forest Service, he states. □



Above Don Bilyeu, Public Affairs, Chequamegon National Forest, and Red Cliff Tribal Chairperson Rose Gurnoe at the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and the Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac du Flambeau and Lac Courte Oreilles bands of Chippewa. The agreement is meant to promote cooperative endeavors in ecosystem management. (Photo by Amoose)

## Lake Superior's Future

Minnesota's Lake Superior Region in the 21st Century:  
Effective Management of Our Coastal Resource

Sponsored by: Minnesota Sea Grant Extension

Where: Duluth Entertainment Convention Center (DECC)

When: January 20, 1994

This workshop will feature keynote speakers and discussions with panel members including local, state, and federal officials, industry representatives, scientists and local business owners.

The workshop is designed to help you learn more about:

- Major economic and environmental issues facing the region; and
- Regulatory programs that affect this region.

There will be a registration fee of \$15.00. For more information, or to pre register, call Minnesota Sea Grant at (218) 726-8106.

# Bad River and Keweenaw Bay assist GLIFWC in fall fish assessments



Ed Leoso, Bad River fisheries technician, extracts a whitefish from a net. Fish are measured, weighed and scale samples taken during the fall assessment process on whitefish and lake trout. A record 515 whitefish and 552 lake trout were tagged this year.

According to Mike Plucinski, GLIFWC fisheries technician, the objectives of the assessments are: 1) to determine the number of reproductively isolated stocks and their spatial distribution, 2) to determine relative and absolute abundance of each identified stock, 3) to describe the biological characteristics of each stock, and 4) to allow the commercial fishermen to participate in the assessment of spawning stocks. This information will contribute to GLIFWC's long-term data base on these stocks of fish and will be useful in evaluating the stock status and impact of the fishery harvest. (Photo by Amoose)



Fall spawning stock assessments of lake trout and whitefish have been conducted by GLIFWC in Michigan waters of Lake Superior since 1987. The Great Lakes Section, with the aide of the Keweenaw Bay Fisheries Department and subcontracts entered into by tribal commercial fishermen, just completed their seventh assessment year. Lake trout and whitefish stocks were targeted in both the east and west sides of the Keweenaw Bay Peninsula.

Above, Mike Plucinski, GLIFWC fisheries technician, Great Lakes section, says he is tagging a "rock" bass which was hauled aboard during fall fisheries assessments in the Michigan waters of Lake Superior. Ed Leoso, Bad River fisheries technician, stands by to assist.

Mike would like to thank the Bad River Natural Resources Department, Bad River Fisheries Technician Ed Leoso, and Mike Donofrio and Evelyn Smith, Keweenaw Bay fisheries personnel for their assistance during the fall assessment process. (Photo by Amoose)

## Lake Superior Tribal Commercial Fishermen's Conference

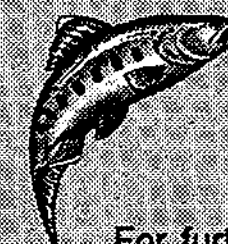
Sponsored by: Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission

When: January 18-19, 1994 • 5:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

Where: Red Cliff Bingo Hall, Red Cliff Reservation

Issues for presentation/discussion:

- ✓ Fish stock population trends
- ✓ GLIFWC and tribal Lake Superior assessments
- ✓ Fish marketing update
- ✓ Coast Guard regulations
- ✓ Miscellaneous issues



For further information, or to pre-register contact Sharon Nellis, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (715) 682-8825.

## Student awarded for lamprey research

Weiming Li, a Sea Grant graduate student in fisheries and wildlife, took top honors for the paper he presented at the Minnesota Chapter of the American Fisheries Society (AFS).

The paper describes research on the lamprey's unique sense of smell. Li is working with Professor Peter Sorensen.

The Lamprey has a powerful nose but it only smells a few compounds. Sorensen and Li are trying to find these compounds.

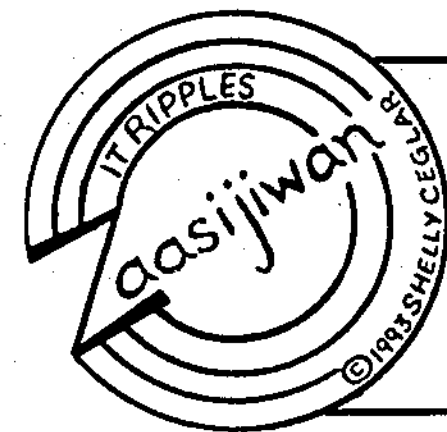
They have narrowed their search to a small family of bile salts excreted only by young lamprey. These chemicals may act as signals for lamprey to enter certain streams and reproduce.

When these chemicals are isolated, fisheries managers will be able to develop new weapons to kill or confuse lamprey, leaving other species unharmed. Lamprey are parasitic, eel-like fish that attach to fish and suck out the fish's fluids. An adult lamprey can kill up to 40 pounds of fish in just 12 to 20 months.

Controlling lamprey is an elusive and expensive goal. Millions of dollars are spent each year on TFM, the powerful lampicide that has been the mainstay of lamprey control efforts in the Great Lakes. This research may find more effective and less expensive alternatives to TFM.

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





# BIBOON — it is winter

zoogipon, mikwam, zhooshkwaada'e, gisinaa, aadizookaanag, biiwan, boodawe, wani'ige, goon

(it is snowing, ice, he or she skates, it is cold, traditional stories, it is drifting snow, he or she builds a fire, he or she traps, snow)

**Bezhiq—1** **OJIBWEMOWIN** (Ojibwe Language)

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin

Alphabet vowels: A, AA, E, I, II, O, OO

Consonants: B, C, D, G, H, J, K, M, N, P, S, T, W, Y, Z, glottal stop'

Double Consonants: CH, SH, ZH

—A glottal stop is a voiceless nasal sound as in mazin'igan.

—Generally the long vowels carry the accent.

—Respectfully enlist an elder for help in pronunciation and dialect differences.

DOUBLE VOWEL PRONUNCIATIONS

Short vowels: A, I, O

Idash — as in about

Naadin — as in tin

Bezhiq — as in only

Long Vowels: AA, E, II, OO

Aandi — as in father

Eyaad — as in jay

Aaniin — as in seen

Goon — as in moon

**Niizh—2** Circle the 10 underlined Ojibwe words in the letter maze. (translations below)

A. Aaniin ezhwebak agwajiiing?

B. Zoogipon idash biiwan idash gichi-noodin agwajiiing.

C. Giiwedining gii-kisinaa dash gii-koonikaa biboonong.

D. Onaagoshing, aadizooke, a'aw akiwenzii.

E. Ziibiing megwayaak wani'ige, Nimishoome.

F. Boodawen! Gilkaji, ninoshe.

D A S H  
N G A B C X  
I W M Z I Y N  
M A O T I I R C  
I J X Q D I W L A  
S I U O W V B A A O  
H I O A Z A Q I N P  
O N A A G O S H I N  
O G I I K A J I I N C  
M S I H A E G L N L G  
E Z H I W E B A K F Y

**Niswi—3** **IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN** (word play)

Down:

- My hat
- It is winter.
- Ice
- Get it!
- Snow

Across:

- Gloves, mitten
- He or she builds a fire.
- Please

**Niwin—4** **Ojibwemowin**

- Daga, naadin, niwiiwakwaan.
- Daga, mikan, babiinzikawaagan.
- Niwani'aa, bezhigo-minjikaawan.
- Aandi eyaad nindodaabaan?
- Aandi eyaamagak iniw zhooshkwaada'aaganan?
- Miigwechl

—Use the pictures to help translate!

**Translations:**

**Niizh—2** A. What's happening outside? B. It is snowing and it is drifting and it is very windy outside. C. To the north it was cold and there was a lot of snow last winter. D. When it is evening, he tells legends, that old man. E. By the river in the woods he traps, my uncle. F. Build a fire! She is cold, my aunt.

**Niswi—3** Down: 1. Niwiiwakwaan 2. Biboon 3. Mikwam 4. Naadin! 6. Goon Across: 5. Minjikaawan 7. Boodawe 8. Daga

**Niwin—4** 1. Please, get it, my hat. 2. Please, find it, the coat. 3. I lost him, one-glove. 4. Where is she, my sled (car)? 5. Where are they, those skates? 6. Thank you!

There are various Ojibwe dialects, check for correct usage in your area. This may be reproduced for classroom use only. All other uses by author's written permission. All inquiries can be made to MASINAIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861.



# Manabozho and the woodpecker

(Reprinted from Keepers of the Animals: Native American Stories and Wildlife Activities for Children, by Michael J. Caduto and Joseph Bruchac, copyright 1991; \$19.95. Fulcrum Publishing, 350 Indiana Street, Golden, CO 80401. To order, call 1-800-992-2908)

Manabozho lived with his grandmother, Nokomis, in their lodge near the big water. As Manabozho grew older, his grandmother taught him many things. One day she told him about Megissogwon, the Spirit of Fever.

"Megissogwon is very strong," she told him. "He is the one who killed your grandfather." When Manabozho learned about Megissogwon he decided that he should destroy him. "Things will be hard for the people to come," Manabozho said. "I will go and kill this monster."

Nokomis warned her grandson that it would not be easy to do. The way to Megissogwon's island was a dangerous one. It was guarded by two great serpents that waited on either side and breathed fire on anyone who tried to pass through. If one got past them, the waters of the lake turned into black mud and pitch that would stop the passage of any canoe. However, Manabozho was determined.

"Grandmother," he said, "I must go and fight Megissogwon."

Then Manabozho fasted and prayed for four days. He loaded his birchbark canoe with many arrows. He took with him a bag made from the bladder of the sturgeon which was filled with fish oil. He spoke a single word to his canoe and it shot forward across the water. It went so swiftly that he was soon to the place where the lake narrowed and the two great snakes waited on either side.

"Manabozho," the great snakes said, "if you pass between us we shall destroy you with our fire."

