

# MASINAIGAN

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

Summer 1993

## Youth learn traditions, language respect

The younger generation of Anishinabe learned something of the old ways during the Great Lakes Running Strong for American Indian Youth Camp at Raspberry Bay, Red Cliff reservation this June. Preparing venison soup over the open fire was but one small portion of the total learning experience in regard to the meaning of being Anishinabe people. Respect for Mother Earth, one's self, and others became a strong theme as traditional teachings unfolded. Numerous Anishinabe leaders shared their spiritual wisdom through teachings and stories, their knowledge of the language, and their skill in traditional crafts with the younger generation throughout the week. Picture above, from the left, are: Rose Gonzalez, Rodney Pappish, and Sheena Cain. Story on page 39. (Photo by Amoose)



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# The 1993 Chippewa spring spearing season

## Good fishing, good spirits, rotten weather

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

With little but the weather hampering Chippewa spearsmen, a good harvest and landings free from protesters made this season a hallmark of peace in the nine year history of the off-reservation, spring spearfishing season.

While beleaguered with poor weather throughout the season, fishing was still good. Harvest figures show the bands took

a total of 24,532 walleye this season and 191 musky. For walleye this was an increase from both the 1991 and 1992 seasons, but did not meet levels of walleye harvested in either 1988 or 1990. (see graph below)

The Bad River and St. Croix bands opened the '93 treaty spring spearing season in Wisconsin on April 17th this year. The last band to go out was Lac du Flambeau on the night of May 15th, making the season span almost one month.

Glenn Miller, GLIFWC inland fisheries biologist, felt the season went very well with no "major hassles" except for the weather. "Weather definitely had a role in the total harvest," he commented. "Fog brought some people in early on several nights and the inclement spring probably discouraged some people from going out."

Similarly, GLIFWC Chief of Enforcement Charles Bresette viewed the season as "a very quiet season which really went well from an enforcement perspective."

Only a few minor incidents were reported in regard to the season with one rock-throwing episode on Keyes Lake, April 24th, where several Mole Lake band members were spearing.

According to the report several bystanders on the shore of the lake were shouting obscenities, making a lot of noise and throwing rocks into the lake to scare the fish.

In Michigan, Betty Martin, Lac Vieux Desert representative to the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force, said the season went as smoothly as she's ever seen it, both from the aspect of efficient self-regulation and the absence of protest.

The monitoring system, involving enforcement and biological staff, worked like clockwork throughout the season, she said, even though new lakes were added.

Martin says a few observers appeared at some landings, but they were interested in what the band was doing rather than protesting.

"You can tell from the attitude," she commented, "that people are curious about some of the tribe's projects, rather than upset. You get the feeling that they are beginning to understand that the tribes are not harming the fishery."

Lac Vieux Desert, like other bands, gathered eggs for future stocking from speared walleye during spearing, a process which drew the interest of observers, Martin said.

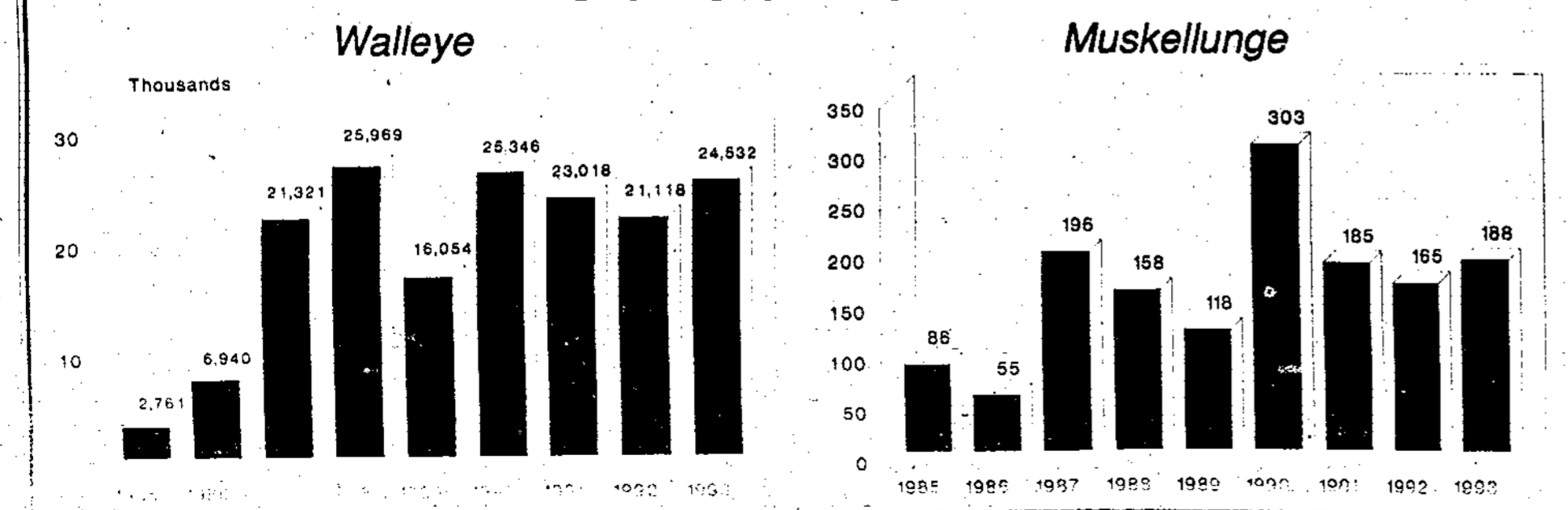
(See Regulation, page 3)



Using kerosene lamps for light, GLIFWC creel clerks and conservation wardens measure the catch of St. Croix tribal spearsmen. All fish are counted and measured on the landings prior to spearsmen leaving for the night. (Photo by Amoose)



### Chippewa harvest of walleye and muskellunge in Wisconsin during spring spearing, 1985-1993



# The 1993 Chippewa spring spearing season

(Continued from page 2)

## Regulation, enforcement, and biological monitoring

The Wisconsin Chippewa bands have been self-regulating the spring spearfishing season since it began in 1985, using the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) to provide the necessary staff and expertise in the areas of biological management and enforcement.

Spearing is very tightly regulated under codes adopted by each tribal council. Spearfishing can only take place at designated landings on designated nights and with a nightly permit. Daily bag limits assure that tribal harvest does not exceed the tribal quota for a given lake.

Size restrictions on walleye also make sure that only a limited number of larger fish, usually female, are taken during the season. Tribal members can take two walleye over 20", including one any length, nightly. There is no size restriction on musky, but only one can be taken per permit, according to Bresette.

As in other years, GLIFWC hired temporary seasonal staff to assist with the intensive monitoring of the 1993 off-reservation spearfishing season. GLIFWC provides creel clerks and conservation wardens at each landing open to spearing.

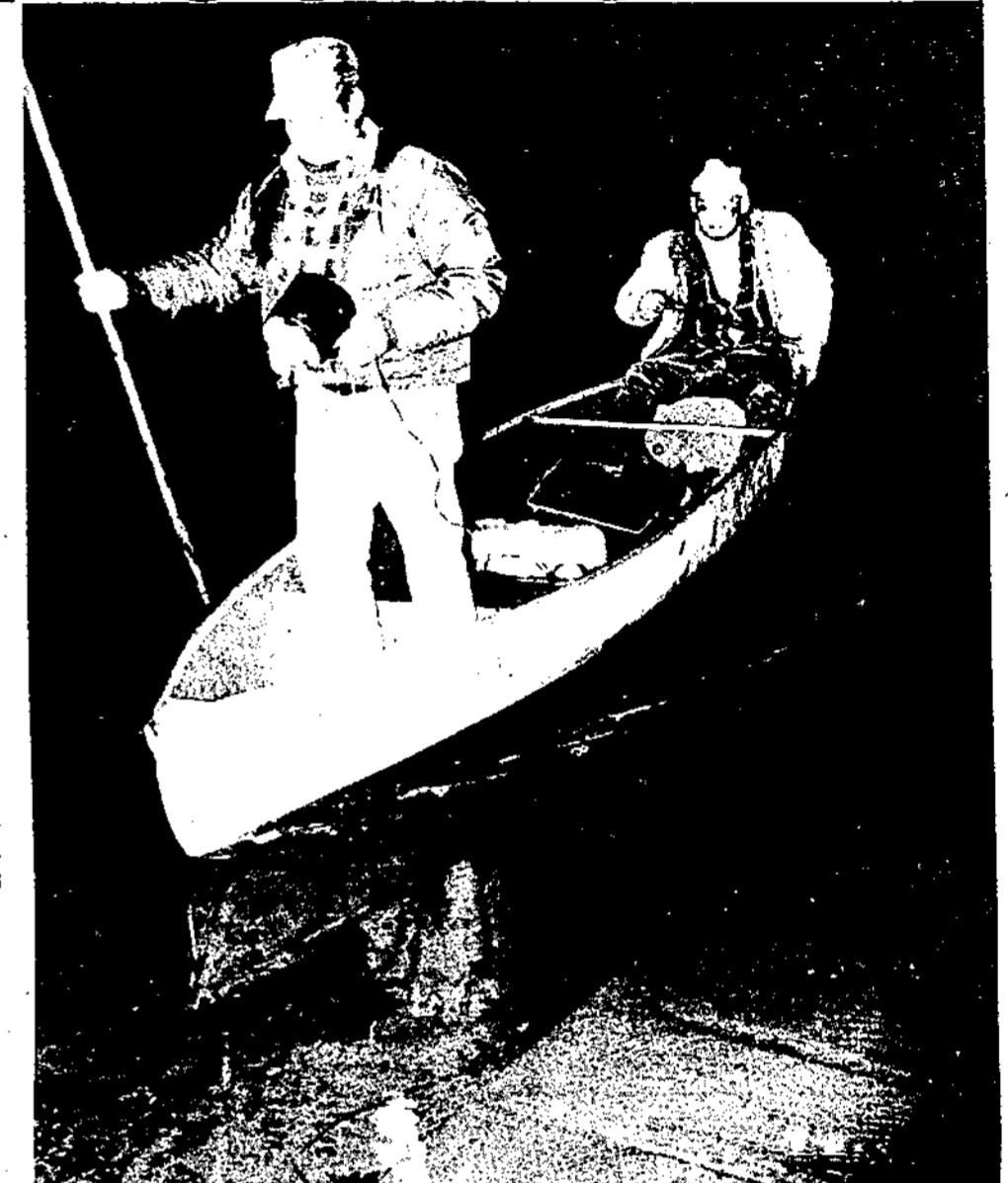
Approximately 45 creel clerks were hired through GLIFWC's Biological Services Division. This represented an approximate 75% return of staff used in former seasons, Miller states. Bresette also hired 43 part-time seasonal wardens, many of whom had worked previous seasons as conservation officers at the landings.

Both seasonal creel clerks and wardens attended training sessions prior to the opening of the season. Training reviews all the regulations, codes and protocol expected at the landings.

Prior to leaving a spearfishing landing, tribal members must have their catch counted by a GLIFWC creel clerk. The clerk takes the lengths on all fish and records those measurements as well as sex. Some spine samples are also taken for ageing studies and some fish were sampled for mercury testing at the request of the Bad River band. Clerks are also trained to watch for fin clips which are part of ongoing population estimates in the lakes, Miller says.

GLIFWC wardens present on the landings monitor the spearing harvest from an enforcement perspective. Approximately 30 citations were issued during the 1993 season, according to Bresette.

Bresette states that WDNR wardens were on most landings nightly and a few patrolled on the water this year. However, he characterized the WDNR presence as being on "an as usual basis" rather than the intensive presence they maintained in previous seasons.



St. Croix spearfishermen return from a peaceful night of spearing. (Photo by Amoose)

insures that spearfishing is highly unlikely to seriously impact fish populations even during natural downturns in population. The fact that tribal quotas are typically less than 60% of the safe harvest level makes it even more unlikely that any harm will occur.

**1993 Chippewa off-reservations spring spearfishing totals—Wisconsin**

Tribes	# walleye harvested	# muskellunge harvested
Bad River	4,243	4
Lac Courte Oreilles	2,762	34
Lac du Flambeau	9,981	114
Mole Lake	3,499	15
Red Cliff	2,493	5
St. Croix	1,554	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,992</b>	<b>188</b>

## Behind the scenes of spring spearing season

Unsung heroes of the spring spearing season are the many GLIFWC staff who man the offices, phones and registration stations throughout the season. For many of GLIFWC's support staff the spearing season means late hours and weekends at the office recording lakes as they are declared open on a daily basis and preparing daily reports as statistics from the night before are called in each morning.

Leanne Thannum, administrative assistant for the Biological Services Division, was responsible for much of the daily record keeping and distribution of daily harvest reports to the media, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and GLIFWC staff. Thannum was assisted over some weekends by Kim Campy, enforcement administrative assistant and Shelley Beam, receptionist.

Similarly, the dispatch office for GLIFWC's Enforcement Division had to gear up for a month of concentrated hours. Jerry White, Sr., GLIFWC dispatcher, and Sharon Dax, part-time dispatcher, split shifts throughout the season, with the office open into the small hours of many mornings.

With data coming in daily, the computer of Hock Ngu, Biological Services "number cruncher" heated up with use. Hock made sure statistics were entered daily and tabulations available on harvest figures kept current for the spearing database.

Staff at the on-reservation permit stations also put in long hours which spanned through many weekends in order to be available to tribal members on a daily basis. Tribal members apply for spearing permits at the registration stations, where the permits allow for nightly bag limits.

From the initial work of the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force in determining tribal needs and quotas early each spring, through the end of the season, spring spearing represents a concentrated and massive effort towards effective tribal self-regulation which has made the Chippewa treaty, spring spearfishing season successful and effectively monitored.

## Safe level of harvest

In the Wisconsin portions of the ceded territories the off-reservation spearfishing season is regulated in part through a "safe level of harvest" system proposed by the State of Wisconsin and adopted by the federal court. The formula is used by biologists to calculate the number of walleye and muskellunge that can be safely harvested from each ceded territory lake.

The safe harvest system can be understood fairly easily. As agreed to by GLIFWC and WDNR biologists, 35% of a lake's walleye population can be removed annually without jeopardizing the ability of that population to maintain itself. This 35% rate of exploitation can also be called the Total Allowable Catch (TAC).

The safe harvest level, however, is on the average one-third of the TAC, and as such, is a very conservative harvest limit used by the tribes. In theory, taking 100% of the Safe Harvest has only a one in 40 chance of exceeding the TAC. This management system



# Mille Lacs gears up for litigation after Legislature balks at settlement

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Onamia, Minn.—The Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa and the State of Minnesota have turned from the negotiating table back to the courtroom for resolution of the Band's hunting, fishing and gathering rights retained in the 1837 Treaty. The Band intends to pursue litigation to the fullest extent, according to Mille Lacs tribal attorney Jim Genia.

A grueling two and a half years devoted to reaching a negotiated settlement between the Band and the State ended with failure in the Minnesota Legislature this spring.

"The Band made its decision," states Don Wedll, Mille Lacs Commissioner of Natural Resources, "and said the settlement was acceptable through a tribal referendum. It wasn't unanimous, but to the majority of the people the proposed settlement was acceptable. The State had its process and the State's process rejected the settlement. That is totally the State's option. They chose to do it."

Thousands of hours of work were spent towards attempting to reach an out-of-court settlement which Wedll characterizes as "fair for both sides." A dedication to the negotiating process and out-of-court settlement was motivated by a commitment from both sides to avoid the bitter and costly legal battles that have encompassed treaty cases in states such as Wisconsin, Michigan, and Washington.

Both state and tribal negotiators hoped to spare Indian and non-Indian communities the social strife and confrontation that haunted Wisconsin following the 1983 Voigt Decision, an appellate court decision, which reaffirmed Chippewa treaty rights under the 1837 and 1842 Treaties in Wisconsin.

Violence, racism, and hatred ripped communities apart in the ceded territories, resulting in school closings, national negative publicity and millions of dollars annually being spent for police protection during spring spearing season.

The Mille Lacs proposed settlement represented compromises on both sides, Wedll states, seeking largely to provide for a limited, reasonable exercise of the treaty

rights for band members, a continued opportunity for state sport fishermen, and emphasizing protection and enhancement of the natural resources.

Once the settlement had been reached among negotiators, the massive job of public education began. It involved reaching both the tribal and non-Indian public in relation to not only the details of the settlement but the basic facts about tribes, treaties and tribal sovereignty.

But the issue became a political hot potato once it reached the state legislature for action. Cindy Brucato, spokeswoman for Gov. Arne Carlson is quoted as characterizing the legislative battle as "a game of chicken among the legislators" in a March 18 Associated Press article. Her comments came during marathon public hearings before the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee in March 1993.

The settlement proposal was approved by the State Senate, but only with an amendment which would have banned spearing and netting of game fish by band members in the proposed tribal zone and six lakes during the spring walleye season. In an earlier concession, the band had already

agreed to allow sports fishing in the exclusive tribal zone.

Although the band viewed the amendment as unacceptable, the Senate passed the measure with the amendment at a 40-25 vote. The bill would have also provided 15,000 acres and \$8.6 million to the band.

The chief sponsor of the bill in the Senate, Sen. Steven Morse, fought hard against amendments to the proposal and labeled the amendment a "deal killer." Morse commented, "If we tell the band how to harvest, it's not going to happen. This is paternalistic. This is political." (May 11, 1993, Mpls. Star-Tribune)

At that point the Mille Lacs band began to seriously turn its attention back to the court process. A course which was confirmed once the proposal hit the Minnesota House.

With litigation pending while the parties sought settlement until May 1993, Representative David Battaglia, chief sponsor of the House bill containing the proposed settlement, met defeat twice in the state legislature within three days. The first vote was a 70-64 defeat and the second was a 69-64 defeat.

## Litigation: lengthy and costly

The trial before U.S. Eighth Circuit District Judge Diana Murphy was originally scheduled to begin in August, 1993, but has been delayed to May 15, 1994. In the meantime, the Mille Lacs band intends on pursuing a case which will encompass the full extent of the treaty-retained rights, according to tribal attorney Jim Genia.

All told, Wedll anticipates a six to eight year process prior to final settlement of the band's treaty case. The years mount as cases are prepared and presented, decisions awaited and decisions are appealed by one party or another. If the final outcome re-affirms the band's rights, as is anticipated, further hearings regarding the scope of the right will follow, Wedll notes. Using Wisconsin as an example, litigation actually extended from 1973, when two Lac Courte Oreilles tribal members were arrested, through 1991 when both the state and the Wisconsin bands decided not to appeal any more decisions.

The band estimates one-half million dollars will be needed to litigate, Wedll says. However, he notes the state has reserved one million; the counties are raising one million; and the landowners are trying to raise one-half a million for litigation costs. "A settlement could have saved both the band and the state a lot of dollars which are needed in other areas, such as natural resource enhancement projects," Wedll notes.

(See Mille Lacs, page 13)



Howard Hanson's Minnesota Hunting and Angling Club sponsored several rallies at the Minnesota State Capitol in opposition to the proposed agreement and the treaty rights of the Mille Lacs band. (Photo by Joe Allen)

# Settlers come to Mille Lacs

## Timber industry in the area

\*Access to timber was sought in the Midwest by whites because finished lumber shipped from the East Coast to build the Great Lakes region proved too expensive. A treaty was necessary to log on Indian lands, which otherwise was prohibited by the U.S. Indian Trade and Intercourse Act.

## 12-County treaty area

\*The Minnesota region ceded to the federal government by the Ojibwa in 1837 includes all or part of 12 Minnesota counties. The centerpiece of the ceded territory is Lake Mille Lacs, near which the Mille Lacs band of Ojibwa has had a village since about 1745.

\*The 1837 treaty was sought by the U.S. primarily to accommodate timber cutters who wanted access to vast pine stands in the region between what is now the Twin Cities and Brainerd.

\*The demand for lumber to build the new country was very high, and prospects were good to earn huge profits from the timber.

## Treaty benefits

\*Wisconsin Territorial Gov. Henry Dodge believed the region sought from the Indians "contained from 9 to 10 million of acres of land, and abounding in pine timber."

\*Dodge also believed some of the land could be used for farming, and that it contained copper deposits.

\*Fur traders also sought a treaty with the Ojibwa, who had accumulated significant debts to the traders. Under terms of the treaty signed, traders would be paid money owed by the Indians.

\*Dodge also believed a treaty was needed to avoid a war between whites and Ojibwa.

## 1849

\*Minnesota becomes a territory and its newly formed legislative assembly passes resolutions proposing revocation of Ojibwa hunting, fishing and gathering rights on lands ceded by the Indians in 1837 and 1842.

## 1850

\*Reacting to the Minnesota request, Indian Commissioner Orlando Brown recommends to President Zachary Taylor that the Ojibwa be moved and their treaty rights abrogated.

\*President Taylor issues an order on Feb. 6, saying: "The privileges granted temporarily to the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi by the Fifth Article of the Treaty made with them on the 29th of July, 1837, of hunting, fishing and gathering the wild rice, upon the lands, the rivers and the lakes included in the territory ceded by that treaty to the U.S.; and the right granted to the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, by the Second Article of the treaty with them of Oct. 4, 1842, of hunting on the territory which they ceded by that treaty, with the other usual privileges of occupancy until required to remove by the President of the U.S., are hereby revoked; and all of the said Indians remaining on the lands ceded as aforesaid, are required to remove to their unceded lands."

\*President Taylor dies. Millard Fillmore becomes president.

\*Minnesota Territorial Gov. Alexander Ramsey helps develop plan to require Ojibwa, including those from Wisconsin, to travel to Sandy Lake in northern Minnesota in October, rather than a more central location, to receive treaty annuity payments. Ojibwa wait six weeks at Sandy Lake before Indian agent arrives without promised money.

\*Many Ojibwa who travel to Sandy Lake suffer illness and death. Some Wisconsin Ojibwa burn canoes for warmth before undertaking return journey in November. An estimated 400 Ojibwa die in "Death March."

\*Gov. Ramsey defends Sandy Lake annuity plan, saying, "Far from famine or starvation ensuing from any negligence on the part of government officers, the Chippewas received all the Government was under treaty obligations to furnish to them, except their money; and this, as everyone is aware, who is at all familiar with the thriftless habits of the Indians, and the fatal facility with which they incur debts whenever opportunity presents, is usually all of it due to their traders."

## 1851

\*U.S. Indian commissioner announces the suspension of President Taylor's removal order in late August.

## 1983

\*In *Lac Courte Oreilles Band vs. Voigt*, appeals court sides with Ojibwa in lawsuit against the state of Wisconsin. Court says Indians could be removed in 1850 only if they misbehaved against whites. Two Minnesota federal court cases confirm this finding, making Ojibwa possible winner if Mille Lacs case returns to court. One Minnesota state court finds otherwise (*State vs. Keezer*, 1980).

## Tall pines attract whites

\*Loggers who came to the Mille Lacs area in the 1800s shared the lake's plentiful fish supply with local Ojibwa. By the late 1800s, whites living near the lake fished Mille Lacs for sport and food. Some white anglers also traveled by rail to the lake from the Twin Cities. Mille Lacs sport fishing was good at the turn of the century, but comparisons to today are difficult, because yesterday's fishing equipment and methods were much less efficient than today's.

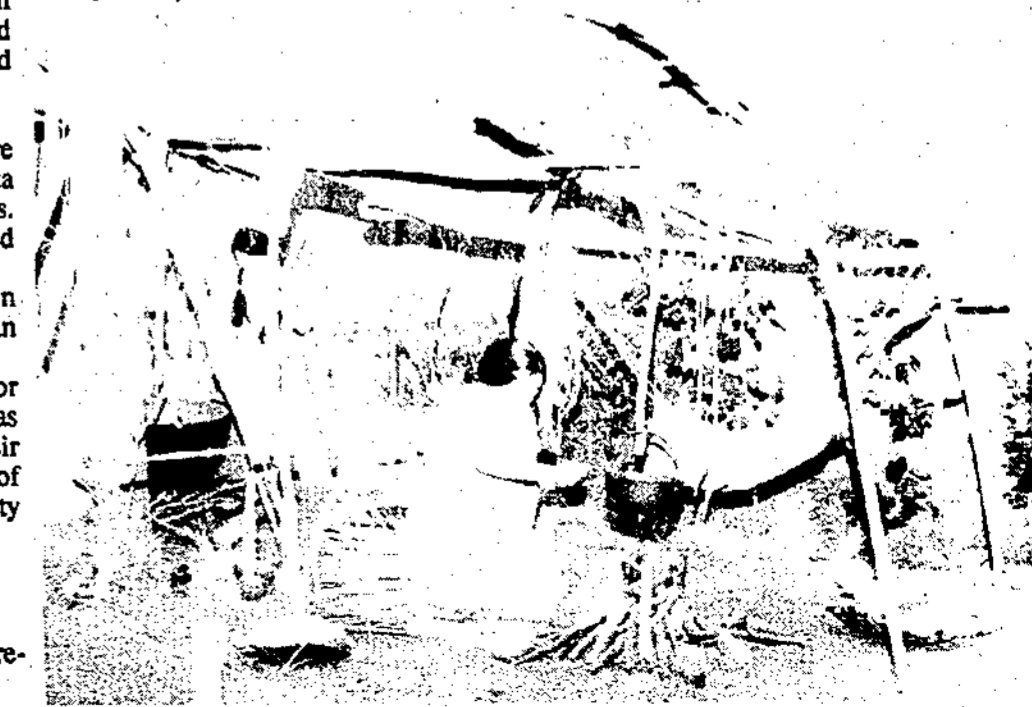
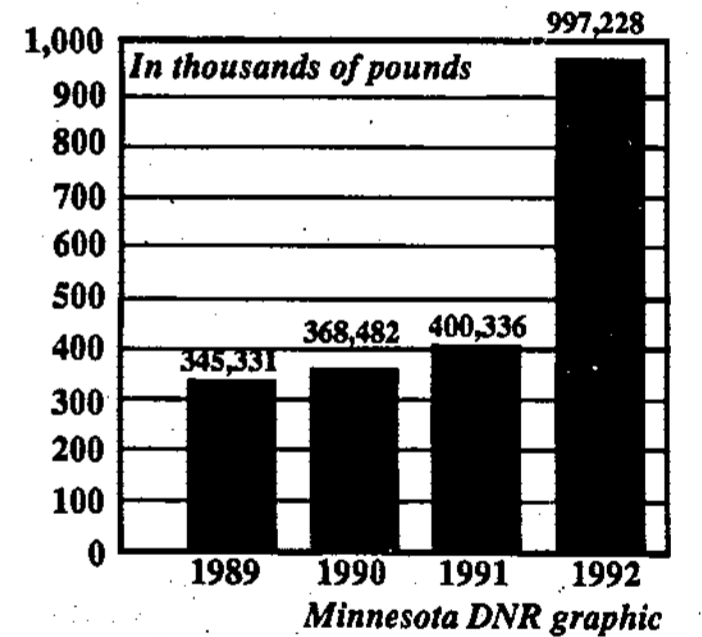
## Early days of sport fishing

\*Outboard motors were in short supply in the early days of Mille Lacs sport fishing. Typically, rowboats were towed either by motorized launch or motor-driven boat to a pre-selected fishing spot. Then the fishing boats were rowed in the area by anglers until time came to return to shore, when the boats were reconnected for the return trip. On Mille Lacs, some private cabins were built before World War II. In the 1950s, private cabin ownership accelerated.

