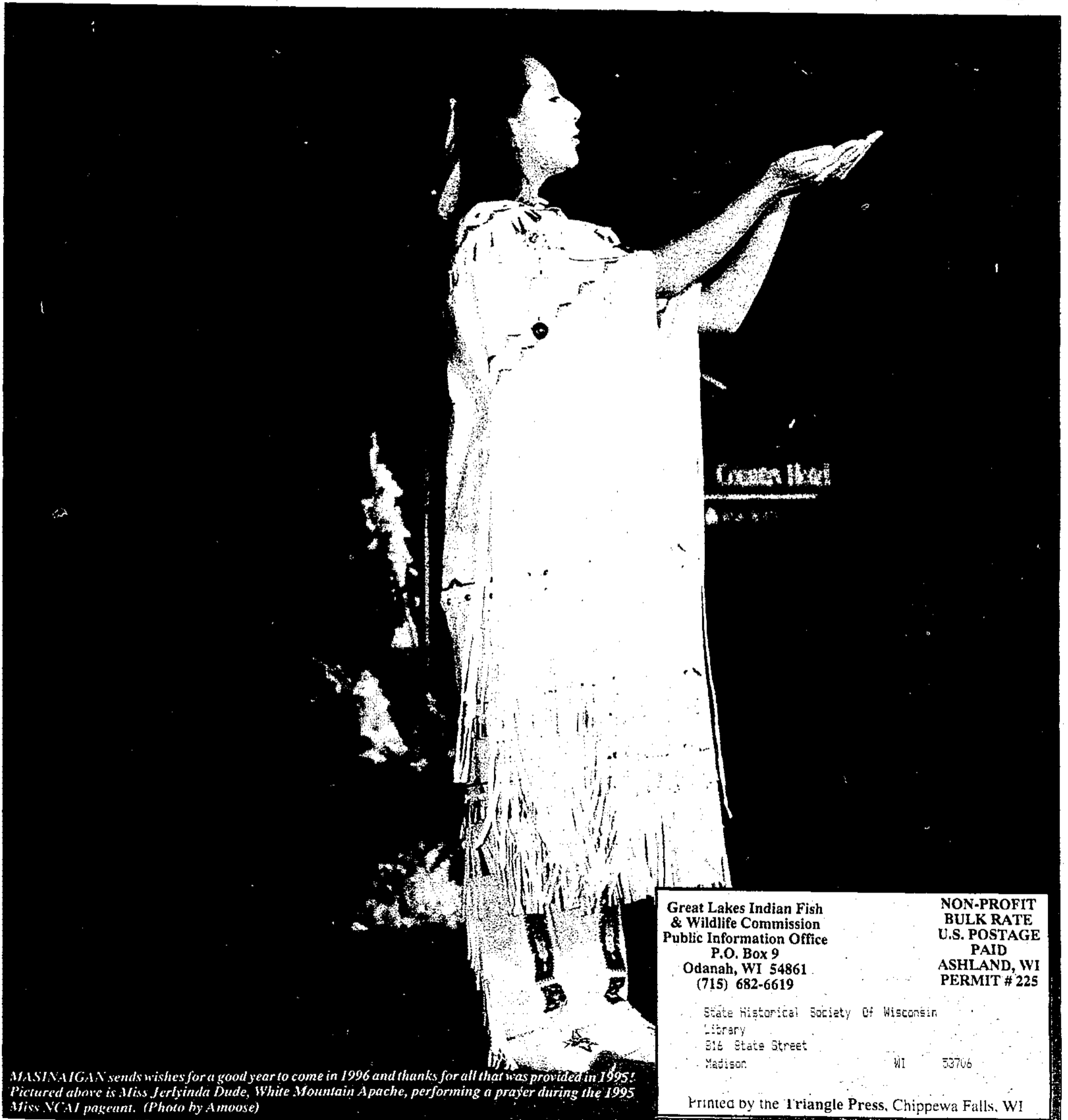


# MASINAIGAN

MASINAIGAN (MUZIN IYGIN) A publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission

Winter 1995



MASINAIGAN sends wishes for a good year to come in 1996 and thanks for all that was provided in 1995! Pictured above is Miss Jerlynda Dude, White Mountain Apache, performing a prayer during the 1995 Miss NCAI pageant. (Photo by Amoose)

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# Ojibwa hunting heritage part of cultural survival

(The following is an excerpt from the speech provided by GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender at the Governor's Symposium on Hunting Heritage in Green Bay, Wis. this fall.)

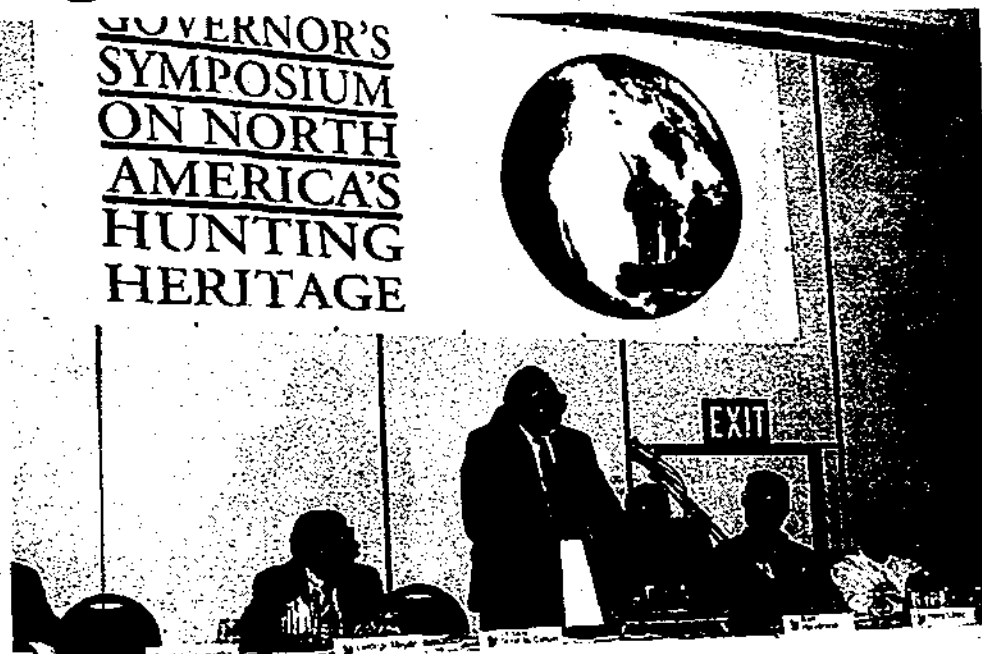
Each of us bring our own unique experiences, views, and customs relating to hunting—many of them which stem back centuries when most of our ancestors depended on hunting skills for survival, and today we, as Anishinaabe, still do for "cultural survival."

For the Anishinaabe people subsistence hunting as a way of life is not far removed. In fact, many of my people still rely heavily on hunting, fishing, and gathering for subsistence. As such, the concept of hunting as "sport" is comparatively recent and not so widely practiced as it is by those of European descent today.

For subsistence hunting, regulations are set up to protect the resource while providing hunters an opportunity to maximize the taking of food as quickly and efficiently as possible. We, the citizens of Wisconsin, have even recently experienced the clash of cultures with much of it based on these disparate views of hunting and fishing, a sport ethic vs. subsistence.

Venison, bear, beaver, rabbit are all still commonly enjoyed on tribal tables, and many families, especially the many

## GOVERNOR'S SYMPOSIUM ON NORTH AMERICA'S HUNTING HERITAGE



James Schlender, GLIFWC executive administrator, speaks at the Governor's Symposium on Hunting Heritage in Green Bay, Wis. this fall. (Photo by Amoose)

low income families on reservations, still depend heavily on venison as a staple food, not as a specialty item, so the importance of hunting cannot be minimized.

In the past all Anishinaabe grew up with the hunting stories and traditions of our people told to us. Today this is still

he is asking that this "brother or sister" creature provides itself so that man can live, and it is with respect to this great sacrifice that the Anishinaabe hunts, or fishes, or gathers.

Once again, with respect for the act and the need for food, many of our people still put down tobacco with a prayer to the Great Spirit before they hunt. This is a prayer of humility, admitting need and asking that food be provided. And if the hunter is successful, tobacco (assume) is also placed near the creature that gave its life—thanking its spirit for its bodily sacrifice.

Waste was never tolerated. Waste was to invoke periods of want and starvation. There was no such thing accepted as killing just for the sake of killing, or killing and taking only a prime portion. All parts of a creature found a use.

With deer, for example, the meat was used for food; the skins, of course, were important for clothing or bags; the bones were used for utensils or ornaments. Even the brains were used for tanning the hide.

Many of these practices still flourish in Anishinaabe communities today. They have not been lost, nor has the spiritual link with our fellow creatures and respect for their Spirit. We carry that with us as part of the Anishinaabe hunting heritage. ...

Anishinaabe people have also always shared. Certain people, usually born to a hunting clan such as Wolf Clan or Martin Clan, traditionally provided for the band. And Anishinaabe shared hunting successes (See Hunting heritage, page 27)

common, but not necessarily part of every Anishinaabe home. There are several things that are taught to be important to an Anishinaabe hunter. One, is that he understands and respects all creatures as brothers, as relatives.

This is demonstrated by the animal names which convey a sense of the animal's role in universe. The Anishinaabe understand that no being is superior to another and that each possesses its own unique spirit and its own important role on this Earth. He also knows that when he hunts,

# Record deer hunt predicted for 1995 treaty season

Odanah, Wis.—Although the season does not close until December 31st, Jonathan Gilbert, GLIFWC Wildlife Section leader, predicts a record season for Wisconsin Chippewa off-reservation hunters.

A total harvest of 4,111 deer as of November 30th put tribes well ahead of the 1994 season and tops figures for 1991, which set a record for the off-reservation deer season. Lac du Flambeau hunters have taken the most deer so far this season with a total of 909. Next in line for numbers is Lac Courte Oreilles with 965.

Although one unit is near closure at this point, no units have actually been closed, and the quotas leave plenty of opportunity remaining for tribal hunters.

About 75% of the tribal harvest has been antlerless deer, Gilbert states. He noted that the composition of the deer herd in Wisconsin is approximately 75% does and 25% bucks, and the percentages in the tribal harvest usually reflect that distribution.

It's indicative that tribal hunters hunt for subsistence or meat, not size and antlers. This corresponds to the traditional views of hunting, or any subsistence activity, Gilbert states.

## 1995 Off-reservation treaty deer season\*

Tribes	Antlerless	Antlered	Total
Bad River	282	140	422
Lac Courte Oreilles	686	279	965
Lac du Flambeau	644	265	909
Mole Lake	395	189	584
Red Cliff	453	277	730
St. Croix	298	86	384
Mille Lacs	74	43	117
Lac Vieux Desert	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>4111</b>

\*Results as of November 30, 1995



Scott Smith, Lac du Flambeau, has a very successful treaty hunt. (Photo by Amoose)

# '95 Rice season, a mixed bag in WI

By Peter David  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

The 1995 wild rice harvesting season produced mixed results across the state of Wisconsin. Although the wild rice crop naturally varies from water to water, and from year to year, the 1995 season seemed to be even more varied than usual.

Early expectations for the season were generally high as relatively low water was found on many rice beds in the spring. Low water levels often increase the amount of habitat that is available for rice, and lead to good stands in the fall.

However, as the summer progressed, heavy rains caused water levels on many beds to rise, especially in the north-central

part of the state. During this period rice prefers having stable or gradually receding water levels.

By August, beds in northwestern Wisconsin were still above average, but it was becoming apparent that the rice beds in the north-central part of the state were not doing as well.

Although rice was growing quite abundantly on the Big Lake Throughfare in Oneida county, many plants were heavily infested with the brown spot fungus, which is known to reduce seed production in commercial rice beds.

Spur Lake (Oneida County), although still supporting a pretty good bed, was markedly down from the excellent stand it supported in 1994. And, of greatest concern, Rice Lake in Forest County, which was also excellent in 1994, supported almost no rice in 1995.

When harvesting finally got underway, the differences between the northwest and the northcentral parts of the state seemed to become even greater. In the northwest, it appears that the season was a pretty good one.

The rice beds seemed to withstand the increasing water levels, which were not as great as in the north-central region, and produced a pretty good harvest. Although not all beds did well, this is typical of rice, and there were enough good beds to provide a rewarding harvest to those who searched them out.

In the north-central counties, however, it seemed like most everything that could go wrong, did go wrong. Water levels on some lakes, like Spur, rose so high late in the year that seed heads barely extended out of the water, and it was difficult for ricers to bend the stalks over their boats for harvesting.

Severe rain and wind storms also knocked the ripe seeds down on several beds. Although this won't hurt the rice, it clearly left some harvesters hungry.

Harvesters on the Throughfare found little to gather, despite the dense beds, perhaps as a result of the brown spot disease, or perhaps as a result of pollination problems.

Pollination problems appeared to affect several other lakes as well. This pollination problem occurs when unusually hot, calm weather occurs during the pollination

period. The seed sheath forms normally, but it never fills out with grain.

I heard reports from harvesters on 5 or 6 different lakes that the rice was "light". Bags of rice that would normally weigh 60 pounds were weighing only around 45. This pollination problem may have been the cause.