"That is true," Manabozho said. "I can see that your power is stronger than mine. But what about that other one there behind you?"

The two great serpents turned their heads to look behind them. As soon as they did so Manabozho spoke another word to his canoe and it shot between the two great serpents. He lifted his bow and fired his flint-tipped arrows, killing both of the serpents. Then he went on his way.

Now he came to the place where the waters turned into black mud and pitch. He took out the fish bladder and poured the slippery fish oil all over the sides of his canoe. Then



"Shoot at the top of his head," Woodpecker called, "his power is there, wrapped up in the knot of his hair." (Illustration by Melody Lightfeather)

he spoke another word and his canoe shot forward, sliding through the mud and pitch.

At last Manabozho came to the island of Megissogwon. Only a single tree still stood on the island, for Megissogwon hated the birds and had destroyed all the other trees to keep them away. On that tree there was a single branch and on it sat Woodpecker.

"My friend," Manabozho said to Woodpecker, "I am glad to see you. I have come to destroy that one who hates us."

Then Manabozho called out in a loud voice as if speaking to many men. "My warriors," he said, "surround this island. I shall fight the monster first, but be ready to attack when I call for help."

Megissogwon heard Manabozho's voice and came running to attack him. He was taller than any man and his face and his hands were painted black. His hair was bound up tightly in a knot on top of his head. His body was covered with wampum painted in bright stripes. He roared as he came and his voice was so loud that it shook the ground.

"You are the one who killed my grandfather," Manabozho shouted. "My men and I will destroy you."

Then they began to fight. Manabozho shot his arrows at Megissogwon. The monster had no weapons, but his breath was colder than winter ice and he tried to grasp Manabozho with his black hands. Each time he came close, though, Manabozho would shout out as if to other warriors. "Now, attack him from behind."

Whenever Manabozho shouted, Megissogwon would turn to look. Thus Manabozho would escape his grasp and shoot another arrow at the monster. But Megissogwon's armor of wampum

was so strong that the arrows just bounced off.

So they fought all through the day. Now the sun was about to set and Manabozho had only three arrows left.

Then Woodpecker called down to Manabozho from the place where he sat on that one last tree.

"Shoot at the top of his head," Woodpecker called, "his power is there, wrapped up in the knot of his hair."

Megissogwon was reaching for Manabozho with his huge black hands. His breath was cold on Manabozho's face. Manabozho took careful aim and shot. His arrow grazed the giant's hair and Megissogwon staggered.

"Shoot again, shoot again!" Woodpecker called.

Manabozho shot his second arrow. It struck Megissogwon's topknot and the giant fell to his knees.

"Shoot again, shoot again!" Woodpecker cried.

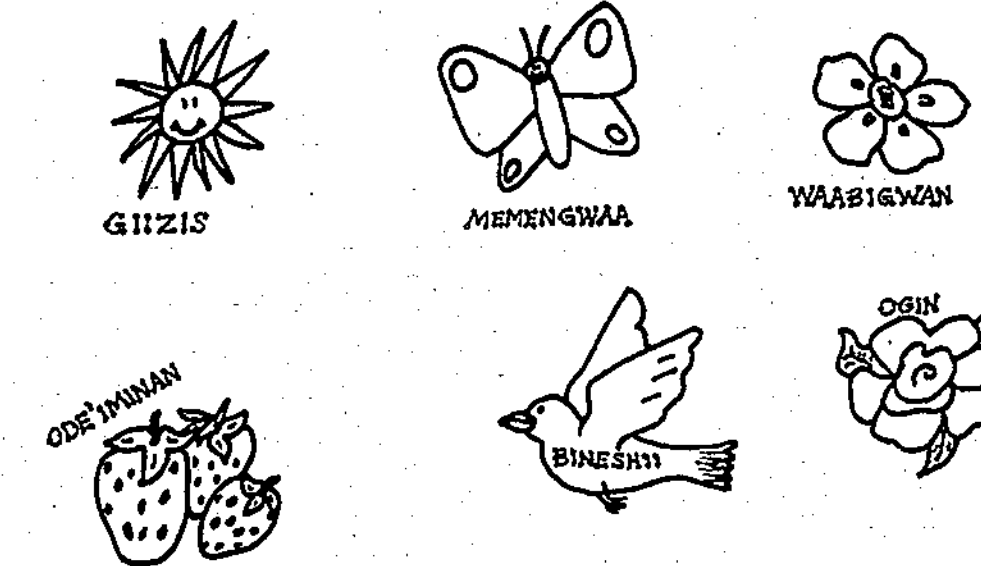
Manabozho aimed at the center of the giant's knot of hair. His arrow flew straight to its mark and Megissogwon fell dead.

Manabozho called Woodpecker to him.

"My friend," he said, "this victory is also yours."

Then he took some of the giant's blood and placed it on Woodpecker's crest, making its head red. To this day, Woodpecker has a red head, reminding everyone of how it helped Manabozho defeat the Spirit of Fever, reminding the people to always respect the birds.

## Ojibwe Words by Shelly Ceglar



(Discussion: In this story, Manabozho awards a red crest to the woodpecker for helping him defeat the giant Megissogwon, the Spirit of Fever. Manabozho places blood from the giant on the woodpecker's crest, which reminds us to show respect for the feathered ones. As watchers of birds we are compelled to ask which woodpecker this really is. Many species of North American woodpeckers have at least some red on their heads, but only two have a prominent patch of red and are found in the territory traditionally inhabited by the Anishinabe—the redheaded woodpecker and the striking crown-sized pileated woodpecker. But only the pileated has a crest, while the redheaded's head is rounded. In this story, then, the pileated receives its bright red crest.)



# Congratulations on a dynamite decate VITF!

## Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force celebrates its first decade

A decade ago... The first Chippewa off-reservation treaty deer hunt in Wis.

While Chippewa off-reservation treaty rights to hunt, fish and gather on ceded lands in Wisconsin have existed since the time of the 1837 and 1842 Treaties in which they had kept those rights, the Chippewa in Wisconsin have enjoyed only one decade of state recognition of those rights.

Ten years ago this fall the Chippewa in Wisconsin exercised their first off-reservation deer season, which was in fact, the first off-reservation season of any kind following the culmination of eighteen years in litigation. The U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals refusal to hear state's appeal in October, 1983 ultimately reaffirmed the Chippewa's off-reservation treaty rights.

The 1983 treaty deer season was exercised under a negotiated interim agreement between the state and the tribes in absence of clear direction from the courts as to the scope of the rights and the regulation. The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) had not yet formed and an inter-tribal body known as the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force (VITF) was given the responsibility of implementing the rights.

Heading the negotiating team for the VITF was James Schlender, currently GLIFWC's executive director and at that time Chairman of the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force. George Meyer, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and at that time the Chief of the WDNR's Division of Law Enforcement, led the state's negotiating team.

The agreement, entitled "historic" by Meyers and "an exercise of sovereignty" by Schlender provided for a treaty deer season from November 19, 1983 through January 31st, 1984.

Congratulations are also due to Lynn Spreutels, PIO assistant director, Niel Kmiecik, Biological Services Director, and Jonathan Gilbert, wildlife biologist, who were the first employees hired by the VITF in 1983.

(The next issue of MASINAIGAN will be dedicated to a review of GLIFWC growth over the past ten years. GLIFWC will be celebrating its tenth anniversary in March, 1993.)



Tom Maulson, LdF and VITF chair was recently elected as Chairman of the GLIFWC Board. (Staff photo)

### Maulson assumes leadership of GLIFWC Board

Mole Lake, Wis.—Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman Tom Maulson was elected to chair the GLIFWC Board of Commissioners during the November meeting at the Mole Lake reservation, November 1993. Maulson is succeeding former Bad River Tribal Chairman Donald Moore, who served as GLIFWC Board Chairman for four years.

Arlyn Ackley, Mole Lake tribal chairman, was elected to serve as the vice chairman of the Board, and Cliff Rabideaux was re-elected to the position of secretary.



In the good old days—ABOVE: Tribal negotiators hold the line with WDNR when seasons were being negotiated. Pictured are, from the left: David Slegler, Bad River attorney; Howard Bichler, St. Croix attorney; Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau; and Kathryn Tierney, LCO attorney. LEFT: A public forum addresses problems which arose following the first tribal, off-reservation deer hunt. About 700 deer were taken. BELOW: The Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force meeting at Lac du Flambeau in 1984.



# Criticized for sexist and racist remarks, Conservation Congress chair told to apologize

By Sue Erickson Staff Writer

Milwaukee, Wis.—Francis "Bill" Murphy, has almost been a fixture in the Conservation Congress since 1958, serving as its chairman for all but three years since 1972. Recently, he was criticized for remarks made against Hillary Clinton and Chippewa Indians during Conservation Congress meetings. (See sidebar)

While advised to make apologies to those he has offended by his inappropriate and insensitive remarks, Murphy has instead announced he has changed his mind about retiring in 1993.

According to an Associated Press Article, Murphy has decided to make another bid for his long-held post because there's been criticism of him as a racist and bigot and attempts to reform the organization are underway. (Daily Press, Ashland, Dec. 6)

This causes some concern on the part of HONOR Executive Director Sharon Metz, who was deeply disturbed by the attitudes expressed so readily at a public meeting. In a letter to Secretary George Meyer, Wis. DNR, Metz expressed concern that state dollars are not used to subsidize remarks demeaning of Indian people and women.

Metz also expressed concern that Mr. Murphy may be seeking an appointment on the Natural Resources Board as well.

In a letter dated December 2, Secretary Meyer responded to Metz's concerns. He said that both he and Natural Resources Board Chair Herb Behnke have expressed their deep concerns about Chairman Murphy's comments to him both publicly and privately. Meyer said that Murphy's comments were "totally unacceptable," and he has requested some steps of Mr. Murphy in response to the incident.

Meyer also indicated that there is a bill in the legislature that would, if enacted, place the Congress chair on the Natural Resources Board.