## Going "up north"

\*Societal changes after World War II contributed to an increase in the number of campers and anglers who fished Lake Mille Lacs. Carloads of anglers had been visiting Mille Lacs since the 1920s, when a highway opened from the Twin Cities. But with expansion of the middle class in the 1950s and 1960s, and with it increased prosperity and leisure time, the pastime among many Minnesotans of going "up north" to fish and relax was becoming a modern tradition.

(Reprinted from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.)





# Win in appeals court not a victory for Crist

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

"It is regrettable that Crist, STA and their supporters may view our decision today as a victory," concluded a three judge panel from the 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, Chicago. "We wish to dispel any such notion. As the records stands, the stench of racism is unmistakable."

This was part of a 29 page appellate court decision which ruled that Dean Crist, leader of the former Stop Treaty Abuse (STA) was entitled to trial regarding the motivation of his protest actions at Chippewa spring spearfishing landings.

While Crist seems to view his appeal victory as an indication that the issue of treaty rights is still in debate (see Crist's letter to the editor), this is clearly not so, according to Brian Pierson, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney who represents the Lac du Flambeau tribe and members of the Wa-Swa-Con Treaty Association in this matter.

The appeals court decision did order STA and the Lac du Flambeau Indians back to the courtroom, and this time for a

jury trial. Pierson states, but only to provide Crist an opportunity to testify in regard to his motive.

"Basically, the three judge appeals court panel remanded the case back to the district court for a trial on a question of fact involving the motivation of STA and Dean Crist," Pierson explains.

Pierson even views the appeals decision as positive. For one, Pierson states, it put to rest once and for all argument of Dean Crist attacking the treaty rights. "The court of appeals affirmed all of Judge Crabb's rulings, rejecting Crist's arguments against the treaty rights," he says.

Also, Pierson notes, the appeals court did not dispute inferences from the evidence of racism, but rather stated that "We agree with the district court that the evidence of racism in this case is strong evidence of a racist motive."

While the permanent injunction prohibiting Crist and STA members from protest on the landings was removed, the appeals court did put another temporary injunction in place until the August 1993 trial date. The trial will once again before U.S. District Judge Barbara Crabb and will be heard in Wausau, Wisconsin.



Dean Crist, leader of Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin was active in leading spearfishing protests both on water and at the landings. (Staff photo)



All off-reservation, treaty spearfishing seasons are governed by regulations. Spearers can take only two walleye over 20," including one any length. Speared fish are measured by GLIFWC staff at the landings. (Photo by Amoose)

## Crist: Stay home but send your dough

Dear Editor:

On April 14 the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned Barbara Crabb's verdict against STA/Wisconsin and remanded the case to trial. This action moves the issue of treaty rights back into court and means off-reservation treaty rights are again in jeopardy.

To be successful in this new trial and allow the scourge of off-reservation treaty rights to be forever removed from the ceded territory, STA/Wisconsin needs two things:

- 1) We need the residents of northern Wisconsin to exercise restraint this spring during off-reservation spearing.
- 2) We need the continued financial support of people who wish to remove off-reservation treaty rights from Northern Wisconsin.

No person or group is more aware of the frustration and resentment felt by Wisconsin residents and sportsmen when the Chippewa slaughter tens of thousands of spawning game fish each spring. However, we again need to display self-restraint and control this spring to facilitate a court victory by STA/Wisconsin which will return equal rights to the ceded territory. Violent or racial acts will only weaken our position in court.

Our April 14 victory over Barbara Crabb moves us one step closer to restoration of equality in the ceded territory. Now only cooperation and financial support from the silent majority of Wisconsin residents and sportsmen can achieve our goal. These court battles are extremely expensive, and we cannot accomplish our goal of equality without the financial support of all people who oppose off-reservation treaty rights.

Although we wholeheartedly support the First Amendment right of anyone who may choose otherwise, on behalf of STA/Wisconsin, we ask for no boat landing protests in 1993. Instead, we ask opponents of off-reservation treaty rights to please send a financial contribution to P.O. Box 792, Woodruff, Wisconsin 54568.

Dean Crist, Minocqua

# The public and private costs of Hanson's victory

By Doug Grow  
Minneapolis Star-Tribune

He whipped 'em all. The governor. The attorney general. The Department of Natural Resources. The leadership in both the Minnesota House and Senate. The leaders of the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa Indians.

Howard Hanson whipped 'em all. Starting with a meeting two years ago that attracted just 13 people, the 58-year-old Hanson built an organization that blocked a treaty rights settlement between the state and the Mille Lacs band. Oh, there's talk of trying to muster support to bring the deal to a vote one more time. But there's little real energy left among settlement supporters. Nobody really wants to take on Howard Hanson again this year.

Seldom has one man, one outsider, wielded as much influence on the political process as Hanson. Facing staggering odds, Hanson threw his heart, body, mind, soul—and money—into stopping a settlement.

He won. What remains to be seen is the cost of his victory.

His critics, most of the state's mainstream political and conservation leaders, say the cost will be staggering. There'll be the multimillion-dollar costs of settling the old treaty rights in federal court. Those mainstreamers, including people ranging from Gov. Arne Carlson to state Attorney General Skip Humphrey, also believe the state will lose in court, meaning the Indians will win far more control of natural resources than they were willing to accept in the settlement. Finally, there's fear that the greatest cost of all will come in increased tensions between whites and Indians.

Hanson's supporters, members of a variety of hunting and fishing organizations, are ecstatic. They are convinced that



Howard Hanson, President of the Hunting and Angling Club, Minneapolis, MN, spoke against Chippewa treaty rights at the annual PARR rally held in Minocqua, Wis. in the spring of 1992.

unlike a Wisconsin case, the federal courts will rule against the Indians. They are convinced that "the common folks" finally have won one against big government and that Indians will not be given spearing, netting or resource rights.

What almost everyone can agree on is this: If Hanson had remained silent the debate never would have happened. The Minnesota Legislature would have gone efficiently about the business of scaling a settlement the DNR and Mille Lacs leaders had worked on for months.

Who is this man and why did he work so hard to fight what looked to be a done deal?

For starters, Hanson is a founder of Procolor, a tremendously successful photo

developing business based in downtown Minneapolis. That company, began with \$900 of borrowed money in 1959, has given Hanson the resources not only to buy an Island, complete with a 1915 vintage resort, on Rainy Lake, but also to put upwards of \$50,000 into an organization called The Hunting and Angling Club, the political action committee that led the fight against the settlement.

But something besides fishing has driven Hanson, who has been pouring his soul into fishing-related causes for the past 14 years.

Jim Genia, Mille Lacs band attorney who worked on the settlement, believes Hanson, who smiles easily and often speaks softly, is driven by some pretty ugly stuff.



Protest in Wisconsin extended over six years, costing tax payers millions for enforcement. The social cost cannot be measured nor can the impact of the negative publicity given to the area. (Photo by Amoose)

"He once said that I was a nice young fellow," said Genia. "Isn't that nice? But I have to say that I think he is a hateful man."

Genia believes that Hanson pulled off his stunning upset by tapping "a passive racism" in Minnesota.

"These people don't do obvious things like put on Klan hoods," said Genia. "But people like Howie Hanson look at the beliefs of Indian people and say those beliefs are wrong. Not only that, they then believe that they have the right to impose their beliefs on another culture. I think that's racism."

Hanson bristles at such words. "They used that word to try to win," Hanson said of his political enemies. "I think what they do is racist. I think the way they labeled anybody who was against the settlement as a racist is evil. I'm for the little man. I'm for the little Indian as much as anyone."

Hanson can get pretty strange when he starts talking about his foes. Fact is, he can paint a conspiracy picture that would awe Oliver Stone.

It's Hanson's belief Indian activists who have been fighting for treaty rights really are unwitting pawns of major corporations. In the Hanson view of the world, the corporations want to wrest control of natural resources from the public domain. When the Indians get control of the resources, the corporations ultimately will take control of the Indians and there you have it, corporate control of everything from walleye to mineral rights.

Hanson believes all of this started with President Richard Nixon. He believes that Independent-Republican gubernatorial candidate Jon Grunseith wasn't brought down by his own misdeeds, but rather by forces that wanted Arne Carlson to be governor, Carlson was desirable because he would do such things as favor treaty settlements with the Indians, which would lead to corporate control of the resources.

Hey, before you laugh the guy off, remember this: Against all odds, he whipped the most powerful leaders in the state of Minnesota. His followers flooded the Legislature with calls and letters and slowly, but steadily, legislators began to change their minds and votes.

"Some of the legislators," said Genia, "weren't focusing on the issues as much as they were on their phone calls. If that's the way the state's going to be run, maybe we don't need a legislative body. We can get by with an applause meter."

The key to generating popular support and credibility, Hanson said, was getting former Vikings coach Bud Grant to come out as the majorspokesperson against the settlement. After Hanson had assured Grant that the issue would be about protection of resources, not race, Grant became an enthusiastic worker.

Sen. Steve Morse, DFL-Dakota, the man who led the fight in the Senate to reach a settlement, said he's never seen a lobbyist work as hard or as effectively as Grant. (See Hanson's victory, page 12)



# Anti-treaty rights leaders form new organization Goal of stopping Indian spearfishing remains

Wausau, Wis.—Leaders of a group that promoted rowdy protests during spring spearfishing have created an organization to finance legal efforts to end American Indian treaty rights.

The American Rights Foundation replaces the inactive Stop Treaty Abuse—Wisconsin, Dean Crist of Minocqua said.

The foundation has raised \$2,000 and has applied for tax-exempt status so contributions can be tax deductible, said Crist, a pizza parlor owner who was STA's leader and spokesman.

Other organizers of the foundation include Al Soik of Minocqua, a founder of STA, and Jerry Schumacher of Eagle River, a leader of another anti-treaty group called Protect Americans' Rights and Resources, Crist said.

A federal judge's ruling that banned some of STA's protests in 1991 stifled the group, so they had to "come up with something else," Soik said.

"We hope to raise whatever it costs to pay the lawyers," he said. "I just threw in \$500 two weeks ago." George Meyer, secretary for the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), said he didn't antici-

pate Crist's new organization would have much of an impact.

"I think the great majority of people in this state have acceptance or at least tolerance of the exercise of the Chippewa treaty rights," Meyer said in a telephone interview.

For years, STA organized spring protests that attracted hundreds of angry, insult-hollering, sign-carrying demonstrators to off-reservation boat landings where Chippewa Indians ventured onto lakes to stab spawning walleyes with spears.

The unrest followed a 1983 federal court decision that affirmed the tribe maintained special food-gathering rights on public lands in 19th century treaties that ceded the northern third of Wisconsin to the U.S. government.

Protesters feared spearfishing would destroy walleye fishing and designed demonstrations to focus political attention on the issue.

After nine seasons of spearfishing, in which members of six Chippewa bands generally took about 21,000 walleye each year, the state DNR found the fish supply had not been harmed.

Tensions over spearfishing eased the past three springs, after the most active group of spearfishers, the Lac du Flambeau band, filed a lawsuit in federal court in 1991.

It accused STA and a dozen of its leaders, including Crist and Soik, of violating the spearfishers' civil rights in racially motivated protests.

All the defendants but Crist settled out of court by paying thousands of dollars to the Lac du Flambeau tribe.

Last month, a three-judge panel of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago said a federal judge erred by ruling against Crist without a trial.

In his defense in the lawsuit, Crist contends the Chippewa terminated their treaty rights by accepting about \$20 million from the U.S. Indian Claims Commission in the 1970s. The state failed to pursue that argument in its 17-year legal battle over treaty rights, Crist claimed.

(Reprinted from the Associated Press)



The anti-Indian protests in Wisconsin, which peaked at the Chippewa spearfishing landings in 1988-1990, relied on negative cultural stereotypes, an obvious, but prevalent form of racism. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



# PARR head: 'We're dead in the water'

## Anti-treaty rights group gives up on spearing

Organized spearfishing protests have been declared dead by Wisconsin's last remaining major anti-Indian treaty organization.

The whole debate may be over.

"It's (spearfishing) the law of the land," said Jerry Schumacher, executive director of Protect Americans' Rights and Resources (PARR).

"Unless something changes, we're dead in the water."

Schumacher, of Eagle River, said he expected some protests at boat landings, "but we're not organizing any. If anybody asks, we tell them they can go on their own."

Boat-landing protests have been a spring fixture in Wisconsin since 1987, when organizations geared up to oppose Chippewa spearing of spawning walleye and musky.

Courts have ruled 19th century treaties give spearing rights to Wisconsin's Chippewa, even on off-reservation public lakes. The spearing has cut sport angler limits from five walleye a day to three on many lakes. And spearing goals announced by the Chippewa this spring could cut limits to two.

But Schumacher said the protests—which turned violent in 1989 and 1990—have become too much of a risk.

"Too many people got really afraid when this suit came down with Dean Crist," he said.

U.S. District Judge Barbara Crabb last year permanently barred Crist and members of his Stop Treaty Abuse/Wisconsin from interfering with spears. Implied in the decision was that others not named in the suit could face federal civil-rights sanctions if they interfered with spears.

Fifteen people originally named in the civil-rights suit paid cash settlements to be dropped and agreed to abide by the injunction.

Only Crist, a Minocqua pizza parlor owner, is pursuing the suit on appeal. But last spring he announced that, for the first time, STA/Wisconsin would not sponsor boatlanding protests.

PARR carried the torch at boatlandings in past years, but Schumacher said that's over.

"The lawsuit had a big impact," he said. "People wonder about risking everything." (Reprinted from the Wausau Daily Herald and the Associated Press)

# Racial problems in schools Solutions hard to find

By Todd Hawkins  
The County Ledger Press

Balsam Lake, Wis.—What can a school district do to effectively deal with allegations of racial harassment happening at their school? The question has faced Frederic's school board and administration since the beginning of this year, carried over from years before.

The answer to the question, not surprisingly, is not an easy one. Indeed, the answer depends on who you ask, and what they believe constitutes harassment.

Michael Nalewaja, a parent of two students in Frederic Schools, is currently "at war" with the school district about racial harassment. His daughter, Nicole, has been repeatedly harassed by other students, Nalewaja claims, because of her Native American ancestry. The harassment is verbal, and cruel, he said.

What to do about it? Nalewaja has donned the clothes of an Indian warrior, fighting what he calls "white man justice." The school board has remained silent to Nalewaja's public requests for action, as has the administration. "Why are they afraid, and fighting so hard not to write a policy (on racial harassment)?" Nalewaja asks.

"We're damned if we do and damned if we don't," Superintendent Reg Gobin said. He insists that the district has done much to deal with the problem, which nobody denies is happening. Students have been disciplined, parents consulted, but the district can't legally do much else, Gobin said.

The board, and the district, may look like they don't care, but Gobin assures in private that he does, as does the district. The policy which Nalewaja seeks, Gobin said, has not been written because it would be unlawful. Indeed, no policies on racial harassment exist in Wisconsin schools, where such rules would violate First Amendment rights.

Still, nobody denies that harassment takes place.

For Nalewaja's daughter, the harassment started well before this school year, dating back to 1989. Nalewaja and last year's Frederic administration, Elementary Principal Tom Twining and Superintendent Wally Koel, discussed the problem last year at this time. They talked about ways the district could deal with it. Nalewaja was not pleased with their response though. Both men were leaving their posts at the end of the year, and Nalewaja felt they swept the problem under the carpet.

Nalewaja didn't want the same response from the new administration, and last August, before school even started, he and the administration drafted a plan which addressed incidents of harassment. The plan called for Nicole to report incidents to Principal Tom Rich. School officials were to warn students of possible discipline, and to discuss the incident with parents of students harassing Nicole. Students faced suspension from school if the harassment continued.

Gobin and Rich insist that the district followed the plan. But it wasn't enough to satisfy Nalewaja that they were dealing with the problem.

Nalewaja appeared at the September board meeting, the first held since school began, and said the response was "stereotypical of white man justice—all talk and nothing done."

Nalewaja said he considered taking legal action against the parents and children who allegedly harass his daughter, and that he would proceed with suits before the end of October.

"I wanted you, the board, to be informed that this stuff is going on," Nalewaja said in September.

He has reminded the board in the months since. In February, after the board

approved sexual harassment policies, Nalewaja asked them to approve similar policies for racial harassment. Once again he received no response from the board.

In May, he asked for the resignation of the entire board as well as Gobin and Rich. Once again he received no response from the board, and nobody resigned.

"Kids have a right to come to school and be safe and protected from its kind of behavior," Nalewaja told the Ledger.

Hate speech is an unusual kind of behavior, however.

"This area of what might be called racial harassment may implicate First Amendment and other constitutional rights," Steve Hintzman, Director of Legal and Policy matter for the Wisconsin Association of School Boards, said. "Are you going to be able to constitutionally punish someone for a particular word they've said?" he asked.

Gobin, who consulted Hintzman about policy changes, explained that any policy on racial harassment would make illegal what is legally protected by the constitution.

"I am not aware of any (school) districts which have adopted racial harassment policies," Hintzman said.

"It's a problem because you can't control an idea," Attorney Bob Drepps said. The Ledger contacted Drepps, an attorney with the Wis. Newspaper Association, to learn if racial slurs are illegal.

"There is no law against hate speech," he said. "As it stands right now, I don't know of any hate speech rule that has been allowed to stand." Some may be in effect, and not yet challenged in the courts, he added. But to this point, no such law has been upheld.

In this state, and in Michigan, federal courts have overturned hate speech rules. The University of Wisconsin recently attempted to prohibit hate speech as an issue of conduct, but a federal court in Milwaukee struck down the University's code.

"As reprehensible as most people think racism is, it's a free country," Drepps said, "and if someone wants to have racist ideas, they are protected (by the courts.)"

In most situations, behaviors resulting from hate speech and verbal harassment are covered by policies in other areas. For instance, if a verbal confrontation leads to a fight, then a district can enforce fighting rules. If a theft is targeted racially, then rules prohibiting stealing can apply. The hate speech and the racist motivations, however, are not illegal.

Frederic's policies for discipline are general, but Gobin assures that they are being enforced appropriately at the school. (See Racial problems, page 35)



The next generation deserves a better social environment and schools free from racial problems—a challenge for all parents, schools, and communities. Pictured above from the left are: Melissa Wiggins, Kathy Avila, Gabrella Cloud and Adele Hartlev. (Photo by Amooze)



# Onamia school dispute blamed on treaty tension

Wayne Wangstad  
St. Paul Pioneer Press

A dispute over alleged disparity in the disciplining of white and Indian students has boiled over at the Onamia High School in Onamia, Minnesota, prompting the suspension of 46 students and cancellation of a meeting to review the problem.

The students, all white and in the 7th to 9th grades, were suspended after they walked out of school to protest what they saw as less harsh treatment of Indian students in disciplinary matters, said Kent Baldry, school district superintendent.

However, the dispute over the Mille Lacs band of Chippewa's hunting and fishing rights could be an underlying cause of the protest, according to Baldry and Jim Genia, attorney for the Mille Lacs band.

The protesters were given a one-day suspension, Baldry said. But the students returned, along with a half-dozen or so adults, which prompted cancellation of a public meeting to review the issues. School principal Dennis Hitzemann met individually with suspended protesters and their parents, however.

Onamia High School has 300 students in

grades 7 through 12. Thirty-five are Indian.

Baldry said he talked with two students and said they were "upset over how they had been disciplined, they felt they were unfairly disciplined... they felt Native Americans were getting a better deal in the way they were disciplined."

The district's discipline has been "consistent and fair" to whites and Indians alike, Baldry said. He said he did not know what touched off the protest.

According to Baldry, students have been involved in fights and threats in school, but he contended the incidents were no different or greater than those found in other school districts. However the Onamia district has two cultures white and Indian, which highlight the problem, he said.

"In my opinion, I believe there has to be an underlying tension from that in relation to these issues," Baldry said when asked about the hunting and fishing or treaty rights issue. "Students hear pros and cons and it has to have some impact on them in school... Our school has tried to remain neutral."

Genia agreed with Baldry's assessment that Indian students have not been favored in disciplinary matters.

(Reprinted from St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.)



The Crandon School, where racial problems have surfaced in the past, is learning more about Ojibwa tradition during programs and special events such as the above, in an effort to encourage more respect and understanding between neighboring cultures. (Photo by Amoose)

# Kids will be kids, but justice system forgets that for Indians

By Susan Stanich  
News-Tribune Staff Writer

Tribal Chairman Don Moore of Bad River leaned over his desk and made a squashing motion with his thumb.

"The criminal justice system does THAT to our children," he said. "Just see how many young people we have on this reservation who are on probation or parole. That's the way of controlling them. But they're just young people! They're not criminals!"

Duluth, Minnesota attorney John Lind, until recently with Indian Legal Assistance, said he's had calls from counselors

at the Juvenile Detention Center in Duluth complaining that the place was full of Indian kids, and many hadn't done much of anything wrong.

The youngsters are taken there to await court after they're apprehended by officers. They haven't been found guilty nor sentenced to serve time.

Bob Senta, the center's social service director, said he doesn't know the details of how the kids were apprehended—the officers in the five-county area choose whether to bring them in.

But he is concerned about the high Indian population at the center. Most of the center's kids, regardless of race, have been

emotionally abandoned, physically assaulted or sexually molested as young children, Senta said.

But the Indian kids have an extra burden—a kind of group despair, Senta said.

"I think the huge cultural loss their families have gone through—the spirituality, the language, just everything—is still being felt three and four generations later," he said.

There's almost a self-prejudice involved with these kids—a feeling they're 'less-than.' It's hard to overcome that. These kids have this sense that they're not going to make it, so why try?"

Edward "Skip" Pelerin, former area representative for the state Department of Human Rights and Fond du Lac tribal member, said the kids' attitudes reflect a social system that condones racism. Such a system breeds the resentments and societal problems that funnel people into jail, he said.

"When an Indian kid—or any person of color—gets in trouble, they stick out," he said. "Law enforcement grabs them, and there's not a whole lot of sensitivity in the court system either."

(Reprinted from Duluth News Tribune, Duluth, Minn.)

# Mille Lacs Indian Reservation



# Racial problems in schools

(Continued from page 9)

It is a difficult situation for all parties involved. Nalewaja and his daughter suffer from alleged harassment, and are not satisfied that the district is doing enough to prevent it. The district, on the other hand, clings to general policies on discrimination and discipline, and can be perceived as not caring or willing to deal with racial harassment.

"This district doesn't deserve a black eye that it doesn't deserve," Gobin said of the situation.

Nalewaja, however, is at war with the wrongs he sees. And wars can be messy. He has vowed to keep fighting, not so much for his children (a second daughter is also harassed), but for all the victims of harassment.

His fight now emphasizes a support network in place at the school to educate students about harassment and foster better relations among students.

"Suspension is not the answer," Nalewaja said. "We need a policy to deal with it, but we also need adequate support (services) and counseling."

The counseling which Nalewaja envisions would help students who are victims of harassment, and also those who perpetrate harassment of all types, not just racial.

The problem with counseling, Gobin explained for the district, is that students could not be forced to participate in sessions.

"I have to look out for the best interests of every student in this district," Gobin said. He asked if it would be in everyone's best interest to force children into counseling.

Nalewaja insists that his fight will continue. He has spoken to the American Indian Movement, and is now working with Wisconsin's Department of Public Instruction, trying to accomplish something to address harassment. What that could be is uncertain, at this point. Time will tell.

Attorney Drepps said that harassment rules aimed at children may receive more leeway from courts than rules aimed at adults.

"The need for discipline and order is greater there," he said. "The Supreme Court has also shown a willingness to allow high school newspapers to be censored," he added. A narrowly drawn rule, aimed at students and enforced only in school, may stand, he speculated.

(Reprinted from The County Ledger Press, Balsam Lake, Wis.)

# Racism, overt and not, can 'murder' kids

By Susan Stanich  
News-Tribune staff writer

Jim Northrup Jr. calls them "little murders."

They're the subtle and not-so subtle acts of racism that bore right into a person's heart, nibbling away at wholeness, leaving behind a chewed web of betrayal, hurt, distrust, self-doubt and rage.

"In this day-to-day struggle of living in this area, people forget that racism causes stress," said Northrup, a Fond du Lac tribal member, writer, legal advocate and former law enforcement officer. "A term like 'blanket asses'—OK, it doesn't hurt, but it does cause just another layer of stress. When you're trying to make a living, trying to

survive, to have that constantly added does take a toll on a person.

"Every day in some way, some Indian is being subjected to those little murders."

The little murders are particularly hard on young people, said Wendy Ruhnke, one of a mixed race group of five women who train adults and children in Duluth, Minn. how to solve conflict.

Here are some examples of young people's encounters with law enforcement in the region:

Robert Abramowski, 23, was arrested after a brawl and charged with two counts of third degree felony assault.

He said, and some witnesses confirmed, that he got into the fight to stop a white man from stomping on the head of

Abramowski's friend, a young Indian man whom the white man had knocked unconscious. Abramowski is a Fond du Lac member, was born and raised in the area and had no criminal record.

He turned himself in when he heard police were looking for him. He was jailed on \$25,000 bail. The white man who admittedly threw the first punch, injuring Abramowski's friend, was not charged.

Because the court calendar was full in Carlton, Abramowski was arraigned in St. Louis County. He was transported there wearing a prison jumpsuit, leg irons and handcuffs attached to a leather belt—the gear most counties reserve for volatile murders, say area defense attorneys. Abramowski said he felt shamed by his attire.

White awaiting court, Abramowski sat next to a St. Louis County inmate, also an Indian man, who was charged with murder. That defendant was dressed in his ordinary clothes. His only restraints were handcuffs. The judge in Duluth reduced Abramowski's bail to \$10,000.

In a plea bargain, Abramowski pleaded guilty to one count of assault. He served 100 days in jail and another 30 days on an electronic monitor, which registers whether he is staying in the area of his probation. He also was put on three years' probation, must pay \$1,750 in restitution and abstain from using alcohol.

Abramowski is a decent young man and wouldn't have been treated that way by Carlton County had he been white, his friends and family say.

Abramowski's mother asked why it's a crime to stop someone from killing a friend. She said the white man wasn't charged for injuring her son's friend.

The girls on the all-Indian softball team coached by former Red Lake tribal judge Bruce Graves got some self-respect bruises from a different type of official in Duluth two years ago: umpires.

Graves brought his team to a tournament at Wheeler Field where the girls played well until the crowd began yelling things such as "red bitch" and "squaw," Graves said.

The effect on the girls, many of whom never had been off the reservation and many of whom already had self-esteem problems, was immediate—"like the starch went right out of them."

Graves complained, but the umpires refused to stop the name-calling. Later the middle-aged umpires stripped to their undershirts, drank beer and made comments about the Indian girls' bodies Graves said.

Graves finally threatened the worst offender, who left the field. Then the team picked up its third place trophy and left without participating in the ceremony.