The poor harvest opportunities in north-central Wisconsin also affected GLIFWC's efforts to buy seed for its wild rice seeding program.

This program is conducted cooperatively with GLIFWC's member tribes, the Wisconsin and Michigan Departments of Natural Resources, the US Forest Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Ducks Unlimited, and local conservation groups.

It's aim is to restore historic wild rice beds which have been lost and to plant rice in other sites, such as artificial flowages, where rice will benefit the ecological community.

Although we were pleased that nearly 6400 pounds of seed was purchased and planted in this program this year, we had hoped to plant even more.

Although it may seem that all that remains of the rice season is the opportunity to enjoy the taste of this wonderful resource, for GLIFWC staff that is not quite true. Although we certainly plan on enjoying a meal of rice whenever we can, we have other rice-related work to complete.

The preliminary observations on the rice season included in this article will soon be evaluated against the results from the annual harvest survey. Each year, GLIFWC sends a survey to people who obtained either a state license or an tribal off-reservation harvesting permit. The 1995 survey was mailed in late November.

This survey helps us to monitor trends in rice abundance and harvest, and gives ricers a chance to express their comments about the resource, harvest regulations, or other matters.

Results of the survey are summarized in an annual report, which is usually available by the following March.

If you are interested in receiving a copy, please contact Peter David at GLIFWC (P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54806, 715-682-6619). Happy ricing!



Freshly harvested manomin, wild rice, before processing. (Photo by M.J. Kewley)

# Trapping season in progress: Waterfowl and bear closed

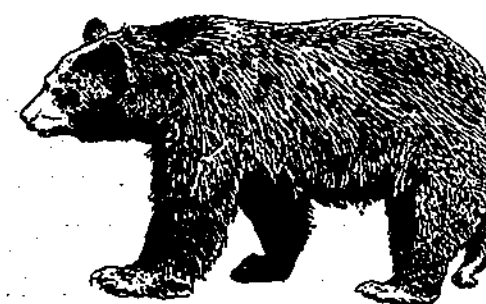


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Odanah, WI— Besides the treaty deer season, off-reservation trapping seasons are also open. The season for furbearers, such as beaver, muskrat, raccoon, fox and coyote opened on October 1, and the season for fisher and otter opened Nov. 1st. Both seasons will conclude on March 31st.

Tribal members should contact their reservation registration station for permits if they wish to trap off-reservation. Completed for 1995 are the waterfowl and bear seasons. Bear figures for the 1995 hunt are: Bad River 15, Red Cliff 18 and Lac du Flambeau 6.

Statistics on the waterfowl hunt are not yet available. Waterfowl hunters will be mailed a questionnaire shortly in order to determine waterfowl harvest numbers.



makwa

## On reservation registration stations for off-reservation permits

To the right is a list of registration stations located on GLIFWC's member reservations. Permits and tags for off-reservation seasons can be obtained at these stations as well as information regarding bag limits, season dates, and regulations regarding each season.

The hours for the registration stations are subject to change in relation to the demand of each season, so it is best to call ahead for information about current hours.

## 1995 Registration Stations

Tribes	Name	Phone #
Red Cliff	Vicky Leask	(715) 779-5182
Red Cliff	George A. Newago	(715) 779-5182
Bad River	Ken Boule	(715) 682-7155
Bad River	Lois Koldziejewski	(715) 682-7155
Lac Courte Oreilles	Rudy Rusk	(715) 865-2329
Lac Courte Oreilles	Cynthia Bisonette	(715) 865-2329
Lac du Flambeau	Robin Cobb	(715) 588-9615
Mole Lake	Nancy May	(715) 478-7615
St. Croix	Laura Oustigoff	(715) 866-8126
Lac Vieux Desert	Joyce Hazen	(906) 358-4137
Mille Lacs	Gladys Bedausky	(612) 384-7441



## GLIFWC moves to new building Leaves St. Mary's and memories

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—The job of packing up has begun at GLIFWC. Boxes stand in offices and staff has begun sorting through papers and equipment, deciding what should go and what shall not unnecessarily clutter the beautiful new offices.

The new administrative building which will house Bad River's tribal administration on first level and GLIFWC on second level is just about ready for occupancy as Masinaigan goes to press.

This means that GLIFWC anticipates moving during the last several weeks in December and be ready to start 1996 in the long-awaited new facility.

GLIFWC's main office has been in the old St. Mary's school in old Odanah since its inception in 1983, but rapid expansion of staff made quarters crowded for the past five years. Some offices have consequently had to be located in Ashland for space reasons.

While no one looks forward to the big job of pack up, everyone will be happy for the modern facility and the location of all offices

under one roof on the reservation. Satellite enforcement offices on the member reservations will remain as before.

It's not without some nostalgia that staff departs from the Old St. Mary's school building. GLIFWC's fast, hard formative years were spent there. Many hold memories of night hours working overtime in the building, with the creaks and groans of the old building and stories of ghosts that accompany its history.

For me, I remember when the first executive administrator Henry Buffalo, Jr. was burning midnight oil one night. When he was ready to leave, his office door was locked. He couldn't get out. He called the former deputy administrator Mary Kauppila to rescue him. When she arrived from Ashland, she simply opened his office door—it wasn't locked at all!

The new address will be: GLIFWC, P.O. Box 9, Maple Lane, New Odanah, WI 54861

Telephone numbers remain the same: Main office: (715) 682-6619, Public Information: (715) 682-4427

Stop in and visit us if you are in the vicinity! Odanah is on Highway 2 between Ashland, Wis. and Ironwood, Mich.

## Certification gets tougher for enforcement officers

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—Certification as a conservation law enforcement officer is getting tougher in Wisconsin, according to GLIFWC Chief Warden Charles Bresette. This is because college requirements are being added for eligibility.

Effective in 1993 an applicant for employment as a law enforcement officer must have either a two year associate degree from a Wisconsin vocational, technical, and adult education district or its accredited equivalent from another state or a minimum of sixty fully accredited college level credits.

This is in addition to the 400 hours of basic recruit training which has always been, and still is, a requirement for certification.

Law enforcement officers who were certified prior to the new requirement are "grandfathered in," so their certification is not jeopardized, Bresette states.

Bresette hopes that GLIFWC enforcement staff will have the opportunity to visit schools during events such as career days in order to inform interested students on the requirements.

Students need to realize that a career in law enforcement will require higher education as a prerequisite and no longer can a student enter into basic training directly from high school.

Basically, Bresette feels this is a positive change in training requirements because it not only provides young people an opportunity to mature prior to becoming an officer, but also a broader-based education which prepares individuals for a career which has diverse demands.

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College is currently instituting a conservation enforcement program and one is also offered at the Fond du Lac Community College in Cloquet, Minnesota.

These programs are designed specifically for enforcement careers. However the certification does not require that the college credits need to be in any particular field.



To better utilize GLIFWC's existing radio system a radio tower was erected in back of the new Bad River/ GLIFWC administration building in Odanah. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



The new Bad River tribal administration building will house Bad River offices on first level and GLIFWC on the second level. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Restore Wisconsin's conservation commitment

By Representative Spencer Black

Restoring Wisconsin's long and proud tradition of conserving our natural resources will be the goal of major environmental legislation. I am introducing the Conservation Restoration Act to undo the damage to our conservation heritage caused by the state budget law that was passed last summer.

Wisconsin's long tradition of conserving our natural resources suffered a major loss when the Republican state budget law passed last summer. The changes in the budget seriously undermine the system of environmental protection that has made Wisconsin a national leader in protecting our environment. Because of the changes made in the budget, political patronage appointees now run the Department of Natu-

ral Resources, and our environmental watchdogs, the Public Intervenor, are eliminated.

The Conservation Restoration Act will restore the political independence of the Department of Natural Resources and restore the Office of the Public Intervenor. This legislation will be debated in the state Assembly this spring.

Non-partisan control of the Department of Natural Resources was eliminated by the budget law. The Governor will now directly appoint the DNR Secretary. The Governor will also be able to fire the Secretary any time the Secretary's decisions to protect our environment displease the Governor.

For almost 70 years, the Secretary of the DNR, or its predecessor the Conservation Department, was appointed by a volunteer citizen board. Our system of keeping natural resources decisions separate

from day-to-day politics is a key reason why Wisconsin has one of the best conservation records in the nation.

The law that keeps direct political influence out of DNR goes all the way back to 1927 when the great Wisconsin conservationist Aldo Leopold led the fight to end political control and cronyism in natural resource decisions.

Leopold wrote that the 1927 law was needed because "Conservation must have continuity of purpose and policy and freedom from interference by political control or manipulation." Aldo Leopold's words still make sense today.

The Republican budget law also eliminated the Public intervenors. The Public Intervenor's job was to protect water quality and other state resources. The Public Intervenor's office was an advocate for citizens whose drinking water has been threatened by pollution. Their watchdog

role has been essential to the quality of life we enjoy in Wisconsin.

Our tradition of protecting the environment has made Wisconsin a great place to live. The quality of our environment is too important to our state, and to the future of our state, to accept the actions taken in the Republican budget bill.

Passing the Conservation Restoration Act will restore our commitment to conserve Wisconsin's natural resources for the future. I encourage you to contact your state Representative and State Senator toll free at 1-800-362-9472 and ask them to vote for the Conservation Restoration Act.

Editor's note: Rep. Black is the Democratic leader on the Assembly Natural Resources Committee. Black was Chair of the Natural Resources committee from 1987 to 1994 and is the author of many major environmental laws including WI's Recycling Law and the Stewardship Fund.

# NCAI Annual Convention Sovereignty/treaty rights unify leaders

NCAI articles written by Mike Thèe, freelance writer  
Photos by Amoose, GLIFWC photographer

The message sounded by tribal leaders at the 52nd Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians was clear—it's time to get back to the basics. Namely, politicians, decision-makers and members of the general public need a refresher course on tribal sovereignty and treaty rights. Henry Cagey, Chair of the Lummi Tribe, presented six resolutions passed by NCAI twenty years ago which address such bedrock issues as self-governance, respect for treaties, and protection of the earth.

The Convention, held in San Diego from October 29-November 3, drew approximately 1,500 Indian leaders. Over 200 tribal governments were represented.

Delegates rolled up their sleeves and laid the groundwork for a unified, organized resistance to various pieces of legislation that target tribal governance and Indian rights.

Building on the efforts of the Unity Campaign, a weeklong event held in Washington DC in September to protest cuts in tribal programs, leaders devised a plan to increase Indian involvement in the political process. Through an NCAI resolution, leaders pledged to bolster voter registration efforts and to establish a political action committee (PAC) with a view to shaping public policy on Indian affairs.



Red Cliff Tribal Chairperson Rose Gurnoe and gaiashkibos, former NCAI president take time for a quick photo during a busy NCAI convention in San Diego.

## Tribes press Sec. Babbitt for stronger advocacy

San Diego, Cal.—Upon being introduced at the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Annual Convention in San Diego, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt approached the microphone and asked, "OK, who's first?"

For the next hour, a steady stream of Indian leaders pressed Babbitt on his commitment to Indian sovereignty and treaty rights.

Given Babbitt's recent position on the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (which falls under the Interior Department's jurisdiction), there was a certain measure of skepticism on the part of tribes.

After all, the Interior Secretary had spoken out against the Domenici Inouye amendment which would have restored some \$200 million to the BIA. Babbitt opposed that amendment, largely, because it was funded through cuts in other Interior accounts such as the Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and others.

Marge Anderson, chairwoman of the Mille Lacs Tribe of Minnesota and NCAI's Minneapolis Area Vice President, questioned Babbitt's opposition to the Domenici Inouye amendment. In reply, the Secretary offered that he was more inclined to support a policy which restores BIA funds from "here on out" rather than "rehashing the past" with every budget cycle.

To a more blunt question—"Why don't you want to restore the (BIA) budget?" Babbitt replied that he recommended to the Clinton Administration that the Interior Appropriations budget that came out of Conference Committee be vetoed, and that BIA cuts be listed as a reason for the veto.

Many NCAI delegates, however, viewed Babbitt's support as lukewarm. Gerry Hope, President of Ketchikan Tribal Council reminded Babbitt that BIA funds were secured through treaties and must not be considered a discretionary spending account. Hope asked Babbitt: "Are tribes another social welfare group?" Babbitt joined the audience in answering "no." "We need your advocacy in a stronger sense," said Chairman Hope to Babbitt.

Dottie Chamblin of the Makah Tribe pointed out that it is not the tribes' problem "that the government is out of money... we have a treaty here." And literally, Chamblin held in her hand a treaty signed by the US government and one of her ancestors. If the government cannot abide by Indian treaties, then it should return land to the tribes, suggested Chamblin.

## Miigwetch gaiashkibos!

Masinaigan congratulates gaiashkibos on the success of his two terms as NCAI President. He provided strong leadership and a powerful voice for tribal self-government during his four years in office.



Election year for NCAI President brought folks like Apesanahkwat, Menominee tribal member and Mole Lake Chairman Arlyn Ackley to the ballot box.





At a more casual moment during the NCAI convention is Assistant Secretary of Interior Ada Deer, Menominee tribal member. Deer spoke to the convention regarding severe budget cuts ahead for Indian Country.