Natural Resources Board Chair Herb Behnke recommended to Murphy that he issue a prompt apology to Wisconsin's Indian communities as well as to those who have been offended, especially women, by his stories and jokes told at the May, 1993 Conservation Congress meeting.

Behnke also recommended that Murphy communicate to all members of the Congress his intent "to refrain—by way of example—from making offensive remarks...that, as Chair, you will not tolerate vulgar, or racially-insensitive remarks in official or public meetings."

# Stone & Koser win civil rights suit

Madison, Wis.—Two treaty supporters had their rights violated when authorities arrested them in 1989 for displaying a U.S. flag with the image of an Indian on it, a federal judge ruled.

U.S. District Judge Barbara B. Crabb said law enforcement officers were wrong in arresting Roger Stone of Odanah, a member of the Bad River Chippewa band, and Arthur Koser of Waukegan, Ill., for alleged improper use of the American flag.

The two had refused to remove their flags at a Round Lake boat landing.

At the time, treaty rights supporters commonly gathered at boat landings to support Chippewa spearfishermen and counter the frequent protests by those opposed to the exercise of the tribe's court- upheld treaty rights.

Crabb ruled that constitutional law



bars prosecuting people for expressing political opinions, even if it involves the addition of symbols to the flag.

Lawyers told Crabb a settlement was being finalized that would result in dismissal of the case.

(Reprinted from the Associated Press)

# Congress dawdles as bigots

(excerpted from a commentary written by Patrick Durkin, editor of Deer and Deer Hunting magazine)

"To no one's surprise Chairman Bill Murphy ensured the Conservation Congress's big-game committee didn't discuss the deer bating controversy in detail. Instead, the recent meeting sometimes took on the flavor of a bawdy poker game, minus the cards. . . .

"...Murphy had the all-male committee make time at one point to hear a member's off-color joke about Hillary Clinton having crabs. Remember now: This is the Conservation Congress sanctioned by the state Legislature to advise the Natural Resources Board, which sets DNR policy.

"Later, the committee dwelled several minutes on a favorite topic: Are the Chippewa registering all the deer they shoot?

"DNR representatives Tom Hauge and Dave Zeug—as they have explained countless times before—said the Chippewa appear conscientious about staying within their quotas and are subject to the same laws as other people when they hunt deer on private property.

"Murphy and others still questioned the Chippewa's compliance, and Murphy asked whether tribal members ever pay fines imposed by Wisconsin courts. As Zeug tried to answer, Murphy joked that he hears the Chippewa don't pay the fines because they don't mind being locked up. He said this gives them a warm place to stay, not to mention good meals.

"Murphy's jokes drew laughter from Congress members and uncomfortable silence from DNR personnel

"... Murphy is arguably the most powerful voice of Wisconsin's hunters and anglers and he was speaking at a public meeting that costs the license-buying public at least \$2,000 to conduct. The congress is elected to represent the hunting public's interests, not reflects its worst prejudices. Sad to say, this meeting only reinforced stereotypes of us hunters and anglers."



Helen Peterson, former National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) executive director, and Sharon Metz, HONOR executive director, look pensive as they listen to presentations during an NCAI general assembly (see pages 18-25). HONOR met with its national advisory board during the convention. (Photo by Amoose)





## Indian curriculum legislation to be considered by Minnesota legislature

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

St. Paul, Minn.—An education bill modeled on the one adopted by the Wisconsin legislature several years ago is in the process of being redrafted for introduction to the Minnesota Legislature, according to Randy Asumma, lobbyist for the Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa.

Asumma views the proposed curriculum legislation as a "cultural treaty rights" bill which would be a mandated part of the curriculum and part of graduation requirements.

An earlier bill incorporated material on language instruction, so encountered some problems with implementation, says Asumma. The bill currently being re-written will largely address Indian culture and materials on Indian treaties.

Don Wedll, Natural Resources Commissioner, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa, views the implementation of the bill positively. He feels there is a "real clear lack of understanding of tribal governments" resulting from a void in the public education curriculum on the subject.

Wedll worked extensively through 1992 and 1993 with the proposed treaty settlement between the State and the Mille

Lacs Band, speaking frequently to schools and the general public throughout that time period. Through that process, Wedll says he felt both "racism and a lack of education were real problems."

The curriculum, he says, would be helpful in providing a more informed public in regard to tribal sovereignty, tribal governments and their role today.

Asumma anticipates that the bill will be introduced in February 1994. Representative Karen Clark, Mpls. and Sen. Sandy Pappas, St. Paul, are working on the redrafting of the bill. Rep. Clark can be contacted at (612) 296-1802 and Sen. Pappas at (612) 296-0294. Asumma encourages supporters of the legislation to contact either Clark or Pappas.

He feels one of the issues in relation to the bill will be that of legislating a mandate. Minnesota has been reluctant to pass educational mandates, he says, so this could impact the passage of the bill.

The passage of the Wisconsin curriculum legislation came in the wake of violent protests over Chippewa treaty rights in the State. The initiative was led by Rep. Frank Boyle, Chr. of the Native American Studies Committee, as an effort to address the lack of public understanding of tribal issues, communities and culture.



Traditional male dancer during a competition pow-wow in Connecticut. (Photo by Amoose)

## Treaty litigation from another point of view

By Jeff Hage  
Mille Lacs County Times

Milaca, Minn.—This is a treaty story from a slightly different point of view. It's the story of a group of people fighting to retain rights that have been taken from them—but never given up.

Over the last couple years Mille Lacs County, along with the State of Minnesota, has been embroiled in a lawsuit over treaty rights with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.

The State and counties have their story told time and time again in the media while the Band is often ignored. On a recent visit to the Mille Lacs Reservation I visited with the Band's Solicitor General Jim Genia and, with his help, will tell the Ojibwe story behind treaty rights.

According to a publication titled "A Guide to Understanding Chippewa Treaty Rights," treaties are recognized in the U.S. Constitution as being the "supreme law of the land" and have been upheld in many significant court decisions across the nation.

The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe are fighting to keep the rights reserved to them in a 1837 treaty in which the band ceded 12 million acres of land to the federal government. The government was interested in the land because of its rich resources of pine. For this reason the Band refers to the

1837 treaty as the "Pine Treaty," Genia said.

In exchange for the land the federal government agreed that the Ojibwe could continue to hunt, fish and gather on these lands indefinitely—lands which included much of the Mille Lacs Lake area.

It is this agreement that is the basis of much of today's argument.

The treaty rights were never sold by the Ojibwe, nor were they granted or given by the federal government. The treaty rights were reserved as rights that the Band has always had.

As a result of the 1837 treaty the Band kept the right to obtain food and other necessities on ceded lands in order to assure that future generations would always have a source of food and survival.

In other words, the Ojibwe sold the land but retained the rights to use it.

In 1855 the Mille Lacs Band was established when the U.S. Government signed another treaty with the Ojibwe which created the reservation on the south end of Lake Mille Lacs.

The reservation originally included 61,000 acres of land which reached from Isle to Onamia and north to the reservation's present location.

Today the reservation consists of a mere 8,100 acres because the government "gave away" much of the Band's land

during the early 1900s when it began issuing land titles to individuals, making much of the area private property.

Much of today's dispute began in the 1950s when the State began trying to develop hunting and fishing as sports industries to attract tourism to the area, Genia said. This resulted in a culture clash.

The Indians saw hunting and fishing as a food source and used spears and nets as a means of harvesting their food. Many people saw this as immoral, including the State, which began enforcing its laws against the Band through the DNR.

In 1978 two members of the Mille Lacs Band were fishing on Lake Mille Lacs in a canoe when the DNR said they were violating State law. Gunshots were exchanged and the Band members were sentenced to five years in prison.

It was at this point things came to a head from the Band's point of view and they decided something needed to be done, Genia said. In the 1980s the Band began saving money to begin the litigation, he said.

Today the Band seeks to maintain its own hunting fishing and gathering codes on 3,061,501 acres of land in an 11 county area which includes all of Mille Lacs County.

The Band claims that through exercising its hunting, fishing and gathering

rights only two and a half percent of the resources would be harvested on a yearly basis—leaving 97 percent for sport.

"If you want to protect a resource and make sure it's there for future generations you must control the numbers harvested, not how we harvest," Genia said.

Being allowed to harvest on ceded lands without hassle from the State and DNR would result in these numbers being controlled, the Band claims.

In light of this story it can also be seen why the intervention by the U.S. Justice Department is so important.

The two sides that originally signed the treaties in 1837 and 1855 have joined together in saying that the treaties are valid and that they shouldn't be interfered with by the State, the counties or anyone.

These are the reasons why the Band is fighting to keep rights it never gave up in the first place.



## Indian tribes are poorly consulted by public schools on federal impact aid, study shows

Washington, DC—Roughly one in two Indian tribes are unhappy with the way public school districts receiving federal aid for Indian students consult with them as Congress mandates, a new study reports.

School districts receive \$250 million annually from the federal government in "Impact Aid," for teaching students from Indian tribes, reports the George Washington University's National Indian Policy Center. Districts are free to spend the P.L. 81-874 money as they like, but in 1978 Congress directed that they must also consult with tribes each year to show that they are meeting tribal needs.

When dissatisfied, tribes can file formal complaints with the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education of the U.S. Department of Education, who has the power to withhold Impact Aid until a school more adequately meets Indian needs.

In practice, few complaints are filed, primarily because of concerns that this would alienate tribes from public schools with which they would like to have a good rapport.

In the report, Trial Perspective of the Impact Aid Program, 27 of 59 tribes polled said they were dissatisfied with the way in which school districts consult them. The report was written by Indian education specialist Larry LaCounte of LaCounte

Data Services, a Missoula, Montana-based consulting firm.

The 59 tribes said that a cooperative relationship exists at least to some extent.

This level of cooperation "is highly suggestive of an environment that in most cases only needs to be nurtured to become a very positive partnership for the education of Indian children," LaCounte writes.