"Here they had just come to have fun and play ball, and something like this happens," he said. "There's nothing to do but let them cry it out and try to build up their self-esteem all over again. I sure don't like to see this happen, but it does."



Racism is not a problem that was solved in the 1960's, nor is it one confined to the South. This was apparent in northern Wisconsin during the protest years at spring spearfishing landings. The issue remains to be addressed in the north. (Staff photo)



"Save a Walleye, Spear an Indian" hats and bumperstickers were some of the earlier inventions of the anti-treaty activists in northern Wisconsin which gave a clear indication as to the racist twist in the movement. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

"White people don't understand what things like this do to us," said E. Marie Butler, a Lac Courte Oreilles tribal member, attorney and teacher at Mt. Scenario College in Ladysmith, Wis., and Lac Courte Oreilles Community College. "You kill the inner man. These attitudes are especially devastating to children. When you grow up unable to respect your own Indian way, you're not going to respect yourself. And if you don't respect yourself, you can't respect anybody or anything."

A Fond du Lac youth didn't want his name used in a story describing the brutality of a Carlton County deputy toward him and his sister four years ago, when he was 12 and she 13.

When asked why he didn't report the deputy's conduct, he said angrily, "I just figured I'd wait 'til I grew up, and then I'd get him in some dark alley... He doesn't like Indians, and he hides behind his badge. But we're not going to complain. There's no use."

The boy's sister said he probably is unwilling for his name to be used because now he's known as a fighter, and doesn't like to remember having been so vulnerable.

"He was the sweetest thing in those days," she said. "He just changed after that."

During the past few years, the youth has been involved in fights, beatings and burglaries, and has been incarcerated several times.

When kids of color react with violence to the pain that racism dishes out to them, they immediately are labeled as troublemakers, Ruhnke said.

"These kids' self-esteem is so undermined by having to live and operate in a white culture where racism is institutionalized," she said. "And when they do get in trouble—which happens so often—they're treated pretty badly because there's a lack of understanding of that pain."

Bob Baldwin, of the Duluth Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said young people get the idea—and he wonders sometimes if it isn't true—that there is a white conspiracy to put young men of color behind bars.

"These young people feel that this is historic treatment, and they get angry and do more stupid things," he said. "They think that ultimately the people in power don't want them around anyway and are eventually going to find a way to get rid of them no matter what they do."

(Reprinted from Duluth News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn.)





# Native American curriculum

## One response to racial misunderstanding

By Jacqueline Seibel  
Lifestyles/Education Reporter

ACT 31 legislation is multicultural education.

It is one way to improve communication between cultures according to Genevieve Gollnick who spoke recently at the Home School Coordinators Education Conference in conjunction with a Conference for Native Americans at University of Wisconsin-Stout.

Gollnick met and married her husband, Bill, while both were attending UW-Green Bay. They went on to receive their master's degrees in education from Harvard University.

He has worked as a consultant on American Indian Studies for the Wisconsin

Department of Public Instruction until late March. He recently accepted a legislative assistant position with the Oneida Tribe.

As Native Americans and members of the Oneida Tribe, the Gollnicks are lifetime supporters of treaty rights and ACT 31.

ACT 31 was enacted in the 1991-92 school year to require curriculum to include the Native American culture.

There are six federally recognized tribes in Wisconsin: Menominee, Ojibwe, Oneida, Potawatomi, Stockbridge-Munsee and Winnebago, Gollnick said.

Legends and stories differ in each tribe, so specific curriculum should be developed for each tribe by the teacher.

Teachers develop their own curriculum in this program, Gollnick said. She recommends teachers use examples and

specific references from one tribe, preferably one in the same area.

There are some concepts that are common in all tribes, she said. But the similarities and differences in treaties, oral histories and tribal government should be part of the discussion.

The objectives for grades K-3 emphasize self and identity, Gollnick said.

ACT 31 objectives can tie in with this, she added, because American Indian concepts of respect for all living things, sharing and patience.

The objectives are applicable for grades K-12, too, Gollnick said. Teachers can select one objective and use it all year.

The Gollnicks have developed an outline for teachers to use. Some of the topics are exploring how traditional Indian forms of government became models for the

American federal government and expanding students' thinking about the valuable exchanges made by diverse cultures in American society.

There is a lot of material teachers could use, Gollnick said. Newly published by the DPI is the "American Indian Resource Manual for Public Libraries." This book was sent to all public school districts in Wisconsin.

Other materials include: "Classroom Activities in Chippewa Treaty Rights," "A Guide to Understanding Chippewa Treaty Rights" and "Books Without Bias: Through Indian Eyes."

For more information on these books, contact Francis Steindorf at the DPI, 608-267-2283.

(Reprinted from The Dunn County News, Menominee, Wis.)

## Hanson's victory

(Continued from page 7)

"Here you had this icon calling members off the floor and lobbying one on one," Morse said of Grant's technique.

Without Grant, Morse said, the settlement would have been reached. But without Hanson, there would have been no Grant.

Although Hanson is euphoric about beating the odds and the settlement—"I call it the Minnesota Miracle"—he's also depressed.

The depression is born of exhaustion. For months, he fought the settlement seven days a week, 12 hours a day. The fight cost him business. It cost him relationships with friends and family.

But he's also depressed because even within the groups that he helped organize to fight the settlement, there has been division and finger-pointing.

And finally, he said, the state is trying to attack his character by going over his PAC records with a fine-tooth comb and planting rumors about him with his allies.

"There's a price you pay when you get into something as deeply as I got into this," Hanson said. "The political system is a quagmire. It's exhausting to fight in it. It drains you mentally and physically. And I know it's not over yet. We're going to have to keep fighting this for five more years."

But then, he smiled. This time around, he whipped 'em all.  
(Reprinted from Star-Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.)



## Native groups seek change in pro team's logo and name

American Indian activists have asked the Cleveland Indians to drop their Chief Wahoo logo and change their name.

Representatives from several American Indian groups said at a news conference that both the name and the logo are racist and are unacceptable.

The news conference was called by the Lake Erie Native American Council, the American Indian Movement, the United Church of Christ, the North American Indian Cultural Center of Akron and the Lorain Indian Center. Officers of the Northeast Ohio Greens and Women Speak Out for Peace and Justice also attended the press conference.

The North American Indian Cultural Center and the team have been discussing a new logo for the team. But the representatives for the groups attending the press conference said American Indians are also concerned about the team's name and will not settle for anything less than the removal of both the name and the logo.

The team's owner Richard Jacobs has refused to meet directly with activists about the issue, but he has said that the team is considering changing the logo.

(Reprinted from American Indian Report, June 1993)

# Friend becomes foe as race is discovered

By Eric Lindquist, Eau Claire Leader-Telegram

In an instant Mike Isham understood what racism was all about.

He got an unwanted but personal lesson—delivered by someone he considered a friend—while on vacation with his wife, Debbie, at a northwest Wisconsin resort.

Nine months after learning that Mike's 23-year career at Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co. in Eau Claire would end with the plant's closing and seven months after Debbie gave birth to the couple's second child, they planned a weekend getaway at Louie's Landing on Moose Lake.

It seemed like the perfect spot. Not only had they enjoyed previous stays at the Hayward area resort, but they always hit it off with the owner, a gregarious sort who mingled with customers as he tended his lakeside bar. This October 1991 weekend began as expected with a hearty greeting from owner Terry Fenske, who sympathized with Mike about the Uniroyal closing and suggested the resort could find some chores for the soon-to-be-unemployed rubber worker if other job opportunities didn't pan out.

But the next evening, as the Ishams enjoyed pizza and beer with a pair of Debbie's relatives, the congenial atmosphere changed abruptly when Fenske learned something he didn't know about Mike.

Although the casual observer never would guess it, Mike is part Chippewa Indian. In fact, his 93-year-old grandfather, Albert, is chief of the Isham clan of the Lac Courte Oreilles band.

And Fenske, apparently, doesn't think much of Indians—even ones without traditional Indian features whom he liked before learning they had Indian ancestors.

After the revelation, which came about when Debbie mentioned that Mike had picked up a Native American flag in Hayward, the Ishams claim Fenske exploded and launched into a string of anti-Indian epithets. Among his insightful comments: "The only good Indian is a dead Indian" and "I'd rather serve a nigger than an Indian."

"He just kept making these comments," Debbie said. "The memory is so vivid. I couldn't believe he was saying these things."

After Debbie started crying and put her coat on to get ready to go, Mike got involved in the conversation for a moment before Fenske told him to leave and that he never wanted to see his face again.



A Grand Portage youth works on a sign protesting development in a Lake Superior Bay. (Photo by Amoose)

The Ishams immediately decided to vacate their cabin, even though it was about midnight. But when Mike put \$60 on the bar to pay for the night they stayed, Mike said Fenske tossed it back at him and responded: "You can take your (expletive deleted) Indian money with you."

Feeling violated, the Ishams contacted the Equal Rights Division of the state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, which pursued a discrimination claim based on denying someone access to a public place based on national origin.

For his part, Fenske said the Ishams wanted to hoist the Indian flag at the resort, and tempers rose after he told them he wouldn't allow it. He admitted making disparaging remarks about Indians and Indian spearfishing rights but insisted he wouldn't discriminate because his uncle is three-fourths Indian.

The whole thing was blown out of proportion, Fenske said, attempting to make a few beers the scapegoat.

Fenske said he recently agreed to a settlement because he didn't want to expend the time and money to fight the charge and because he didn't think the government would give him a fair shake.

"As far as I'm concerned, I got the royal shaft, but that's the way our wonderful government works," said Fenske, who had no explanation for why the Ishams would go through the trouble of pursuing the case against someone they liked if there was nothing to it.

That's because it wouldn't make sense, especially when the maximum fine for such a charge is \$1,000 and the final settlement was a paltry \$650.

"He gets a slap on the hand, and we get slapped in the face," said Mike, who since has moved with his family to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he accepted a transfer to another Uniroyal Goodrich plant.

Despite their frustration over the size of the settlement, it is important the Ishams pursued the case because that's the only way to make people pay for crimes against someone else's dignity. Mike said he was guided by a simple belief: "I can't see letting a person get away with something like that. It ain't right."

Sadly, while the legal case officially ends when Mike receives his settlement check, the memory of the incident will remain with the Ishams forever. It opened their eyes to what it means to be subjected to racism. "As far as being bigoted, I've never really run into anything like that before," Mike said.

What hurts most is that the incident happened not because of the kind of person Mike is but simply because of his heritage. "Now I know how a black person feels when they go somewhere and get kicked out," he said. "I can actually relate to how degrading it is."  
(Reprinted from the Leader-Telegram, Eau Claire, Wis.)

## Mille Lacs litigation

(Continued from page 4)

Preceding federal court cases in the states of Wisconsin and Washington have provided for 50% of the harvestable resources to be available for treaty harvest in ceded territories. This also includes the right to commercially harvest fish and game.

It is important to note, Genia added, that treaty rights belong to the band, not individual tribal members, and are governed and regulated under codes adopted by the band. Also, the Mille Lacs band is pursuing hunting, fishing and gathering rights retained in the 1837 Treaty on behalf of the Mille Lacs band only. Rights retained by other bands which were signatory to the Treaty are neither recognized nor diminished by either this litigation, nor would they be affected by the proposed settlement had it been passed.

### County/landowner intervention

The delay in litigation, according to Genia, accommodates nine counties and six landowners who were recently granted

intervention status by a U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, decision. The delay provides time for landowners and counties to play catch-up in the case, Wedll explains.

James Zorn, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission policy analyst, noted that the court ruled that the counties and private individuals may intervene because they own land where treaty rights might be exercised and the result of the case could affect property values. Also, he said the court felt property interests might be impaired, even if limited to only public lands, because possible depletion in fish and game stocks could reduce property values.

The court felt that the state could not adequately represent the counties and landowners because they have interests, such as property values which may be narrower than those of the state.

Zorn notes that the addition of the counties and landowner "makes an already complex, possibly protracted case, even more so." □



# Ethnobotanical thoughts

By Jim Meeker,  
GLIFWC Botanist

In the last issue of the MASINAIGAN, I stressed the importance of languages as sources of knowledge about our environment. In this issue, I will try to demonstrate how the Ojibwa language can help us answer questions about natural resource abundance in the past.

One of the questions about the past that I have often been asked and am curious about myself is: "Are there any plant species that have gone extinct since the forests were cut-over at the turn of the last century?" This question arises from the image that many of us have of the turn-of-the-century cut-over, an image of a few remaining charred pine stumps watching over a blackened landscape. This view has been passed on to us from our grandparents and through the few photographic images we have of this bleak landscape. It is easy to see how we might surmise that some of the plant species may have gone extinct. However, the safest answer to the question, "Have plant species gone extinct?" is simply, "We don't know." Of course, a safe answer is not very interesting, and a more lengthy explanation is what I would like to pursue in the rest of this article.

In trying to answer any question regarding the possibility of a plant's demise, we must first address what is meant by the word extinction. If, for example, a plant once grew in both Michigan and Wisconsin, and now is absent in Wisconsin, it can be said to be extinct in this state. However, it is not extinct throughout the original range. So, the question of a plant species extinction depends on the area of reference. More than likely, most plant species that were around one hundred years ago, or before the cut-over, can still be found somewhere throughout our area today.

But I don't want to stop here, because I think a more interesting question can be asked, and that is whether or not many plant species or groups of species have declined since pre-settlement.

To determine whether or not a plant species has really declined is very difficult. To be absolutely sure, we would have had to measure plant abundance before the cut-over,



Jim Meeker, GLIFWC botanist.

and to my knowledge no one did. To make matters more difficult, even if we had information from the past, there is really not much known about the present day distribution and abundance of many native plant species. However, we can make qualitative statements about "what was" and "what is today," and one way is through historical information.

Many people who are interested about the question of natural resource abundance in the past find the original journals of the first European travelers fascinating. These accounts, for example, describe many of the slow moving, meandering streams in our region as being so thick with wild-rice that travelers found river passage exhausting. We can visit these same rivers today, and wild-rice is usually, at best, a minor component.

Another source of information about the original distribution of native plants brings us back to our topic, the knowledge contained in the language of the Ojibwa people. Probably the best example of this information is found in the Ojibwa name for Canada yew, or the evergreen shrub that some call ground hemlock. Canada yew has the Latin name of *Taxus canadensis*, indicating that it is related to the Pacific yew, which is the source of the new cancer fighting drug taxol.

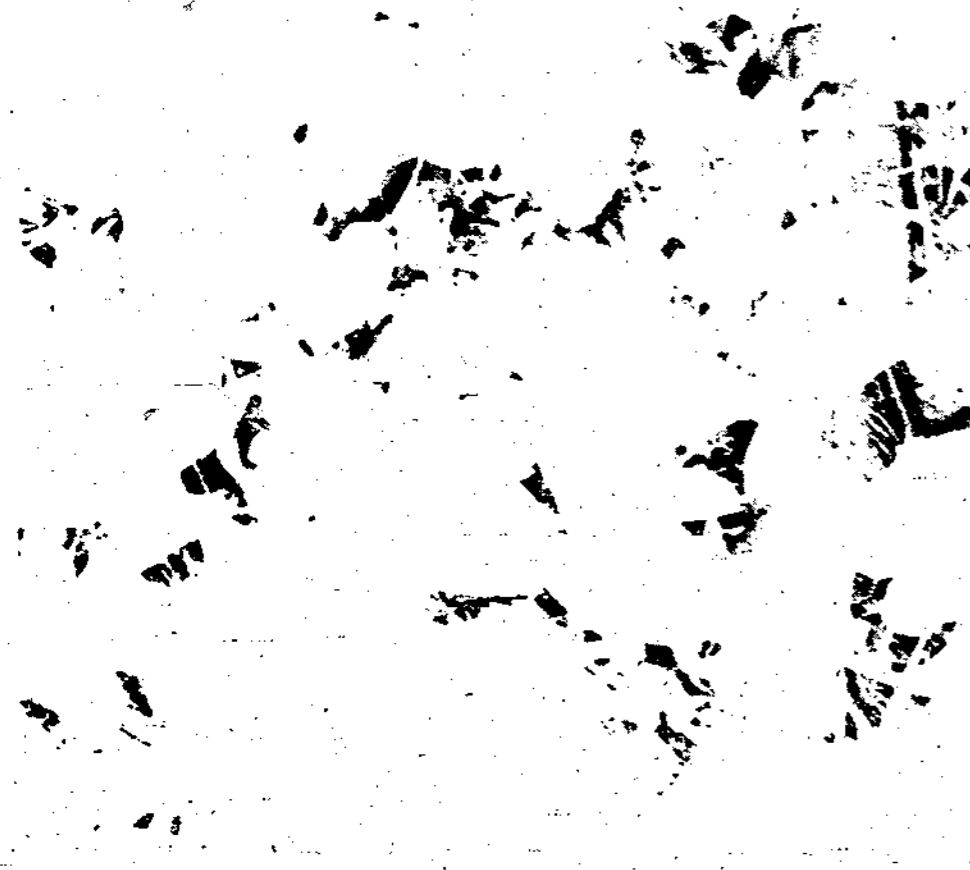
Its Ojibwa name is even more interesting: ne'bagandag. It can be roughly translated as "that which sprawls about everywhere." This description suggests that this plant species was once considerably more abundant than it is presently, where it is scattered about in low densities except for some unique areas. Today, many plant ecologists suggest that increased deer numbers and possibly the hot fires after the cut-over have greatly reduced Canada yew from its original abundance to this more scattered distribution.

This information takes us back to the question of extinction. Is Canada yew extinct across the landscape? No, we still have the species around. However, the information from the Ojibwa language implies that many groups of Canada yew plants, or what we call populations, have gone "locally extinct;" where once we had many populations of this species, today we have fewer.

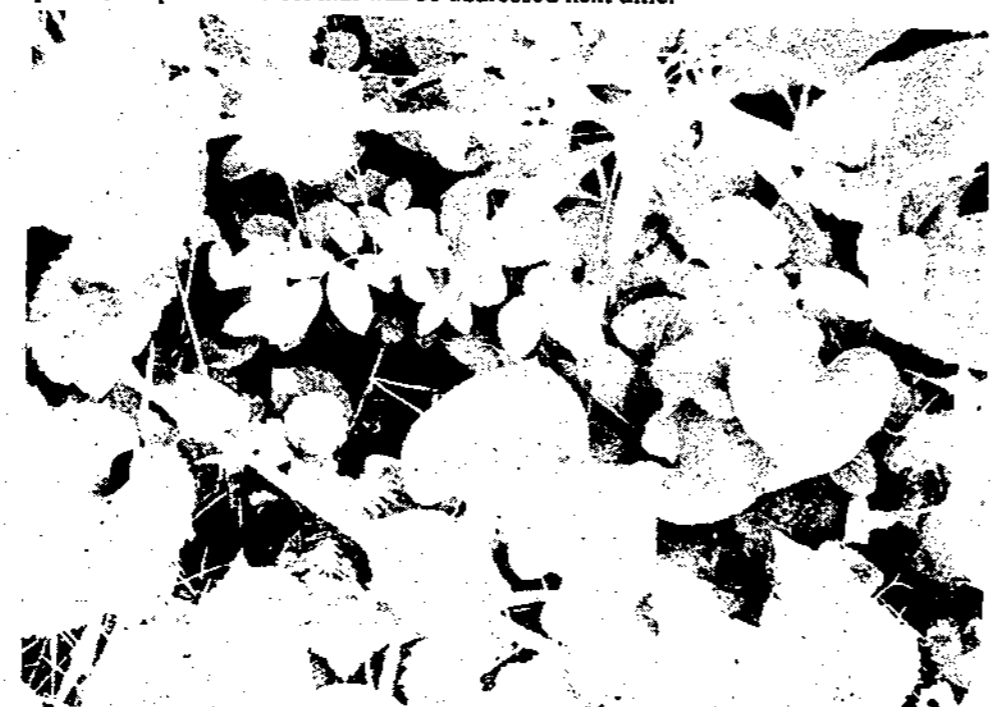
Is this information on local extinction important for maintaining plant species diversity across our landscape? I suggest that it is. We simply do not know how the current logging practices are affecting the populations of many, many plant species across the north country. How many populations of a given plant species can be eliminated before we should be concerned? This reminds me of the example of removing rivets from an airplane wing. One or two rivet removals probably will not cause problems, but logically, there has to be a point of concern. I think we may have reached that point with some plant species, a topic of interest that will be addressed next time.



Canada yew



Odotagaans (blue bead lily) (photo by John Heim)



Oginiminagaawanzh (wild rose) (photo by John Heim)

# Resource manual on regional plants and traditional use developed by GLIFWC

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

"There is nothing green here that we couldn't use, whether it be for medicine or for food, but it was put here for us." This is the tradition surrounding work that will categorize the names and uses of more than 440 indigenous plants used by the Ojibwa people.

John Heim, GLIFWC wildlife technician, will hopefully finish the project this summer, a project two years in the making, though he is convinced it will probably never be a truly complete listing.

The first volume was begun by GLIFWC environmental biologist Shelly Pratt. She was joined in her effort by botanist Dr. Jim Meeker and biological services director Tom Busiahn. They included in their database the identification of the

ethno-biologically used plant in the Latin proper, the common, and the Ojibwa language. They then wrote a small paragraph describing the physical characteristics and the uses the native people found for each species, including any medicinal, ceremonial, utility, or food purpose.

A detailed drawing of the plant is also included with the description for identification by a user of the resource, along with the general habitat.

John took on volume two with the same goals in mind. He feels that the book will be an invaluable resource for the Ojibwa people in that the information has largely been part of the oral tradition, and with its decline, as well as the decline in the use of these plants, many of the species and uses have been lost to the culture. With a resurgence of return to the traditional ways and the oral tradition, he hopes to recover as many as possible, and promises updated

versions as additional information is gathered.

There are over 2400 species of plant life in Wisconsin, on both sides of the Tension Zone. John has cut almost 2,000 of them. Plants must meet certain criteria in order to make the list, those being:

- botanically identified with a Latin name (to avoid doubles of the same species that may have multiple common or Ojibwa names)

- indigenous to Ojibwa tribal areas
- ethno-biologically used

There are obviously many other plants that don't quite meet these guidelines. John has noted that if demand is great enough, such species may be added at a later date.

Last year it was decided that the Ojibwa names should be written in the standardized language. Therefore, John Nichols, an expert linguist in the Chippewa language, was contracted to take on the task. He worked with Eddie Benton-Benai, Ojibwa author, educator and consultant with excellent oral language skills; to get the proper word and pronunciation translated into the standardized written word. When the publication is completed, it will list both the standardized and the original spellings of the Ojibwa language.

Mr. Nichols had his own database of Ojibwa plants, and in trade for his linguistic services, John corrected the Latin proper for him.

John is convinced there is still more field research to be done. He knows that there were many plants used that were traded up to the Great Lakes area from different tribes and bands. He realizes that "everything was put here for us to use," and

there were well over 440 species around. He hopes people will share what their grandfathers and grandmothers used and told them about so the book will have a chance to grow and become a more of a complete guide for generations to come.

It is not his intention that these resources should be harvested without cause, or that the book be used to exploit the traditional purposes of the greenery.

An example in the Wisconsin area, the Canada Yew, has almost been completely wiped out of the area. The causes are almost entirely human related in that the deer population was pushed northward by loss of habitat due to settlement and development.

Another example, the Pacific Yew, has been found to be a potential cure for breast cancer. The supply of the Pacific Yew has tumbled down to almost nothing now. That which was once everywhere is no longer.

Scientists have been able to synthesize the plant in a lab, and there may be other areas where it is more abundant. Because of these factors, the plant does not make the federal endangered species list, and is not protected.

All of these ethnically used plants need more study. "Who is to say that the original use is its only use?" asks John. "Don't take more than you need. Take it only if you need it. Use all of it."

It is the responsibility of every individual to protect each of the resources available to us. They were all put here for a purpose; it would be a shame to not leave any for the next generation. They may need it, too. □



John Heim, GLIFWC wild plant technician, doing field research for a plant identification project. GLIFWC is working on assembling a book which identifies many native plant species, provides the Ojibwa name and the traditional use. (Photo by Paul Kaszuba)



agongosimin, an, ag (wild lily of the valley) (photo by John Heim)



A wungashk or wiishkobi-mashkosi (sweet grass) plot on the Bad River reservation started in the summer of 1992 as part of a GLIFWC initiative to reintroduce native plants once abundant and culturally significant to Ojibwa people. (Photo by John Heim)



## 1993 gun deer season antlerless quotas lower

Madison, Wis.—Harvest quotas for antlerless deer and Hunter's Choice permits for the 1993 Wisconsin gun deer season next November are 56 percent lower than the 1992 season's quotas and permits, according to Tom Hauge, director of the Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Wildlife Management.

The department is reducing quotas because of lower deer populations in the northern and central forests and because it is adopting a more conservative harvest strategy for all deer management units that are below established goals, Hauge said.

The department has set a harvest quota objective of 103,140 antlerless deer, which will provide a total of 220,895 Hunter's Choice for 1993.

That compares to an antlerless harvest quota of 232,850 and Hunter's Choice permits numbering 497,495 last season, and a 1991 antlerless harvest quota of 240,975 with 588,452 Hunter's Choice permits issued.

"After reviewing public comments on the status of the herd we received at the Spring Fish and Game Hearings and making a final adjustment for winter severity, we decided

to reduce the preliminary deer quotas by 7,260 deer and reduce the number of hunter's choice permits by 19,525 in 44 deer management units," Hauge said.

"We took a conservative strategy in deciding the antlerless harvest quota statewide this year," Hauge said. "Some folks would like us to be even more conservative, but there are some units in the state where we cannot reduce the antlerless deer harvest without compromising our obligation to manage deer herds at the legally established goals."

Conservation Congress Chairman Bill Murphy said both he and Conservation Congress Big Game Committee Chairman Dave Ladd agree with and support the Department's harvest strategy commitment and endorse the proposed harvest figures.

The Department must notify the Chippewa Tribes of the antlerless deer quotas within the Ceded Territory by May 1 each year. The tribes have until June 15 to make their quota declarations for up to 50 percent of the antlerless deer harvest in deer management units in the Ceded Territory.

(Note: Within the ceded territory, the number of hunter's choice permits issued will be less than the listed number due to the adjustment for tribal harvest. Deer Management Units within the Ceded Territory: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29A, 29B, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49A, 49B, 50, 52, 57, 57A, 57B, 58, 59A, 59B, 62A, 78.)

(Reprinted from Wisconsin Outdoors and Conservation News)

## Karner blue butterfly gains protection

The Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*) was added to the list by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service) as a federally endangered species, under authority of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Endangered Resources has coordinated federally funded surveys for the Karner blue throughout the state during the past three years. Through these surveys, we have found that Wisconsin supports a significant share of the Karner blue's remaining populations in the United States and Canada. Therefore, Wisconsin will be a key area for federal protection and recovery efforts for this butterfly.

The Karner blue is one of many increasingly rare animal and plant species that depend on sandy oak savanna and pine barrens habitat. This habitat has declined dramatically over the past several decades as a result of suppressed wildfires, silviculture, agriculture and other development.