### Fight cuts, educate Congress, Deer tells NCAI delegates

San Diego, Cal.—In addressing tribal delegates at the NCAI Annual Convention, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ada Deer stated, "I wish I were here under happier circumstances," yet, "I know that we will endure and will prevail."

Deer, of course was referring to the devastating cuts to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) which by this time are all but a done deal. Now it is just a matter of how much will be cut as differences between Senate and House Interior

Appropriations bills are hashed out in conference committee. Moreover, the cuts now on the table mark the beginning of a seven-year process to reduce the federal deficit and balance the budget.

Over the last few months, Deer has routinely branded the BIA cuts "termination through appropriation", while holding them responsible for the "cultural and economic genocide of Indian peoples."

Deer noted, in an interview with the San Diego Union Tribune, that "Tribes ceded millions of acres of land to the federal government in return for protection. . . The wealth of this country is built upon the land and resources that used to belong to the tribes."

Already, the BIA has been forced to issue either reassignments or lay-off no-

tices—otherwise known as RIFs or Reductions in Force—to 30% of its 5,900 employees.

Deer acknowledged that 90% of these employees are Native Americans, adding that "it pains me to stand before you and relay these figures."

The Bureau has decided to initiate the RIF process now as opposed to later, because cuts are imminent. Both Babbitt and Deer have advised a gradual paring down of the BIA's work force, rather than making steeper more hard-felt cuts in the future.

At the convention, many delegates expressed resentment that the BIA has laid off reservation employees, while preserving bureaucratic positions in Washington, DC.

To this concern, Deer repeatedly explained that the Reductions in Force process is governed by federal civil service codes.

Deer cautioned that "beating up on the Bureau will not solve the problem" and encouraged tribes to direct unified pressure on the Clinton Administration, as well as to step up efforts to educate "this new breed of Congress." Otherwise, the BIA cuts will merely be a "small blip" in the larger budget process, said Deer.

## Congress puts reservations at risk

San Diego, Cal.—With BIA budget cuts and a potential gaming tax looming over Indian country, concerns over natural resources have understandably been relegated to the back-burner for now. Yet Congress is plowing ahead with various pieces of legislation which threaten tribes' sovereignty over natural resources on reservation lands. On one track, Congress has cut the EPA budget by 34%.

This jeopardizes the Tribal Environmental Agreements (TEA) process through which the Agency supports the efforts of tribes to effectively regulate their own natural resources.

Through other forms of legislation, Congress has launched a frontal attack on tribal management of reservation lands and waters.

Of particular concern to Congress, is tribal authority over "checkerboarded" areas, a term referring to lands and waters within reservation boundaries that are owned partially or wholly by non-members.

For example, a bill to reauthorize the Clean Water Act would prohibit the EPA Administrator from authorizing a tribe to regulate lands and waters owned in whole or in part by non-members.

This bill would effectively strip tribes of the authority to set and implement water quality standards on Indian lands.

Currently, both the Sokaogon Chippewa and Menominee Tribes are working to secure EPA approval for their own tribal Water Quality Standards.

Efforts such as these would be squelched by HR 961. Having passed the House in May, this legislation awaits action by the Senate's Environment and Public Works Committee, chaired by Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island.

Potential amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) would have a similar impact on tribal governance of reservation lands.

Recently, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa joined 21 other tribes in issuing its own pesticide codes. In response, Rep. Douglas Bereuter of Nebraska introduced HR 1627 to amend FIFRA in such a way as to deny tribes the authority to regulate "checkerboarded" areas of reservations.

Bereuter has gone so far as to predict "bloodshed", should the Omaha Tribe's pesticide code gain EPA approval. Recently, the House Agriculture Committee dropped HR 1627 from its Agriculture bill but the amendment may resurface.

Also up for reauthorization is CERCLA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, more commonly known as "the Superfund".

Aside from relaxing clean-up regulations, the Superfund amendments would impinge on tribal sovereignty. For example, HR 2500, the reauthorizing legislation, shifts from the EPA to the states the power to manage the Superfund program.

Such authority is not vested in tribal governments. According to the NCAI Sen-



Dignitaries at the NCAI convention pose for the Masinaigan camera. Above are Vern Bellecourt, AIM, and singer-actor Floyd Westerman.

tinel, this situation opens the door to an increased state interference in tribes' efforts to clean-up hazardous waste sites - an especially troubling situation given that tribes suffer disproportionately from exposure to hazardous wastes.

Hearings continue on HR 2500, which was introduced by Rep. Mike Oxley of Ohio. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate (S: 1285) by Senator Bob Smith of New Hampshire.

As Director of the Environmental Protection Agency's American Indian Environmental Office, Terry Williams re-

flected on these types of legislation at NCAI's annual convention. In touring the country Williams has noted a significant level of support on the part of the public for Indian programs aimed at protecting the environment.

Yet, there is a "disconnect" between that support and the view shared by many members of Congress that tribes will use environmental regulations to the disadvantage of non-Indians.

In Williams' words: "Paranoia should not write legislation", yet that seems to be exactly what is happening in the 104th.



## Allen takes on challenges of NCAI leadership

San Diego, Cal.—On Thursday, November 2nd, new leaders were elected by the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) which represents over 200 tribes.

W. Ron Allen, chairman of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will succeed gaiashkibos, Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe, as NCAI's President.

Also elected were Ernie Stevens, Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, as First Vice President; Dianne Kelley, Cherokee of Oklahoma, as Recording Secretary, and Gerry Hope, President, Ketchikan Tribal Council, as Treasurer.

Throughout the convention, numerous expressions of gratitude were bestowed on gaiashkibos for the many accomplishments realized by NCAI under his four years (two terms) of service as its President.

Ada Deer, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, noted that gaiashkibos served "with eloquence, compassion, commitment, energy, competence, sensitivity and great dignity."

Under his leadership, NCAI got back on its feet financially, stepped up cooperative efforts with other national Indian organizations, and played a more active role in advocating for tribal governments.

In an address to the General Assembly, gaiashkibos thanked those who assisted him in improving the National Congress, highlighted the Congress' past achievements, and identified future challenges.

The outgoing President acknowledged two friends of NCAI who passed on within the last year, namely, Hilary "Sparky" Waukau—a "great warrior of the Menominee nation," and Rose Robinson whose name he repeatedly linked to the term "sacrifice."

During the convention, an Honor Song was performed for Waukau and a painting by Indian political prisoner Leonard Peltier was presented to Waukau's family in his honor. Waukau's daughter graciously accepted the painting, noting that Waukau's involvement in NCAI "kept him going... maybe a little longer than he should have."



Ron Allen, chairman of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, was elected the new NCAI president in San Diego this fall.

## WI tribal chairs caucus at NCAI



Wisconsin tribal leaders took time to caucus during the NCAI annual convention in San Diego this fall. Wisconsin tribes are part of the Minneapolis Area caucus. Re-elected to lead the area as First Vice-President was Mille Lacs Tribal Chairperson Marge Anderson, not pictured above.

Shown above, back row: Rose Gurnoe, Red Cliff; Thomas Maulson, Lac du Flambeau; Arlyn Ackley, Mole Lake; and John Teller, Menominee. Front row: Al Milham, Forest County Potawatomi; Al Trepania, Lac Courte Oreilles; Lewis Taylor, St. Croix; and Virgil Murphy, Stockbridge-Munsee.

## Ruling affects trust lands

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—GLIFWC Policy Analyst James Zorn expressed concern over the possible implications of a recent ruling issued from the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals which stated that the Secretary of Interior has no constitutional authority to transfer fee status lands to trust status.

In the Eighth Circuit ruling, a three judge panel overturned a lower court ruling on a two-to-one basis in a decision regarding the secretary's placement of land in trust for the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe in South Dakota.

The land in question lies seven miles from the reservation and was placed in trust in 1990 for development of a casino.

The placement of the land in trust status was challenged by the state of South Dakota and the city of Oacoma, who contended that trust status deprives the state and city of tax revenues as well as regulatory powers and that the secretary went beyond his scope of delegated authority by putting the land in trust.

The ruling stated that the court found that Congress has provided no clear guidelines for the Secretary of Interior to acquire lands for Indians. While Congress does authorize land acquisition for the benefit of Indian tribes, it provides no clear definitions.

The opposing opinion written by Judge Diana Murphy says that the court ruling "invalidates a congressional enactment designed to acquire land in trust for Indian; that has been in place for over 60 years and, in the process, places in doubt the status of all Indian trust land."

Zorn is concerned about the potential impact of the decision on tribes, but says that it is not yet entirely clear what the ruling may mean to tribal trust lands.



## Corps to perform independent EIS on Crandon mine permit

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, Wis.—The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recently confirmed its decision to prepare a separate federal environmental impact statement (EIS) regarding Crandon Mining Company's permit application for its proposed copper-sulfide mine near Crandon, Wisconsin.

In a letter directed to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary George Meyer, the Corps stated that the trust relationship between the Federal government and Native American tribes required an EIS prepared separately from that of the state.

While the Army Corps is responsible for producing the federal EIS, it will also look for participation from other federal cooperating agencies.

The Corps has also offered the tribes an "opportunity to enter into cooperative agreements which would define their roles and responsibilities" in the process, the letter states.

The Corps states that it will be seeking to cooperate with the state as well in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

Up until this decision, the state of Wisconsin would have prepared the only EIS. Much of the information for the EIS is based on the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), which is prepared by the mining company.

Potentially affected tribes, such as the Sokoagon Chippewa Community, have been concerned that tribal interests may not adequately be considered by the state and so have requested a separate federal statement.

Fred Ackley, Chr. of the Mole Lake Mining Committee, said that the incident with Les Andrews and the preparation of slanted materials is an example of how reports can become slanted.

Therefore, the need for another viewpoint provides another checkpoint in the process. It is important to keep the federal and state assessments as separate as possible, Ackley said.

The process of forming the reports and EIS is laden with incongruities, according to Ackley, who notes that a cultural property assessment is now being done, but over 400 test drill holes have already been dug in the area. He feels it would have been appropriate to do the assessment prior to any drill holes.

## Mine consultant says he was told to lie in report regarding Crandon mine

(AP)—A consultant researching impacts of a proposed underground mine in northern Wisconsin says he was pressured to write there would be no harm to cultural properties important to nearby Indian tribes, according to documents made public on Sept. 14th.

"I informed them that I would not do that because it was not true and to do otherwise was to ask me to lie," Wesley Andrews wrote in an Aug. 16 letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in St. Paul, Minn.

Andrews was hired as an ethnologist as part of the studies needed by Crandon Mining Co. for its application for needed state and federal permits for the mine near Crandon.

In response to Andrews letter, Crandon Mining President Jerry Goodrich wrote the Corps on Sept. 13, saying he was "shocked, saddened and frankly outraged" by the consultant's allegations, denied them and welcomed an investigation.

"When we hire consultants, we attempt to hire the best, we encourage them to do their best work and we respect their conclusions," he said in a statement.

David Ballman, the Corps project manager for the Crandon mine, said Andrews' allegations would be investigated.

"I would characterize them as serious," Ballman said in a telephone interview from St. Paul. He said it was the first time in his 17-year career in which a consultant had made such claims. "There have been differences of opinion, but no claims this serious."

John Teller, chairman of the Menominee Tribe which has opposed the mine project, said Andrews' allegations raise questions about the integrity of mining officials.

The tribe asked the Corps and the state Department of Natural Resources to review for accuracy all documents submitted so far on behalf of the mining company. Teller said at a news conference in Keshena. A banner displayed on a wall read, "Save the water, stop mining."

Crandon Mining, a Wis. partnership formed by two international mining firms—Exxon Coal and Minerals Co. of Houston and Rio Algom Limited of Toronto—is seeking state, federal and local permits to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from an underground mine about eight miles south of Crandon.

## Ten year moratorium on mining permits in legislative amendment

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Madison, Wis.—In an effort to require more environmental protection from the possible impacts of sulfide mining in the state, Representative Spencer Black is introducing an amendment that would require the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to withhold permits until specific conditions are met.

The bill essentially requires proof that sulfide mining can be performed without damaging water quality.

Specifically, the bill prohibits the DNR from issuing a metallic mining permit for the mining of a sulfide ore body until the DNR can determine that a mine has operated in a sulfide ore body for at least ten years without polluting ground or surface water.

It also prohibits issuance of a permit until the DNR can determine that such a mine in a sulfide ore body has been closed for at least ten years without polluting ground or surface water.

At this point, no examples of successfully reclaimed copper sulphide mines exist. So, essentially Rep. Black is asking that the process have more guarantees than just promises of improved, but not yet proven, technology.

The bill was scheduled for introduction to the Assembly on December 11th.

## Gedicks questions integrity of mine permit process

Dear Editor:

The Mole Lake Chippewa the Forest County Potawatomi and the Menominee Tribes recently announced that the Crandon Mining Company (CMC) had pressured a consultant to write that there would be no harm to cultural properties important to nearby Indian tribes. The consultant, Wesley Andrews, refused to go along with this because it was a lie. This is a most serious charge because it



calls into question the integrity of the entire mine permit process.