The study contains Impact Aid data for school districts in 26 states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Dr. Scott Butterfield, president of the National Indian Education Association, said, "This report will provide needed information to readers that know little about the purpose and intent of the Impact Aid Program, as well as add to the available literature on this subject."

Butterfield, who is also a former superintendent of schools for an Indian school district that received Impact Aid funding, added, "The findings point to a continuing desire on the part of tribes and Indian people to be actively allowed to provide meaningful input into the education of their children."



Unable to escape the photographer is Melanie Benjamin, Mille Lacs Commissioner of Administration. (Photo by Amoose)

## Binational program continued

(Continued from page 8)

The Binational Program has three major areas of focus including:  
 • new approach of pollution prevention to control toxic discharge at the source  
 • explore special protection designations that would establish water resource classifications, such as Outstanding National Resource Waters designations which would control activities jeopardizing water quality in these areas.

• continued enforcement of point source standards and development of new basin wide programs to eliminate the discharge of persistent, bioaccumulative toxins. Also established in 1991 was the Lake Superior Advisory Forum, consisting of 22 representatives of both U.S. and Canadian "stakeholders" from around the basin.

The Forum's job is to stimulate dialogue and function as a communication conduit between government agencies as regional stakeholders. The Forum is coordinated by Lake Superior Center, Duluth, Minnesota.

(Background on IJC and the Water Quality Agreement was extracted in part of materials produced by the Lake Michigan Federation and information from the IJC Biennial meeting.)



## GLIFWC to release new book

Odanah, Wis.—Plants Used by the Great Lakes Ojibwa, co-authored by John Heim, Dr. James Meeker and Joan Elias, has been brought to the printer and should be ready for distribution in January, according to Heim.

Heim, who is a biological technician in GLIFWC's Wildlife Section, has been working about two years on the publication which is 440 pages long and catalogs 384 plants.

The book provides a line drawing of each plant, a description of habitat, and its general use by the Ojibwa. Each plant is identified by its common name, the Ojibwa name and the scientific name.

The authors worked in conjunction with Ojibwa consultants and elders to identify name and usage of many of the plants. John Nichols, an Ojibwa language instructor with the Department of Native Studies, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, helped provide Ojibwa names for plants and a standardized spelling.

Eddie Benton, Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa, educator and consultant, also worked on plant identification and Ojibwa names as did Maude Kegg, an elder from the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwa. Frequently, Nichols required the sound of the word spoken correctly in Ojibwa in order to provide a spelling through his system.

Heim noted that earlier researchers in plants may have attempted to spell Ojibwa terms for some of the plants, but the spelling was unable to transfer the correct language sounds.

Heim regards the book as a valuable resource for anyone interested in plants and how and why they were used by the Native American. An abridged version will also be published as a handbook for resource managers, however, the illustrations will not be included.

Prices for the abridged and unabridged versions have not yet been determined since printing is not complete. In order to obtain more information or a copy write to: John Heim, GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, Wis. 54861; or call (715) 682-6619.



# Gaiashkibos wins NCAI presidency by acclamation

## Identifies challenges for NCAI



Gaiashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal chairman, was reelected to serve as the National Congress of American Indians' chairman by acclamation at the recent annual convention in Reno, Nevada. Above, gaiashkibos takes a moment out of his busy schedule for an interview with Channel 2 television. (Photo by Amoose)

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—Gaiashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal chairman, won his second term as President of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), by acclamation during the annual convention in Reno, Nevada Nov. 28 - Dec. 3rd.

He was sworn in by Judge Edward T. Barber, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chipewewa. Also elected to NCAI national offices were Sue Masten, Yurok Tribe, as first vice president; Mary Ann Antone, Tohono O'Odham, as treasurer; and Diane Kelly, Cherokee nation, as recording secretary.

In his acceptance speech gaiashkibos compared NCAI to a flower coming up. "I hope to see it bloom to its potential," he

said. He noted that the organization currently has 155 member tribes and the 1993 Congress drew about 1,200 participants.

Founded in 1944 in Denver, Col., NCAI celebrated its 50th year with an upbeat and productive convention. As gaiashkibos noted in his opening presentation, tribal survival still remains an issue today.

"The approach may have changed, but the battle for our cultural survival continues..." he noted. "I am sure that those who have gone before us, our grandmothers and grandfathers, their grandmothers and grandfathers are proud.... Just as I am sure those individuals who gathered in Denver some 50 years ago are proud to see that their dream of a national voice for our people has come true in a most powerful and moving way."

## 1993 NCAI highlights

In his presentation gaiashkibos reviewed some of the progress NCAI has made over the past year. Some of these include:

### Work with the new administration's transition team

The establishment of a Tribal Coordinating Committee which worked directly with the Clinton Administration during the presidential transition period was extremely productive. Gaiashkibos called the meeting between the Committee and the Administration in Albuquerque "one of the most significant exercises of sovereign authority of tribal nations in recent history."

The Committee included the twelve area vice-presidents of NCAI, four NCAI executive officers and other tribal leaders selected by their peers.

The Committee provided the transition team with legislative priorities including economic development initiatives, Native American religious freedom issues, the sovereign right of tribes to engage in regulated gaming, reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate effective relationships with tribes and Indian health care and educational opportunities.

### Congressional testimony and representation

NCAI has provided direct input to Congress in relation to several issues. Gaiashkibos cited testimony provided on the Department of Labor's implementation of Section 401 of the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA). Gaiashkibos, appreciative of the success of the JTPA Program stood opposed to any "activity that would compromise the integrity of the program and diminish tribal control over the program."

As a representative to the Department of Labor's (DOL) Indian Advisory Committee, Gaiashkibos witnessed meaningful change within the DOL, which had drafted program regulations with no consultation with Indian grantees and tribes. Assistant Secretary for Labor and Employment, Doug Ross, withdrew the package of rules and started over with the proper involvement of Indian Country, Gaiashkibos stated.

On a similar note, NCAI is working with Assistant Secretary Ada Deer on the Indian Child Welfare Act regulation to establish a process of meaningful tribal consultation.

### Gaming task force

In regard to gaming, NCAI joined with the National Indian Gaming association to form the NCAI/NIGA Task Force. "Indian gaming is an important issue to NCAI not only because of the economic benefits it has brought to Indian Country

but also because we support the sovereign governmental authority of tribal governments as confirmed in the Cabazon Case. And that sovereignty cannot ever be compromised," he stated. With the assistance of Senator Inouye and Senator McCain, a formal process of negotiation with the states regarding Indian gaming agreements was begun. Gaiashkibos noted that the tribes have been able to come to negotiations with a unified voice, which has facilitated progress.

"I really believe that we will be able to reach an agreement with the states that does not undermine or compromise tribal sovereignty and will allow tribes to continue engaging in gaming. I am, however, cautious!" he stated.

### Native American Religious Freedom Act

In regard to another important issue, religious freedom, gaiashkibos and Walter Echohawk, Native American Rights Fund, spoke directly with President Clinton and Vice-president Gore this fall "about the state of emergency we find ourselves in regarding our religious freedom."

Gaiashkibos was encouraged by the meeting and feels the Administration will be supportive of the Native American Religious Freedom Act.

### Successful budget legislation

Clinton, he also noted, signed into law the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 in which American Indians and Alaska Natives gained a separate, reservation-based program of federal tax incentives which will serve to attract economic development on reservations.

### NCAI budget in the black

A debt-free NCAI was yet another accomplishment to celebrate. When Gaiashkibos assumed office two years ago, NCAI had a debt of over \$168,000. "The National Congress of American Indians is now in a position to build... we have secured new funding to hire qualified staff. The next two years we can concentrate our energies on building the organization," he said.

(See gaiashkibos, page 25)



© GLIFWC, 1992

# To me, you are truly 'ohana'

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—Senator Daniel Inouye (Hawaii), Chr. of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs provided a powerful keynote address which opened the proceedings of the 50th NCAI convention in Reno. His power stems from the credibility he has well-earned within Indian Country and from a genuine humility which tribes can recognize as central to the make-up of a great person and statesman.

"You have inspired me. You have challenged me. I have learned much from you," Inouye told the gathered NCAI participants. "I have developed a deep and abiding respect for all that you are, all that you have survived, and all that you will become...."

"And I hope that in some small way, I may earn the privilege of being thought of as your friend," Inouye stated sincerely at the conclusion of his presentation. In Hawaii, they would term it 'ohana,' which means family, not just of blood, but "a family of all of those whom we hold dear."

In his presentation, Inouye provided a synopsis of critical legislative issues for the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the last legislative session. Among those were:

**Gaming:** Inouye, who has taken a lead in promoting negotiated agreements between tribes and states, feels that "the parties are close, very close, to resolution." The last remaining issue, identified as the "scope of gaming," is close to a "break-through," in Inouye's view.

Legislation to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act will be introduced into the second session of the 103rd Congress. Those amendments, he said, will provide:

• A greater degree of certainty to all parties as to the kind of gaming that is permitted to be played in each state;

• An alternative process for securing a compact that will govern the conduct of Class III gaming on Indian lands. In short, if a state refuses to enter into a tribal-state compact, Inouye says there will likely be a role for the federal government to develop a compact or agreement with the tribal government.

• Establish clear guidelines for the exercise of governmental authority in the areas of regulation and law enforcement; and

• Reaffirm that as sovereign governments, tribal governments may conduct gaming activities as a means of encourag-



Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chr. of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, provided a keynote address during the opening day of the National Congress of American Indians 50th Congress. (Photo by Amoose)

ing economic development in Indian Country, just as many states use state-sponsored lotteries to raise moneys for education and general welfare purposes.

**Trust standards for fish and wildlife:** Inouye also noted that in the first session of the 103rd Congress, legislation to support tribal judicial systems was passed along with a comprehensive measure to establish standards for the administration of the federal trust responsibility for Indian agricultural resources.

He anticipates that early in the second session, President Clinton's signature will be on the bill which outlines trust standards in the area of fish and wildlife management.