The Karner blue is now believed to have disappeared from a number of states throughout its historical range, which extended from eastern Minnesota, across the Great Lakes states and Ontario, and into New England.

The Karner blue's habitat is always characterized by the presence of wild blue lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), its only larval food-plant. The small, blue adult butterflies may be seen during June and again in late July and August—always close to their home lupine area. Throughout the greater part of each year, however, the Karner blue exists as eggs or developing larvae in the vegetation.

Wisconsin's Karner blue populations are concentrated on the sandy soils throughout the central counties and in the far north-west in Burnett County. About two-thirds of Wisconsin's known Karner blue populations occur on public lands—many on

Department of Natural Resources properties, such as the Black River State Forest, Crex Meadows State Wildlife Area, Hartman Creek State Park, and Sandhill State Wildlife Area.

Other major public properties supporting Karner blue populations are Fort McCoy Military Reservation, Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, and the Jackson County Forest Lands. Most of the significant areas supporting the Karner blue in Wisconsin are on such public lands where barrens management is planned or is already underway.

Additional public properties supporting the Karner blue include some Wisconsin Dept. of Transportation rights-of-way, and county and municipal roadside rights-of-way. In most cases, protection of these scattered, small areas can be accomplished by shifting from early-summer mowing to late-summer mowing, and refraining from broadcast herbicide spraying.

Activities that may be affected by the Karner blue listing include pesticide use on or near Karner colonies, planting of pine plantations on sand prairie or barrens openings supporting the butterfly, and forestry practices that disturb or destroy lupine vegetation. Forest clearing and thinning (for instance, at Black River State Forest) may actually benefit the Karner blue if conducted appropriately.

During the next two years, the Wisconsin DNR and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will be working together to develop and implement measures for the protection and recovery of the Karner blue. These cooperative initiatives include working on a recovery plan, and developing management guidelines and a habitat conservation plan. We will be asking many people representing various interests for their input.

(Reprinted from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)



Setting bear bait on the Bad River reservation are Tom Tadyak, GLIFWC wild rice intern and Jody Bresette, Bad River WCC. This is the fifth year of baiting bear on the reservation. GLIFWC wildlife biologist Jon Gilbert says that the reservation's bear population seems to be increasing as the percentage of bait being taken has risen from 20% several years ago to about 50%. (Photo by John Heim)



Making their way through the undergrowth on the Bad River reservation are Paul Kaszuba, GLIFWC wild rice intern and John "Dates" Denomie, GLIFWC wildlife technician. They are locating spots to place bear bait. About one to two pounds of bait is hung every half mile. (Photo by John Heim)

## Joint assessments build cooperation Comprehensive walleye data base

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

A total of 255 walleye population estimates on inland lakes in northern Wisconsin's ceded territories were performed by joint assessment crews in 1992, according to a recently published report, the 1992 Accomplishment Report. The re-

port was issued by the Joint Assessment Steering Committee this spring and is a follow-up to the 1991 comprehensive report, *Casting Light Upon the Waters*.

The Steering Committee, with representatives from federal, state and tribal natural resource management agencies, formed in 1990 to oversee a congressional appropriation for a report on the status of the fishery in Wisconsin's ceded territory.

The committee's conclusions in *Casting Light Upon the Waters* stated that Chippewa spearfishing, which had been the subject of controversy and protest in Wisconsin, was not harming the fishery and that the fishery was healthy. However, the need for continuing careful management of the fishery was also noted.

Subsequently, the Steering Committee has coordinated ongoing assessments

on many northern Wisconsin lakes. These activities are reviewed in the 1992 Accomplishment Report.

According to the report, the Joint Assessment Steering Committee received a \$174,000 congressional allocation for joint assessments and fishery management activities for fiscal year 1992.

These funds provided for additional assessment staff and equipment needed to increase the spring and fall walleye population estimates and provide a current data base on the fishery.

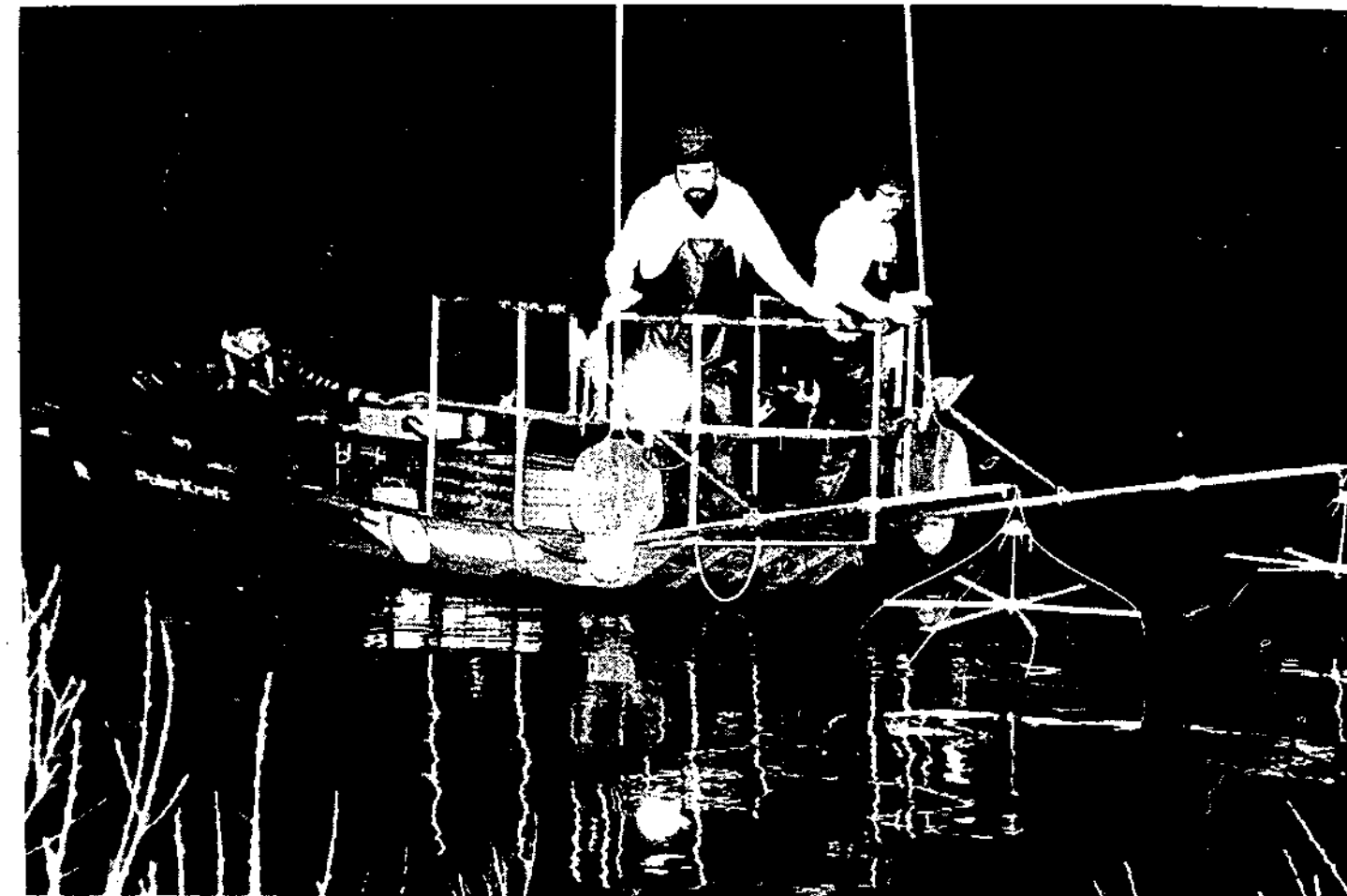
Joint crews from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Wis. Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), and the St. Croix Band completed 55 adult and 23 juvenile walleye population estimates and 177 juvenile walleye recruitment surveys.

In addition to field work and assessment activities, joint research initiatives as well as public education projects were undertaken in 1992. Research, according to the report, included a ten year interagency walleye yield and exploitation study. This study will provide the basis for evaluating the 35% exploitation rate used for walleye in Wisconsin.

The joint assessments are continuing in 1993 (see '93 spring assessment story) under another federal appropriation for \$174,000. These are also coordinated by the Joint Assessment Steering Committee.

Because many of the projects initiated in 1991 and 1992 require a long-term commitment, the Steering Committee is seeking \$436,000 in FY 94 to maintain current assessment efforts, to establish two additional tribal fishery assessment programs and to enhance public information efforts.

Both the 1991 *Casting Light Upon the Waters* report and the 1992 Accomplishment Report are available through GLIFWC by phoning (715) 682-4427.



This is how GLIFWC inland fisheries crew members spend spring and fall nights. Each season the electroshocking crew completes a schedule for population assessments on inland lakes in the ceded territories. Above, Mích Soullier (left) and Butch Mieloszyk, inland fisheries technicians, man the nets at the bow of a GLIFWC electroshocking boat. At the helm is Joe Livingston. (Photo by Amoose)

## Spring population estimates by joint electrofishing crews

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Although ice-out on many northern Wisconsin lakes was late this spring, joint assessment crews from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC), and the St. Croix band, completed their scheduled lake assessments on twenty four lakes in Wisconsin's ceded territory, according to GLIFWC inland fisheries biologist Glenn Miller.

The assessments went smoothly, Miller says, with the exception of one night

on Alder Lake in Vilas County where the USFWS crew was stoned from the shoreline.

Crews were unable to start assessments until April 20th and completed their work as of June 2, 1993. The electroshocking crews patrolled the shallows of all identified lakes from dusk to dawn stunning walleye during the spawning run.

The stunned fish are scooped up in large nets and taken aboard the boat where information is recorded and the fish are clipped or tagged. They are then returned to the water.

Frequently, several crews electroshocked one lake. Either jointly or alone,

GLIFWC crews shocked a total of 12 lakes this spring, with USFWS doing 16 lakes, and the St. Croix band doing seven.

According to Miller, an August meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG), composed of GLIFWC and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) representatives is scheduled for the exchange of population estimate data gathered by all organizations. Representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force are also invited.

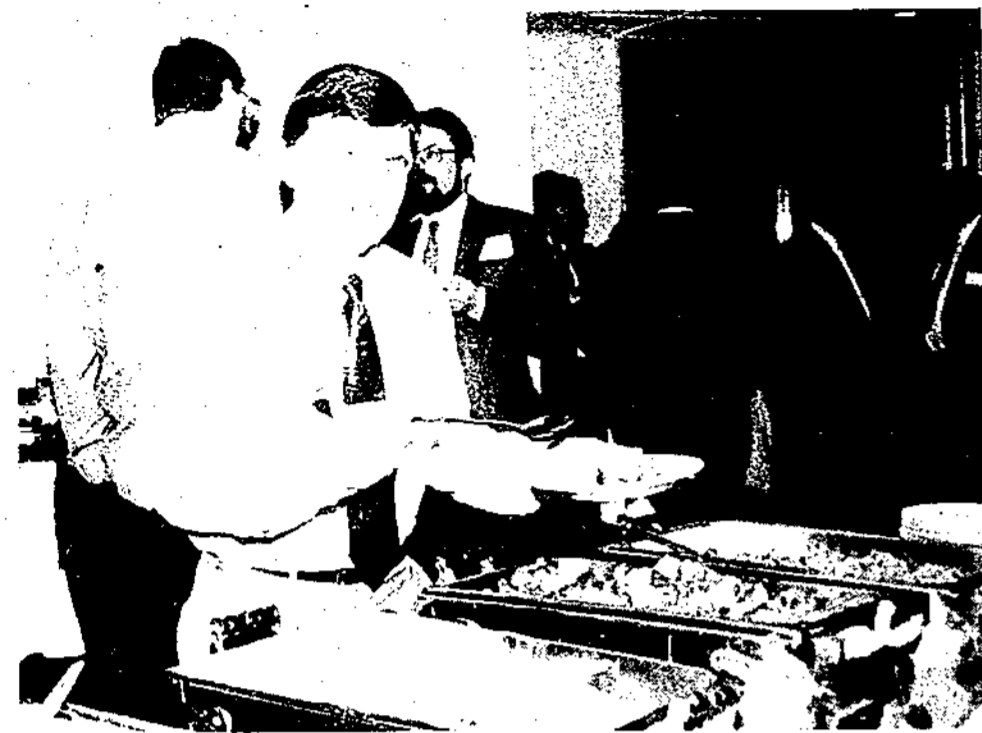
The group, Miller says, will review the data and decide to accept it or not. If it is accepted, it will go into the model used

for determining quotas for spring spearfishing.

Sometimes a population estimate is not accepted by the committee, Miller said, for instance, if the crew missed the spawning run and consequently the figures would not accurately portray the walleye population. Biologists want to be sure that the estimates represent a valid population estimate.

Another round of walleye assessments will be completed in the fall when juvenile assessments are done. Crews average about 140 lakes during the fall including all the lakes on which population estimates were done juvenile assessments this spring.





Rep. Frank Boyle helps himself to traditional foods at a GLIFWC informational meeting in Madison this spring. Boyle is the chairman of the Native American Studies Committee and the State/Tribal Natural Resource Task Force. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Facilitating community cooperation Goal of Tribal/State Task Force

Rep. Frank Boyle, Chairman of the Wisconsin State-Tribal Natural Resource Task Force, recently indicated that the task force aims at promoting cooperation between the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the tribes, and community organizations in ongoing resource management projects at the grassroots level.

However, Boyle also feels that the task force's role and continued existence is unsure at this time. Meetings to be scheduled in July and August 1993 will determine the degree of support for the Tribal-State Task Force's initiatives and continued role in facilitating cooperative management projects, he said.

Boyle hopes to bring together representatives from the tribes, the WDNR, and Wisconsin Lakes Association to discuss potential joint efforts. Plans for a meeting aimed at cooperative dialogue between the Lakes Association and the task force during the Lakes Associations' annual confer-

ence last April were hampered by a spring snowstorm.

This summer meetings will look at the viability of cooperating on three or four ongoing experimental projects with major assistance being sought from the WDNR, Boyle said.

The task force was formed in October 1991 when Rep. Boyle was also appointed as its chairman. The task force is directed to: 1) identify potential joint natural resource enhancement and environmental improvement activities, and 2) develop implementation plans for identified projects including authorizing legislation and funding proposals.

Early this year the task force sought federal funding for cooperative projects in 1994 totaling \$1.8 million. The proposal identified expanded inland fisheries assessments in the ceded territories of northern Wisconsin and the expansion of state/tribal fisheries data analysis capabilities as the target areas. However, the task force was unsuccessful in its quest for federal dollars this spring.

The Wisconsin State-Tribal Natural Resource Task Force is comprised of representatives from the six Chippewa Bands, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, the WDNR, and the Wis. State Legislature.

## Indian Studies Committee pushes for new health proposal

The Wisconsin American Indian Studies Committee plans to resubmit its total Indian health package to the Wisconsin Legislature this year, according to committee chairman Rep. Frank Boyle.

The package includes \$18,000 for an Indian Health Council and \$110,000 for matching grant moneys. Boyle anticipates the matches to be made with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or other federal funds. It also includes sensitivity training for 51.42 Boards, he said.

Several public hearings on the proposed legislation have been held with excellent participation and testimony, Boyle said. He anticipates that the proposal will be presented to the legislature in bill/draft form this fall.



Ruth Goetz, tourism specialist, Wisconsin Department of Tourism.

to schools, local governments, chambers of commerce and other interested parties.

Posters and artwork developed in local schools will be incorporated in the campaign material. Support for the project, Newago says, has been forthcoming from tribal representatives, educators and community leaders.

She views the campaign as both fostering better relationships and understanding between non-Indian and Indian communities as well as area economic development. These objectives, she notes, were part of the original initiative supported by Gov. Thompson when five area promotion committees were first formed in 1990.

## Tribal/county promotional committees advance tourism in the northwoods

Five area promotion committees established as part of the Governor's Northern Initiative in 1990 are still going strong and have been instrumental in introducing a variety of promotional projects for northern Wisconsin. Both the process and the products of the committees' are benefiting Indian and non-Indian communities alike, according to Ruth Goetz, tourism specialist, Wisconsin Department of Tourism.

Each of the five committees are funded for \$50,000 in 1993 and the Governor has \$250,000 in the 1994 budget earmarked for the cooperative effort, but the budget is awaiting legislative approval, Goetz said. The joint committees received an initial \$125,000 each for start-up in 1990.

The Governor's initiative came in the wake of violence at Chippewa spearfishing landings and national, negative publicity for northern Wisconsin. The committees have sought avenues towards joint economic development for their regions and to promote cooperation between tribes and local communities rather than controversy.

Representing 17 counties and six tribes, the twelve-member committees each have six tribal and six non-Indian members and have successfully worked together over the past three years to complete several major projects.

Some of the joint projects include: television ads for the Lac du Flambeau

Pow Wow, fish hatchery and campground; a \$10,000 promotion for Fort Follie Avoine in the St. Croix area; a seven county snowmobile map including tribes in the Mole Lake area.

Goetz cites a fishing brochure developed by the Bad River and Red Cliff bands and Bayfield, Ashland and Douglas Counties as being extremely successful. The brochure counters negative publicity regarding the fishery in the northwest region of the state and includes information regarding tribal fish stocking programs and detailed information on the "top 25" lakes in each county.

Another highlight venture, according to Goetz, is the "Northern Wisconsin Travel Club." Aimed at fishermen, bikers and golfers, the free Travel Club card entitles people to discounts during the fall and spring seasons at businesses displaying the Travel Club insignia, Goetz says.

A recently announced initiative is called "Growing Together," a public relations campaign sponsored by the Bad River/Red Cliff Governor's Area Promotion Committee this year, according to committee member Nori Newago.

Newago, IMAGE PLUS, is coordinating the campaign for the committee, and will be producing a video, a resource guide, and a tabloid during the year. The materials, she says, will be made available

Photos and articles by  
Sue Erickson, MASINAIGAN staff  
writer and editor

# Cooperative health lab enters second year

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Entering its second full year of operation the Environmental Health Laboratory (EHL), Superior, Wis., is continuing work on several major research projects regarding aquatic contamination and its human health effects.

In the EHL's recent 1991-1992 annual report, completion of the new laboratory facility is also a top priority for 1993, according to Dr. John Dellinger, EHL executive director. The facility, he states, is needed in order to complete research now in progress.

The EHL is a cooperative venture between the Lake Superior Research Institute, UW-Superior, and the Great Lakes

Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC). Its purpose is to provide environmental research in the 1837 and 1842 treaty ceded territories and to promote environmental education opportunities, particularly for Native Americans.

EHL was formed in 1991 subsequent to Governor Thompson's endorsement of a budget amendment for the formation of EHL. This included a \$430,000 appropriation including \$180,000 for FY 92 and FY 93 operations and \$250,000 for facilities renovations. In addition \$70,000 was pledged for FY 94 and EHL received donations of \$50,000 each from the City of Superior and Douglas County.

Two areas have been the primary focus of EHL's initial endeavors including research on aquatic toxicology and field studies on Indian consumption and prepa-

ration of Lake Superior fish.

EHL received five work assignments from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) relating to the development of national water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Aquatic toxicology studies have been supervised by Larry Brooke, EHL co-manager.

The \$1.6 million contract with the EPA covers research over a three year period.

The Great Lakes Protection Fund also provided \$266,000 for a Red Cliff Fish consumption study which is in process under the supervision of Marie Kuykendall, EHL co-manager.

The project examines possible human health effects, including developmental impacts, from consuming potentially contaminated Lake Superior fish. Final results should be available this year.

In addition EHL researchers gathered information on the preparation of fish from Bad River and Red Cliff tribal members and will be analyzing the effects of cooking practices on mercury and organochlorine pesticide levels in fish.

EHL anticipates being in its permanent facility by fall 1993. Delays have been linked to renovation of the former water pump and treatment station building. Several unanticipated costs, including removal of asbestos, handicap access and heating and ventilation, have forced EHL to seek additional building dollars from the Wisconsin Initiative In Science, Technology, and Applied Research (WISTAR) in order to complete the building. WISTAR funding depends on the outcome of studies regarding the suitability and cost-effectiveness of the site.

## Grand Portage community opposes development in bay

By Natalie De Pasquale,  
HONOR intern

Band members and non-members alike participated in a community protest demonstration on May 22 voicing opposition to the expansion of the Voyager's Marina in Grand Portage, Minnesota, according to Curt Gagnon, Grand Portage tribal member and one of the protest organizers.

The owner of the marina, Carroll "Keck" Meiby, has put expansion plans on the board to create more slips and dock space involving eleven acres of lake and

land. He also plans to dredge the bay to accommodate larger boats, giving little regard to the archeological, esthetic, or biologic aspects of the lake, says Gagnon.

He has thus far ignored the protests of the entire community, including a petition against the expansion signed by approximately 95% of the adult voting community, both tribal and non-tribal, Gagnon relates. A children's petition was also circulated to voice the opposition of the future generation.

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, among other environ-

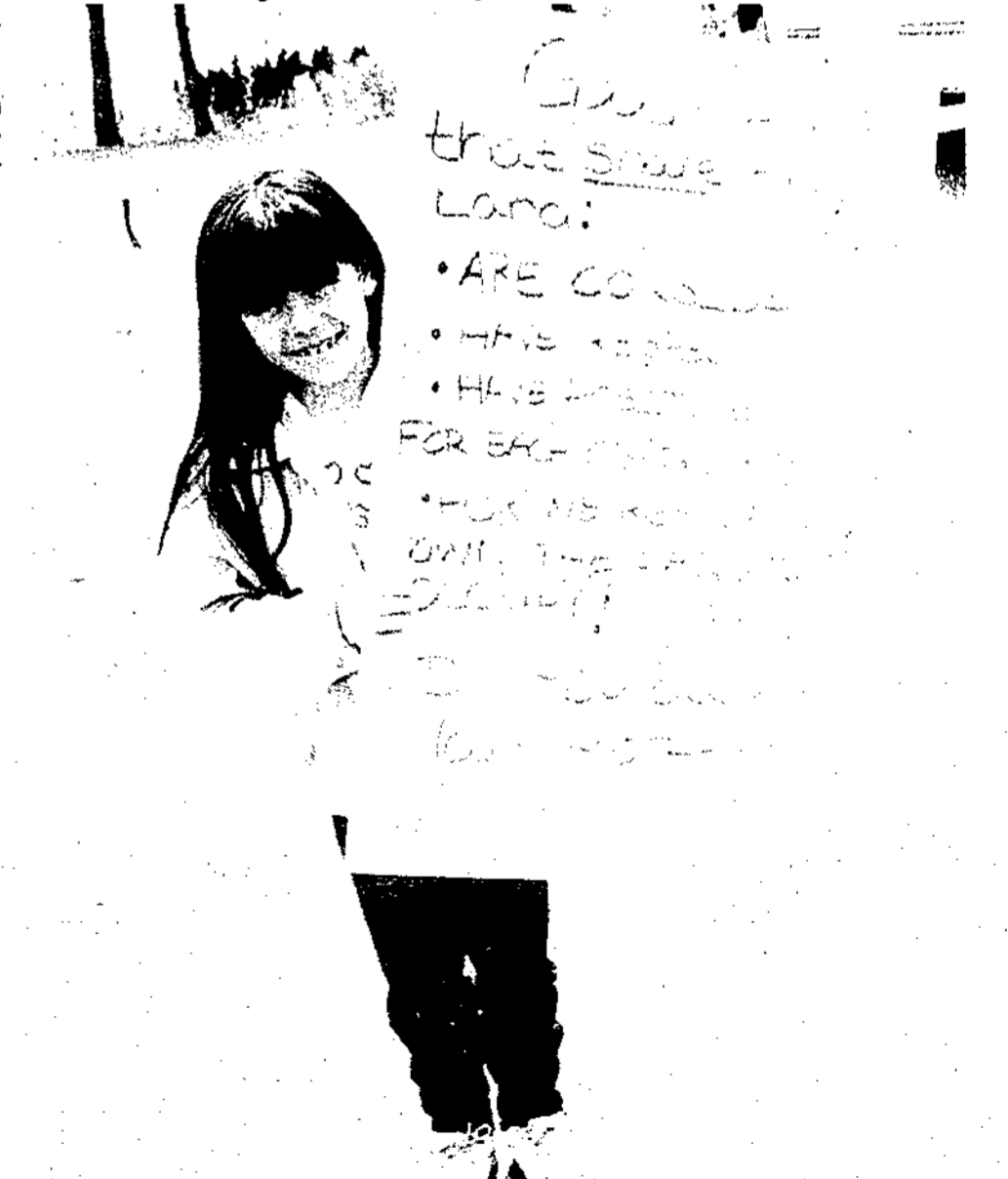
mental agencies, have voiced their non-support of the development as well.

As this paper goes to press, the community is awaiting word on the development. Colonel Craig of the U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers will meet with the tribal council, government-to-government, Wednesday, June 16 and will render a final decision as to whether the expansion will be allowed.



A community protest in opposition to the expansion of the Voyager's Marina, Grand Portage, Minn., took place on May 22. (Photo by Amoose)



A children's petition was circulated to voice the opposition of future generations to the expansion of the marina in Grand Portage, Minnesota. As MASINAIGAN goes to press, the community is awaiting word on the development. (Photo by Amoose)



## A gift to Chequamegon Bay 600,000 walleye fry

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

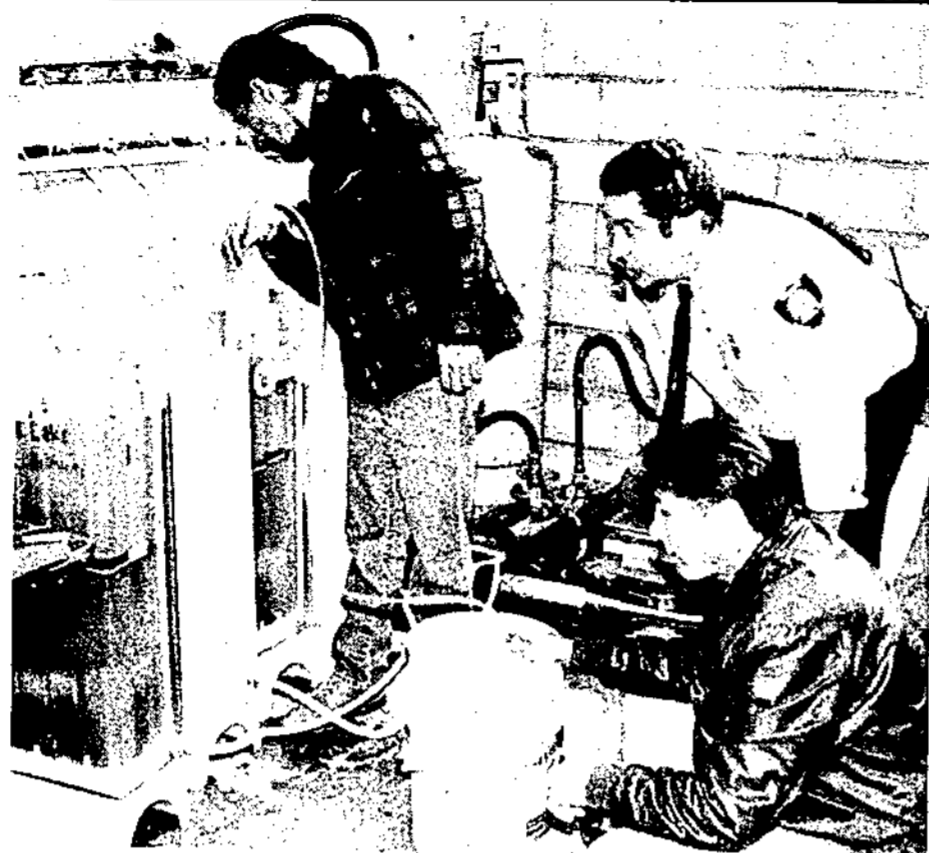
Odanah, Wis.—A total of 600,000 Lake Superior walleye fry were donated to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) from the Bad River Tribal Hatchery this spring. According to Joe Rose, Bad River fisheries specialist, the fry were specifically for the WDNR's Chequamegon Bay walleye fingerling production and stocking program. The WDNR will raise the fry to fingerling size prior to stocking in the bay.