Even more disturbing than the original charges are the reactions of the DNR and Crandon Mining Company to the controversy. William Tans, the DNR coordinator of the Exxon/Rio Algom mine permit process, said the claims were "unfair" because the Mole Lake Chippewa and the Forest County Potawatomi refused to participate in the study (*Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* 9/15/95). Sorry, but I don't see any connection between the two. Whether the tribes chose to participate or not, that is no excuse for falsifying a report on significant cultural sites in Forest County.

The DNR's attempt to place the responsibility for this unethical behavior on the tribes is a classic case of "blaming the victim." Focus on the alleged problem with the victim and ignore any discussion of the responsibility of the perpetrator. This is a most disturbing attitude coming from someone in charge of reviewing Exxon/Rio Algom's Mine permit.

It is ironic that the tribes are being criticized for not cooperating with Exxon/Rio Algom in light of Andrews' statement in his letter to the tribal chairmen that "There has been a disappointing lack of respect for the traditional culture and value of the tribes on behalf of CMC and F&VD (Foth & Van Dyke, CMC's consulting firm)." Both the Mole Lake Chippewa and the Forest County Potawatomi had ample justification for refusing to participate in CMC's study based upon both Exxon and Rio Algom's past record in dealing with native cultures around the world, as well as Exxon's previous record in dealing with cultural properties on the Mole Lake reservation. At one point Exxon's biologist referred to the Chippewa's prime wild-rice crop as "lake weeds" showing a total lack of cultural understanding of the Native way of life.

Equally disturbing is Jerry Goodrich's response to the charges. He said "When we hire consultants we attempt to hire the best, we encourage them to do their best work and we respect their conclusions." (*Saint Paul Pioneer Press*, 9/15/95). Sorry, but that is simply not a response to the charges. Jerry Goodrich cannot expect the public to believe any of the information that CMC is submitting to the DNR until he can explain how Wesley Andrew's report got changed so it would look like the mine would have no adverse physical impacts to traditional cultural properties.

Sincerely,  
Al Gedicks, Center for Alternative Mining Development Policy

# Ontario's war against the Indians

By David McLaren

Ontario, Can.—On December 23 1875, the newspaper in Collingwood Ontario carried this headline: "INDIAN-OUTRAGE." It reported that a non-Native commercial fisherman, "Mr. Malory had all his nets taken from him by the Cape Croker Indians. The government should take measures to have the thieves brought to justice."

An investigation by the government discovered that Mr. Malory was the one breaking the law by fishing without a Licence and by fishing in a zone set aside for the Chippewas of Nawash. Not only that, but the Lake Huron fisheries manager had himself suggested the Natives deal with Malory. The Nawash First Nation had complained time and time and again about the rapacious activities of Mr. Malory and other Canadian fishermen. The government, however, took no action.

In 1988 a Wiarton JP forced eleven Nawash fishermen to stand for two hours as he harangued them about fishing over an MNR imposed quota. He portrayed them as thieves, greedily taking too many fish. Then he fined them a total of \$32,000.

From 1989-90, the MNR ran a sting operation against Nawash fishermen that lasted 18 months and cost tax-payers \$140,000. MNR conservation officers bought some 20,000 pounds of fish and charged Native fishermen for fishing over quota.

The 1993 *Jones-Nadijwon* decision put an end to the official criminalization of Nawash rights, at least for a little while. Judge Fairgrieve ruled that it was not the Nawash fishermen that were the criminals. It was Ontario for not recognizing their aboriginal and treaty rights to fish commercially. It also found that the MNR had violated Nawash's constitutional rights by imposing a quota and licensing system on the First Nation.

### Fairgrieve changed the law but not the perception

Early in the summer of 1995, two years after Judge Fairgrieve handed down his decision, a Nawash fisherman's boat was sabotaged and defaced with graffiti that said: "splake thief." Later in the summer, another fishermen, who had lost 2,000 yards of nets to someone who had lifted them or cut them free, dutifully reported his losses to the OPP. No one was apprehended. He was on the verge of bankruptcy when he was charged by the OPP for booby-trapping his nets in an effort to protect them.

In the space of about a month (August-September 1995), some 12,000 yards of Native nets have been stolen or damaged in various incidents. Two Nawash boats were sunk, one was later burned and another Native boat was set adrift. More recently, someone took a potshot at another Native boat. Not a single person has been charged in all the incidents. The local MPP, Bill Murdoch (who is also a Parliamentary Assistant to Natural Resources Minister Chris Hodgson), suggested, in a recent *Toronto Globe and Mail* interview, that "the Chippewas" were doing it themselves.

### Ask the right questions

If demonstrations attract the media, then maybe it's because that's the only way the media seems to hear Native Claims. When demonstrations do occur, people should look behind the headlines and ask some hard questions:

"What's the history behind the event?" Chances are the barricade or demonstration or the story about Natives being charged has a history that goes back decades or centuries. Chances are that the First Nations involved have already tried every legal avenue they could think of to get their concerns addressed.

"What's at stake?" Generally the First Nations have a lot more at stake than most people are prepared to realize. In the case of the Stoney Point people, it is their home. In the case of northern bands, it is the supply of food inextricably linked to traditional ways of life. In the case of the Chippewas of Nawash, it is the chance to rebuild an ancient economy also bound up in their culture. As one elder testified at the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, going fishing is like going to the store, to the bank and to pray all at once.

"How can I better understand this situation?" Consider how you, as an individual, would feel if someone forced you into a similar situation. Consider the Stoney Point Band members who took over Camp Ipperwash: say the government had taken your home a generation ago, had promised to return it in a few years and then never quite got around to doing it. Consider also how you'd feel if they took your family cemetery away and turned it into a park and charged money for people to picnic on the graves. Then try to imagine how you'd feel if they shot and killed your brother for daring to point out the injustice.

"What's the solution?" Often the solution has been already articulated by the First Nation and presented to governments. In my experience, the First Nations have been more than reasonable in their proposals... more reasonable than the rest of us might be if we were threatened with the loss of our rights or our home or the ability to make a living.

At one point in the 100-year long dispute between Ontario and the Chippewas of Nawash over fishing around the Bruce, the Band presented a very reasonable



Protection of rights can take strange turns as witnessed on boat landings in Wisconsin from 1985 to 1990. Supposed voices of reason became voices of racism. (Photo by Amoose)

solution. Indeed the Band's position was supported by an arbitrator hired by the government. But the Ministry of Natural Resources' response was to slap a ban on the purchase of fish caught by Nawash fishermen—a ban Judge Fairgrieve later found to be unconstitutional.

"Who else sees this criminalizing of Native rights?" Well, at the conference a number of non-Native organizations issued strong public statements against the branding of Natives as criminals: the United Church, the Hamilton Conference of the Catholic Church, the Canadian Environmental Law Association, the Quakers, the Mennonite Central Committee, the Canadian Auto Workers and the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples.

(Mr. McLaren has worked for government and in the private sector. He is a non-Native currently working for the Chippewas of Nawash and living on the Bruce Peninsula.)

### Ontario's rendition of anti-treaty organization sounds similar to stateside versions

ON F.I.R.E. (Ontario Foundation of Individual Rights and Equality), a newly formed organization in Canada, provokes a feeling of déjàvu—like this has all happened before!!! It's strangely reminiscent of P.A.R.R. (Protect Americans' Rights and Resources), or W.A.R.R. (Wisconsin Alliance for Rights and Resources), or I.C.E.R.R. (Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities); or A.C.E. (All Citizen Equal). These are organizations which have lobbied heavily against tribal treaty rights and sovereignty, while claiming not to be anti-Indian.

In describing their principles ON F.I.R.E. states, "We are a democratic, non-profit, non-political group of Canadians who oppose present government policies—not Native peoples."

It would seem that opposing government policies is in and of itself a political action, so for the group to dub itself as "non-political" begs some definition. Also curious is the necessity to emphasize that it does not oppose Native peoples. Why? Perhaps, opposition to native land claims, legal settlements, and treaty held rights can be interpreted as opposing Native peoples! Wording is a thin disguise for ultimate intent.

Members of ON F.I.R.E. are drawn together by a belief in these principles: 1) One nation—one set of laws, 2) Equal rights for all, 3) Lawful settlements and 4) Compensation for loss.

ON F.I.R.E.'s purpose relates entirely to Native claims. Their stated purpose is to share information, coordinate regional and local actions, act as a rallying point and a "voice of reason" in regard to Native claims.

In Wisconsin, similar organizations rallied extensively in regard to Chippewa fishing and hunting rights. The result was not a "voice of reason," but voices screaming racial slurs, hatred, threats, or doing their very best to undermine the exercise of legal treaty fishing.

In the case of STA (Stop Treaty Abuse), a court injunction was necessary to prevent further dangerous harassment of tribal members, and ultimately a lawsuit filed on behalf of the Lac du Flambeau tribe by the American Civil Liberties Union resulted in a federal court finding the organization's leader and members guilty of acting through racial animus.

The fines and legal fees were substantial, but minimal in light of the horrendous racial harassment suffered by the Chippewa for a period of years.

It would be hoped that Canadian Native people will be spared the experience stemming from such the voice of racism.



# Tribes want meaningful involvement in IJC

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Representatives of tribal governments, inter-tribal organizations and as Indian grassroots activists brought clear messages to the International Joint Commission (IJC) at its eight biennial meeting in Duluth this fall. Tribal members and their environments are at risk and suffering from toxic pollution, therefore the tribes must have representation at all levels in the management of the Great Lakes.

The IJC formed as a result of the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty between the United States and Canada and was charged with the implementation of the 1972 Water Quality Agreement, and has been struggling with the protection and restoration of the Great Lakes Water Basin for several decades.

Speaking at an opening plenary session Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Chairman Tom Maulson unequivocally called for the installation of a tribal representative on the IJC's six member board of commissioners. IJC commissioners make the final recommendations to their respective governments, Canada and the U.S., regarding



Providing remarks at the opening plenary session of the Eighth Biennial meeting of the International Joint Commission, Thomas Maulson, Chairman of the GLIFWC Board of Commissioners, stated that tribal representation was needed on the six-person IJC board. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

action and policy on the Great Lakes Basin's environmental problems.

Maulson went so far as to appoint GLIFWC Executive Director Jim Schlender

work harder to integrate tribes as meaningful partners in decision-making processes that affect the Great Lakes, including the appointment of Native Commissioners from the U.S. and Canada."

Schlender went further to explain that this does not mean one tribal representative should represent all tribal interests, because they vary from tribe to tribe. "Each must have the ability to provide their perspective, and help design solutions tailored to their needs," he stated.

Maulson, Schlender and Chief Richard Kahgee, Saugeen Nation, Ontario, all told the IJC that Indian people are now having to live in a polluted environment as a result of non-Indian activities, suffer the health effects from the pollution, and despite sovereign status and recognized treaty rights, still are not recognized as full partners in management decisions.

Kahgee stated that Indian people are now suffering health effects, such as heart disease, strokes and diabetes, as a result of a polluted environment and resource management policies which are antithetical to traditional views and methods.

Schlender noted that the State of the Great Lakes Report issued by the U.S. and Canadian governments, ranks Lake Superior's wetlands and aquatic habitat as poor and fish consumption advisories adversely impact both the subsistence and economic activities of tribal members.

Kahgee noted that "the resources have always been an integral part of our being. We realized our responsibility to plants, animals... the waters. This is still relevant today."

Kahgee both called for a holistic approach to resource management and announced the Saugeen's "Duluth Declaration," (see Saugeen Nation, page 11) which affirmed the jurisdiction of the Saugeen "in our water around the Bruce Peninsula."

This is being done, he said, "for the purpose of full management of the resources." Kahgee said that the Saugeen intended to implement the exercise of sovereignty over the fishery immediately, including licensing.

Kahgee also called upon the IJC to recognize the Indian nations of the Great Lakes as equal partners in the management of the Great Lakes. "The bilateral agreement between Canada and the US regarding management of the Great Lakes should include Aboriginal nations," Kahgee stated.