**Freedom of religion:** Inouye stated that he has received Presidential support of pending legislation. "The President has assured me that before the end of the 103rd Congress, he will sign into law the Native American Free Exercise of Religion Act," he stated to the NCAI convention.

**Crime bill:** Inouye said that amendments to the omnibus crime bill were secured and will assure that tribal governments will be eligible for all crime prevention and control programs, and as a result a percentage of the \$22 million authorized for those purposes.

## Second Congressional session and upcoming concerns

Inouye cited several areas that will need work during the second Congressional session and beyond. Among these are:

1) whether the issuance of food stamps on reservations should be staggered and the monthly reporting requirements eliminated;

2) development of a reform measure to revamp the federal acknowledgment process, which is now vested in the Interior Department. Inouye feels it is imperative that tribes determine how Indian health care fits into the national program, "or more importantly, what health care options each individual Indian person will have available to them."

3) completion of work that has begun in establishing trust responsibility standards in each natural resource area.

Inouye congratulated the Congress on its fifty years of hard work, remarking that technology and electronic communications have helped bring Washington closer to Indian Country than was ever possible before, providing tribes and tribal organizations the capacity to impact Washington in a timely and effective fashion.

"You have become, as you were in the early days of this country, a force to be reckoned with. Your role in the national debate on any issue of the day is an important role. No one takes you for granted," he remarked.

Unity is another critical element which Inouye views as increasing the power and impact of Indian Country. "And it is today, that we see native people who have come together to bring their collective energies to bear in organizational form on such issues as education, health care, the environment, the development of energy resources, the protection of legal rights, the management of fish and wildlife resources, the development of telecommunications—the list goes on and on."

It is the unity, the coming together of Indian nations, that Inouye credits with "making your voices heard" despite small overall population numbers in relation to the rest of the nation.

"You have become, as you were in the early days of this country, a force to be reckoned with. Your role in the national debate on any issue of the day is an important role. No one takes you for granted."

—Sen. Daniel Inouye





# Forging change in the BIA

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—“The cornerstone of any new re-invention should be tribal sovereignty,” stated Assistant Secretary to Indian Affairs Ada Deer, addressing the 50th NCAI convention in Reno on Nov. 29.

Deer emphasized the need to make changes based on the basic principle of respecting tribal sovereignty and with maximum tribal involvement throughout her presentation.

In an effort to get immediate input from tribal governments and to make changes which are responsive to tribal needs, Deer has met with over 100 tribal leaders since she assumed office in July and traveled to numerous reservations across the nation.

New ways of budgeting, a reduction of the regulatory process, and a recognition of tribes as partners are needed changes noted by Deer. “I don’t have a magic wand, but I do have a resolute voice that has held Congress accountable in the past. . . . We need to re-invent government—fortified by the lessons of history.”

To date Deer has been successful in getting the new Tribal List published in the Federal Register, including a listing of Alaskan villages. This eliminated confusion over inclusion of tribal corporations and included only those entities with a government-to-government relationship, she said. She views this as one step towards strengthening the government-to-government relationship with tribes.

In another area, 638 regulations have left the DOI and are currently being reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Deer urged tribes to participate in the opportunity for public comment. “These regulations have been held up in Washington too long—they now need tribal enlightenment!” Deer said.

In the arena of economic development, she anticipates several new initiatives in the future, including “ensuring that Indians have a viable role in determining their own economic agenda in president Clinton’s Community Enterprise Board Initiative.”

Deer intends on hosting economic summits in South Dakota and Alaska in 1994, devoted to creating effective tribal, public, and private sector partnerships.

She also encourages tribes to comment on the federal acknowledgment process, which “has often been more inhibiting than helpful” and also the amendments to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Deer, in the process of developing her staff and office, announced that Faith Roessel, Director of the Navajo Nation Washington Office, will be working with



Coming out of the political trenches where they hold the line for Indian rights are three well known figures in Indian Country: from the left, Sen. Daniel Inouye, Chr., Senate Committee on Indian Affairs; Ada Deer, Assist. Secretary, Department of the Interior; and Hillary (Sparky) Waukau, Menominee activist and delegate to the NCAI Congress. (Photo by Amoose)

her as a consultant, and upon clearance as a Deputy Assistant Secretary.

She also anticipates having a new Director of Economic Development and Director of Congressional Legislative Affairs earlier in 1994 and is considering creating a Special Assistant for Indian Education in her office as well.

In conclusion, Deer stated that she looks forward to receiving the resolutions forthcoming from the NCAI convention, which will “serve as a blueprint for the future.”



© GLIFWC, 1992

## Proposed NCAI re-organization

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—NCAI’s executive committee is recommending some basic procedural changes and restructuring in order to provide more time for delegate discussion of resolutions as well as to streamline the process involved.

NCAI provides Indian Country with a tool to formulate a national, political agenda representative of the tribal needs and priorities across the nation. From the work of the 12 regional area caucuses and the standing committees which convene throughout NCAI conventions, definite direction is provided for NCAI leadership and staff to pursue in influencing national legislation. As such, NCAI conventions are working conventions where resolutions are drafted, debated and passed or rejected.

Approximately 1200 delegates participated in the 50th Congress. Because the conventions are so large and the matters of business so broad, effective and efficient methods of conducting the critical business of NCAI within a few days time has always been a challenge.

This year the NCAI executive committee issued recommendations for change in the structure and operation of NCAI standing committees. The standing committees are the bodies which actually perform the groundwork of identifying priorities and formulating resolutions upon which the Congress can act.

The executive committee is seeking to re-structure the agenda to provide more time for tribal delegates to discuss and debate critical issues arising from the committee recommendations. Rather than allotting only a few hours on the final day of the convention, committee reports are being allocated to “prime time” during the course of the conference, with much more time for open debate and discussion prior to acting on resolutions.

According to NCAI first vice president Sue Masten, the executive committee is also recommending that the current sixteen standing committees be consolidated into eight standing committees as a matter of efficiency.

It also recommends that a representative from each of the twelve areas be assigned to each of the standing committees to guarantee input from all parts of Indian Country. Masten feels this will assure more continuity in committees as well.

Masten says that since the proposal was just released, action on making the changes will probably be forthcoming at the next NCAI convention.

# Chief Anderson to lead NCAI Mpls. area

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—Mille Lacs Chief Executive Administrator Marge Anderson won the seat of the area’s vice-president during area caucus elections at the 50th NCAI convention in Reno, Nevada. Her alternate is Joe Crawford, Forest County Potawatomi.

Chief Anderson is very clear about her goals for the Minneapolis area tribes. On the top of her list is bringing the focus of NCAI back to tribal governments. Anderson feels that interests of the tribes have at times been usurped by special interest groups, individuals and other Indian organizations as NCAI adopts its legislative agenda and policy.

She is committed to making NCAI accountable to the elected leaders of federally-recognized tribal governments. Anderson feels that tribal leaders must be “at the helm of NCAI,” which is a national voice for Indian tribes, or risk “effectively abdicating control of the organization” to other interests.

Second on her list of goals is improved communications. Anderson states that to ensure that the interests of Minneapolis Area (tribes are protected, better and more regular access to federal and legislative information is necessary.

Should NCAI be unable to efficiently communicate, Anderson states that “I will use the Band’s resources to forward information to Area member tribes from our tribe’s Washington, D.C. office.”

Third on the list of goals is to increase the Minneapolis Area’s participation in decision-making. To guarantee this, Anderson committed herself to active involvement



Marge Anderson

in the NCAI executive committee in order to have input into the decision-making process on behalf of the area.

Goals within the National Congress of American Indians are one thing that Anderson clearly defined. She is also definite about her priority issues for the organization.

Topping her list is children. Anderson states that “securing a safe future for all Indian children is the most important issue facing tribal leaders today.” Her actions and involvement will reflect that priority, particularly in regard to education.

Number two on the priority list is cultural preservation, which she defines as not just preservation, but “cultural submersion.” This she feels is the key to the future for all Indian people. It is something she promotes strongly on her own reservation and advocates for across the nation.

Self-determination and self-governance also appear on Chief Anderson’s priority list as does sovereignty. The Mille Lacs Band has been involved in the Self-Governance Demonstration Project since 1988.

The Band also maintains a tribal office in Washington, D.C. to more effectively engage in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

Anderson believes “that an active, strong, and unified NCAI is critical to the protection against legislative attacks on tribal sovereignty,” and is therefore, committed to the time and effort required to assume a leadership role on behalf of the Minneapolis Area tribes.

# Youth want stronger role in NCAI

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer



Two representatives of United National Indian Tribal Youth (UNITY), a national Indian youth organization, pose with a representative of the FBI. Both organizations manned informational booths in the exhibit hall during the NCAI convention in Reno. On the far right, is a girl from “home,” Toni Edwards, Lac Vieux Desert, who is active with UNITY and provided a presentation during a luncheon for youth during the convention. (Photo by Amoose)

Reno, Nev.—Along with various political buttons, NCAI participants sported “WAR” buttons during the 50th Congress, thanks to a campaign brought to the conference by United National Indian Tribal Youth (UNITY), Inc.

Toni Edwards, Lac Vieux Desert, was one of several members of UNITY present at the NCAI Congress. There purposes for attending NCAI were several fold, according to Edwards.

For one they publicized their national campaign, “WAR,” aimed against alcohol and drug abuse. And for another, they pushed hard on NCAI to provide a more meaningful role for youth within the organization.

Edwards was one of several representatives of UNITY who spoke at a luncheon in honor of tribal youth. They indicated clearly that leaders need to make way for tribal youth because they have every intention of becoming involved not just in luncheons and ceremonies, but in the process of policy-making as well.

The group brought a booth with materials regarding the “WAR” campaign and manned it in the exhibit hall. The group, composed of 3,000 youthful members nationally, has identified alcohol abuse as their number one concern.

Replete with sheets, posters, and “WAR” buttons, the group provided a major public awareness campaign, made more meaningful because it was coming from teens themselves.