The WDNR has had periodic difficulties in obtaining Lake Superior walleye for its program, Rose stated. Since the program compliments the band's own stocking program in the Bad River and Kakagon Sloughs, both tributaries to Lake Superior, the band felt the contribution would be beneficial to everyone's interests.

The matter of maintaining genetic integrity of the Lake Superior walleye population is a critical factor in successful stocking, Rose explained. Since all of the Bad River Hatchery's walleye originate from wild broodstock live-trapped in the Kakagon Sloughs, these fry are suitable for the Chequamegon Bay stocking program.

Fisheries biologists feel that walleye originating in inland lakes may not possess the desired traits and adaptations that would allow them to be successful in Lake Superior, according to Rose. Therefore, whenever possible fisheries experts will use fish originating in the lake for stocking purposes.

The band operates a fish hatchery program that produces 12 million to 14 million walleye fry and 10,000 to 210,000 walleye fingerlings annually. These are stocked back into the Kakagon Sloughs and Bad River and eventually enter the Chequamegon Bay.



The Mole Lake Hatchery took eggs from speared walleye this spring. Big Redd units were used for incubation. Above hatchery crew siphon eggs. (Photo by Glen Miller)

## Cooperative restocking, something old and something new

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

The spring spearfishing season on Lake Namekagon and Lake Owen, Bayfield Co., has brought Indian and non-Indian to the spearfishing landings but in a cooperative rather than confrontative spirit for the last several years.

### Something old...

The Red Cliff and Bad River bands have both worked with Fish for the Future, a Cable area citizens organization, in a joint re-stocking effort on lakes that were speared over the past four years. The joint effort not only promoted a better community spirit, but has enhanced the fishery of the targeted lakes.

1993 was no different at Lake Namekagon and Lake Owen where Fish for the Future volunteers and hatchery crew from both the bands set out to take eggs from speared walleye on a brisk spring night. Much of the work is on water where eggs and sperm are taken from speared fish as quickly as possible. Eggs are fertilized on the spot by Fish for the Future and hatchery crew members, and the fertilized eggs are then transported to one of the tribal hatcheries for incubation and hatching.

This year the Red Cliff hatchery took eleven quarts of eggs back for incubation, including about five quarts from Lake Namekagon and six from Lake Owen, according to Red Cliff fisheries biologist Mike Gallinat.

About 500,000 fry have already been returned to the Cable area, Gallinat says, many to be reared to fingerling size in Fish for the Future's rearing ponds and then stocked into the respective lakes. Some fry were stocked directly into Lake Owen as well.

### Something new...

Something new was tried at Nelson Lake, Sawyer Co., this spring, according to Bad River fisheries specialist Joe Dan Rose. In conjunction with the Nelson Lake Association, the Bad River Hatchery crew took eggs and sperm from speared walleye, fertilized them on the lake, and then returned the fertilized eggs to a spawning reef.

The Bad River Hatchery has been working with John McCabe and Dick Everson, both Nelson Lake resort owners, regarding potential development of a cooperative stocking effort.

Rose regards this year's project as "a first step" in a progressively increasing initiative for fishery enhancement at Nelson Lake. Rose anticipates eventually developing a cooperative program that will raise fingerlings for restocking the lake.



## Tribal hatcheries expanding production and stocking capabilities

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

Tribal hatcheries are looking to have another great year in replenishing the fish populations of area lakes and rivers, giving back to nature what man takes out in order to live.

### Keweenaw Bay hatchery

The Keweenaw Bay hatchery, established in 1989, targets Lake Superior and tributary streams for its stocking program, according to Keweenaw Bay Fisheries Biologist Mike Donofrio. Consequently, lake trout have been its primary species. The hatchery is stocking 50,000 lake trout fingerlings in their reservation waters.

The hatchery recently expanded and moved into a new facility, a 10 acre location on Lake Superior's Peuquaming Bay, Mich. The new facility greatly enhanced production capacity, which is now 150,000 lake trout yearling annually. The hatchery uses thirty-two Heath incubation trays for the trout eggs and six 1500 gallon fiberglass tanks. The hatchery plans on raising brook trout within the next few years as well.

The Keweenaw Bay Indian Community has invested over \$250,000 in the hatchery to date, half of which has stemmed from gaming profits.

### Red Cliff hatchery

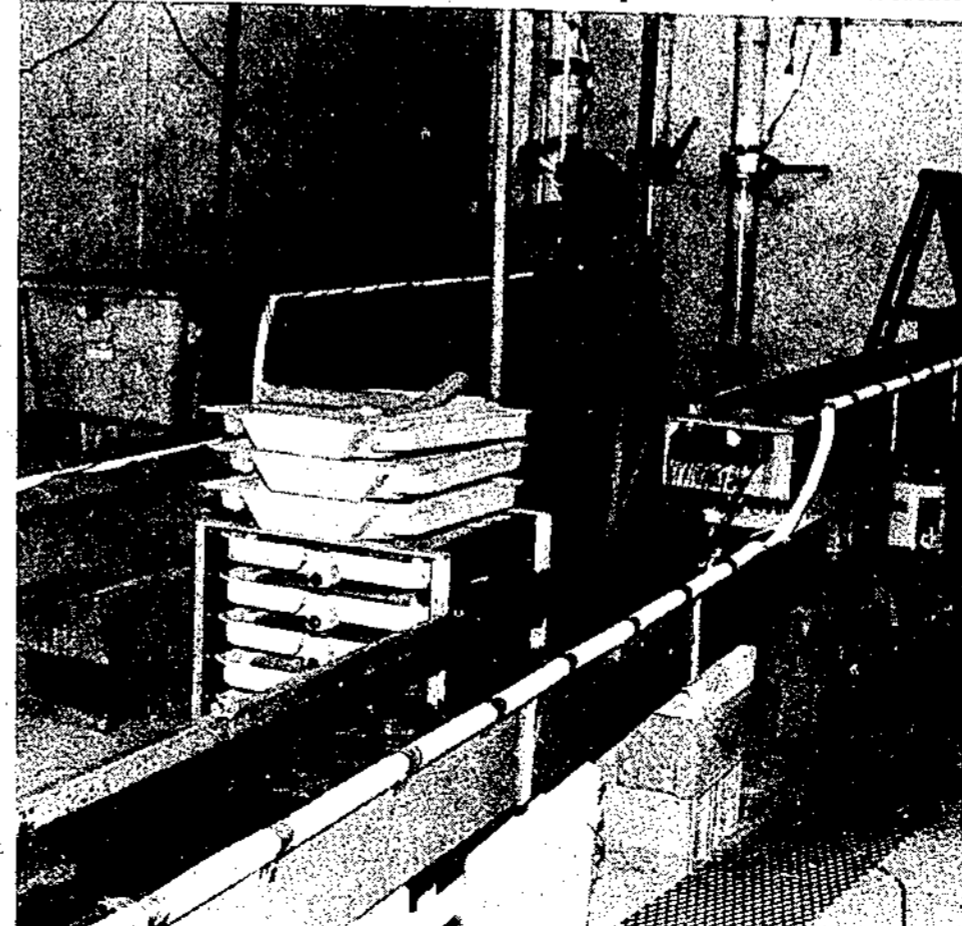
The Red Cliff hatchery began operation in 1987 and is also doing well. Red Cliff fisheries biologist Mike Gallinat says about 500,000 fry from several different species including lake trout, whitefish, and walleye, will be stocked into a variety of waters both on and off reservation.

Red Cliff is working with Operation Walleye, STORC, and Fish for the Future, as well as the Eau Claire Conservation Club.

Red Cliff is in the process of building a new hatchery facility and are looking to expand into other fish species. The new hatchery will contain three eleven quart Big Redd units, five-sixteen tray Heath incubation units and both circular and rectangular fiberglass rearing tanks. Estimated production with the new facility should be 100,000 walleye fingers, one million walleye fry, 100,000 yearling lake trout, and 500,000 whitefish fingerlings.

### Lac du Flambeau hatchery

The Lac du Flambeau hatchery has been in operation since 1936 and is one of the oldest hatcheries around the Great Lakes area. Lac du Flambeau fisheries biologist Larry Wowronowicz states that the hatchery is presently working with walleye, muskellunge, large and smallmouth bass, different species of trout, and white sucker.



Keweenaw Bay fisheries staff are getting settled into their new hatchery facility this spring. The production capacity of the new hatchery is 150,000 lake trout yearlings (6" fish). (Photo by Amoose)

While it is early to give estimates on his populations, the fish will be released into reservation waters and bordering lakes.

From 1961 to 1992 the Lac du Flambeau Fish Culture Program has produced over 4650 million walleye fry, 5.5 million walleye fingerlings, 2.1 million muskellunge fry and fingerlings, and 275,000 pounds of brown, rainbow, and brook trout.

Facilities at the hatchery include a 315 McDonald jar hatchery, three walleye and muskellunge fry tanks, a start tank facility which includes six Heath incubators, six aluminum fry troughs, six 3' x 3' x 15' start tanks, ten 200' outside concrete raceways, and twenty 1/4 acre to 3/4 acre earthen ponds.

Currently, the hatchery is working in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studying the effects of electrofishing and broodstocking walleye. Their expansion plans include lining all the stocking ponds to control seepage and reduce costs. Ideally, Lac du Flambeau would like to receive a Congressional appropriation to build a new facility.

### Lac Vieux Desert hatchery

The Lac Vieux Desert hatchery is only in its second year of production, according to Betty Martin, Lac Vieux Desert executive secretary. Martin has worked closely with GLIFWC biologists as well as other tribal hatchery staff in developing the hatchery program. They are working exclusively with walleye for now, taking eggs from speared walleye for fertilization and incubation in Big Redd units.

As there are no lakes within the boundaries of the reservation, the survivors of the 350,000 fry will be released into the same lakes from which the spawn was taken. The hatchery is working with the Cisco Lake and the Lac Vieux Desert Lake Associations in re-stocking efforts. The tribe is also looking to secure funds to build a hatchery and a rearing pond so as to work with fingerlings.

### Bad River hatchery

The Bad River hatchery produced about 13 million walleye fry this season, and again, it is a little too early to determine the number of fingerlings they'll end up releasing, according to Bad River natural resource specialist and fisheries biologist Joe Rose. Bad River stocks the Kakagon Sloughs and the Bad River which are tributaries to Lake Superior.

Besides working with Fish for the Future, Cable, Wis. and the Nelson Lake Association in re-stocking efforts, Bad River's hatchery also donated 600 thousand walleye fry to the WDNR for stocking Lake Superior's Chequamegon Bay.

The band is looking to make needed major improvements on the rearing ponds,

and would also like to expand into species such as lake sturgeon and smallmouth bass in the future.

### Mole Lake hatchery

Mole Lake's hatchery operation is in its fourth year now, and produced about 1.75 million walleye fry this spring, according to Emanuel (Doc) Poler, who supervised the hatchery project this year. Like Bad River and Lac Vieux Desert, eggs from speared walleye were used for incubation.

Some problems were incurred during the transfer, but the band still managed to stock 10,000 fry into Mole Lake and are holding about 1,000 fry. Forest County was helping out this year, and Mr. Pat Phalen donated 2,600 feet of pond space, as the hatchery didn't have any at all.

The Army Corps of Engineers has been requested to work on a feasibility study to build the ponds on the reservation, and Mole Lake would like to get started by September if all goes well and some federal funding comes through. Mole Lake's Doc Poler would like to thank Glenn Miller and Butch Mieloszyk along with the stocking crew for all the help they contributed to the hatchery this season.

### St. Croix hatchery

The St. Croix hatchery has been collecting and incubating walleye spawn since 1990 using two Big Redd incubators, each holding 1 million walleye eggs, according to St. Croix tribal biologist Beth Greif. Fry are reared to fingerling size in a rented eight acre rearing pond and transported in 3/4 ton transport truck capable of holding 25,000 fingerlings.

The hatchery released 126,622 walleye fry and 253,387 walleye fingerlings, along with 28,155 largemouth bass, which were obtained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, according to a report in the Burnett County Sentinel on April 21, 1993.

The Lac Courte Oreilles hatchery officially went into production in the spring of 1992, according to hatchery manager Leslie Ramczyk. The hatchery is housed in a new building and uses four, clay-lined rearing ponds.

The hatchery experienced problems during this spring's season; however, has the capability to incubate seven million eggs in seven Big Redd units and the rearing pond capacity for about 140,000 walleye.

In 1992 the hatchery yielded 220 8-17" musky which were stocked in reservation lakes.





# Minnesota HONOR chapter forms

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

Sharon Metz, executive director of Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, (HONOR), is welcoming a new chapter to the nationwide Indian advocacy group. The Minnesota HONOR Chapter received their charter in May.

In order to become a chapter, interested individuals must respect and promote the advocacy work that HONOR does, Metz stated. A chapter must be comprised of at least ten members, pay filing fees and yearly dues. The chapter must also adhere to the guidelines and principles set forth by HONOR.

Organizations can utilize HONOR as a resource for aspects of their work focusing on Indian rights.

Chaired by Barbara Otis, the Minnesota group is focused on finding good educational materials and getting them into schools. They'd especially like to see HONOR materials available at St. Cloud University, where the initial research into the HONOR program began as part of a human relations class. They see a need for more quality education on Indian history and treaty rights, and hope to be able to provide the tools necessary to achieve this goal.

Another focus is to insure Crazy Horse brand malt liquor is kept out of Minnesota,

according to Otis. Since the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the brewer, stockpiles of the beer have been made ready to market and distribute. The Minnesota HONOR Chapter is keeping pressure on the distributors to prevent marketing the beer in their state.

They are also compiling a list of distributors in Kansas, where Crazy Horse malt liquor is being marketed. Such sensitivity measures are necessary when corporate organizations use Indian tradition and history to market their products and teams for profit without respect to the culture of their origin.

Barbara finds HONOR a good way for non-Indians to be involved for the first time in educating themselves into the Indian rights issues and to get their feet wet without a lot of pressure and intensity.

The group is attending many Indian related meetings and gatherings, such as area pow wows and Native American Councils to educate themselves further and to get a feel for the issues surrounding Indian life.

For more information on any of the issues mentioned, or on the Minnesota chapter, please call Barbara Otis at (612) 557-1918.

For information on HONOR programs, charters, or individual memberships, please contact Sharon Metz at 2647 North Stowell, Milwaukee, WI 53211, or call the office at (414) 963-1324.



Sharon Metz, HONOR executive director, with a Minnesota legislator at the GLIFWC informational meeting for legislators in St. Paul this spring. GLIFWC commissioners and staff used the opportunity to become acquainted with many of the Minnesota legislators and provide educational information on GLIFWC's activities and treaty issues. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Summer interns bolster staff for Red Cliff & GLIFWC

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

In an effort to promote a greater understanding of Indian rights, four Valparaiso University (VU) students are spending their summer working on a variety of projects at two reservations. The students (including the author of this article) were brought here courtesy of HONOR, an Indian rights advocacy group.

The intern program was started last summer with just one student placed at Oneida. Sharon Metz, executive director of HONOR, and Dr. Ron Jonke, professor of geography at V.U., found the trial run to be so successful that they were able to place and train four students this year. Heather Meyer and Darren Decker, both geography majors, and Donja Minix, a geography master's student, are at Red Cliff working on a GIS computerized mapping program under Larry Balber. The fourth intern, Natalie De Pasquale, has a degree in English and is working at the GLIFWC as a writer with the Public Information Office.

The students chosen were selected by a process of interviews and recommendations and underwent an intensive training program under Sharon Metz before heading up to their respective job sites.

Training consisted of spending a week in Milwaukee at the HONOR office doing research on different issues such as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Once familiar with the tradition of the religion, the students urged members of the United States Congress to support the legislation that would guarantee Indians religious freedom as protected by the Consti-

tion; the same freedoms that are enjoyed by all other American citizens. The interns were also given intensive culture specific training to ease their way into reservation life and provide a background for some of the situations they might encounter.

Two Indian people, George Amore and Rosemary Robinson, Milwaukee, took time out to spend an entire afternoon and evening with them to answer questions, explain different customs, and give practical advice on what to expect. George spoke at length of the Midewiwin Lodge and invited the students to the Three Fires spring ceremony at Bad River to sit in on some of the open teachings.

An entire day was taken out to visit the Oneida reservation. There the students saw how the tribe is growing, building, and working to reclaim as much of their original land as possible.

HONOR, works to promote education and information on Indian rights and culture. The idea that not all non-Indians are anti-Indian isn't quite so foreign, especially when young adults want to volunteer to live among what is to them a completely different world.

When you see that there are HONOR chapters all over the country, that over 20 million people worldwide want to free Leonard Peltier, and that legislation supporting Indian rights is being introduced with Indians and non-Indians alike sponsoring it, it is obvious that the advocacy group is making a difference.

While this is only the second summer that HONOR has had the intern program, you can be sure that it will continue to grow, so long as the tribes share the inter- (See Interns, page 39)



Bill Sutton, left, and Archie Mosay, elders and spiritual advisors, enjoy the dance of their people. (Photo by Amoose)

# Indian issues listed as priorities for FCNL

Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL) have firmly supported tribes in the past. The priorities they have named for FY 93 reflect that continued commitment. They are discussed below:

### Religious Freedom

In 1988, the United States Supreme Court decided, in *Lyng v. Northwest*, that the U.S. Forest Service could pave a road opening up the high country. This decision disregarded the negative effect the road would have on the religions of three area tribes. In a sense it was a preview of what was to come. The U.S. Supreme Court again weakened religious freedom in its 1990 *Oregon v. Smith* decision. Essentially this decision abandoned the "compelling interest" standard that courts used to weigh governmental interests against religious practices.

FCNL will continue to advocate passage of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, guaranteeing for all Americans the protections of the First Amendment. FCNL will also advocate the passage of amendments to strengthen the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, protecting specific religious practices of Native Americans.

### Treaty Rights

Our country sets a high value on honoring international treaties, but has a disturbing track record when it comes to treaties made between the federal government and Indian tribes. Tribes have had to take their claims to court and to Congress because the federal government has unilaterally violated and abrogated many treaties. FCNL will continue to advocate that the letter and intent of treaties signed in good faith between the U.S. government and Indian nations be honored. Various bills are expected to address land and water rights, and specifically to settle both the Navajo-Hopi land dispute and the Crow boundary dispute.

### Self-Determination

The current relationship between Indian tribes and the federal government is characterized by paternalism and dependence. Native communities face health problems, alcoholism, and joblessness at rates much higher than the rest of the U.S. population. They are struggling to maintain their traditional identities in the face of the encroachment of "modern" ways and values. FCNL will advocate legislation to expand the self-determination of native tribes in the areas of tribal justice, economic development, environmental regulation, and health promotion.

(Reprinted from FCNL Washington Newsletter)



Grace Thorpe, daughter of Jim Thorpe, the great American Indian athlete, shared words of wisdom with the children at the Running Strong for American Indian Youth Camp, Red Cliff. Above, Grace chais with Lac Courte Oreilles tribal chairman Galashkibos who visited his children at the camp for a day. (Photo by Amoose)

## The fight for religious freedom in U.S. continues

Seven field hearings, numerous bill drafts, and growing grassroots support marked the May 25th introduction of the Native American Free Exercise of Religion Act to ensure that Native Americans too will have religious freedom in this country. A number of Senators who said they would support the bill declined to sponsor it.

Bill sponsors include: Senators Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-CO), Clairborne Pell (D-RI), Mark Hatfield (R-OR), Paul Wellstone (D-MN), Max Baucus (D-MT), Russ Feingold (D-WI), Daniel Akaka (D-HI), and Tom Harkin (D-IA).

The "fast tracking" of another bill, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA), created confusion among supporters, provided excuses for Senators and Representatives, and was a higher priority for many religious communities than religious freedom for American Indians.

RFRA restored the "compelling interest" requirement wherein governments (the State) would have to show an overriding public interest was being served by interfering with a religious practice. This requirement was removed by the Superior Court in 1990 in the *Smith v. Oregon* case. Basically, restoration of this language "fixes" the problem of mainstream religions.

Some say the churches took their bill (RFRA) and ran, leaving American Indians to struggle for passage of NAFERA. Some Senators and Congresspersons say they "did their thing" or "used their chits" in supporting RFRA and are still "considering" whether to support NAFERA. One Senator staffer said "We believe RFRA will take care of the Indians problems." Most people are unaware there are two bills or they are confused. Many simply don't care.

Patricia Locke, national coordinator for the Indian Religious Freedom coalition said, "since 1776 American Indians have only had religious freedom in this country for 10 years. Those years were between 1978 when the American Indian Religious Freedom Act was passed and 1988 when the Lyng decision ruled that the law had no teeth. If only our guests here could be outraged and use that outrage to be creative and proactive in lobbying Congress to make things right!"

For those who are outraged and do care, it is not too late for your senator to become a co-sponsor. If your senator isn't on the list, please contact them. Refer to bill number S. 1021 in your communication. Senate address: U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

(Reprinted from HONOR Digest, June/July 1993)





# Some Chippewa plant remedies

In 1918, Frances Densmore spent time with the Chippewa observing and recording their uses of plants as medicines. The following article is based upon her research.

Chippewa Indians used observation, experimentation and dreams as sources for remedies. They treated the sick by one of two methods both of which included "supernatural" aid. Plant remedies were used in one of these methods, but not the other.

Members of the Midewiwin Lodge knew of a wide range of secret plant remedies. According to Midewiwin teachings, every tree, bush and plant has a use. The great variety of vegetation in the area where the Chippewa lived provided a ready storehouse of plants to provide remedies. At the time of their initiation, new members were taught to identify and use basic plants for healing. As they progressed in skill, other information was shared with them.

There was no single systemized list of remedies. Frances Densmore was told: "I can tell you about my own medicines. I do not know about other peoples' medicines nor their uses of the same plants." Indeed the same plant might be known by different names by various healers and might have different uses. It was also common for healers to buy knowledge of plants and healing properties from elders.

Densmore reported that information about medicines was not shared openly, even to family members, without compensation. This was one way of assuring that secrecy was preserved and that the knowledge was properly respected.

By the time herbs, roots and barks had been collected and prepared for use, they could no longer be easily identified as to plant origin. Sometimes aromatic herbs were added to medicines to prevent identification of the plant source. Densmore was pleased that the Chippewa would share knowledge of healing plants with her.

Medicine plants were usually gathered in late summer and early fall, a time when they were fully developed. Then, the Chippewa traveled to locations where plants, which grew in various soils, were available. It was often customary to dig a small hole in the ground near the plant to be collected and place an offering of tobacco there. Densmore reported seeing an offering of tobacco at the base of a tree whose bark had been used for remedies.

Roots were the most common parts of the plants to be used. Sometimes a special part of the root was believed strongest for healing. For example, the elbow portion of the dogbane root was prized. Sometimes dirt was carefully brushed from the roots, other times they were washed clean. For use, roots might be pulverized in the hands and stored for use. Sometimes a stone with a shallow depression was used, the roots being placed there and rubbed with the

thumb, other roots were broken in short pieces and boiled or steeped. Sometimes roots were combined and pounded together before storage to make sure that they were fully blended. When flowers, leaves or stalks were used as remedies, they were gathered and hung upside down to dry. When dry, each variety was wrapped and tied separately for storage.

Water was often added to vegetable substances before use. Some were boiled a few moments, others were allowed to come to a boil and then removed from the fire. Others were scalded or steeped. A thin maple syrup was added to give some bitter remedies a more pleasant flavor. Not all medications were made up from single plants. Sometimes as many as 20 vegetable substances were combined to produce a single medication.

The strength of the dose depended upon the age of the patient and the healer's experience with the medicine. A common portion was a "handful" of pulverized root to about a quart of water. A "large swallow" constituted an average dose, but a cupful was sometimes taken. The time between doses varied. When in pain, patients were told to take medicine at short intervals, about a half hour. Sometimes the instructions might be to "drink freely" or after an attack of coughing. Directions were given by the person who prepared the medication. Other instructions might include resting or fasting.

Some vegetable substances were taken internally; others were used externally. In addition, there were herbs and roots believed to act by their presence and independent of actual contact with a person. Some of these substances attracted (hunting, fishing, or love charms); others repelled (carried to keep reptiles away).

External remedies were used in the following ways:

○ Fresh roots or leaves were moistened and applied.

○ Dried roots or leaves were pulverized, boiled in water and the resulting liquid applied.

○ Dried roots or leaves were pulverized, moistened and applied like a poultice.

○ Dried roots or leaves were pulverized and strewn on hot stones, the treatment being the fumes.

○ The liquid from boiling roots or leaves was sprinkled on hot stones, the treatment being the steam.

○ Herbs were boiled with grease for a salve.

Internal remedies were used in these ways:

○ Dried, powdered roots or leaves were either boiled or steeped in water.

○ Dried powdered roots were used as snuff, or prepared with lukewarm water.

○ Fresh roots or herbs were chewed.

○ Slight incisions were made with a sharp instrument and dried, powdered roots placed over the incision.



The changing forests. Many plants once used for medicinal or ceremonial purposes by the Ojibwa have become scarce partially due to modern management practices and development. GLIFWC biologists are in the process of recording native plants and traditional use and in some instances attempting to re-establish once native species. (Photo by Amoose)

○ Remedies were "pricked" into the skin with a set of special needles.

○ Pulverized roots were mixed with "red willow" or tobacco and smoked in a pipe.

## Naming plants

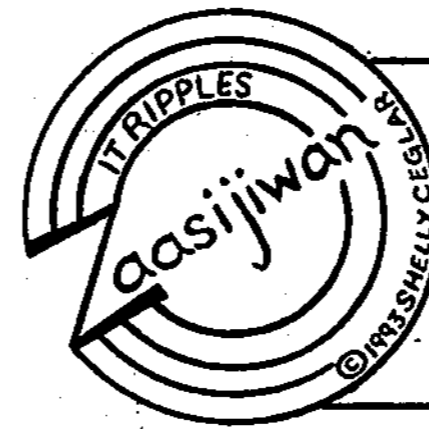
The Chippewa had several ways of naming plants. One indicates the place where the plant grows (prairie sturgeon plant), another describes the appearance of the plant (squirrel tail). Some describe the plant taste (bitter root) while others indicate the part of the plant to be used (crow leaf). Some names tell of the remedies use (head medicine), indicate the origin of the remedy (Winabojo remedy) or denote the power of the remedy (chief medicine).