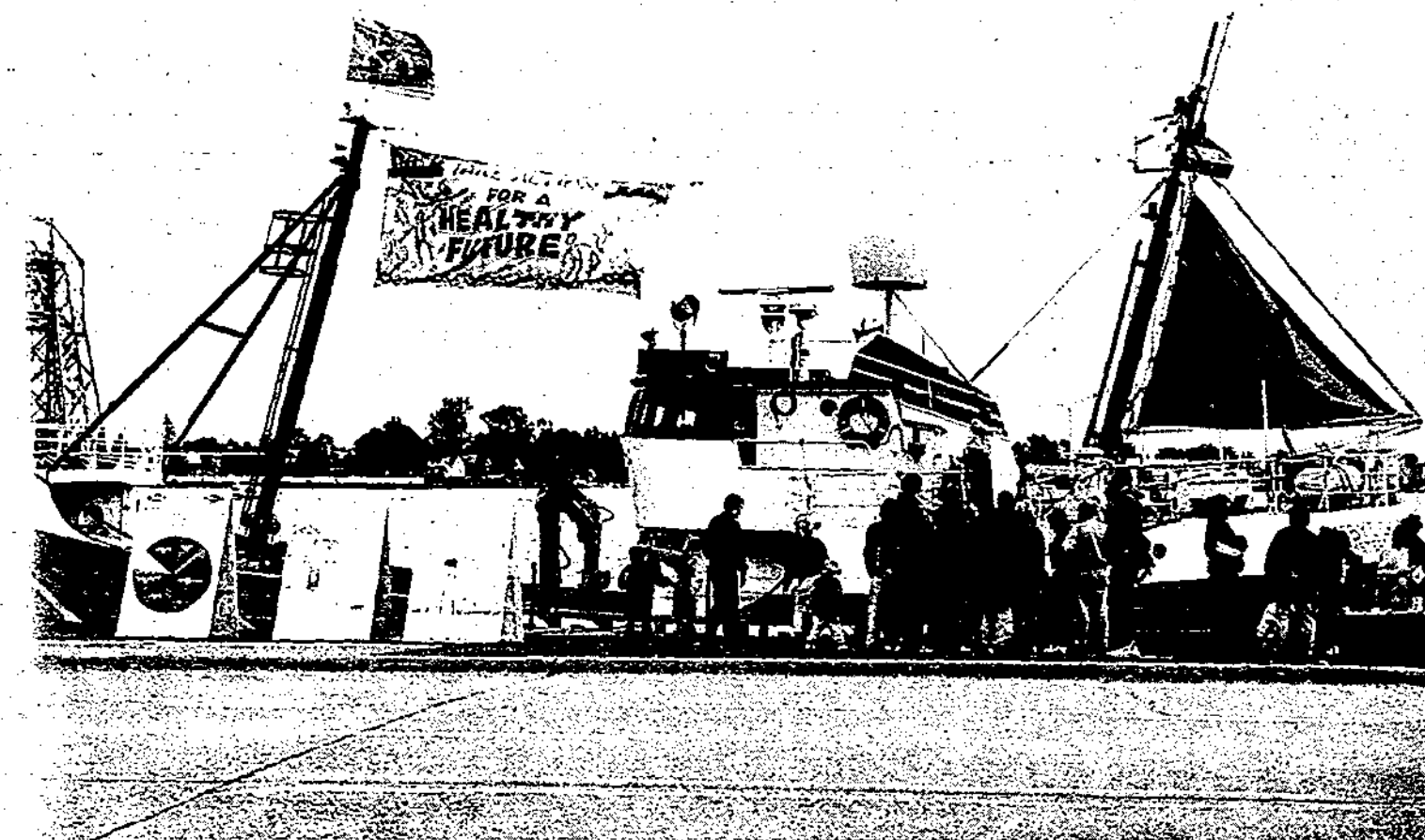
(See Tribes, page 11)

"The past, present and future flow together in a seamless continuum of time. The PCBs and DDT in children and wildlife were put there by a profligate past. We carry the burden, in our pocketbooks and our bodies."

—Congressman James Oberstar

*"As native peoples, we are at the greatest risk from toxic pollution of the Great Lakes, given our reliance on traditional food sources. As peoples who have been inhibited for many, many years from the full exercise of our inherent rights to this resource, we have seen the physical, mental, and spiritual health of our people, our community deteriorate profoundly."*

—Chief Kahgee, Saugeen Nation



Toby Dick, Greenpeace's well-known vessel, was available for tours during the IJC meeting in Duluth. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

# Tribes act to protect Lake Superior

(Continued from page 10)

Schlender pointed out to the IJC commissioners that tribes are already involved in a spectrum of activities that promote the goals of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The GLIFWC Board of Commissioners have passed three resolutions indicating an inter-tribal commitment to protect Lake Superior. In September 1995 GLIFWC commissioners passed a resolution unanimously supporting the designation of Lake Superior as an outstanding national resource water under the Clean Water Act. The tribes realize that the designation would provide the greatest possible protection for the Lake.

In 1992 GLIFWC adopted a resolution supporting anti-degradation of the ceded territory and opposing new or increased discharges of mercury.

In 1989 support of the principle of "zero discharge" and the overall goal of virtual elimination of all persistent toxic substances was shown through an adopted resolution.

Tribal involvement in cooperative studies of sealamprey and river ruffe populations as well as studies on lake sturgeon are part of a tribal effort to protect and preserve Lake Superior habitat, Schlender stated.

Monitoring of tribal commercial fishing harvest and research on the fish stocks as well as research and re-seeding of manomin (wild rice) are among other tribal efforts in the Lake Superior basin.

The tribes participate from an off-reservation perspective on the Task Force and Work Group of the Lake Superior Binational Program and on various committees of the Great Lake Fishery. As such, Schlender stated, tribal representatives pro-

vide data to other scientists, and provide input and comments on recommendations produced for the scientific and regulatory communities and/or public.

Despite tribal involvement, these activities, Schlender said, can only be a first step towards full integration into the decision-making process itself.

## How zero discharge goal was established

The International Joint Commission (IJC) is a binational organization established by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Canada. In 1978 the governments signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), the purpose of which is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem."

In order to implement this goal, the parties agreed that "the discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts be prohibited and the discharge of any or all persistent toxic substances be virtually eliminated. . . ." The IJC assists in implementing the Water Quality Agreement by making recommendations to the two governments on Great Lakes water quality issues.

In 1987 the GLWQA began to coordinate federal, state/provincial, and local actions to reduce toxic pollutants to restore and protect the Great Lakes. At this time it was decided to develop Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) to clean up Areas of Concern, and Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) for each of the Great Lakes to reduce loadings of the nine critical pollutants in order to protect and restore beneficial uses.

(See Lake Superior, page 12)



Bad River Natural Resource Director Ervin Soulier presented during one of the breakout sessions at the IJC meeting. Soulier stressed the need for watershed management. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Saugeen Nation issues a statement of sovereignty at IJC

We, the sovereign people of the Saugeen Nation, have developed from time immemorial a society which exercises all aspects of nationhood. Our nation has been recognized by other nation states through the creation of treaties and agreements of mutual benefit. We have never abrogated our authority or relinquished it to any other entity.

We hereby affirm our jurisdiction over the waters around the Saugeen/Bruce Peninsula. This jurisdiction extends to the median point in the water between the Saugeen Nation territory, water and land, and all other national territories. We assert jurisdiction over these waters in their entirety, which includes the fisheries, lands and minerals, above and below the waters, including the lake bed. We do so for the immediate purpose of the full regulation and management of these resources, over which we have inherent rights, treaty rights and unextinguished sovereign authority.

We reserve the right and authority to enter into agreements concerning the disposition of the resource to the benefit of our nation.

As a nation, we shall respect the international laws which promote constructive and cooperative relations among sovereign nations, and, as we deem appropriate, will invoke our sovereign rights in applicable international processes.

The foregoing reaffirmation of jurisdiction over the Saugeen/Bruce Peninsula waters is without prejudice to the existence of other jurisdictional dimensions of Saugeen Nation sovereignty under current or future international law, including in relation to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the timing or manner of any other future affirmation or reaffirmation of such other dimensions.

This declaration will be formally signed on October 2, 1995, by the councilors of the government of Saugeen in a public ceremony of the Saugeen Nation, upon which date it becomes legislation of the Saugeen Nation.

For further information contact the Saugeen Nation at R.R. #1, Southampton, Ontario NOH 2L0



Attending a tribal reception for IJC commissioners at the Black Bear Hotel prior to the IJC meeting were Beverly Amundson, Mole Lake and Archie McGeshick, Lac Vieux Desert. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



# Lake Superior zero discharge demonstration program

(Continued from page 11)

## Progress, but problems still remain

Problems faced by Lake Superior are not as desperate as those in the other Great Lakes; however, Lake Superior's health does have some very serious problems which must be confronted. According to the 1995 *State of the Great Lakes Report* issued by the IJC, seven Areas of Concern (AOCs) have been identified where beneficial uses, including the aquatic communities are impaired.

Problems being addressed include depleted fish stocks, particularly lake trout. According to the report, the greatest threats to the aquatic community are river ruffe and sea lamprey, exotic fish species with no commercial or sports value.

Also, the report indicates that chemical loadings in fish not only seriously threatening the fish population, but also human health and other species in the Lake Superior habitat.

Chemical pollutants of concern are bioaccumulative, persistent toxic substances. This means they are chemicals which build-up over time and stay around for many years. The largest external source of contaminants to Lake Superior is through the atmosphere, deposited through the air and rain. This is also the most difficult source to control because the source may be hundreds or thousands of miles away.

Air pollution, known as atmospheric deposition, accounts for approximately 90% of some toxic contaminants in Lake Superior. Interestingly, the IJC report indicates that PCB concentrations in lake trout declined from 1977 to 1990; however, that trend of declining amounts has not continued in recent years.

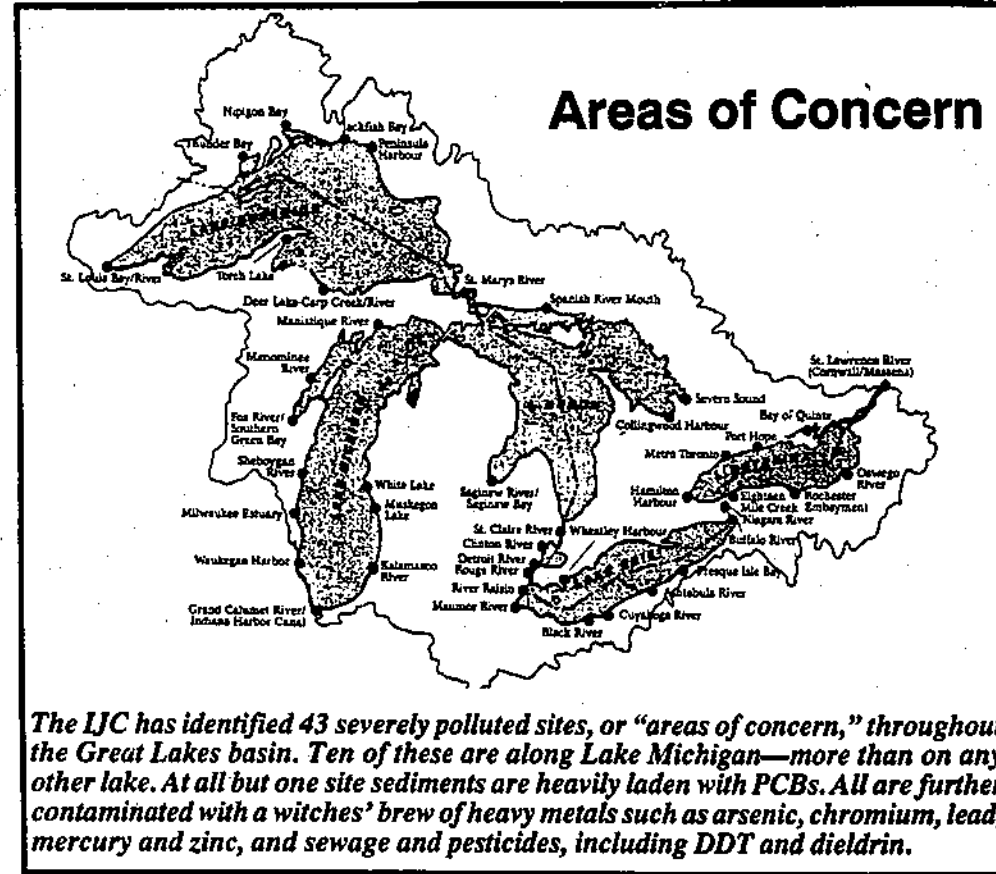
A publication from the IJC on *Toxic Substances in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem* states: "By the mid-1980's, however, these declines had slowed or even stopped. Chemicals that had been buried in the lakes' bottom soils or sediments were sometimes reintroduced into the water by dredging, storms or ships as they travel on the lakes, particularly in near shore areas. The atmosphere deposits many toxic substances from sources around the world and discharges from point and nonpoint sources continue."

The report indicates problems remain. Loss of native species, ecosystem imbalance, and reproductive impairment are mixed to improving. Human health is mixed and in some cases improving. Aquatic habitat and wetlands are rated overall as poor, because of losses to wetlands and habitat.

Fish consumption advisories remain in effect in many Lake Superior fish because of contaminants. The public is advised not to eat any siscowet forms of lake trout at any time and limit amounts of other trout.

## Critical pollutants

The critical pollutants, as they are called, are called "critical" because of their deadly effect on the environment, human health, and other living species. (See critical pollutants, page 13)



## Progress on zero discharge

While many experts agree that some progress has been made, and that much still needs to be done, the process for implementing zero discharge is very slow. As Congressman Oberstar told the IJC, the financial part of clean-up is a burden, and is where the process gets slowed down. It becomes burdened with questions such as: Who is going to pay for all of this clean-up—the taxpayer? industry? And how is this going to be made to happen?

One of the first hang-ups is a debate on the meaning of zero. Some feel it means no chemical discharge into the Lake; other feel it refers to elimination of the nine major pollutants; while others wonder if zero really means none at all. What does zero mean? Environmental biologist for the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Judy Pratt, feels that the issue of zero discharge, actually stalls progress on the clean up of the lake because industries are unable to have zero discharge at this time. Consequently, the action called for, zero discharge by the year 2000, is bogged down in debate over the meaning of zero and the real possibility of industry to comply.

Since so much of what pollutes Lake Superior comes through the air from hundreds, even thousands miles away, the process becomes even more difficult, she states. How do we institute controls on industries in states or countries that are not even part of the Lake Superior basin? These are real questions which seem to slow down the progress.