“An estimated one in six Native American teens has attempted suicide. . . . It is estimated that 80% of suicides among Native Americans are alcohol-related.” The facts behind their concerns made it clear why UNITY had chosen alcohol abuse as a number one problem threatening the survival of Indian youth nationally.

In response to the interest and determination of the youth to become a more meaningful part of NCAI, gaiashkibos welcomed them heartily into the organization.

He also assigned three people to work with the young people and to bring them into the organization, including interim executive director Rachel Joseph; Bruce Jones, Southwest area chairperson; and Diane Kelly, NCAI recording secretary.

He was clear in indicating that their is both room and need for the political activism and concern of young leaders.



# NCAI Natural Resources Committee pushes for recognition of "tribes as states" and Indian rights

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—Sue Masten, chairperson for the NCAI Natural Resources Committee, says one of the Committee's priorities is to strengthen government policy on the preservation of tribal rights. Too often, she says, policy erodes into Indian rights rather than supports them.

The Committee formulated a resolution, which was passed by the 50th Congress, calling for an administrative policy to strengthen tribal rights as related to the conservation of natural resources. Masten feels that federal policy should reflect a priority for Indian rights.

In brief the resolution urges the U.S. Federal Government to:

- recognize the integral role of the Tribes in natural resource management and regulation;
- adopt administrative policies which support this recognition;
- recognize that government agencies have no right to impair or restrict Indian rights without tribal consent;
- conduct communication on a government-to-government basis where conservation of a species is an issue.
- refrain from taking any action which affects rights on lands reserved by Indian Tribes"

The resolution also contains an endorsement of a paper entitled "Proposed Policy for Administration of Federal Conservation Statutes When Federally Protected Indian Rights are Involved." (see Proposed Policy, page 23) The proposal clearly defines



Sue Masten, chairperson for the NCAI Natural Resources Committee

conditions which would need to be met before the federal government took action affecting tribal rights.

## RCRA amendments

### Tribes need more than talk from EPA

Strengthening tribal standing under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards was another priority addressed by the Natural Resources Committee. Part of the issue revolves around being recognized and treated on the same level as states. Masten says that there is "a lot of talk, but there needs to be more than talk."

A resolution, formulated by the Committee and passed by the Congress, describes the problem. The resolution states that "the EPA is statutorily charged with carrying out federal environmental regulations in conjunction with tribal governments; however, EPA's funding of tribal environmental programs "has been negligible and tribes have been left to deal with serious environmental problems with little financial or technical assistance from EPA."

It also notes that many other federal statutes, such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, have been amended to allow Indian Tribes treatment as states. If this is the case, the tribe is eligible to receive financial and technical assistance from EPA to carry out environmental

regulatory and enforcement activities. Further, the resolution points out that although the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) has not been amended to treat tribes as states, tribes have been held accountable under RCRA for clean-up costs without benefit of any financial or technical assistance to carry out the often expensive and strict compliance mechanisms demanded in RCRA.

Because of these problems and inconsistencies in federal law, NCAI is urging the U.S. Congress to:

- increase funding to Indian programs;
- amend the RCRA to treat Tribes as states;
- interpret "treatment as a state" as referring to a government-to-government relationship with no diminishment of inherent sovereign rights and authorities of Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages which exceed those of states.

## Clean Water Act re-authorization addressed

The right for Tribes to be guaranteed the means to protect "the earth, water, air and related natural resources" within Indian Country was the theme of another resolution, passed by NCAI in Reno.

The resolution asks for both the means to protect Indian rights and resources in terms of financial ability and substantial involvement in policy-making.

It is based on the trust responsibility of the Federal Government to Indian tribes which encompasses issues relating to the protection of water and the environment as well as the treaties with the U.S. government which guaranteed to many Indian tribes the right to use the land, fish and wildlife, plant life and rights of a permanent tribal homeland. The resolution calls for the Presidential Administration, the U.S. Congress and all agencies established for the protection of water resources and the environment to:

- ✓ recognize the trust responsibility by supporting tribal efforts to protect the water and environment in Indian country by ensuring adequate financial support for these efforts.
- ✓ to conduct research and develop a concept paper with regard to the issue of providing financial support for tribal efforts and to ensure that policy and programs be developed over the course of 1994 to ensure the financial needs of the tribes' efforts to protect tribal resources and the environment are supported;
- ✓ to support amendments to the Clean Water Act, which is up for reauthorization, which will provide for:
  - a) minimum "set aside" for tribes of no less than 1% for sewage treatment and facilities, and no less than 1/2% for nonpoint source pollution programs;
  - b) include tribal governments as eligible recipients, along with states and/or municipalities in provisions dealing with small systems serving 10,000 persons or less; loan forgiveness for disadvantaged communities; water pollution control revolving funds; and water treatment construction funds.
  - c) inclusion of granting programs for tribal administration of water quality programs.

(See Clean Water Act, page 25)



Another Wisconsin delegate at the NCAI convention, Dennis Sheppard, Forest County Potawatomi Tribe. (Photo by Amoose)

## 167 Resolutions Passed

The 50th NCAI Congress passed 167 resolutions stemming from the work of standing committees. MASINAIGAN has selected only a few pertaining to treaty and natural resource management to discuss. The issues addressed vary from specific tribal concerns to broad and sweeping national policy such as the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Readers are encouraged to contact the NCAI office for information on other resolutions of interest.

The NCAI national office address is:  
 900 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.  
 Washington, D.C. 20003  
 Phone (202) 546-9404

## Proposed policy for the administration of federal conservation statutes when federally-protected Indian rights are involved

The following proposal was endorsed by NCAI resolution during the NCAI 50th Congress, Reno, Nev. and is being reprinted in part:

**Issue:** Administration of Federal conservation statutes such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) raises the potential for conflict between resource conservation to promote the general public welfare and the inherent sovereignty of tribal governments, tribal management of reservation lands and resources, and Federally-protected tribal rights to take and utilize fish, wildlife and plant resources.

**Proposal:** Secretary of the Interior Babbitt should issue a policy directive to guide the administration of Federal conservation statutes whenever Indian lands, rights, or resources are involved. The policy should: (a) establish guidelines to govern the actions of all agencies within the Department of the Interior with respect to the administration of such statutes as they may pertain to Indian affairs; and (b) designate the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the Federal agency responsible for administration of such statutes whenever Indian issues are involved.

The Secretary's policy directive should be sufficiently broad to encompass administration of the Federal conservation statutes involving threatened or endangered species issues that may affect Indian lands and resources, including the exercise of Indian reserved off-reservation rights.

### Proposed policy Preamble

The Federal government is obligated to insure that Federal conservation statutes and requirements are administered in a manner consistent with all treaty-reserved rights of Indian tribes. These rights include: (a) rights to manage reservation lands and resources in accordance with objectives determined by their tribal governments; (b) rights to take fish, both on and off their reservations, for commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence purposes; (c) rights to hunt, gather, and utilize resources on all open and unclaimed lands; and (d) rights to enjoy a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

The Federal government has an affirmative obligation to fulfill the rights of Indian tribes secured by treaties with the United States. This duty extends beyond the need to ensure the viability of species as required by Federal laws (including, but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the National Forest Management Act) to the obligation to provide for harvest adequate to meet tribal needs.

**Directive:** (1) All Department of Interior agencies are directed to administer federal conservation statutes, such as the ESA, in a manner consistent with established legal standards whenever Indian

lands or federally-protected rights are involved. Such standards limit conservation-based regulation of reserved Indian rights to circumstances where:

- (a) regulatory measures are reasonable and necessary for preservation of the species at issue;
- (b) the conservation purpose of the regulatory measures cannot be achieved solely by regulation of non-Indian activities;
- (c) the regulatory measures are the least restrictive available to achieve the required conservation purpose;
- (d) the regulatory measures do not discriminate against Indians, either on their face or as applied;
- (e) voluntary tribal actions are insufficient; and
- (f) treaty and other federally-protected Indian rights are not otherwise curtailed.

(2) The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is hereby delegated the primary responsibility to timely issue ESA-related biological assessments and opinions, including incidental take statements, for Federal actions on Indian reservations or wherever Indian rights and resources are involved. Until the BIA develops the capability to fully implement its responsibilities, a moratorium will be placed on all Fish and Wildlife Service proposals to designate Indian lands as critical habitat under the ESA or otherwise intrude upon tribal resource management prerogatives.

(3) The BIA is authorized to provide assistance to tribes for the development of management and conservation plans and the establishment of necessary standards and guidelines for protection of endangered or threatened species where restriction of tribal actions is necessary or voluntary.

(4) The BIA or tribal staff are to be directly involved as members of recovery teams whenever Indian rights or resources may be affected.

(5) The BIA shall prepare estimates of budgetary requirements to provide staff and support resources necessary to protect trust responsibilities for Indian lands and rights in the administration of activities under Federal conservation statutes.

(6) Relationships between agencies of the Federal government are to be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Where conservation of a species is at issue, communications with respect to potential tribal contributions are to be conducted on a government-to-government basis; government agencies may not impair or restrict these rights without explicit approval by Congress absent tribal consent.

(7) Federal programs and assistance funds which are available for tribal participation and/or impact Indian lands or reservation communities are to be made accessible directly to tribal governments, rather than through state agencies.



Miss Yakama gives a big smile during the NCAI convention. (Photo by Amoose)

Merry Christmas



## Resolution to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

(The following resolution was adopted at the NCAI '93 Annual Convention.)