Because of this system of naming plants different species had the same name and sometimes the same plant (purple mint, for example) might have several names.

While members of the Midewiwin had specialized knowledge of many plants, each household usually had a collection of simpler remedies for common ailments.

Many Native American remedies are recognized for their healing powers and are important ingredients in modern medicines. It is not uncommon to hear of new discoveries of healing properties of plants. All of this echoes the Midewiwin belief that every tree, bush and plant has a use.

(Reprinted from Museum Memo, a publication of the State Historical Museum, Wis.)



# NIIBIN — it is summer

Gabeshi, Giigooyike/Wewebanaabi, Miinan, Bimaadagaa, Niimi, Gitigaanan

(he or she camps, he or she fishes/fishes with a line, blueberries, he or she swims, he or she dances, gardens)

## 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'

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

—Respectfully enlist an elder for help in speaking!

DOUBLE VOWEL PRONUNCIATIONS

Short vowels: A, I, O

Eya — as in about

Migizi — as in tin

Ojibwe — as in only

Long Vowels: AA, E, II, OO

Asemaa — as in father

Bimise — as in jay

Niibin — as in seen

Giigoo — as in moon

## Niizh—2

Circle the 10 underlined Ojibwe words in the letter maze. (translations below)

A. Boozhoo, Aaniin, Ojibwemodaa!

B. Nimishoomis, giigooyike jiimaaning.

C. Eya, nimiinan ina, miinan?

D. Niibin, Gabeshidaa megwayaak.

E. Nindasaa asemaa akiing.

F. Niniim.

P	X	M
E	Y	A
I	L	A
Z	N	N
M	I	I
G	I	G
A	B	N
E	E	G
F	N	I
D	G	A
O	J	I

## Niswi—3

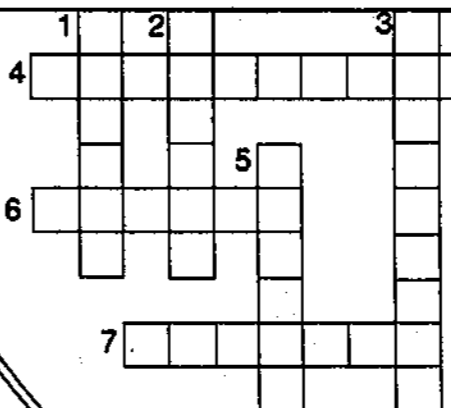
### IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN (word play)

Down:

1. It is summer
2. Eagle
3. Lake
4. Gardens
5. Tobacco (sacred)

Across:

4. Gardens
6. Sun (or Moon)
7. It is warm weather

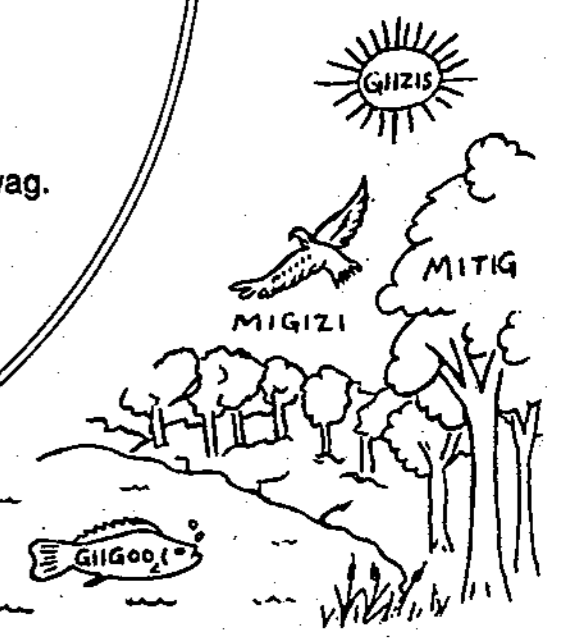


## Niwin—4

### Ojibwemowin

1. Inashkel Migizi, bimise.
2. Mitigoog ozhaawashkoziwag.
3. Giigoo, bimaadagaa zaaga'iganing.
4. Gizhizo, giizis. Aabawaa.

—Use the pictures to help translate!



## Translations:

**Niizh—2** A. Greetings, greetings, let's all speak Ojibwe! B. My Grandfather, he fishes in the canoe. C. Yes, I eat them can I, blueberries? D. It is summer. Let's all camp in the woods. E. I place him/her tobacco on the earth. F. I dance.

**Niswi—3** Down: 1. Niibin 2. Migizi 3. Zaagaigan 5. Asemaa. Across: 4. Gitigaanan 6. Giizis 7. Aabawaa.

**Niwin—4** 1. Look! Eagle, he/she flies. 2. Trees they are green. 3. Fish, he/she swims in the lake. 4. He/she is hot, sun. It is warm weather.

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. This Ojibwe language page will be a regular part of the MASINAIGAN from this edition on.



## Milwaukee public museum's major exhibit "A Tribute To Survival" opens this fall

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Public Museum's new major exhibit, "A Tribute To Survival," a dynamic introduction to North American Indian history and culture will open on September 18, 1993.

The exhibit's centerpiece, titled "Indian Country," will feature a modern powwow grand entry scene with 37 life-size figures, dressed in colorful dance attire. These figures will move on an enormous turntable around singers at a drum, and pass through areas of theatrical lighting, accompanied by the sounds of American Indian music. Various aspects of contemporary American Indian life, reservation and urban, will be shown in conjunction with the powwow.

The "Indian Country" powwow figures are based on life casts of Indian people representing Wisconsin's seven tribes. The local American Indian community has dedicated hundreds of hours to the fabrication of the powwow outfits and drum which will be used in the exhibit.

"Indian Country" will be flanked by numerous dynamic exhibits describing a contemporary American Indian powwow and celebrating the survival of American Indian cultures.

Other "Tribute" segments will present the history of American Indian and non-Indian relations. Subjects such as "The

First Americans," "Outnumbered and Outarmed," and "Federal Policies and Indian Strategies" will be explored in detail.

Since 1990, the Museum, the American Indian Advisory Council, and the local American Indian community have been working together on the exhibit's content and production to introduce visitors to the ongoing history of the American Indian people.

The cost of this landmark project is \$1,500,000. The museum has received a \$400,000 grant award from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a \$250,000 gift from the Forest County Potawatomi tribe, Omni Bingo of Wisconsin, and the Indian Community School, and a \$75,000 donation from the Rockefeller Foundation. The remaining funds are being raised with private sector sponsorship.

"A Tribute To Survival" will set new standards of excellence in public education programs and exhibit techniques.

The Milwaukee Public Museum is number one in exhibits nationwide, and has been recognized both nationally and internationally for its spectacular dioramas and attractive presentations of its collections.

For more information on the new exhibit, call the Milwaukee Public Museum at 414-278-2700.



Side by side, a jingle dress dancer (forward) and fancy dancer listen intently to the drum beat during a competitive pow-wow at Lac Courte Oreilles. (Photo by Amoose)

## TNT expands Native American initiative

As part of its continued commitment to presenting a comprehensive exploration of American Indian history, Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. has expanded its Native American initiative—entitled *Native Americans, Behind the Legends, Beyond the Myths*—to take place over a 14-month period, beginning fourth quarter 1993 and culminating with a five-week programming event in the fourth quarter of 1994. Turner Broadcasting's American Indian initiative is a multi-media project which includes a documentary on TBS Superstation, a series of original dramas on TNT, special news reports on CNN and a book from Turner Publishing, and combines the energies of all Turner Broadcasting's resources in an unprecedented effort to present an educational and enlightening view of America's indigenous people—past, present and future.

Jonathan Taplin, President of Trans Pacific Films, has been named executive producer of the initiative's centerpiece project, *The Native Americans*—a three-

part, six-hour documentary of Native American history that tells the story of all Indian nations from the perspective of the American Indian.

Taplin executive produced PBS' highly acclaimed *The Prize*, an eight-hour documentary on the history of oil, based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning book. *The Prize* became PBS' third-highest-rated mini-series. He also produced *Mean Streets* and *The Last Waltz*, which were both directed by Martin Scorsese.

Also selected for the TBS documentary are several award-winning producers, including a number of prominent Native American filmmakers. Patricia Foulkrod will serve as producer of the series. She spent five years at WNET as an associate producer in news and public affairs. She produced and directed an independent documentary, *They're Doing My Time*, which was broadcast on PBS and became a movie of the week on CBS.

Three directors have been selected to work on each two-hour segment. Peter

Bate will direct the first part, which will focus on Native Americans of the Northeast and Southeast regions of the U.S. Bate directed episode five of *The Prize* and most recently completed *The History of Trains* for the BBC. Carol Comsilk (Cherokee) will work with Bate as a field producer. She is a producer at WDCN-TV, the PBS station in Nashville.

Phil Lucas (Choctaw) will direct the second evening, covering the Southwest, Northwest and California areas. Lucas has just completed *American Indian Dance Theater*, a one-hour performance documentary for WNET's *Great Performances* series. He is also co-producer for TNT's *The Broken Chain*.

Finally, George Burdeau (Blackfeet) will direct the final segment of *The Native Americans*, which will focus on the Plains. Burdeau produced and directed a half-hour pilot, *Surviving Columbus*, which he further developed as the executive producer into a two-hour, highly acclaimed PBS documentary of the same title.

Hanay Gelogamah (Kiowa) and Alfonso Ortiz (Tewa of San Juan Pueblo) are two of several key advisors in the overall development of this historical series. N. Scott Momaday (Kiowa) will continue to be involved in the series and will participate as one of the writers and narrators.

Turner Publishing will kick off the 14-month initiative in November 1993 with the release of the definitive book on the history of Native Americans—*Indian Country: An Illustrated History*. *Indian Country* is told from the Native American perspective and is lavishly illustrated with maps, charts, photos, reproductions from distinguished historical and contemporary artists, and art specially commissioned to reconstruct ancient ways of life.



# Whiskey swindles

## Also known as treaty negotiations

By Jim Carter  
Northern Michigan University  
News Bureau

Marquette, Mich.—Treaties that gave the United States millions of acres of Indian land in Michigan were signed at the inducement of whiskey—thousands of gallons of it—according to a Northern Michigan University historian.

"The use of whiskey at treaty negotiations was an embarrassment to the government, and it appears that there was a conspiracy of silence about it," said Dr. Bernard C. Peters, who published an article about the practice in a recent issue of *Michigan Historical Review*.

While officially condemning the use of alcohol in dealing with Indians, the government actually used it freely to achieve favorable terms in negotiations and effortless signings.

"Although the government attempted to cover up its use of whiskey, much of the land acquired from Indians was obtained by debauching them with whiskey at treaty negotiations," Peters writes.

Citing numerous historical documents, Peters says the use of whiskey was unofficially condoned down the chain of command—Secretary of War John C. Calhoun; Lewis Cass governor of the Michigan Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs

for the upper Great Lakes area; and Henry Schoolcraft, Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac Island.

Peters comes down hardest on Cass, who also served as Secretary of War from 1831-36.

"Cass was the most important individual affecting Indian affairs in the region," Peters writes. "Although Cass publicly condemned the use of whiskey by traders, evidence indicates that ... used whiskey to serve his ends, typically to induce Indians to cede their lands to the United States government."

His methods were simple, Peters says. He served a round or two before the signing, withholding anything more until after the treaty had been signed.

For the 1819 treaty with the Saginaw Chippewa, in which they ceded approximately 6 million acres, Cass ordered 20 barrels (662 gallons) of whiskey from the storekeeper of the Detroit Military District.

In a follow-up report to Calhoun, Cass noted that "some considerations more obvious in its effects and more congenial to their habits was necessary to insure a successful termination to their negotiations." Translation according to Peters: Whiskey was offered freely to get the treaties signed.

In preparation for negotiations of the 1821 Treaty of Chicago, when the Potawatomi and Ottawa sold most of their

land in southwestern Michigan, Cass ordered 932 gallons of whiskey.

A few years later, in 1828, the *American Quarterly Review* charged that whiskey had been used at the Chicago treaty, Peters reports.

"The author, quoting eyewitness accounts, stated that ... fourteen barrels of whiskey, were, by some direct or circuitous channels, issued by the commissioners to the Potawatomes ... Their lands have been taken and whiskey has been given them," Peters said.

And he cites further evidence. "Any remaining doubt that the use of whiskey was standard operating procedure in treaty negotiations of Lewis Cass is eliminated by an examination of the proceedings at the 1826 Treaty of Fond du Lac" with the Lake Superior Chippewas, he says. One of the treaty terms allowed the government to search for and mine copper along the south shore of Lake Superior.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas L. McKenney was appointed by Calhoun to negotiate the treaty, "but it was Cass, famous for his treaty-making process, who actually carried out the negotiations," Peters writes.

McKenney later reported that a drink of whiskey was given to each arriving band, and, after the treaty document had been signed, Cass made good on a liquid payoff.

Peters' article is titled "Hypocrisy on the Great Lakes Frontier: The Use of Whiskey by the Michigan Department of Indian Affairs." The *Michigan Historical Review* is published jointly by the Historical Society of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and the Clarke Historical Library at Central Michigan University in Mount Pleasant.

(Reprinted from *The Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich.*)



## Reputation for treaties precedes us

Dear Editor:

Once upon a time, two astronauts scheduled for a lunar mission were simulating some procedures on a Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. The terrain there was similar to the moon's surface and the two needed the practice.

A Navajo medicine man spotted the space-suited pair and asked the chief who those funny-looking guys were. Told they were going to the moon, the medicine man said that according to legend some Navajos had once gone to the moon. Perhaps the spacemen would deliver a message to them for him.

The astronauts readily agreed, and since the Navajo language is not a written one, a tape recorder was used. Curious, the astronauts asked the medicine man what the nature of his message was. Translated, it said: "Beware of these two. They'll try to make a treaty with you."

Allen Chapman, Merrill



Got a taste for wild turkey? These birds were observed on the Sault Ste. Marie reservation in Michigan. (Photo by Amoose)



## River ruffe numbers grow as researchers seek control methods

Odanah, Wis.—River ruffe populations in the St. Louis River and Alouez Bay, Superior, WI, are the target of current studies by biologists from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC). Fisheries managers are concerned about the population explosion of ruffe and their impact on native fish species.

Studies indicate an increase from 200,000 ruffe in 1989 to 2.4 million in 1992, according to GLIFWC Great Lakes Fisheries Section Leader, Dale Shively. Ruffe populations have also now spread from the St. Louis to as far east as Raspberry River in Bayfield, Wis.

Scientists are currently using fyke nets (hoop-like nets) to live trap predators of river ruffe. These nets are clearly marked. It is important that the nets are not disturbed in the river as they are being monitored by the researchers, and the trapped fish will be released unharmed into the wild.

Researchers are studying fish which prey on river ruffe, such as northern pike, bullheads, and small mouth bass, to evaluate the impact of predators on reducing ruffe populations. The stomachs of captured predator fish are pumped before they

are released. Examination of the stomach contents reveals the amount of river ruffe which are being consumed, Shively states.

Fisheries experts are concerned about the impact of the growing river ruffe population on native fish species such as yellow perch and walleye, Shively states. The ruffe compete for habitat and food with other fish, and species such as the yellow perch have shown declines in population.

Yellow perch, Shively explains, are also the walleye's preferred food source, so scientists are concerned that diminishment of yellow perch could eventually impact the population of walleye in the Great Lakes.

The Eurasian river ruffe was first discovered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 1987. It is believed that ruffe, a small percid fish, was introduced to the Great Lakes in the St. Louis River estuary at Duluth, Minnesota through the ballast water of ocean going ships. Since its discovery, a cooperative study on river ruffe population reduction has been conducted annually with participation from the Minnesota and Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources, GLIFWC, USFWS and other agencies. According to Shively, studies examine distribution and predator control.



A peaceful scene, which many in the Grand Portage area do not want to see changed. Recently, Indians and non-Indian, from the Grand Portage area marched in opposition to a proposed marina development on the bay. (Photo by Amoose)

### Findings released on Burlington benzene spill

The National Railway Safety Board recently released its findings regarding the derailment and toxic spill of a Burlington-Northern train near Superior, Wisconsin, last June 30.

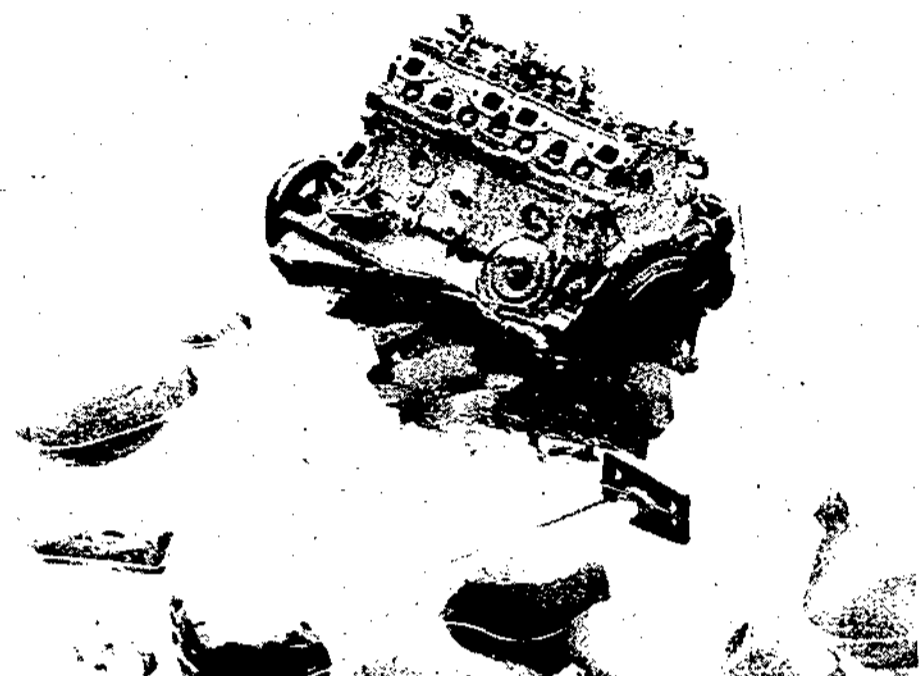
In their report, the Board said the train—which crashed and spilled more than 20,000 gallons of toxic chemicals into a Lake Superior tributary—was traveling at an unsafe speed, given the condition of Northern's tracks at the time of the accident.

The Burlington-Northern spill caused environmental damage and created the largest spill evacuation in U.S. history. Officials evacuated more than 30,000 residents in the Superior-Duluth area.

Environmental and citizen groups have pushed for a complete investigation into the spill and for just compensation for the spill victims.

In a January letter to Wisconsin State Attorney General James Doyle, several groups urged Doyle to "utilize the most stringent statutes available and pursue meaningful penalties for wrongdoing associated with this spill."

(Reprinted from Sierra Club Great Lakes Washington Report.)



The use of Lake Superior as a dumping ground for liquid or solid waste has become a major political issue for many Chippewa tribes. (Photo by Amoose)

## USFWS seeks control of exotic fish in Great Lakes

Great Lakes vessel and port interests have joined together in a landmark effort to control the spread of a non-indigenous species of fish in the Great Lakes. During the 1993 navigation season, U.S., Canadian and salt water ships calling on Duluth/Superior and Thunder Bay have voluntarily agreed to a Ballast Water Management Plan to prevent further diffusion of the Ruffe, a nuisance fish. The effectiveness of the voluntary undertaking will be monitored by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service). Ballast water records will be available for review by the United States or Canadian Coast Guards.

The Ballast Water Management Plan was jointly developed by Lake Carriers' Association, Canadian Shipowners Association, the Ports of Duluth/Superior and Thunder Bay, the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the U.S. Great Lakes Shipping Association in cooperation with the Service and the Ruffe Control Committee, an inter-agency group convened by the U.S. Government.

Service officials have praised the Ballast Water Management Plan. "Lake Carriers' Association is the first maritime association in North America to propose a voluntary ballast water management strategy," said Gary B. Edwards, Assistant Director of the Service. "We commend the Great Lakes shipping industry for its leadership on the initiative. Ballast water transport of non-indigenous species is a serious problem worldwide." "This plan is on the cutting edge of ballast water management to prevent the spread of nuisance species," said Thomas R. Busiahn of the Service, Chair of the Ruffe Control Committee.

When not carrying cargo, vessels must fill their ballast tanks with water to maintain

stability. Under the terms of the plan, vessel Captains have been instructed by their owners to refrain from taking any ballast water from Duluth/Superior during a 4-month period (May 15—September 15). During these months, young Ruffe are small enough to pass through screens fitted on ballast line intakes. Vessels not fitted with screens have been directed to take no ballast from Duluth/Superior at any time during the year.

If for reasons of stability or trim, some water must be taken onboard, then the Captains have been instructed to exchange this water with clean Lake Superior water while west of a Ballast Demarcation Line between Ontonagon Michigan, and Grand Portage, Minnesota. Evidence of Ruffe colonization was found in Thunder Bay, Ontario, in 1991, so precautions will also be taken in that harbor. Captains of vessels leaving Thunder Bay must exchange the ballast in western Lake Superior—but only in waters at least 240-feet deep and 15 miles from shore. It is expected that any Ruffe exchanged in deep waters that distance from shore will be unable to feed or colonize.

Speaking for the owners of U.S.-flag Great Lakes vessels, George J. Ryan, president of Lake Carriers' Association, expressed pleasure with the scope of acceptance for the Ballast Water Management Plan. "We recognize that we have a responsibility to operate our ships in an environmentally-sound manner and have voluntarily developed this plan. We believe our coalition will be able to ensure that vessels of all flags will participate and thus stem, to the degree possible, further spread of the ruffe in Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes and rivers."

## Radioactive releases in the Great Lakes Basin

By Ronald J. Scudato and Linda J. Downing

The Great Lakes Basin's nineteen nuclear power stations, several with multiple reactors, emit a variety of radioactive substances during normal operations. They are not the only source of these dangerous materials. Uranium mining (due to the increase in runoff and erosion from the disturbed land and piles of mine tailings), natural discharges (more than sixty radionuclides occur naturally in the earth environment), atmospheric fallout (mostly residues from surface nuclear weapon testing in the late 1950s and early 1960s), leaking waste management facilities, industrial and medical wastes, and fuel processing and reprocessing facilities are other sources of radioactive releases to the Basin.

During the early years of the nuclear development era, a number of research and processing facilities were established in the United States, including the Basin. The problems associated with improper waste management were not well recognized during that time and large quantities of radioactive wastes were disposed of in municipal landfills and sewers. Radioactive materials used in research or for medical purposes during those early years were also routinely dumped into local sewer systems.

The United States and Canada included a dose-specific radioactivity objective in the 1978 Water Quality Agreement: "The level of radioactivity in waters outside of any defined source control area should not result in a TED50 (total equivalent dose integrated over 50 years . . .) greater than 1 millirem to the whole body from a daily ingestion of 2.2 litres of lake water for one year." The consumption of Great Lakes water is believed to account for about 85 percent of the total radiological dose of Great Lakes residents (contaminated food is thought to contribute the rest). Tritium and strontium are thought to contribute the greatest radiological dose resulting from drinking Great Lakes water. Other radionuclides are not considered important dose contributors, but there is little information available to assess this assumption.

A review of the literature turns up relatively few published reports on the distribution and concentrations of radionuclides in Great Lakes water, sediments, or biota. This is surprising, given all the focus on water quality during the past decade and a half. Those reports that do exist focus on the distribution of weapons-testing-related cesium and strontium in Great Lakes sediments. There is some information on the concentrations of tritium, antimony, cesium, strontium and select other isotopes in Great Lakes water, although the data lacks consistency and is incomplete. The available studies fail to assess the wide range of radionuclides known to be discharged to the Lakes as well as the accumulations in and impacts on aquatic organisms.

Some useful information is available. For example, a 1981 report by the New York State Assembly noted that millions of gallons of radioactive wastes were discharged to shallow wells in the Niagara Frontier and that thousands of additional gallons were deposited in dumps within the Niagara area including the Love Canal dumpsite. It is not known, however, whether these wastes are currently being indirectly discharged to Great Lake waters. The West Valley nuclear facility, which operated as a reprocessing plant until 1972, is known to be discharging plutonium and americium to Lake Ontario (where it is found in the lake's sediments) via Lake Erie and the Niagara River. West Valley is currently being reconsidered as a low-level radioactive waste management facility for New York State.

The nuclear industry insists that tritium, a fission waste product discharged by nuclear generating facilities, does not pose a human health risk, but the Atomic Energy



Board of Canada reported an 80 percent increased birth prevalence of Down's syndrome near the Pickering nuclear generating facility located near Toronto. This report noted that tritium is the only radionuclide discharged from the facility in any quantity. This same report further notes that there was also an association between airborne tritium concentrations and central nervous system anomalies in the Pickering area. Other human health-related studies conducted in the United Kingdom and in the United States came to similar conclusions and also found links between tritium exposure and cancer.

In 1985 the tritium concentrations in the Port Elgin drinking water supply increased to about 13,000 picocuries, which, although well below allowed limits, represented a direct increased exposure to area residents. The cause of the excess concentration was a failure to mix the discharge from the Douglas Point nuclear station with uncontaminated water, which would not have reduced the total radioactive loading to Lake Huron, but would have reduced the concentration by dilution.

Since federal agencies regulate the nuclear electrical generating industry, many citizens mistakenly assume that there must be effective monitoring of nuclear plant discharges. In the US the monitoring protocols of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) were established to assess impacts to human health. The protocols are not designed to assess impacts to aquatic ecosystems; NRC reports required of all operating nuclear plants do not focus on the specific types and concentrations of radionuclides discharged to the lakes and adjacent environments. This can have damaging consequences.