It is not a surprise, then that many of the experts do not feel that progress towards the zero discharge goal in Lake Superior is sufficient. However, most of them have not given up hope.

Brian Mausberg, Great Lakes United, feels that the progress so far is not sufficient, but is promising. "Things are moving in the right direction," he states.

Taking a different perspective, Robert Brander, acting director of the Sigurd Olson Institute, feels that progress has been "significant." He cites the closing of a mine in Michigan as one instance of stopping a source of mercury pollution. However, he qualified his statements by saying that progress is somewhat of an illusion because even if we take out the nine critical chemicals, other major problems remain."

Brander said that even if we do achieve virtual elimination, more chemicals are currently being produced that will probably be toxic in many years. We just haven't discovered their toxicity as yet.

Congressman Oberstar was very frank in his address to the IJC about the outlook for further environmental efforts. He said: "I greatly fear that the fifth environmental crisis is here today; created not here in the Great Lakes Region but in Washington, with the 104th Congress, and the nation's anti-government, deregulation environment. The message of last November has been translated, in this year's amendments to the Clean Water Act, into dismantling of the most successful of environmental statutes." (See Zero discharge, page 13)

# Who will care for things after we have gone?

While indeed the representatives at the IJC should be acknowledged for beginning to address important environmental issues facing the Great Lakes let us hope that meaningful resolutions are not too late. In our lifetime we will survive as will the lakes, but what about the generations to come—what will they inherit?

Today we take another step forward by speaking out and acting out in defense of our home. Sometime way in the future someone will read or hear of this gathering; if we're successful they may even recall who was there. You're great, great, great grandchildren will tell stories of your bravery and your selfishness; they will tell stories of how a long time ago their ancestors turned the tide so that they may live to tell stories.

Some of us have been worried about those unborn generations and we have a proposal for you to consider. We're calling it the 7th Generation Amendment—a response to current anti-earth legislation in the U.S. Congress and an acknowledgment that these rights we all claim to hold so dear also reside with the future generations.

We have formed a committee to begin work on amending the U.S. Constitution; an effort we think that is necessary to

preserve the vital Blessings of Liberty articulated in the preamble.

While corporate shadows hide behind the "wise use movement" arguing that environmental laws are unfairly devaluing their precious private property, who is defending the common property which provides for all of us the basis of life?

If the private property movement has found safe haven in the 5th amendment then where in the constitution can the air and water be protected?

Our amendment is necessary because there is no safe place. And if we do nothing now, and let the corporate raiders throw the babies out with the bathwater, then there will literally be no safe places for our descendants.

We have an obligation and they have a right. Therefore we propose the following language:

**The right of the people to use and enjoy air, water, sunlight, and other renewable resources determined by Congress to be common property, shall not be impaired, nor shall such use impair their availability for the future generations.**

A national grassroots campaign will be launched on Earth Day 1996, with an environmental fair for children in Milwaukee and a march on the state capital in Madison. National spokes men, women and children will carry this message across this land. On Earth Day 1997 we hope to

find at least two brave people—a man and woman in congress—who will introduce a bill to amend the constitution. And, by Earth Day 2000, we expect that enough brave legislatures will have ratified the amendment to make it part of our constitution.

At least half of all the campaign efforts will be comprised of children who will turn 18 on or after Earth Day 2000. The only criteria we will ask of them is that they promise they will vote. If we as adults refuse to look out for the future, the children of Generation M—the Millennial Generation will set us rightfully aside.

May the Great Spirit who looks over this sacred lake look kindly on your heart and allow you to step forward today so that as we enter our elder years our children will care for us like we today are caring for them. In seven generations, about the length of the current age of the United States, we will all be gone.

If we can rob from the poor to give to the rich ostensibly to balance the budget so that our children will not bear an unfair burden, then surely we can commit the rest of our lives that these great grandchildren will have the opportunity to breathe and drink safely. We must always remember that water is always more precious than gold.

For information write: 7th Generation Committee, 1200 Ellis Avenue, Ashland, WI 54806.



Walter Bresette, Red Cliff tribal member and environmental activist, shared a message from the Seventh Generation Committee at the IJC meeting. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

## Zero discharge continued

(Continued from page 12)

He also pointed out the pending legislation from this Congress proposes no remedies to challenges such as better wetland protection and control of nonpoint sources which are major problems for Lake Superior, but it "allows industry to remove treatment equipment, allowing more pollutants into the waters."

begun to get more serious about recycling and preventing the dumping of hazardous wastes into the ground, such as are found in car oils, batteries, and latex paints.

Despite public education initiatives Brander suggests that economics can undercut public awareness efforts. "Communities which are becoming depressed need jobs, and the government has the power to blackmail the people" in that respect, he states. Government, for instance, may encourage more pulp mills, a source of jobs for many northern communities.

As Brander stated, the IJC is "powerful, resourceful, but has no real power other than to make recommendations." Consequently, much of the planning which has gone on over years bringing in hundreds of people to various work groups, task forces, RAPs, LAMPs, and biennial meetings is all meaningless unless the governments of Canada and the United States support the recommendations with funding and regulations.

Oberstar told those at the IJC meeting that the Great Lakes initiative is "stopped cold by the House Appropriations Committee, as is wetland protection."

Another point made by Brander is the need for everyone to participate in the effort. It cannot be just put onto technology and changes in industry to solve. Essentially, this is a very large, group project that will require mobilizing the entire community besides making substantial changes in industrial pollution.

To this end, the IJC through its RAPs and LAMPs have done a good deal of public education, he said. Communities have also

## Critical Pollutants in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem

### TOXIC SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE:

**Total polychlorinated biphenyls' (PCBs)**  
Insulating fluid in electrical transformers and in production of hydraulic fluids, lubricants and inks. Includes 209 related chemicals of varying toxicity. Enters from air or in sediments.

**DDT\*\* and its components (including DDE)**  
Insecticide. Still used heavily for mosquito control in tropical areas on other continents. Enters from air or in sediments.

**Dieldrin\*\***  
Insecticide used on fruits. Enters from air or in sediments.

**Toxaphene\*\***  
Insecticide developed as substitute for DDT. Used on cotton. Enters from air or in sediments.

**2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)**  
Chemicals in herbicides used in agriculture and for prairie and forest management (element in Agent Orange herbicide used in Vietnam). Also a byproduct of burning fossil fuels and wastes, and of pulp and paper production processes. This chemical is the most toxic of 75 forms of dioxin.

**2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF)**  
Chemicals in herbicides used in agriculture and for prairie and forest management. Also a byproduct of burning of fossil fuels and wastes, and of pulp and paper production processes. This chemical is the most toxic of 135 types of furan.

**Mirex\*\*\***  
Fire retardant and pesticide to control fire ants. Breaks down to more potent chemical, photomirex, in presence of sunlight. Enters from air or sediments.

**Mercury**  
Used in metallurgy, and a byproduct of paint, chlor-alkali and electrical equipment production. Also occurs naturally in soils and sediments.

**Alkylated lead**  
Fuel additive and used in solder, pipes and paint. Also released when burning fuel, wastes, cigarettes and from pipes, cans and paint chips.

**Benzo(a)pyrene**  
Produced when fossil fuels, wood, wastes and charcoal are burned and from automobile exhaust. One of many forms of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs.

**Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)**  
Byproduct of burning fuels and wastes, and in manufacturing chlorine. An element in chlorinated pesticides.

\*Manufacture and new uses prohibited in the United States and Canada  
\*\*Use restricted in the United States and Canada  
\*\*\*Banned for use in the United States and Canada



Dioxin is one of the critical pollutants targeted for zero discharge in Lake Superior. Dioxin is extremely toxic and has been detected in Lake Superior fish and wildlife. It is a by-product of process involving chlorine, organic chemicals, and heat, including incineration, pulp and paper bleaching with elemental chlorine, and chemical manufacturing. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



# Assembly 488 (Indian Discrimination Bill) still alive

By Sharon Metz HONOR

Two hearings on a bill that would remove a student's right to file a discrimination complaint with the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) based on the use of mascots, logos, and nicknames, were held by the Assembly Education Committee this fall.

The hearings were held at the State Capitol, Madison on August 29 and in Mukwonago on November 1st.

Labeled by HONOR as the "Indian Discrimination" bill because it only affects American Indians, Assembly Bill 488 is explained by the Legislative Reference Bureau this way:

"Current law provides that no person may be discriminated against in any public school curricular, extracurricular, pupil services, recreational or other program or activity because of the person's sex, race, religion, national origin, ancestry, creed, pregnancy, marital or parental status, sexual orientation or physical, mental, emotional or learning disability.

This bill provides that the above prohibition does not restrict the use of any logo, mascot, or nickname by any public school.

Mukwonago State Representatives Stephen Nass and Scott Jensen, also Speaker of the House, are the primary sponsors of the proposed legislation. The legislation was apparently prompted by an Oneida tribal member in Mukwonago (and also one in Mosinee) filing a complaint with the DPI based on the current state law.



After a six hour hearing on AB 488 at the State Capitol, at which the only persons testifying in favor of the legislation were Representative Nass and the Mukwonago Superintendent of Schools, Nass and Jensen quickly asked for a second hearing in Mukwonago!

A few things need to be said about the hearing. First, it's expensive to pay for travel and meals for a full Assembly Committee and staff to have a hearing outside the State Capitol. In spite of this, Speaker Jensen approved the trip.

It should be noted that if Committee Chairman Charles Coleman had refused to take his committee to Mukwonago, the Speaker has the power to remove his chairmanship.

Secondly, the local newspaper in Mukwonago suggested that the Capitol hearing was "stacked" by the 21 individuals and organizations who testified against

the bill and the 9 individuals and organizations who registered against the bill.

State law requires official hearing notices. Everyone has the same access to read the notice of a hearing. Everyone in Wisconsin is welcome to testify.

Everyone has to make sure they get themselves to the right place at the right time—no matter the distance. And, except for lobbyists, everyone needs to take time off from work or their schedule to appear.

The fact is that bill supporters had exactly the same opportunity to get to the State Capitol as those who opposed the bill. "Stacking the Hearing" is thus, a false accusation.

Third, the hearing testimony at Mukwonago of 300 or more townies who wanted to hang on to "their" Indian mascot (a Plains Indian in full headdress) wandered far from the content of the bill.

Those who presented testimony against the bill at Mukwonago were the Oneida Nation, Indian Council of Elders, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, HONOR, the individuals who filed complaints with the DPI, prompting the introduction of the bill in the first place, and other opponents of AB 488.

One representative of the Indian Council of the Elderly, Sherry Roberts, was denied the opportunity during her testimony to respond to false statement and premises by previous speakers.

Predictably, townspeople resented the testimony of "outsiders," forgetting that 1) it was a PUBLIC hearing and 2) it was

about STATE legislation affecting all of Wisconsin.

Finally, the ruse of taking the Assembly Committee to a second "outstate" location for the convenience of citizens, citizens who live a mere 75 miles from Madison, forced Indian and non-Indians from the northern part of Wisconsin to travel hundreds of miles to attend a second hearing.

Opposing AB 488 at the Madison hearing were: the Wis. Conference of Churches, Wis. Indian Education Association, Oneida Tribe of Wis., HONOR, American Indian Language and Culture Education Board, American Association of University Women, Dept. of Public Instruction, the Wis. Association of School Boards, the Menominee Tribe, the St. Croix band of Chippewa, Wis. Education Association Council, the Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, Ho-Chunk Nation, and the Native American Council of Madison.

No vote by the Assembly committee has been scheduled on AB 488. Other bill sponsors include: Representatives Kreibich, Grothman, Ladwig, Wood, Ward, Owens, Doby, Goetsch, Olsen, Gunderson, Duff, Hahn, Schneiders, Zukowski, Silbaugh, Kaufert, Walker, Kreuser, Handrick, Vrakas, and Otto, and Senators Zien and Weeden.

As a matter of human rights HONOR is urging Wisconsin residents to contact their state legislators to oppose AB 488. The address is State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. The toll free number is 1-800-362-9472.

## DPI investigation finds Mukwonago in violation on several counts

The DPI issued its conclusions and a directive for corrective action after investigating the complaint filed on behalf of "Student A" in the Mukwonago School District. It reads in part as follows:

Some have argued that educators must have more important issues to deal with than school logos and nicknames for athletic teams. Some have suggested that there was "just one pupil" offended in this case. The State Superintendent is concerned with the educational opportunities and experiences of each and every child, including the 11,271 American Indian children enrolled in Wisconsin's public schools in 1994-95. Pupil discrimination must be prevented and eliminated in the interest of each and every student. The State Superintendent supports the 1993-94 Wisconsin Assembly finding:

*...the use of these symbols in a public school setting is detrimental to the self-esteem of American Indian pupils because being portrayed in a stereotypical and sometimes derogatory manner sets American Indian pupils apart as different from, and inferior to, students who are not so portrayed... it is imperative that the public schools of Wisconsin create a climate in which the racial, cultural and ethnic heritage of all pupils is accorded equal respect and no group is made to feel singled out or set apart by the use of stereotypical depictions.*

The DPI's conclusions of law in relation to s. 118.13 and PI 9 found the Mukwonago School Board in violation for failure to acknowledge and resolve two related complaints of discrimination filed with the school district in December 1994. They also found the board in violation for failure to effectively eliminate a racially hostile environment which was detrimental to a student and which the district either knew or should have known.