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants rights secured under Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest national organization established in 1944 and comprised of representatives of and advocates for national, regional, and local Tribal concerns; and

WHEREAS, the health, safety, welfare, education, economic and employment opportunity, and preservation of cultural and natural resources are primary goals and objectives of NCAI; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that federal budget constraints have limited and will continue to limit the availability of public monies to reduce poverty on reservations; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the United States Constitution and reaffirmed in treaty, statute, executive order, and regulation, a direct government-to-government relationship exists between the federal government and the Tribes; and

WHEREAS, a continuing goal of NCAI is the support of tribal sovereignty and defense against all attacks on sovereignty, culture, and tradition by any non-Indian government, entity, or private person to the fullest extent they are able to do so; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that the exercise of tribal sovereignty is an essential way of promoting tribal economic development, tribal independence, tribal self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that tribal sovereignty enables the Tribes in conducting gaming activities on Indian lands, and that tribal gaming has a long and rich tradition in Indian communities; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that tribal gaming is and has been a feasible and effective way for some Tribes to develop economically, to provide employment on Indian lands, and to achieve independence, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that revenues made available to the Tribes from gaming have provided unprecedented benefits in employment, education, health care, social services, utility services, road construction, new home construction and sales, reductions in crime and other social ills, and much-needed capital funds for economic development; and

WHEREAS, NCAI recognizes that to give meaning to and allow the full exercise of tribal sovereignty in the pursuit of economic and political self-determination, the Tribes must enjoy unrestricted and unfettered discretion in designing, planing, and implementing their gaming activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAI does hereby reiterate and reaffirm that tribal gaming, and its regulation, is an exclusive function of tribal sovereignty, and that attempts to curtail, impinge, regulate, prohibit, or in any way adversely affect such tribal discretion in gaming is an unwarranted and illegal intrusion into the inherent sovereignty which Tribes possess over their own affairs on Indian lands.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that because of attempts by the states to restrict, prohibit, and eliminate Indian gaming through unwarranted and illegal encroachments on tribal sovereignty, NCAI recognizes the need for and supports federal legislation to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA) by restoring to the Tribes the exclusive jurisdiction in regulating gaming activities in Indian Country.



Mole Lake Tribal Chairman Arlyn Ackley and wife Cheryl enjoy some moments of relaxation at the NCAI banquet. (Photo by Amoose)



GLIFWC PIO was fortunate to have help to staff the booth at the NCAI convention in Reno. Above, far left, Mole Lake Tribal chairman Arlyn Ackley stops to chat with Joe Bresette, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council director, and Red Cliff Vice Chairman Leo LaFermier. (Photo by Amoose)

## Of moccasins, grandmothers and grandfathers

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Reno, Nev.—While the world of the NCAI convention is filled with policy, politics, debate, and national/international issues, it also filled with hundreds of loving people and numerous "asides" that relieve the heavy air of politics.

One event of a more personal nature occurred the final night of the convention. A young lady in her teens and two friends, all from Nome, Alaska, had a beautiful pair of moccasins to sell. They were fashioned of seal skin, fur trimmed and decorated with a pink and white, beaded floweret.

The young lady had stopped Amoose, GLIFWC's photojournalist and another gentleman to look at the moccasins, but was not having any success in selling them. "My grandmother made them, and I was supposed to sell them since March," she told Amoose, "but I have had them hanging on my wall. I didn't want to sell them," she explained.

The girl was asking \$75 for them, but was debating reducing the price to \$60 after the gentleman walked away. The moccasins were truly wonderful, and well worth \$75.

Amoose motioned me over to the group, and I was tempted to buy the moccasins for a friend. They were about the right size and so warm. The girl seemed more concerned about talking about her grandmother who had made them. "She's a very strong woman," she repeated, "One of the few women strong enough to go out hunting with the men."

As I was slipping them on, the gentleman ran up with \$80 in his hand and told us the moccasins were his. He was obviously relieved that we hadn't purchased them before he got back with the money.

Smiling, he handed the \$80 to the young lady and told her to keep the change. He was buying the moccasins for his granddaughter, and was obviously very excited to have them.

While all of us were happy for the young lady, tears welled up in her eyes as she handed over the moccasins. The poor buyer immediately explained that they were for his granddaughter, and pulled out a snapshot of a beautiful young girl of whom he was obviously proud. She had almost died in a car accident last year, he explained, so is particularly precious to him.

The tears still came in the young lady's eyes, as everyone around tried to comfort her at a time when we thought she would be happy. After all, her grandmother could make another pair of moccasins.

We wondered as we walked away what particular symbol of strength or courage or pure beauty were a part of those moccasins which had been hung on the wall for so many months. Those moccasins contained something beyond price and, perhaps, beyond explanation... some special part of a very strong Alaskan grandmother.

## Gaiashkibos identifies challenges for NCAI

(Continued from page 18)

### Coming up for NCAI

The future holds many challenges to be faced both at local and national levels for tribes and NCAI as a national, tribal organization.

Housing is one important issues, according to gaiashkibos. He sees hope on the not-to-distant horizon for the implementation of the Indian Home Loan Guaranty Program and also hopes to see expanded federal procurement opportunities for Indian-owned businesses and increased opportunities for home financing.

Unemployment, environmental issues, health care, troubled youth, and effective education are some of the many challenges Gaiashkibos acknowledged as facing Indian Country in 1994.

AIDS and the HIV infection is spreading in Indian Country, he noted, "with the rate of infection increasing among Native people more rapidly than any other group." A better process of education is needed to address this serious threat to Indian people, he said.

In conclusion, gaiashkibos noted the growing network of indigenous people around the world who provided support to each other for common causes. "We have behind us now the new and powerful momentum of a global movement as reflected in the past year of indigenous peoples," he said.

"Dialogue has been opened with the Assembly of First Nations in Canada and we are breaking down that invisible wall between our nations. In that spirit, let us not forget the rights and interests of our own people and governments whose voice may not be heard. I am encouraged. I am hopeful..."



Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ada Deer stopped by GLIFWC's informational booth to talk with GLIFWC's Executive Director James Schlender during the NCAI convention (Photo by Amoose)

## Clean Water Act continued

(Continued from page 22)

d.)provision that tribal governments may have the authority to designate and manage watersheds within the boundaries of their reservations.

e.)inclusion of a provision for treatment of tribes as states with regard to those programs authorized in the Act that are appropriate for tribal regulation

f.)inclusion of a requirement that EPA will issue NPDES permits within the boundaries of an Indian reservation, where the tribe has not formally assumed responsibilities and been recognized for "treatment as a state" with regard to such.

### Tribes seek involvement in President's Forest Plan process

The debate over old growth timber lands, the Northern spotted owl, and the health of the forest ecosystems in the Northwest have long been a source of bitter public policy debate. The President's Forest Conference in Portland, Oregon on April 2, 1993, focused on these issues and developed a President's Forest Plan Initiative. The tribes, however, do not feel tribal interests have been sufficiently addressed, nor the tribes provided adequate involvement in the process.

Addressing this issue and supporting the Northwest tribes continued effort to be recognized in the Forest Plan implementation process, NCAI passed a resolution urging acceptance of tribes as participants in the President's Forest Plan implementation.

Also, the resolution notes that tribal governments in the Pacific Northwest and northern California are deeply affected by action strategies which emanate from the President's Forest Plan Initiative.

The tribes have raised critical sovereignty concerns about actions which continue to be undertaken by federal and state resource management agencies which do not consider the federal trust responsibilities and obligation and which adversely affect tribal prerogatives.

NCAI through resolution, indicates its support of "the legitimate rights of tribal governments to have full and meaningful participation in the President's Forest Plan process."

NCAI defines participation as meaning "open and honest tribal consultation, adequate financial resources to attend meetings, development of plans, construction of action strategies, and assumption of watershed restoration implementation activities."

### Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act

NCAI has supported the Fish and Wildlife Management Act through resolution in a previous Congress, according to Sue Masten, NCAI Natural Resource Committee chairperson.

Currently, Masten is pleased that a lot of tribal testimony has been incorporated into the Act to more adequately reflect tribal interests. NCAI, she said, pushed for inclusion of training and funds necessary for implementation. □



A cheerful group of NCAI delegates from the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa. They include, from the left, Bonita Churchill, David Matrious, and Melanie Benjamin. (Photo by Amoose)



# Indian issues

## Ban on Crazy Horse beer continues in Washington

Washington—The Washington State Liquor Control Board will continue its ban on the malt liquor named for 19th Century Sioux leader Crazy Horse.

Of all the testimony and letters the board received, only the brewer and one citizen favored lifting the ban that was put in place in early 1992.

The product is brewed by Homell Brewing Co., of Brooklyn, NY. At one point, the brew was outlawed by Congress because its name was found to be so offensive to American Indians. But, in 1992, a federal judge in New York overturned the ban on First Amendment grounds.

Washington is currently the only state to ban the sale of the beer. The state liquor board held hearings in late August and American Indians from several states urged the board to continue its ban.

## Religious leaders angered at fakes

South Dakota—American Indian religious leaders who gathered for the Parliament of the World's Religions last month expressed their growing concern over the number of non-Indians selling Indian religious traditions to the mass market.

The leaders complained that it is an open market on Indian spirituality, and that non-Indians are peddling Indian spirituality in "New Age" magazines, selling ceremonial dances, vision quests and even memberships in "new tribes."

Several weeks ago, more than 500 Lakota Sioux gathered at a summit in South Dakota and issued a "Declaration of War on the Exploiters of Lakota Spirituality." The statement denounced "the intolerable and obscene imitations of sacred Lakota rites" by "hucksters, cultists and self-styled New Age shamans."

## IHS to investigate claims of illegal dumping

Arizona—The Indian Health Service (IHS) will investigate a report that potentially hazardous medical materials were dumped in an open landfill on the Navajo reservation.



**Emerging Face**—The latest detail work is bringing the nine-story-high face of Crazy Horse to life on the 563'-high mountain carving now in progress in the Black Hills of S.D. The face of Crazy Horse is expected to be completed by the year 2,000. It is not possible to project when the entire mountain carving might be completed in the round. Crazy Horse is not a federal or state project. It is a nonprofit, educational and cultural endeavor financed primarily from an admission fee and contributions. For more information contact Crazy Horse Memorial, Avenue of the Chiefs, Crazy Horse, S.D. 57730. Phone (605) 673-4681. (Fall, 1993 photo by Robb DeWall)

DNA—People's Legal Services, Inc., an independent legal aid organization that acts on behalf of reservation residents, said in July that it found about 25 syringes with needles, a sheet like the kind used in morgues and other possible dangerous material at the dump a few miles from the center of Tuba City, Arizona.