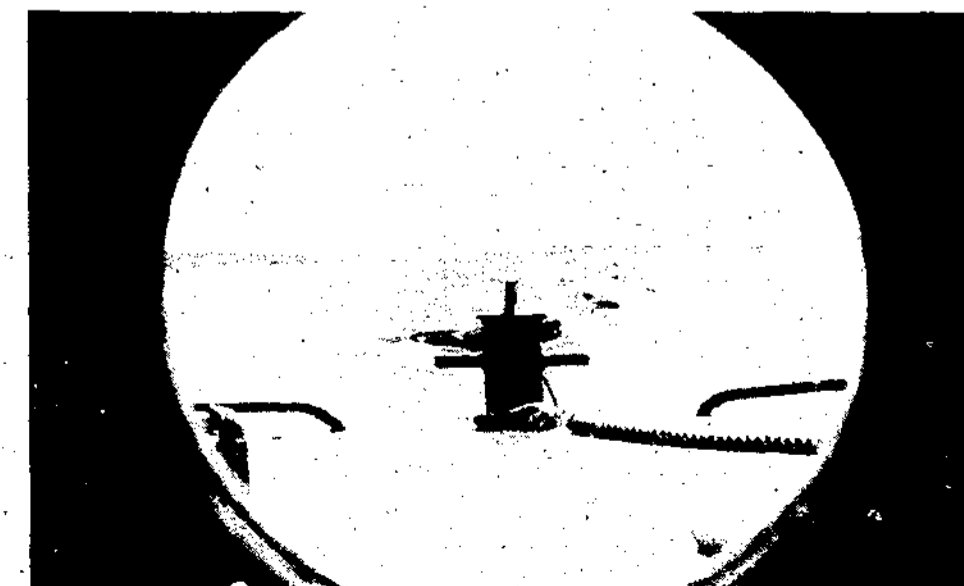
An example. More than a decade ago a nuclear power plant located near Oswego, New York, flooded a subbasement in which drums of radioactive wastes were stored. Plant management did not report the incident, and it only came to light ten years later due to the efforts of a Syracuse newsperson. But a review of the NRC air and water monitoring reports proved unable to determine when the spill and the discharge to Lake Ontario had actually occurred—the monitoring data for the period showed no change in the concentrations and distributions of monitored radionuclides. It is known that radionuclides were discharged, but the NRC-required sampling and analytical protocols are not designed to detect discharges of this kind. What is required is monitoring programs to detect discharges and accumulations in lake water, sediments and biota.

Nuclear generating facilities contribute a number of non-nuclear chemicals to Great Lakes waters as well. One of the nuclear facilities near Oswego discharged hundreds of pounds of copper to Lake Ontario in 1989 when excessive sulfuric acid was added to the cooling waters, stripping copper from cooling water coils. The invasion of the zebra mussel has prompted power companies to resort to the use of strong biocides (a common one is Clamrol) to combat water intake tunnel clogging. Nuclear plants use millions of gallons of water a day as part of the power production process, mostly to cool the reactor core. Only the most rudimentary knowledge of the toxicity and persistence of the anti-zebra mussel chemicals is available.

At a time of so much focus on Great Lakes water quality improvement and serious discussion of the virtual elimination of persistent toxic chemicals in the ecosystem, more emphasis should be placed on the contributions of toxic substances from the nuclear power industries and discharges of radionuclides from leaking waste sites. Many more radionuclides need to be assessed and monitored in the Great Lakes, and it is time to give more attention to the total emissions from nuclear generating facilities and related human impacts, including genetic damage to disease incidence.

A binational task force should be established to assess the current understanding of the concentrations and distribution of radionuclides in the Great Lakes Basin and the relative contributions from each source. The task force should then make recommendations on future monitoring protocols that will allow the US and Canada governments and the interested public to gain a better understanding of the potential threat of radionuclide contamination in the Great Lakes. Alternatively, the EPA's Great Lakes Initiative, currently under public review, could be strengthened to achieve these same ends.

(Reprinted from The Great Lakes United, Spring 1993)





# Inter-tribal environmental summit pushes for tribal self-management

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

A meeting of the minds and cultures took place last month to discuss environmental issues on tribal reservations throughout a four state area. The tribes of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa invited regional federal agency heads, division directors, and technical and support staff to Traverse City, Michigan to discuss tribal environmental efforts, federal environmental acts, and agency responses to many of the issues confronting the tribes today.

The conference, entitled the Four State Inter-Tribal Assembly Environmental Summit, focused on a number of issues over two days. The issue of tribal management, however, surfaced as a major, immediate concern. Tribal representatives clearly expressed that the tribes had the capacity for tribal management of environmental issues but lacked appropriate funding to do the job.

The conference opened with a group panel discussion of representatives from different agencies explaining their functions and their responsibilities to the environment, as well as to the tribes.

The conference then turned to specific issues by presenting knowledgeable speakers, followed by question and answer sessions with the delegates assembled. The discussions all centered on the need for more research, more education, and more funding.

Many spoke of the need for the prevention of pollutants into the air, ground, and water. They showed concern as to what they should do before an emergency session would be needed to go in and find solutions to clean up.

A good point was made in that the risk of environmental havoc isn't only damaging the Earth and the health and well being of the living creatures on it, but there is a certain cultural risk being taken by ignoring potential problems. Cultures dependent upon the natural state of things will be hurt, possibly even wiped out, if action isn't taken to protect them.



Steve Dodge, Environmental Protection Agency, discusses Lake Superior issues at the State Inter-Tribal Environmental Summit meeting in Traverse City, Michigan. (Photo by Amoose)

Some of the issues discussed included air redesignation, hydrological investigation, tribal emergency response planning, water quality, underground storage tanks, and solid waste.

The discussions on each topic focused on their relation to the tribes and the reservations. Tribes have been having a difficult time getting agencies to respond to their problems, and an even harder time getting them to work with them on a government-to-government basis. As an example, because Indians were considered a minority and a disadvantaged group by the (EPA), and their tribal councils were not viewed as the sovereign governments

that they truly are, they didn't receive a delegation with that agency.

The gates of communication are at least opening with the advent of the environmental summit. The tribes are looking for the same protections that the states have had for years on a number of different potential problems. As one delegate mentioned, huge corporations do not pay anyone for the use of public water supplies that make them millions, perhaps billions of dollars a year. They do serious ecological harm to fish and plants within, the same fish and wild rice that end up on someones' dinner plate evening after evening. That's quite a problem for many people.

But there is perhaps a glimmer of light beginning to shine. Eleven resolutions were passed at the conclusion of the summit, expressing to the government that the tribes are willing and able to head their own environmental management. The summit will now ask for a meeting between the participating tribes and the five major agency groups to ask for additional funding for tribal environmental protection programs. As it stands, there are many small funding programs available. The tribes would like to try to consolidate these into something large enough to work collectively with.

The summit also decided to bring to the attention of the federal EPA the problem of funding. It isn't adequate to guarantee the standards outlined by that agency. Lobbyists and legal staff will be able to push for more now that the decision was unanimous among chairmen to make this an action issue.

The significance of this conference comes from the group support participating tribes are offering each other. Whereas agencies, and the government, have been dealing with tribes on an individual basis, there is now a concerted effort to work collectively.

Agencies are discovering that tribes have the professional ability to handle their own environmental management, given the full funding and education needed to support such an effort. When the tradition has been to spend money building up the agency bureaucracy, the time is now to begin to build tribal environmental management.

## Senate approves plan for Indian EPA office

Despite opposition from the Clinton Administration the Senate approved a measure creating an Assistant Secretary for Indian Lands within the proposed Department of the Environment.

Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., introduced an amendment to the bill that would give the Environmental Protection Agency cabinet-level status.

The Assistant Secretary for Indian Lands would implement federal environmental policies on Indian land. A total of 12 assistant secretaries would be included in the proposed department.

In a letter read by Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, EPA Administrator Carol Browner expressed the Clinton Administration's opposition to McCain's proposal for an Indian lands position.

"It is not feasible or appropriate to establish a separate environmental program solely oriented to the tribes, given resource constraints, the need to avoid du-

plivative efforts within the department and the inclusive nature of federal environmental programs," Browner wrote.

But McCain and others feel that Indian concerns should be addressed at the policy-making level.

"Unless we act to create a permanent, high-ranking presence at the policy-making level to represent the interests of Native Americans on environmental issues, I fear our historic neglect of the environmental problems faced by Indians in our nation will continue," McCain said.

According to EPA findings, more than 1,000 solid waste landfills on Indian lands do not meet federal standards and about 450 sites are potentially hazardous.

McCain and tribal leaders complain that EPA funding does not cover the environmental problems in Indian country, and that the agency does not understand the unique constitutional status of Indian land. (Reprinted from American Indian Report)

# EPA Water Quality Initiative for Great Lakes released

Rebecca Shriner  
National Wildlife Federation

In a giant step toward remedying the Great Lakes' polluted discharge problems, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in late March released its draft Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Guidance.

The GLI promises uniform water quality standards and anti-pollution regulations across the U.S. side of the Great Lakes Basin. If adopted, it will mean less toxic dumping, cleaner fish for people and wildlife, and a healthier Great Lakes ecosystem.

A five-month public comment period began as of the release date—this will be one of the greatest opportunities the people in the Great Lakes region have ever had to make a difference in protecting our "sweetwater seas." Your action is vital.

Scientific evidence shows that even low-level exposure to the invisible toxic chemicals to be regulated by the GLI threaten our children's health and learning abilities. Bald eagles, cormorants, mink and other wildlife around the Great Lakes are born deformed or are unable to reproduce. Some fish are not safe to eat. The chemicals responsible for these problems remain in the lake ecosystem, concentrating in and jeopardizing the health of people and wildlife for generations to come.

The new water quality standards will:

- Replace the hodge-podge of individual state rules with consistent, stronger regulations

- Reduce by about 80 percent the dumping of toxic pollution from point sources into the Great Lakes

- Reduce the bioaccumulation of pollutants, making fish safer; the initiative for the first time would control pollutants based on their potential to accumulate in the food chain

- End polluters' practice of diluting their most dangerous discharges to hide them

- Begin to shift to polluters the burden of proof about a pollutant's safety

- Implement several measures to preserve the relatively pristine nature of Lake Superior

- Strengthen federal policy limiting new or increased toxic discharges

These proposed rules are a giant step forward. However, they need to be even stronger and your help is important! Polluters with self-serving interests have formed organizations determined to weaken the GLI rules. Two of the most important, the Great Lakes Water Quality Coalition and the Council of Great Lakes Industries, are well-financed coalitions of industrial and municipal dischargers. Their opposition to the GLI is a large part of the reason it is two years behind schedule.

Dischargers have benefited for years from the cheap disposal of toxic pollution into the environment—individuals suffer health problems and the taxpayer pays for cleanups. Polluters are telling elected officials and EPA that GLI's stricter rules will be too tough and expensive. Our elected decisionmakers need to hear from us that we can't afford not to reduce toxic dumping in the Lakes.

To help citizens write comments on these complex rules, the National Wildlife Federation's Great Lakes Natural Resource Center, along with a team of environmental scientists, are conducting a thorough review of the GLI Guidance document.

The full, 308-page Guidance document is available for viewing at some libraries. Ask for Federal Register #20802, April 16, 1993. For a fee you can get your own copy from the U.S. Government Printing Office, 202-783-3238, Federal Register #20802, April 16, 1993, \$4.50.

During the public comment period, decisionmakers must realize that citizens want strong and protective rules. The decision-makers will hear from polluters. It's essential they hear from us, too! Once the public comment period is over the opportunity is gone.

(Reprinted from the Great Lakes United, a international coalition to conserve and protect the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River ecosystem)



Rick Hill, Onondaga tribal chairman, participated in ceremonial spearing at Duck Creek, Green Bay, Wis., where Onondaga tribal members claimed their treaty rights to spear. The effort was aimed at demonstrating the tribal rights with an emphasis on tribal concern for environmental degradation of the water. (Photo by Amoose)

## Plans for Protect the Earth gathering underway

The 8th Annual Protect the Earth Gathering will be held at the Lac du Flambeau Reservation on Friday, July 30 to Sunday, August 1. The gathering will be downtown at the Indian Bowl, next to Flambeau Lake.

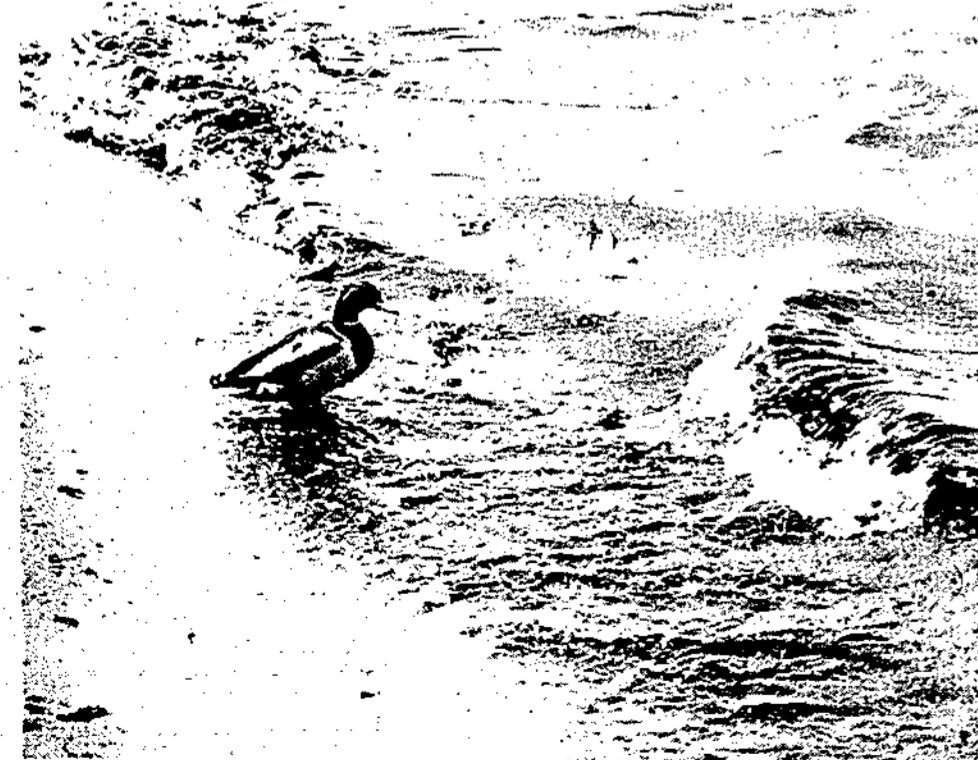
Protect the Earth began at the Mole Lake Reservation. In the past several years, the gathering has been held on or near the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. At the end of last year's gathering, the Protect the Earth feather staff was passed to Lac du Flambeau leader Tom Maulson, who was soon afterwards elected tribal chair.

Chairman Maulson has invited the Midwest Treaty Network to organize the 1993 gathering. At his request, the date has been changed to earlier in the Summer, to take advantage of better weather. The gathering is being made simpler, and closer to its original roots. The gathering is a place to share music and imagination, to inspire and learn from each other, and to recharge batteries for the coming year.

The gathering will focus on mining, including the Kennebec/Rio Tinto Zinc mine next to the Flambeau River near Ladysmith. It will also cover the planned Noranda mine on the Willow River, 30 miles south of Lac du Flambeau, and the planned Exxon mine at Mole Lake, near the Wolf River. The gathering has helped to build an alliance between Native Americans, environmentalists, and other local citizens to protect Wis. waterways. Part of the aim is for Indians and non-Indians to overcome differences over natural resources in order to protect the resources.

The gathering will also look at the contaminated water supplies of our cities, and plans to store nuclear waste next to the Mississippi River (Prairie Island Reservation) and Lake Michigan (Point Beach). It will cover the role of Indian treaties in protecting natural resources, and examine the new fishing controversy in Minnesota.

For information call (608) 249-2390.



Water quality, both in Lake Superior and inland lakes, is a primary environmental concern of tribes today. (Photo by Amoose)

## Earth Day Pledge

Throughout Indian country, Earth Day, April 22, was celebrated in many fashions. The Seventh Generation Fund shared the pledge below:

"In our way of life...  
with every decision we make,  
we always keep in mind  
the Seventh Generation to come...

When we walk upon Mother Earth, we  
always plant our feet carefully,  
because we know that the faces of our  
future generations are looking up at us  
from beneath the ground.

We never forget them."

By Oren Lyons, Faithkeeper of the Onondaga



## Inland Sea Symposium at Red Cliff stresses effects of recreation on resources

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

The Red Cliff Band of Chippewa will be presenting their 6th annual Inland Sea Symposium June 18-20 in conjunction with the Inland Sea Society. The weekend will bring over 600 visitors to the reservation to participate in a variety of workshops and lectures, while providing ample opportunity to realize the effects of recreation on the natural resource.

Larry Balber, acting as a tribal liaison for the symposium, hopes to see it beginning as a public relations event for the reservation, and move to educate and bring a focus to the effects of recreation and industrialization on the environment of the lake. Many people and cultures are dependent upon the lake for life, he notes. The pollutants don't just kill the ecosystem, they kill the entire culture surrounding it.

Balber views the symposium as complimentary to the overall environmental goals of the tribe in regards to management and protection.

The Lake Superior Bi-National Forum will oversee the efforts of the Joint International Commission's Bi-National Program, which would have Lake Superior participate in "zero discharge," a program to reduce the toxic levels in the lake to zero. The tribe, being a nation dependent upon fishing and the lake for its subsistence, seems to agree wholeheartedly with this direction, according to Balber.

It is hoped that the demonstration

projects at the symposium in water skills, equipment, wind/waves/beach, expedition planning, leadership, technical skill, and environmental ethics will help users project a more environment-friendly attitude in their pursuit of recreation.

The Inland Sea Society is seeking a "Superior balance," they hope to develop a strategy through levels in society to understand the resource and the interdependence of man on it. Where the greatest interest has thus far been purely economic, they're hoping the attributes of a fresh water ecosystem can come to include human ethics and a return to native uses.

Balber uses an analogy of the case of the spotted owl out west. Just as human economic development was put to a halt to protect the habitat of the spotted owl, the same framework will eventually halt the taking of food and medicinal vegetation from the Lake Superior ecosystem. The toxic impact is going to put a halt to the life sustaining capabilities of the resource.

The Inland Sea Society, the Red Cliff Band, and the symposium are looking to address the effects of that impact and to work towards the goal of zero discharge.

The symposium will attract hundreds of participants nationwide. It will stress low impact human recreational activities by the use of high tech equipment. For example, the sea kayak is one of the best environmental crafts on the water, and is capable of handling big wake over tremendous distance. Therefore the craft can be used in lieu of other craft that would pollute

the water and damage the ecosystem.

The event is not intended to be a huge money maker for the tribe, but is looking to provide long term economic development in the future by renting/selling/servicing the equipment and continuing the education on the environmental ethics surrounding the use of Lake Superior.

The tribe is addressing issues that have never been addressed before. As they are dependent upon the lake in terms of treaty rights and sustenance living, they see a responsibility to protect it.

The goal is to understand and manage the interaction between the land, air, water, and human activity surrounding the resource.

Another project in support of this ideal is the Lake Superior Water Trail. The symposium will promote it to the potential user group. It incorporates a 1,200 mile trail linked with 3,000 miles of shoreline. They would like to have a liaison with the residents and the users to educate them on the global freshwater environment, incorporating the natural geologic facets and the significance behind the habitats, what can and can't exist in the ecosystem, and why. The Inland Sea Society and the Red Cliff Band have met with federal and state agencies in order to fully embrace the project and get it off the ground.

"Water is life; the quality of water determines the quality of life," Larry Balber is quite fond of saying. This seems to fit the project he has undertaken at the Red Cliff Inland Sea Symposium.

## Fight against open-pit mine continues

By Mike Ivey  
The Capitol Times

Mining companies are running off with the money but Wisconsin residents are getting the shaft, a coalition of American Indians and environmental groups is charging.

The group is making a last-second appeal to stop open-pit copper mine in northern Wisconsin.

The Flambeau Mining Co., a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp., is expected to begin digging this spring at its mine near Ladysmith, but mining opponents said they will not give up the fight.

We'll have a story of horror unless we let the people of Wisconsin take control rather than these multinational mining companies," said Roscoe Churchill, a former Ladysmith schoolteacher who has been fighting the Flambeau mine for some 15 years.

The group called for a moratorium on all sulfide mining operations until the state does an overview of the impact of mining in the entire state.

Two other mining companies have considered mines in northern Wisconsin. Noranda has explored a site near Tomahawk, and Exxon has considered a site near Crandon. Both projects appear on hold at this point.

Secretary of State Douglas La Follette appeared in support of the mining opponents and leveled some of the heaviest criticism at state officials.

The Department of Natural Resources "strayed from its purpose" by putting an emphasis on economic development instead of protecting the environment, he said.

La Follette added there were "hundreds of dedicated professional people" in the department who are afraid to speak out because they feel pressured by moneyed interests and powerful politicians.

The mining issue, La Follette concluded, is indicative of a state trend to ignore the wishes of the people. He said Wisconsin should be pursuing long-term sustainable economic development instead of quick-fix solutions such as mining that will only "benefit the stockholders and a few highly paid mining officials."

Much of Wisconsin's mineral wealth such as copper and zinc lies in sulfide-bearing rocks. After the ore is extracted from the rocks, the waste material is pushed back into the hole and covered.

Mine opponents fear that sulfuric acid and other heavy metals may seep away from the waste rock long after the mining companies have finished their operations.

The potential environmental impact at the Ladysmith mine is great, the group said, since the pit itself is only 140 feet from the banks of the Flambeau River.

(Reprinted from The Capitol Times)

## LCO chairman sends open letter to Noranda, Inc.

The Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec smelter recently agreed to process copper ore from the RTZ/Kennecott mine in Ladysmith, Wisconsin. The agreement comes only after American environmental concerns prevented smelting in White Pine, Michigan because of the pollution it would emit over Great Lakes waters.

In 1982, the journal Quebec Science described the area around Noranda's smelter as "an open wound in the northwest ecosystem: dead lakes, defoliated forests where even the humus has disappeared, mine tailings, and the list goes on. Lead, arsenic, cadmium, and sulphur, to name a few, have been falling on the area so regularly since 1926 that it is not an exaggeration to describe the damage to the landscape as irreversible."

The RTZ/Kennecott mine at Ladysmith is vehemently opposed by local residents—several arrests have been made. The Lake Superior Chippewa, who hold treaty rights to the area have gone to court opposing the mine which threatens the Flambeau River and at least six endangered species. Survival International lists RTZ among its "top ten" companies doing serious damage to Native people's in the Americas, including Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

Let's avoid costly and lengthy litigation. We urge Noranda Inc. to stop participating in environmental colonialism, and to cancel its contract with RTZ/Kennecott. We ask that all Canadians of conscience support Anishinabe (Chippewa) treaty rights. Write, phone or fax messages to:

David Kerr, President and CEO, Noranda Inc.  
P.O. Box 45, Commerce Court West Ste 4500  
Toronto, Ontario M5L 1B6.

Telephone (416) 982-7303 or fax (416) 982-7490.

Milgwitch,  
Galashkibos, LCO tribal chairman

## The 1872 Mining Act, the Fifth Amendment and the Environment

In 1888, the White Clay people were relocated to a reservation from the Bear Cap (Little Rocky) Mountains in Montana. At that time, they were promised that access to their sacred mountains would be protected. In the 1970's, federal agencies began to talk about returning the lands to the White Clay people—that is until the mining company Pegasus Gold Inc. expressed interest in purchasing the land from the Government.

Mining corporations, since 1872, have purchased public lands from the Government for as little as \$2.50/acre. Originally, it was intended that the law would seduce prospectors to the West. Since then, the value of land has risen, as has its degradation.

Yet, the 1872 Mining law has survived as a legislative anachronism. In the words of Charles Ereaux, tribal spokesman for the White Clay people, "We are told that this 1872 law does not let the government deny miners. The law says that whatever is here, is here for taking by Euro-Americans and no one else has claim." (from National Wildlife article by Susan Millus: "The Law With the Big Loop-hole.")

Senator Dale Bumpers (I-AK) who has called the Mining Act "a steal" introduced legislation on January 28 to reform the 1872 law. Also, Rep. Nick Rahall (I-WVa) has introduced similar legislation in

the House. The bills end the sale of public land to mining companies for as little as \$2.50 per acre and require that miners pay the government a royalty of 8% of the value of the minerals they take.

Miners contest that these reforms will literally drive them out of business. Yet, there is recourse available for miners making such claims. In recent years, more and more miners and developers, when prohibited from using public lands, have drawn on the Fifth Amendment for protection. That amendment's "takings provision" states: "...nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." In the past, this clause was used to justify such government intrusions as roads, dams and pipelines.

Recently, however, landowners and miners are using the Fifth Amendment to secure "compensation" for the financial burdens entailed by federal regulations. In many instances, miners who are barred from mining demand that the Federal Government pay them not to mine.

As reported by Florence Williams in the February 8, 1993 edition of High Country, News, this trend takes its source in a 1988 executive order issued by the Reagan administration which directed federal agencies "to draft guidelines in order to assess the takings implications of new regulations." (from "Landowners turn the Fifth into a sharp-pointed sword").

## Greens to post warnings on fish consumption

The Black River Greens have announced their intention to post warning signs on a number of area lakes/rivers to alert the public to the dangers of eating mercury/PCB-contaminated fish. The signs, printed on a bright green background, warn that "Pregnant or breast-feeding women and children under 15 should restrict their consumption of certain species." Anglers are advised to call the DNR's Bureau of Water Resources Management for further information.

Bob Bertram, a spokesperson for the Black River Greens, said his group's efforts are part of a statewide campaign initiated by the Wisconsin Greens. "We're

doing this as a public service," said Bertram. "We feel the public has a right to know that eating fish may pose a danger to their health." The DNR has been reluctant to publicize information on fish contamination out of fear of hurting tourism, according to Bertram.

As of April of this year, the DNR has identified nearly 250 bodies of water in Wisconsin which contain fish contaminated with mercury or PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) to the extent that they pose a health risk to people eating them. The Wisconsin Greens say they intend to post warnings on each of these lakes, rivers, and flowages by the end of summer.



The campers crowd around Grace Thorpe, daughter of athlete Jim Thorpe, proudly displaying some of his metals. Brutus, the camp mascot, awoke from his nap at calls from the kids to join the group. (Photo by Amoose)



GLIFWC's Public Information Office has temporary help in the form of Natalie "Rock 'n Roll" De Pasquale, an HONOR summer intern through Valpariso University, Indiana. Above, "Rock 'n Roll" interviews Bill Blackwell, an Anishinabe spiritual leader from Grand Portage, Minn. who participated in the American Indian Youth Camp at Red Cliff in June. (Photo by Amoose)

In addition, Reagan and Bush, together, appointed 12 of the 15 federal judges on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the court which hears takings cases. Not surprisingly, this court has lent a sympathetic ear to mining interests. Williams reports that in 1989 the Court of Federal Claims awarded \$150 million to a company that had been barred from surface-mining coal preserves in Wyoming.

Yet, the time may be ripe, politically, for a change in our nation's mining policy. HONOR urges you to contact your Sena-

tors and Reps and to register support for Senate Bill F257 (introduced by Bumpers) and for House Bill HR322 (introduced by Rahall). Addresses: US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Also send letters to Vice President Albert Gore Jr. (1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC. 20500) urging that the new administration rescind the Reagan Administration's aforementioned executive order.

(Reprinted from April/May 1993 HONOR Digest)



## Deer picked to head BIA

Ada Deer, the daughter of a Menominee father and a non-Indian mother, was picked by President Bill Clinton to head the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Deer, 57, a Wisconsin Democrat, teaches social work in the American Indian Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin.

If Congress confirms the appointment, Deer will become the first woman to hold the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

Deer made her debut as an Indian activist in the 1970s when she led a lobbying effort to restore federal tribal status to the Menominee nation. She was chairwoman of the tribe from 1974 to 1976.

Last year she made an unsuccessful bid for a House seat in her state's strongly Democratic 2nd Congressional District. After a strong showing in the primary, she lost in the general election to a one-term Republican incumbent.