While the MHS "Indian" logo was not considered in violation, the logo in this case, the conclusions found that it appeared to encourage "behavior contributing to a racially hostile environment."

The conclusions also stated that the release of identifiable information regarding the complaint had a negative impact on the student involved and could have a chilling effect on others who wish to file complaints.



Indian youth, like other young people, need positive images as guides during their formative years. Stereotypes and logos are often disrespectful of people and cultures. This is why many Indian people object to their use in public schools. Pictured above is Mary Statler, '96 Miss NCAI, from Alaska. (Photo by Amoose)



# Counties seek dollars from gaming

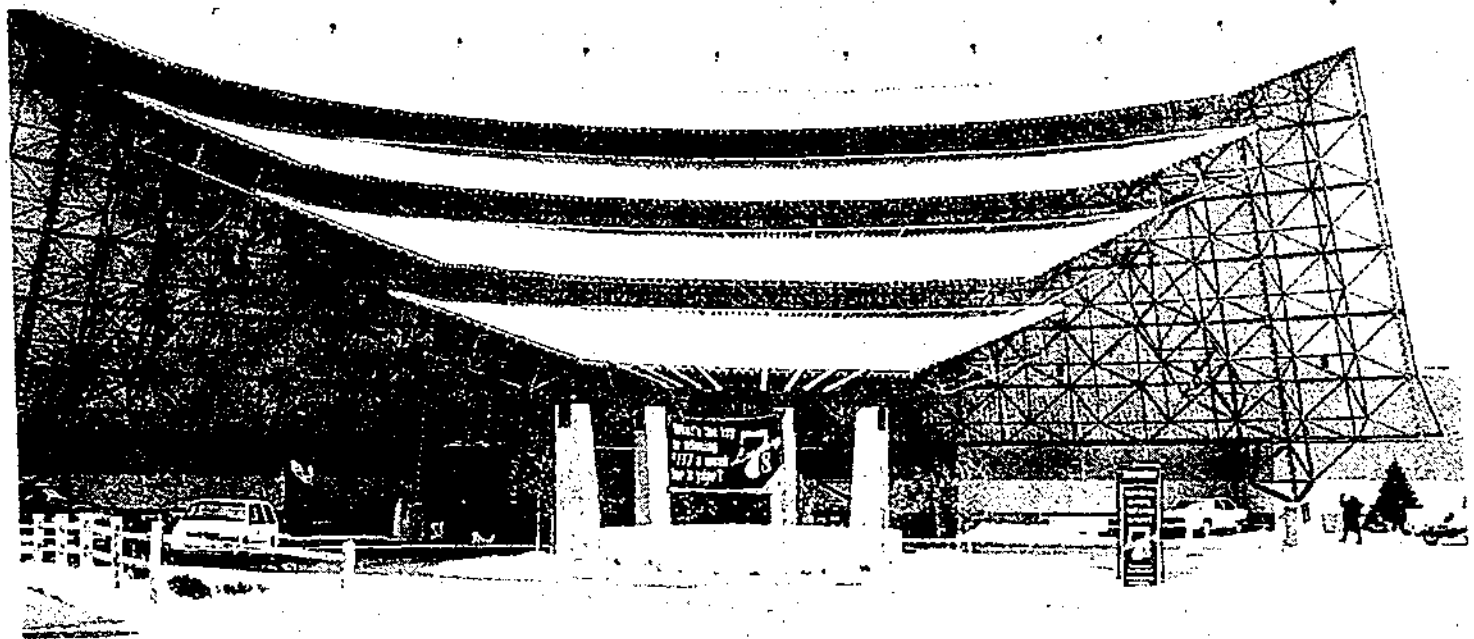
Articles by Sue Erickson,  
Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—A resolution regarding Indian gaming revenues which was submitted to the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors aroused concern for Sharon Metz, HONOR executive director.

The resolution directs the Milwaukee County Division of Intergovernmental Relations "to lobby the Governor to provide revenue sharing to local municipalities and counties through the receipt of a percentage share of future Indian gaming revenues to be received by the State of Wisconsin upon re-negotiation of Indian Gaming compacts."

Metz feels such a movement could be unfavorable for tribes when negotiating gaming compacts, as the Governor could possibly try to use resolutions sent in from the various counties to pressure for a larger percentage of gaming revenues.

Metz urges individuals to check with their local county boards to see if similar resolutions are being considered.



Grand Casino Mille Lacs, owned by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwa, Minnesota. (Photo by Amoose)

## HONOR heads north to Indian Country

San Diego, CA—The HONOR Board of Directors passed a resolution to move the HONOR headquarters to the Red Cliff reservation during its meeting in San Diego, CA on October 28th. HONOR's main office has been in Milwaukee since its inception in 1988.

HONOR Executive Director Sharon Metz says the move is proposed to take place in October 1996, assuming office space on the reservation will be available. Members of the Board visited Red Cliff this fall to discuss the proposed

move and space needs with Red Cliff Tribal Chairperson Rose Gurnoe. They were very impressed with the office space to be available once a building project is completed for tribal programs, as well as with the overall beauty of the reservation, Metz stated.

She is optimistic about the move because it will give HONOR more presence on a reservation, easier access for most of the Great Lakes region tribes, and an opportunity to increase the number of Indian staff. "It is a clear manifes-

tation of our three main principles that deal with sovereignty, treaties, and government-to-government relationships," Metz stated.

In conjunction with the move, a small branch office will be opening in Washington, DC to cover federal legislation and issues. This will be staffed by the current advocacy coordinator and a DC HONOR member.

HONOR's next meeting will be in May. Contact HONOR at (414)963-1324 for further information.

# Collection paints disturbing picture

By Cherie Jashinsky  
UW-Oshkosh News Service

Oshkosh, WI—In a cardboard box there's a figurine of a drunken Indian and a little plastic brave wielding a hatchet. There's a small Pocahontas doll, a Barbie-like doll portraying a beautiful Indian princess and a foam tomahawk from an Atlanta Braves game.

No, it is not a child's bedroom. It's University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh education professor Maureen Smith's box of items related to Native Americans.

Many of them, she believes, paint a disturbing picture.

Smith, an Oneida Indian, has been collecting the items for about two years. She has given educational presentations on Native Americans in schools for many years, but became especially interested in stereotypes about two years ago.

"I've done many presentations in grade schools and what I've noticed is that people get real disappointed when they see me," said Smith, a 1969 graduate of Appleton West High School. "They know there's an Indian person coming and they expect to see someone who looks very different than I do."

Smith said she came to the realization that people have many preconceived notions about Indian people and that these ideas come from stereotypes.



She uses the items she has collected to point out the stereotypes.

Many of the dolls in her collection are portrayals of beautiful Indian princesses in traditional dress.

"That may seem positive, but what does that have to do with who we are only today?" said Smith.

Although many Indian artists emphasize the past in their work, Smith fears that

too much of today's commercial merchandise reinforces an image of Indians that disappeared after Custer.

"There's such a focus on the past that people don't even realize there are Indian leaders today," said Smith.

Portrayals of Indian women are often as either the beautiful princess or the squaw following meekly behind her brave, said Smith.

Indian men are consistently shown with weapons and portrayed as ferocious. "What does that say to young children?" asked Smith.

She is also concerned with the use of Indian mascots and logos, and her collection includes memorabilia from such teams as the Chicago Blackhawks and the Atlanta Braves.

Many Native Americans find them offensive, she said, because they mock practices that Indians hold sacred, such as the use of face-painting and the drum.

"We don't have control over what other people do with our image," said Smith. "We need to be able to say 'I find this offensive,' and as good people of good will, it seems to me those rights and wishes should be respected."

While Smith said stereotypes are not the most crucial problem Native Americans face, she is amazed at how pervasive they are. "I'm sure most people aren't aware of these... I wasn't," she said. "But now I see them everywhere..."

Smith said she hopes her collection will help people see the negative stereotypes in such things as Indian dolls and Halloween costumes.

Smith has also begun to collect representations of other minority groups.

"When you start to look at it all laid out, it's kind of scary," said Smith. "You have to wonder what a person would think if that's all they saw."



# Environmental issues take back seat

Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Boston, MA—"We don't have to see people dying in the streets before we think a problem is serious." This point was made by 1995 winner of the Pulitzer Prize in chemistry Mario Molina, known for his research on global warming. The comment hit to the quick of the dilemma faced by environmental journalists, who feel critical, environmental stories are not being published.

As one speaker at the Society for Environmental Journalists conference in Boston indicated, environmental issues do not provoke public "outrage," frequently the factor which determines the news. Issues relating to toxins in the air and water, the disappearance of species, global warming, and serious health affects from toxins on the human endocrine system, nervous and respiratory systems have not been able to compete with either O.J. or balancing the budget.

Over five hundred environmental reporters nationally and from around the world gathered at the Society for Environmental Journalists' conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston this fall to discuss environmental issues and coverage in all aspects of media.

One of the leading questions asked by presenters and journalists alike throughout the four day conference related to the failure to fully report on environmental issues and particularly, the 104th Congressional actions on environmental issues.

In the year and half while the media focused on the detailed, daily events of the O.J. Simpson trial, the 104th Congress was at work revamping environmental protection legislation in an unprecedented manner, as part of the federal budget process.

Presenters on the panel considering "What's New in Washington" and the 104th Congress' environmental agenda covered a wide spectrum of events, providing some of the reasons for both inadequate coverage and for public concern.

Perhaps the remarkable lack of media coverage on the Congressional environmental agenda was best explained by Carol Browner, Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, who said: "It's the pace... the roll back is so fast, people can't keep up." Environmental protection laws, she said, have been "gutted with less than 40 hours of public debate."



Proposed legislation could remove wetlands protection. (Photo by Amoose)



Vice-President Al Gore spoke at the Society for Environmental Journalists' Conference in Boston this fall. Gore was very blunt about the potential harm to existing environmental protection laws by the current Congress. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

According to panelist Barry Serafin, ABC's *World News Tonight*, the "most important environmental story is what's happening in Washington." Congress has "rewritten, reversed, whatever" almost every environmental law, he said. It's hard to keep track of—a torrent of legislation.

Serafin characterized the actions of the Congress as being "stealth legislation as far as the American public is concerned." He considers it stealth because legislation was attached as riders to the budget bill. Consequently, the traditional process of public hearings and debate have been avoided, leaving little opportunity for the press or the public to deal with issues.

A few of the key areas cited by Serafin at the conference included the budget rider which would allow oil drilling in the Arctic refuge, mining reform legislation, and the appropriation of one dollar for the operation of the Mohave Reserve.

Both House and Senate committees are chaired by Alaskan politicians who are pushing for the oil drilling and grazing rights, he said.

Rae Tyson, Environmental Editor, *USA Today*, called the process one of making "policy through budget appropriations." The lack of public hearings and traditional House and Senate votes on measures, she said, has made it difficult to cover, and the media has to play catch up.

Panelists expressed concern regarding a process which incorporates controversial measures into the budget bill as riders and the overshadowing of environmental issues with the debate on medicare and rhetoric on balancing the budget, he said.

This includes putting a price tag on anything or attempting to apply the "cost/benefit" test to all issues.

The National Parks Closure provision, defeated by the House, is another such measure discussed by th panel. While it did not close national parks, it proposed to close everything else, such as monuments and historical sites, according to Steve Curwood, NPR.

The measures are in-keeping with the push for privatization of public lands. With pressure from more moderate Republicans who fear the image of an anti-environmental Congress, Curwood said that Speaker Gingrich agreed to "yank the closures from the budget bill, but not oil drilling in the Arctic refuge."

Oil drilling in the Arctic, opening 130,000 acres of coastal plains to oil drilling, remained in the budget bill which President Clinton vowed to veto. The opening of Arctic Refuge has been pushed by Don Young (R), Alaska.

Panelists also noted that the Endangered Species Act in Congress is now significantly changed, with the choice of saving habitat strictly voluntary. Curwood said that Don Young, who is a big game hunter, is trying to get importation laws re-written to include a provision to import threatened, non-American species into America if they have been taken legally in the home country. Democrats oppose the provision as they believe it will encourage poor countries to allow unrestricted hunting.

Heather Dewar, Knight Ridder, discussed changes in the Clean Water Act, which was the first major natural resource issue addressed early by the Congress. The House, she said, passed legislation allowing increased emissions into rivers and streams.

Dramatic changes in the definition of wetlands, so that more than half of the wetlands are no longer regulated by the federal government, have been made and the EPA's veto power removed, she said.

The wetlands proposal also includes a "takings" provision, requiring payment to

affected landowners. If the impact on the landowner is more than 20% of value, the owner will be paid by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Regarding Superfund, legislation is being proposed which addresses industry's financial burden for clean-up of sites polluted before the 1980 legislation was enacted. The bills do not release industry of liability, but do offer big payments to these industries, according to Steve Cook, *Congress Daily*.

This has been attacked by the Administration because this would bring cost/benefit assessments into the clean-up and remedial actions. For instance, solutions such as providing bottled water might be considered more cost beneficial than cleaning up a site because of the high cost involved with clean-up. Essentially, there is fear that the financial incentives to industry would bankrupt the program.