An attorney for the DNA said the group discovered the material while preparing to file a lawsuit alleging that about 30 Bureau of Indian Affairs-administered dumps violate federal environmental standards.

The IHS is responsible for Indian health and welfare and would be named in the lawsuit because the dumps endanger the safety of people living near them.

The director of the Navajo area IHS said the alleged dumping would be investigated and that syringes, dressings for wounds, or anything that could be contaminated with blood should be burned.

## Minnesota Court of Appeals deals setback to nuclear dump

Minnesota—The Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled on June 8 that Northern States Power Company (NSP) must go to the Minnesota legislature for approval of its nuclear waste storage facility at its Prairie Island nuclear plant.

The decision is good news to the Prairie Island Mdewakanton Indian Community and the Prairie Island Coalition Against Nuclear Storage. The decision holds that the state's 1977 Radioactive Waste Management Act requires NSP to receive "express legislative authority" for its nuclear waste dump.

In February 1992, the Minnesota House Environmental and Natural Resources Committee passed a resolution calling on NSP to bring its nuclear waste storage proposal before the legislature.

NSP contends that their \$22 million nuclear waste storage plan does not come under the authority of the Radioactive Waste Management Act. NSP says that the state law does not cover the storage of nuclear waste at the utility's Monticello and Prairie Island facilities.

NSP has appealed the decision to the state Supreme Court.

## Lac du Flambeau tribe gets jurisdiction in domestic abuse case

Wisconsin—A federal appeals court canceled a state court's order that protected a Lac du Flambeau woman from her live-in boyfriend saying that the tribe had a court of its own to handle domestic abuse cases.

The woman obtained the order from the state court in Eagle River, Wisconsin.

The 3rd District Court of Appeals said on August 24 that the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa have a domestic abuse ordinance and a tribal court to enforce it. Therefore the tribal court should have exclusive jurisdiction.



Illinois Governor Jim Edgar, center, was recently invited to attend the 40th annual American Indian Center's Pow Wow by the Center's princesses. The Governor congratulated the young women for their success in winning their respective titles and wished them continued success. Pictured from the left: Cary Elynn Pideon, Jr. Miss Indian Chicago; Governor Edgar; Melanie Tubby, Miss Indian Chicago; and in front Nicole Chevalier, Little Miss Indian Chicago. (Photo submitted)

## Status of Major Indian Legislation 103rd Congress—First Session

Number of Bill	Title	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Date Approved	Law No.
H.R. 1267	A bill to grant state status to Indian tribes for the purpose of enforcement of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.					Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce March 9, 1993 Referred to Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials March 22, 1993	
H.R. 1425	A bill to improve the management, productivity and use of Indian agricultural lands and resources.					Referred to Subcommittee on Native American Affairs April 13, 1993 Subcommittee hearing held June 18, 1993	
H. R. 334	Lumbee Recognition Act					Referred to Subcommittee on Native American Affairs February 4, 1993 Executive comment requested from Interior April 9, 1993 Forwarded to full committee and ordered reported June 16, 1993	
H.R. 478	Amendments to Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allowing credit against income tax for severance and personal property taxes paid to a tribal government.					Referred to Ways and Means Committee January 6, 1993	
H.R. 1846/ S. 295	Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act					Referred to House Subcommittee on Native American Affairs June 2, 1993 Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs April 22, 1993	
S. 100	A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of tax enterprise zones and for other purposes. (Contains tribal provisions)					Referred to Finance Committee January 21, 1993	
S. 162	A bill to Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allowing Indian tribes to receive charitable contributions of inventory					Referred to Finance Committee January 21, 1993	
S. 184	Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993					Referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources January 26, 1993 Reported to Senate with amendment June 16, 1993	
S. 211	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for Indian investments					Referred to Finance Committee January 26, 1993	
S. 260	Indian Education Assistance Under Title IV of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988					Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs January 28, 1993	
S. 278	A bill authorizing the establishment of Chief Big Foot National Memorial Park and Wounded Knee Memorial					Referred to Energy and Natural Resources Committee February 2, 1993	
S. 284	Amendments to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 permitting state agencies to require households residing on reservations to file periodic income reports . . .	3/31/93	3/31/93	3/29/93	3/29/93	4/1/93	103-11

## Canadian Indian bands seek to alter constitution

Canada—Four Cree bands in central Alberta are suing Canada, claiming it is constitutionally obliged to protect the interests of those Indian tribes which were aboriginal occupants of a huge area known as Rupert's Land.

That region encompasses lands with rivers draining into the Hudson Bay and includes about half of Alberta, most of Saskatchewan, all of Manitoba, about two-thirds of Ontario and Quebec and part of the Northwest Territory.

The bands want an amendment to the Canadian Constitution that acknowledges promises made to the band under Rupert's Land Order, which annexed the area to Canada in 1870, under Queen Victoria.

Rupert's Land increased the size of Canada five times and tripled its Indian population. Under the agreement, Canada was to protect Indian tribes whose interests and well-being were involved in the transfer.

A favorable ruling for the bands could

drastically affect self-government and land claim negotiations. Land claims are currently being negotiated based on the contents of treaties. A win for the Alberta bands may force Canada to consider aboriginal rights outside the treaties.

During the first part of the trial, the court will determine whether historic material can be used in court. The bands want the court to accept documents from academics who have written about Canada's Confederation period and Canada's relationship with Indians.

The information would put Rupert's Land Orders in historical context and describe Canada's policies towards Indians at the time.

The attorney for the government is urging the court to be cautious about accepting interpretations and opinion-based information. He wants the authors called as witnesses, so they can explain the facts on which they based their information.

## Federal judge rules in chinook harvest case

Oregon—A federal judge said that Commerce Secretary Ron Brown did not violate the law when he used his emergency powers to cut the ocean harvest rate of Klamath chinook before the salmon season opened May 1.

The ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Thelton Henderson upheld the Clinton Administration's decision to increase the share of salmon fishing for the Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes and step up conservation efforts at the expense of commercial fishing interests.

Brown and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt announced a new salmon manage-

ment plan April 29 that they said would improve conservation and increase the current and future harvest for tribes along the Klamath River.

Brown rejected a plan by the Pacific Fishery Management Council that would have reserved 22 percent of the catch for offshore fishing and maintained a goal of 35,000 adult salmon re-entering the river for spawning.

Brown's emergency regulations lowered the ocean quota to 14.5 percent, increased the spawning goal to 38,000 and set a 44.6 percent quota for tribes that he said would meet only their ceremonial and subsistence needs.

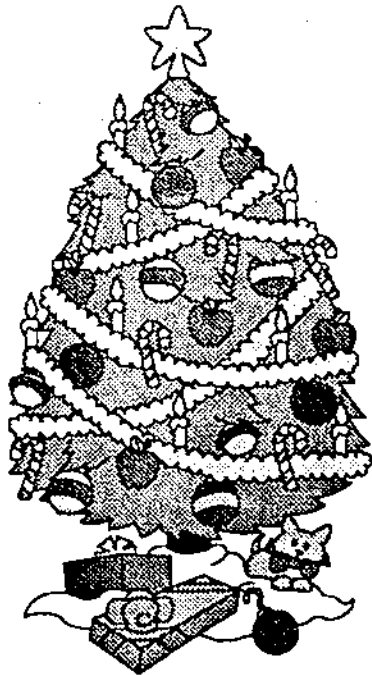
Articles on pages 26 & 27 are reprinted from The American Indian Report, a publication of the Falmouth Institute, Inc. Fairfax, VA





# SEASONS GREETINGS

The Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission and its member tribes would like to wish you and yours a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!!



With wishes for a **MERRY CHRISTMAS** and a **WONDERFUL NEW YEAR**, one of Santa's elves brought candy to the GLIFWC Public Information Office. Helping spread good cheer and the spirit of giving is Karissa Laraby-Moore, Bad River, daughter of Stephen and Julie Laraby-Moore. (Photo by Amoose)

## MASINAIGAN STAFF: (Pronounced MUZ IN IAY GIN)

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



MASINAIGAN (Talking Paper) is a quarterly publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, which represents eleven Chippewa tribes in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. GLIFWC's member tribes are listed to the right.

Subscriptions to the paper are free. Write to MASINAIGAN, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or phone (715) 682-4427. Please be sure and keep us informed if you are planning to move or have recently moved so we can 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.

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

MASINAIGAN is printed by Triangle Press

## GLIFWC MEMBER TRIBES

### Michigan

Bay Mills Indian Community  
Route 1, Box 313  
Brimley, MI 49715  
(906) 248-3241

Keweenaw Bay Indian Comm.  
Route 1  
Baraga, MI 49908  
(906) 353-6623

Lac Vieux Desert Band  
P.O. Box 466  
Watersmeet, MI 49969  
(906) 358-4722

### Minnesota

Fond du Lac Chippewa Band  
RBC Building  
105 University Avenue  
Cloquet, MN 55702  
(218) 879-4593

Mille Lacs Chippewa Tribe  
HCR 67, Box 194  
Onamia, MN 56359  
(612) 757-3261



### Wisconsin

Bad River Chippewa Band  
P.O. Box 39  
Odanah, WI 54861  
(715) 682-7111

Lac Courte Oreilles Band  
Route 2, Box 2700  
Hayward, WI 54843  
(715) 634-8934

Lac du Flambeau Band  
Box 67  
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538  
(715) 588-3303

Mole Lake Chippewa Band  
Route 1  
Crandon, WI 54520  
(715) 478-2604

Red Cliff Chippewa Band  
Box 529  
Bayfield, WI 54814  
(715) 779-3700

St. Croix Chippewa Band  
P.O. Box 287  
Hertel, WI 54845  
(715) 349-2195