Deer has served on President Jimmy Carter's Commission on White House Fellowship. She ran in the 1982 Democratic primary for Wis. secretary of state. She was a delegate at large to the 1984 Democratic convention and served as vice chair of the Mondale/Ferraro campaign that year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the largest bureau within the Interior Department with a budget of \$2.4 billion and a staff of 14,000, including 12 (male) area directors. The BIA oversees 56 million acres of Indian land and two million Native Americans.

As head of the BIA, Deer will face a number of challenges, not the least of which is the debate between tribes and the governors over the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

The BIA approves gaming compacts between the tribes and the state govern-



Ada Deer

ments. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt must also approve any off-reservation land put in trust for gaming reasons. State governors are lobbying Congress to reopen the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and place more restrictions on casino gambling on reservations.

Deer will also be faced with the possible restructuring of the BIA. A federal commission is expected to submit a plan for reorganizing the Bureau next year. And she will inherit the \$2 billion tribal trust fund fiasco.

Deer will also have to resolve the BIA policy concerning hazardous waste on Indian lands; how much to charge private companies to mine or graze on Indian lands and the recognition of Indian tribes seeking official federal status.

(Reprinted from *American Indian Report*, June 1993)



Fancy dancer at LCO Ojibwa School contest pow-wow. (Photo by Amoose)

## Court allows use of "Crazy Horse"

A federal law banning the use of the name Crazy Horse for a malt liquor violates the First Amendment protection of free speech, according to a judge for the U.S. District Court in the Eastern District of New York.

The decision by Judge Carol B. Amon is a victory for the Brooklyn-based Hornell Brewing Co., manufacturer of "Original Crazy Horse Malt Liquor."

The company named its brew for the Oglala Sioux chief who led Native Americans at the battle of Little Big Horn. Crazy Horse resisted subjugation by U.S. forces until he was kidnapped and killed by the army; he also urged his people not to drink alcoholic beverages.

When Hornell unveiled the malt liquor in 40-ounce glass containers resembling whiskey bottles last summer, Indian leaders, supporters in Congress, and the Bush administration, were outraged that the brewer was trading on the name of the Native American spiritual leader.

Congress adopted an amendment to the Treasury Department appropriations bill outlawing the use of the Crazy Horse

name on alcoholic beverages. The provision was signed into law in the fall of 1992.

A month later Hornell filed a suit challenging the law in U.S. District Court. The government agreed not to enforce its statute prohibiting the use of the name Crazy Horse while litigation was pending.

Judge Amon said the ban on a single Native American name could not be justified when "all other potentially appealing names of revered and important Native American icons, such as Sitting Bull and Big Foot" may be used to sell alcoholic beverages.

Azrack reasoned that if the use of the name Crazy Horse is offensive to Native Americans, as the legislative record supporting the amendment suggests, it may be a deterrent to buying that brand of malt liquor.

A spokesman for Hornell said the company will immediately expand its production which has been limited to the sale of existing stock under an agreement with Lakota Sioux tribal leaders.

(Reprinted from *American Indian Report*, May 1993)



GLIFWC's chief of enforcement, Charles Bresette, chats with Michigan legislators at an informational meeting and reception in Lansing, Michigan. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Canadian-U.S. borders symbolically erased

Assembly of First Nations (AFN) from Canada and National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) leaders from the U.S. assembled at a United Nations Satellite Meeting on Human Rights in Ottawa.

The meeting focused on bringing the human rights issues of Indigenous Peoples before the U.N. Strategies were discussed to ensure that the U.N. declaration of 1993 as "The Year of the Indigenous Peoples" is more than symbolic. The Declaration—along with Rigoberta Menchu (Guatemala) being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize provided an impetus for Indigenous Peoples to pledge unity for a strong conclusion to the draft human rights report on Indigenous Peoples.

AFN Nation Chief Ovide Mercredi, and NCAI President Gaiashkibus, exchanged gifts and pledges in an historic powerful meeting.

Chief Mercredi said "We want relations with our brothers and sisters in the United States. We agree to a joint meeting and we will come to the United States just as Gaiashkibus traveled to Canada for this meeting. We want to cement relations, Chief-to-Chief, and we want to convene a meeting of the Chiefs of Canada and the United States in 1994 to restore and cement relationships (of North American Indigenous Peoples). We can begin at the Executive level of both organizations to exercise our sovereignty by forging a 'Treaty of Alliance and Cooperation' between our respective nations." Mercredi asked, "Who makes treaties? It is people who have self-determination." He said that forging a treaty protects the right to enter into treaties.

The prospective treaty may be called the Snakeskin Treaty because it sheds old skins of Colonialism and signifies a "new skin." Wearing this new skin "Indigenous leaders will know their responsibility to heal; to be honest with ourselves."

Chief Mercredi then presented Gaiashkibus with an eagle feather with a single leather strand attached symbolizing "a single voice, a single future."



Gaiashkibus, LCO tribal chairman.

Gaiashkibus, deeply moved, said "My heart is touched... my heart is surprised. I will carry this with me and pledge my energies to AFN just as I pledged all my energies to the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe when I became Chairman." He said "I pledge my life if necessary to make us strong once again and give hope to the future of the young."

Herbert Morven (NISGA'A Nation) said this was "a beginning of shedding of the thick skin we have been carrying" and the need for recognition and exercise of individual and collective sovereignty of Indian Nations.

After opening remarks on April 1st by Gordon Peters, Ontario Regional Chief, AFN leaders cited violations of their human rights and called for unity in bringing these issues to the United Nations.

Rosemarie Kuptana, President, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, believed this was an "irreversible and defining moment in Canadian history." The Inuit, seeking a political commitment from the Federal Government "that matches the clarity and vision of

the Inuit," are calling for the federal government to meet with Inuit leaders and endorse models developed by the four Inuit regions. These models include non-ethnic forms of government, jurisdiction over Crown lands, federal and provincial legislation requiring implementation of these principles, and comprehensive land claims settlement to establish self-government. The Inuit seek recognition of Inuit as distinct and as equal partners in the Confederation, under International Law.

Noting that the ad hoc "Working Group of Indigenous Peoples" had been meeting for eleven years, Konrad Sioui, Director of the AFN International Relations Department, called for "the human right of accessibility and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Nations within relevant U.N. structures... making permanent the Commissions, Agencies, and Committees to achieve Peoples and Nations status." He said this meeting—a first of its kind—forging relations between Canadian and U.S. Indigenous Peoples, is "to break the artificial borders on Turtle Island."

Further he said the North American agenda should impact with the Organization of American States. Recommendations from this conference will go to the meeting in Vienna in June.

Matthew Coon-Come, Grand Council of the Crees, said "extinguishment" is common theme in Canadian treaties and is Canada's formula for genocide of Indigenous peoples. He noted the International Council of Canada was absent from this meeting, but it was essential that this con-

ference form recommendations. He told conferees that "Indigenous Peoples were never conquered—but colonized. They hold certain group rights but are denied history, resources, identities, and cultures. In Canada's own constitution it says 'In no case may people be deprived of their own means of subsistence,' but Canada refers to us as 'minorities' and subjects of Canada rather than 'Aboriginal Peoples.'" (The Cree have a Non-Governmental Organization [NGO] status with the U.N. and send an ambassador to the meetings.)

Patricia Locke told delegates about the struggle for American Indian religious freedom in the United States. She also emphasized how necessary it is to preserve the languages and therefore the wisdom of elders. Ms Locke was presented with a beautiful quill basket from the Assembly of First Nations as a token of appreciation.

Cases of human rights violations including harassment by the military of the Innu by increasing flight training sorties over Innu lands; Micmac loss of aboriginal lands; challenge to fishing (treaty) rights; and loss of Native languages were detailed by Chiefs and Elders to more than 100 delegates and representatives.

Three from the United States attended, Gaiashkibus (Ojibwe Band of Lac Courte Oreilles), NCAI President, Patricia Locke (Hunkpapa Lakota/Anishinabi, White Earth Mississippian Band), American Indian Religious Freedom Coordinator, and Sharon Metz, Executive Director, HONOR.

(Reprinted from *HONOR Digest*, April/May 1993)

## Racial problems in schools

(Continued from page 9)

It is a difficult situation for all parties involved. Nalewaja and his daughter suffer from alleged harassment, and are not satisfied that the district is doing enough to prevent it. The district, on the other hand, clings to general policies on discrimination and discipline, and can be perceived as not caring or willing to deal with racial harassment.

"This district doesn't deserve a black eye that it doesn't deserve," Gobin said of the situation.

Nalewaja, however, is at war with the wrongs he sees. And wars can be messy. He has vowed to keep fighting, not so much for his children (a second daughter is also harassed), but for all the victims of harassment.

His fight now emphasizes a support network in place at the school to educate students about harassment and foster better relations among students.

"Suspension is not the answer," Nalewaja said. "We need a policy to deal with it, but we also need adequate support (services) and counseling."

The counseling which Nalewaja envisions would help students who are victims of harassment, and also those who perpetrate harassment of all types, not just racial.

The problem with counseling, Gobin explained for the district, is that students could not be forced to participate in sessions.

"I have to look out for the best interests of every student in this district," Gobin said. He asked if it would be in everyone's best interest to force children into counseling.

Nalewaja insists that his fight will continue. He has spoken to the American Indian Movement, and is now working with Wisconsin's Department of Public Instruction, trying to accomplish something to address harassment. What that could be is uncertain, at this point. Time will tell.

Attorney Drepps said that harassment rules aimed at children may receive more leeway from courts than rules aimed at adults.

"The need for discipline and order is greater there," he said. "The Supreme Court has also shown a willingness to allow high school newspapers to be censored," he added. A narrowly drawn rule, aimed at students and enforced only in school, may stand, he speculated.

(Reprinted from *The County Ledger Press*, Balsam Lake, Wis.)



This bear heard about the bear baiting effort and decided to make tracks out of the area. John Heim, GLIFWC wildlife technician, said the bear was trucking at about 30 miles an hour. (Photo by John Heim)



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. 7	Community Development and Housing Assistance (Includes tribal provision)	Referred to Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (Jan. 5, 1993) Referred to Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development (Feb. 1, 1993)						
H.R. 15	Enterprise Zone Community Development Act of 1993 (Includes tribal provisions)	Referred to Ways and Means Committee (Jan. 5, 1993) Referred to Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Jan. 5, 1993)						
H. R. 334	Lumbee Recognition Act	Referred to Committee on Natural Resources (Jan. 5, 1993) Referred to Subcommittee on Native American Affairs (Feb. 4, 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 (Jan. 6, 1993)						
S. 12	Infrastructure Growth and Employment Act of 1993 (Contains tribal provision)	Referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works (Jan. 21, 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 (Jan. 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 (Jan. 21, 1993)						
S. 184	Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993	Referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (Jan. 26, 1993) Referred to Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks (Jan. 27, 1993)						
S. 211	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for Indian investments	Referred to Finance Committee (Jan. 26, 1993)						
S. 260	Indian Education Assistance Under Title IV of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988	Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs (Jan. 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 (Feb. 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 . . .	Referred to Indian Affairs Committee (Feb. 3, 1993)						

(Reprinted from American Indian Report, June 1993)

House, Senate consider bills to strengthen tribal courts

Bills in the House and the Senate would strengthen the current Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal courts program. The bills, which are similar, would create the "Office of Tribal Support" to administer tribal court funding, provide training and technical assistance, conduct a tribal justice system survey and direct research in tribal judicial operations. The bills also call for an information clearing house, which would include information on tribal court personnel, funding, tribal codes, and court decisions. The House bill, H.R. 1268, was introduced by Rep. Bill Richardson, D-N.M. The bill authorizes \$50 million per year in base support funding for tribal judicial systems for the next six years. The Office of Tribal Justice Support would receive \$7 million per year for the same period. Two judicial conferences will be funded at \$500,000 per year through the year 2000. The Senate version of the bill, S. 521, was written by Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz. The bill was co-sponsored by Sens. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, and Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-Colo. (Reprinted from American Indian Report)



In Lansing, Michigan, GLIFWC sponsored a legislative information meeting to become acquainted with the Michigan legislators and staff. Kathryn Tierney (center) Bay Mills tribal attorney, takes time to discuss issues with visiting legislators. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Michigan tribal police could get more power



(Top photo) David Curan, GLIFWC conservation officer stationed at Red Cliff, takes aim during a training shoot this spring. (Bottom photo) On the range are, from the left, Corporal Larry Mann, Lac du Flambeau, Sgt. Jack Lemieux, Bad River and Lt. Richard Semasky, Keweenaw Bay, Michigan. (Photos by Amoose)



Lansing, Mich.—American Indian tribal police would have more power to make arrests both on and off Michigan reservations under legislation that cleared a House panel in late April and passed the House on May 19.

The House Judiciary Committee unanimously sent to the full House a bill that would let the state certify tribal officers trained by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The legislation still must pass the Senate and is being heard before the Senate Judiciary Committee as this paper goes to press.

"We have a major gap in law enforcement in this state," said Rep. James McBryde, R-Mount Pleasant and sponsor of the bill. "Tribal officers who are fully able to make arrests can't do so."

Indian authorities from the state's seven federally recognized tribes told lawmakers that their inability to arrest non-Indians has hurt crime-fighting efforts.

It can get even stickier when tribes have mutual assistance pacts with police in nearby cities, the tribal chiefs said.

"Every time we make a traffic stop, if it's a non-Native American, we have to call for another car" from a regular police department, said Ralph Sawmick, police chief for the Saginaw Chippewas in Isabella County.

"This bill would solve a lot of problems with investigations of crimes that happen inside and outside the reservation."

State police and numerous county sheriff departments said they support the move. It springs from an ongoing effort to end friction between the state and Indian law enforcement and judicial systems.

"Certification is a positive step towards government-to-government relations between the state of Michigan and the federally recognized tribes within its borders," Leelanau County Undersheriff James Carr said.

John McGeshick, tribal chairman of the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewas near Watersmeet, said cross-deputization of tribal police would prevent jurisdictional challenges by criminals trying to win freedom on a technicality.

Tribal courts have jurisdiction over misdemeanors involving Indians. But they share jurisdiction with state and federal courts in cases dealing with major crimes such as rape or murder.

All seven of Michigan's federally recognized tribes operate courts. Besides the Lac Vieux Desert and Saginaw Chippewas, they include the Sault Ste. Marie Chippewas, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community in Baraga, the Hannahville Indian Community near Escanaba, the Bay Mills Indian Community in Brimley, and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawas and Chippewas near Traverse City.

(Reprinted from the Daily News, Midland, Michigan)

Man assessed \$5,000 for cutting LCO timber

U.S. attorney Kevin C. Potter announced this week that a Hayward area man, Donald Thorp, has paid \$5,000 in satisfaction of a federal complaint against him for cutting timber on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation without the consent of the U.S. secretary of the Interior.

Ninety-five percent of the funds will be paid to the LCO Tribe for lost timber, Potter said.

Potter said that in the fall of 1987, Thorp entered upon property held in trust by the United States for the members of the LCO Tribe and/or their heirs.

Thorp harvested timber on the land, and contended it was mistakenly cut due to the difficulty in determining the boundaries of the Indian trust land contiguous to Thorp's land, Potter said.

A member of the LCO Tribal Government Board, Ray Wolf, said that many old

instances of timber trespass on the reservation have been reported and are pending, but no action was taken in the past.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains that the agency has to establish property monuments, Wolf said. The Bureau of Land Management worked on this last fall, but currently cannot work due to the land surface conditions, he indicated.

Potter stated that his office is committed to the protection of the environmental resources held in trust by the U.S. for the tribes in Wisconsin.

He credited the efforts of the BIA foresters at the Great Lakes Agency, and of the Office of the Field Solicitor of the Department of the Interior for a successful resolution to this matter.

(Reprinted from Sawyer County Record & Hayward Republican, Hayward, Wis.)



Red Cliff area warden Dave Curan (left) and Corporal Larry Mann, Lac du Flambeau, chat with WDNR warden Mark DeSalvo who participated in the conservation officer's training session. (Photo by Amoose)



# GLIFWC divisions move into a busy summer

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

The divisions of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) are looking forward to a productive summer with a variety of on-going projects and studies.

## ANA archive project

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) program, funded through a grant from ANA, has purchased computer equipment necessary to scan information on GLIFWC member tribes' treaties, court cases and other archival materials.

The program is arranged to be a computerized archival system intended to be used as a resource for all member tribes, each of whom will receive access to the complete system. Two interns, Ken Samstrom and Owen Larson, have been hired to help complete the project.

## Enforcement

The Department of Enforcement has recently completed a 24 hour course in firearms training. The course was necessary to complete the changeover from the 357 Magnum to the .40 Smith and Wesson Glock semi-automatic weapon carried by officers. Twenty department wardens and one WDNR officer participated in the course that was taught by Sgt. Jack Lemieux and Cpl. Larry Mann. Both instructors attended a firearms instructional course through the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy for certification, and Lemieux also attended Fox Valley Technical College for a 24-hour update.

The firearms training session included eight hours of classroom work in the use of force, policy, safety, and care and cleaning of the weapon. Eight hours were devoted to drills without live rounds in drawing the weapon, trigger control, and stance. The final eight hours were spent at Sports Hollow Range in Ashland working with live

fire. The training will be continued with monthly non-live drills throughout the year and a minimum of four sessions including the live rounds.

The Enforcement Division will also be conducting a two week, 80 hour in-service for the entire staff of 24 wardens on August 2-13. This training session will include segments on the new Michigan DNR law, firearms, physical fitness, CPR, and courtroom procedures.

There is one new warden making his way through basic recruit training in Eau Claire. Clay Rumph will graduate on July 23 and will then be stationed at Lac Vieux Desert, along with new warden Richard Hall. There are three new wardens at Keweenaw Bay, including: Dwayne Misesang, James Rasanen, and Patrick Lapointe.

## Biological Services

In the Biological Services Division there is on-going program and employee development, orientation and training, and personnel management dealing with the extensive growth of the department in a very short time.

**Wildlife:** The Wildlife Section has been working on all kinds of projects. New staff biologist Lisa Dlutkowski is working for member tribes in Michigan, and biologist Jerry Belant for tribes in Minnesota. The addition has enabled the department to extend expanded service to member tribes outside Wisconsin.

Wildlife staff are continuing studies on mammalian predators, specifically the fisher, the pine marten, and the bobcat. They are working in conjunction with the WDNR and the U.S. Forest Service to tag the animals with radio collars in order to follow their movements, determine their home range and habitat, and observe their interaction amongst each other.

As always, they're working on the population censuses and estimates for deer and waterfowl throughout the spring and into the summer.



In Lansing, Mich. GLIFWC sponsored a legislative information meeting to get to know Michigan legislators. Above, GLIFWC's acting executive director Gerald DePerry (center) and policy analyst James Zorn (left) discuss issues with a visiting legislator. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

In the area of wild rice, two interns will travel to wild rice lakes throughout the region and assess the abundance and quality of the plant. The division will continue its re-seeding project in lakes where rice is indigenous, but has become stagnant in growth.

Finally, the problems with purple loosestrife, an exotic plant from Europe that threatens wetland habitats, are continuing to be addressed. A herbicide is being introduced to selectively kill the loosestrife and leave way for the natural vegetation to settle back in. Funds received from the Department of Transportation, via the WDNR, are being utilized for this project.

**Inland Fisheries:** Inland Fisheries Section has been in the process of their usual spring searing data crunching. The department counted, measured, and sexed speared fish all spring, monitoring the tribal harvest. They are working on population estimates for 25 lakes in Wisconsin and Michigan.

The St. Croix tribe would like to build a salmon raising farm, so the section staff are conducting research to determine whether a problem will exist in its development with endangered mussels or dragonflies. Along the same lines, Glen Miller, inland fisheries biologist, and Andy Goyke, inland fisheries section leader, worked with the U.S. Forest Service and taught them to locate and identify mussels this spring.

In addition, Inland Fisheries will be conducting educational programs including informational booths and lectures.

They will begin their yearly assessment of baby walleye on 125-150 lakes beginning in August.

**Great Lakes Fisheries:** The Great Lakes Fisheries Section has monitored the commercial harvest for Lake Superior, collecting biological information and determining length, weight, and age of fish samples to complete a final report in March.

Sea lamprey trapping, as coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), will continue to determine what sources need lamprey control. Presently

they are trapping on eight rivers in Wisconsin and Michigan. After capturing adult spawning phase lamprey, they are marked and released to produce population estimates.

An exotic fish, the river ruffe, has become the focus of another study. A project has been launched to determine the extent of the population, and to see if the fish had developed any natural predators to keep the population within an acceptable range. The project is in its third year.

**Environmental:** The Environmental Section will be working on two projects for the summer. The first encompasses sampling on the Flambeau River to determine potential impacts and develop baseline data on the river. The second involves an intern who is determining the feasibility of developing an individual mercury advisory.

The division collected walleye for mercury level testing analysis. The results should be made available by the end of the summer. An assessment of division projects will be scheduled in order to set a general plan for the next six months.

## Public Information

The Public Information Office has sponsored three legislative informational meetings at Lansing, Madison, and Minneapolis, providing an opportunity for tribal leaders to talk to legislators in reference to off-reservation resource management issues. They updated the Wisconsin treaty rights booklet, produced Seasons of the Chippewa, and began work on a tribal hatcheries book produced in conjunction with the BIA.

Over the summer the office will keep busy attending a number of pow wows, seminars, fairs, and conferences providing educational materials. Some of these include the National Congress of American Indians, the Superior Forum, and the American Fisheries Society National Conference. Production is underway on a Michigan treaty rights booklet, along with another book entitled Anishinabe Today, and the fall issue of the MASINAIGAN.

# Strength of generations passed on

By Natalie De Pasquale  
HONOR intern

There is a deep strength to be found in a culture that has been around for hundreds and hundreds of years, that has thrived even in the footprint where another has tried to stamp it out. Tried and failed.

The children privileged enough to attend the fourth annual Great Lakes Running Strong for American Indian Youth Camp, sponsored by the Billy Mills charity, will take home with them a sense of belonging, a sense of respect for native ways, a love for themselves and each other. They will learn enough love for their culture to take them through the rest of their

lives, to make solid decisions and choices, to know when to say no and when to say yes, and to continue the teaching and pass it on to the children of tomorrow.

The children were blessed with an adult counselor staff that showed them for seven full days what it means to be Anishinabe. They taught them the natural, native way of life by example, by physically living as the Original Man lived.

The children were taught such skills as skinning deer and beaver, casting nets to catch fish, beading moccasins, kayaking, canoe building, and most of all, respect. They were taught how the Anishinabe obtained food and how they prepared it. Every meal began with a camp-wide circle

where the children were given a teaching in respect for Mother Earth, for elders, for native ways. Tobacco and prayer were offered to the Great Spirit in the traditional manner, with the children fully participating, and being lead by spiritual leader Billy Blackwell of Grand Portage.

He talked to them about the elders' love for them, for their desire to see them grow up happy and healthy and with respect for all that is around them. He told them of the strength to be found in their culture and to embrace it when life became difficult, as it would provide the guidance they would need to take the right path.

Mr. Blackwell knows the camp and its teachings will stay with the children when

they leave at the end of the week and the adults aren't with them physically. The children will know they are with them spiritually and will never leave. They know they will do the same when they are adults. They are listening; it is obvious even to an outsider just by looking in their eyes when an elder or a friend is speaking. Many of them awoke extra early to greet the day in a special Sunrise Ceremony. These children are learning to live with respect for every living thing. They are learning the "old Indian way," according to Mr. Blackwell. The self esteem they are developing now will last a lifetime.

Grace Thorpe, daughter of the greatest American athlete ever, Jim Thorpe, came out to talk to the kids about her dad. She explained that they were all "kissing cousins," they all had the same Indian blood flowing through them, and that they could all be great, just like her dad. Jim Thorpe was a gold medal winner in the Olympics in both the Decathlon and the Pentathlon, a feat never duplicated by anyone. He played professional baseball and football, and was twice named the greatest American athlete that ever was by the Associated Press. He had a great combination of Indian blood, the blood that gave him strength and greatness would give these children the same, Ms. Thorpe told them. Every child there smiled with pride and deep appreciation for her talk.

The children were also tutored in their native Ojibwa language. Two teachers, Dee Bainbridge of Bayfield and Joe Migwanabe of Hannahville, Mich. worked with the children teaching the basics of Ojibwa, helping to revive the language that was nearly taken from the tribe.

Another highlight was the run from the campsite at Raspberry on the Red Cliff reservation to Bayfield. All the campers and most of the elders participated in the run, passing an Eagle feather staff from runner to runner in relay style.

The run signified respect for the prayer that went along with the staff, a camaraderie amongst each other, and the endurance of the culture through many arduous moments in its long life.

The camp is the summer version of the Great Lakes Anishinabe Youth Leadership Institute. There are three other camps for the other seasons: Frost Camp in the winter, Maple Sugar Camp for the spring, and Canoe Camp for the fall.

Billy Mills was an Olympic Gold Medalist in the 1966 Olympics and is also Indian. His group of people help to raise money to provide camps like this and other events all over the country, keeping the spirit of the American Indian alive and strong. The dedication of the counselors, elders, and guests here have shown the kids to try just a little bit harder, to always go just a little bit further than they've gone before. They'll see the children take with them a solid respect for everything and everyone around them, and they'll see it passed on and on as it has for generations.



Children at the Great Lakes Running Strong for American Indian Youth Camp gather for an afternoon campfire talk dealing with respect for the earth and native ways, mentally preparing themselves for the relay run into Bayfield. (Photo by Amoose)

## Summer interns

(Continued from page 22)

est. The program is growing in popularity among the students at Valparaiso University, and as these interns share the experiences of their summer, the enthusiasm will continue to spread.

Jude Delihant, the "guinea pig" from last year, was so influenced by what he saw, lived, and learned, that he will encourage anyone with an open mind and heart to participate. In fact, Jude recruited both Darren and Natalie this year just by talking with them about his experiences at Oneida, just as Professor Jonke brought Heather aboard with little coaxing necessary.

Twenty-some odd years after being adopted into the white culture, Donja came to discover her true Native American heri-

tage. She is almost half Inuit and is now seeking the wisdom and guidance of her culture to help her raise her son, Cheyenne, in the spirit of his birth.

All four students are hoping to expand their minds, gain a better understanding of the Earth and its peoples, and become educated in the issues facing Native Americans today. They're interested in discovering the history and tradition of Indians from Indians, to discover a universal truth in a culture that has survived sabotage, discrimination, and time.

This is why they are here; this is why they will stay, and this is how they will eventually change their lives and spread the word.



The GLIFWC informational booth at the Wis. Lakes Association annual conference in Stevens Point this spring was staffed by Karen Vermillion, environmental biologist and Hock Ngu, data analyst. (Photo by Amoose)





Mom goes spearing! Sis Plucinski, Bad River tribal member, demonstrates the skill of spearfishing this spring for her son Mike, at the helm, and Ed Leoso. Simply put, the procedure is: 1) Get ready. 2) Aim. 3) Fire. 4) Bring up dinner. (Photos by Amoose)

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(Pronounced MUZ IN IAY GIN)



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