According to Cook, the rug was pulled by Senator Dole on this legislation because the incentives were simply not affordable.

However, the problem remains. Clean-up is expensive and not getting done. Sara Rollin, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. spoke about the Administrative Procedure Act which addresses regulatory reform and risk assessment provisions, essentially a how-to-do the rules by applying risk assessment and cost/benefit analysis to anything.

As Rollin said, covering the "environmental beat" in Washington has become monumental, particularly to read all the legislation and all the changes, which happen quickly.

The Republican majority is now setting up task forces to write the legislation in order to by-pass committees. The task forces, she stated, go off on their own and get it done quickly, but are not open to scrutiny. Lobbyists or lawyers for affected industries are often on the task forces, so are essentially writing the legislation.

# Property rights vs. community welfare

Some of the information used below is taken from the Roper/Starch survey conducted in 1995 for the Times Mirror Magazines National Environmental Forum. The survey, indicating a trend toward environmental deregulation, was released during the Society for Environmental Journalists Conference in Boston this fall.

It should be noted that Times Mirror Magazines, with 33 million readers, publishers of *Field & Stream*, *Outdoor Life*, and multiple magazines on snowmobiling, skiing, yachting and snowboarding and caters to a sports' interest.

The survey results may reflect the sportsmen's attitudes in particular. The survey states in the opening, for instance: "What is replacing support for strong regulation is continued growth in volunteerism on behalf of the environment, consistent with the trend toward self-reliance and individual action. This trend is being led by the sportsmen of America, the market which Times Mirror Magazines serves."

The study is based on a "nationally representative" telephone sample of 1,000 adult Americans age 18 and older, surveyed by Roper Starch Worldwide in March and April 1995. Corrective weighting was applied to ensure proper representation based on age, sex and educational attainment. Interestingly, however, no indication is given regarding minority opinions, such as black communities or tribes.

As the survey states "Ownership of land, once required for citizenship and still an important component in the American Dream, often comes into direct conflict with environmental needs and regulations." Perhaps the conflict which can also be considered is one which pits the good of the individual against the good of the community. The question is: Which should prevail?

Boston, Mas.—The rights of individual property owners is central to much of the current movement taking place to de-regulate environmental protection. This sentiment is, in some ways, the underpinnings of the revamping of environmental protection laws as is being witnessed in the 104th Congress.

Roper/Starch survey states that: "Fewer people this year are happy with current environmental laws and regulations. There is increased support for property rights over environmental protection, and more Americans than ever before believe that the Endangered Species Act should take cost into consideration in attempts to prevent the extinction of a plant, animal or insect."

Roper/Starch found in their survey that for the first time fewer Americans believe that current environmental protection laws and regulations do not go far enough. In 1995, they found 43% of those polled feeling regulations are insufficient, which is down 10 percentage points from 1994 and 20 points from 1992.

The public shift from the "not far enough" sentiment relating to water pollution, air pollution, wild or natural areas, wetlands, and endangered species, is related to a re-examination of environmental costs, goals and results, the survey states.

The most dramatic change reported is regarding protection of endangered species of plants, animals and insects. 42% feel that regulations have not gone far enough. This is a nine point drop since 1994.

One-third feel that the right balance has been struck with current laws, which is up 7 percentage points, and 22% feel that laws protecting endangered species have gone to far. This is number is up 6 points from 1994, so shows an increase.

"A key battlefront" in the revision of current environmental protection laws "centers on the right of property owners to do whatever they want with their land," states the survey. This is the crux of the "takings" debate and legislation seen in both federal and state legislation this year. In a specific example relating to the "takings" issue,

## What a Shame



Concerns were expressed at IJC and at SEJ about the weakening of environmental protection measures. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

where landowners' are compensated for losses due to imposed regulations for environmental protection, the survey found American's sympathetic with individual landowners, but not so much with large industry.

"If a logging company wants to harvest high-quality timber in a forest it owns but is told that doing so will harm a species of bird that is threatened with extinction, the majority of Americans opt for protection of the endangered bird by a two-to-one ratio (61% vs. 30%)."

If a destitute homeowner wants to raise money by selling one acre of his land but learns that his property is part of a wetland area that might be damaged, Americans are split fairly evenly between favoring the homeowner's right to sell (50%) and favoring protection of the wet-

land (45%). In both cases, however, support for the property owner's rights has increased."

A strong support for requiring government compensation to individuals and businesses for devaluation of land as a result of environmental laws was found in the polls, with 66% saying the government should be required to compensate the landowner versus 26% saying no compensation is necessary for land devalued by endangered species or wetlands restricts.

Similarly 67% felt farmers should continue to be given incentives for taking land out of production for environmental protection.

In regard to the Endangered Species Act, 65% of the public polled feel that enforcement of the Endangered Species Act should consider cost. This is up 2 points from 1994 and 15 points from 1992.

The survey states that support for this position is strongest among those age 45 and older, those who take a "conservationist rather than preservationist approach, and those who tend to vote Republican."

All in all, a majority from the survey indicate that Americans are concerned about the environment and that they basically believe environmental protection can go hand-in-hand with economic development. However, if compromise is impossible, 63% still come down on the side of environmental protection.

Those who feel that protection has not gone far enough tend to be women, younger Americans (18-24), people with children under 18 at home, those who consider themselves well-informed on environmental issues, and those most likely to vote Democrat.



The Roper/Starch survey shows that there is increased support for property rights over environmental protection. (Photo by Amoose)



# Strawberry Island: The struggle continues

## Lac du Flambeau does its best to save a sacred site

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Lac du Flambeau, WI—Another hearing regarding the zoning permit for a proposed development on Strawberry Island will be held sometime in January 1995 at Lac du Flambeau, according to Attorney Carol Brown-Biermeier, who is representing the Lac du Flambeau band. This is the latest news in a complex saga of events.

The Lac du Flambeau band thought they had a victory in this matter in October. At that time the Vilas County Zoning Board denied the zoning permit to Walter Mills for the proposed development.

However, that victory for the Lac du Flambeau people and Strawberry Island was short-lived. The Zoning Committee's decision to deny the permit is being challenged.

On Tuesday, November 14, the Vilas County Zoning Office received a Notice of Appeal filed by Mills' attorney. The appeal was directed to the Board of Adjustment, Brown said, and is appealing the Zoning Committee's denial of a permit on Strawberry Island.

A hearing on the matter was initially scheduled for December 13, 1995, but this also became a matter of dispute. The argument is over whether or not the County actually had the right or basis to deny Mills' permit.

Ms. Brown has also been advised that the Board of Adjustment had planned to hold another hearing in the Eagle River Courthouse.

Brown issued a written objection to the location in light of the past practices of the Board to hold all hearings in the township where the subject property is located. She also submitted a legal memorandum to the Board justifying the Zoning Committee's decision to deny the permit.

The last notification she received indicated the decision to hold a public hearing in January, the exact date not yet scheduled, and in Lac du Flambeau rather than Eagle River.

The Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa as well as other tribes became very concerned this spring when they first heard of Mills' proposal to subdivide the 26 acre



The Vilas County Zoning Board listened to comments from the public during a hearing on Strawberry Island this fall. After the hearing the Board voted against issuing a zoning permit, but that decision has since been challenged by developer Walter Mills. (Photo by Amoose)

Strawberry Island into 16 lots for luxury homes. Mills from Aspen, Colo. acquired the island through inheritance.

The island has both historical and spiritual value to the Lac du Flambeau Ojibwa and the Dakota, as a last decisive battle between the two nations was fought there. Besides being a historic site, it is a burial ground for warriors and a spiritual place for many Indian people. It is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and therefore entitled to federal protection.

The proposal has worried the band throughout the summer months. An effort to educate the public was undertaken by the tribe during the summer, particularly through the week-long rally at Lac du Flambeau during July.

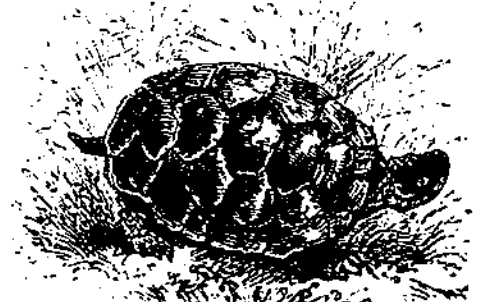
# Turtle farm gets conditional use permit

By Ed Huyck  
Daily Press Staff Writer

Washburn, Wis.—After a summer of discussion, the Bayfield County Zoning Committee approved a change in zoning and a conditional use permit for a local turtle farm. The farm, owned by Joseph Chaudoin, is located in the town of Bell. Chaudoin has already collected about 500 western painted turtles for his operation.

The zoning will be changed from residential to agricultural. Several conditions were placed on the permits they include:

- The permit is good for one year, or 60 days after the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources adopts regulations concerning turtles.
- No additional turtles from the wild will be collected to replenish or increase the breeding stock.
- Water samples will be taken twice each summer and the results will be sent to



the zoning department. If there is a problem, the situation would be referred to the public health department.

The breeding turtles are kept in ponds. The first one constructed is six feet deep, 100 feet long and 75 feet wide.

Once the turtle eggs are collected, they are to be placed in incubators and hatched. They can be exported in up to 32 foreign markets.

The farm is a first for the state of Wisconsin, according to zoning administrator Richard Spotts. It has received atten-

tion from around the country and the world, with information and opinions about the farm coming in from places such as Louisiana — where much of the domestic turtle farming is done — and London.

The lack of regulations and information has delayed the decision by the zoning committee as it tried to collect any information about turtle farms.

"We earn our money on these kinds of things," said committee chairman Frank Koehn.

This lack of information didn't sit well with some board members.

"I don't feel comfortable with it," said committee member Barry Lindsay, adding that the state's role and the legal questions have not been answered.

Koehn noted the lack of information has hindered the committee in making a decision. "The turtles may be a little better off," he added.

Chaudoin was present at the hearing, and spoke in favor of his planned farm.

Chaudoin also suggested that the year's permit would give him time to move his business out of the county.

At past meetings, a number of local organizations have come out opposed to the proposed farm, including the Chequamegon Audubon Society and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

Several Native American groups have noted their opposition, citing environmental concerns and the cultural and religious significance of the turtle.

Other groups that have indicated opposition in the last month include the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and the U.S. Humane Society.

The DNR is holding a series of public hearings throughout the state about turtle regulations. A meeting will be held in Ashland at 6:30 p.m., Sept. 21 at the CESA 12 building.

(Reprinted from The Daily Press, Ashland, Wis., Wednesday, September 13th edition.)

# Agriculture & resource management programs at LCO Ojibwa Community College stress self-sufficiency

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Lac Courte Oreilles, Wis.—A ribbon-cutting ceremony officially opened a new wing at the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College (LCOOCC) on Nov. 22nd.

Also being celebrated was the launching of a program, developed in conjunction with University of Wisconsin (UW) River Falls under a five year grant, to provide expanded opportunities for students in critical areas for self-sufficiency—agriculture and resource management.

The ceremonies opened with a welcoming drum song, a Tobacco Ceremony and an invocation by Archie Mosay, Ojibwa spiritual leader.

Project director Leslie Ramczyk said the program is designed to integrate traditional Ojibwa practices and values with the technology involved in agriculture and resource management.

Ramczyk believes it is critical for Ojibwa people to maintain "control over what we put into our bodies." Therefore, the ultimate purpose of the program is "to give the tribe the ability to independently produce, manage, and self-regulate the food, energy, and other natural resources on tribal lands."

The long-range goal is tribal self-sufficiency in these areas.

Representatives from LCOOCC and UW-River Falls have been working for some time towards implementing this program. According to Larry Swain, Rural Development Institute, UW-River Falls, the program is designed to provide expanded opportunities to both students at the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College and River Falls and is run on a "two plus two" basis.

This means it is designed to lead to a Bachelor of Science degree, with at least the first two, perhaps three years of work available on the LCOOCC campus, and the remaining two at UW-River Falls.

The two schools will be using advanced educational technology to exchange course work.

Dr. Jasjit Minhas, President of the LCOOCC Administrative Council, said that education opportunities will be enhanced through the installation of a satellite link. LCOOCC will have one of fourteen links throughout the nation.



Dr. Jasjit Minhas, President, LCOOCC, addresses the gathering which celebrated the opening of a new wing to the college and a new agriculture and natural resources program. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Scheduled for installation this summer, the link will enable the college to receive and transmit programming to and from other colleges.

In addition to satellite capacity, the new facility provides additional classrooms, offices and a GIS laboratory, and a 568 acre farm on which production of food has already begun.

According to Ramczyk, there is a wide variety of career opportunities available in the two programs. Specific careers in the agricultural program could include master gardener, organic farming, animal science specialist, greenhouse manager, agriculture educator, or food science specialist.

In natural resource management, course work will prepare students for possible careers as geographic information system (GIS) specialists, foresters, water quality specialists, soil scientists, hydrologists, conservation wardens, land use planners, or environmental educators.

Providing a keynote address at the ribbon-cutting ceremony, James Schlender, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) executive administrator, remarked on the growing need for tribal expertise in the areas of natural resource management, citing the growth of GLIFWC and the expanded resource management responsibilities held by tribes subsequent to the re-affirmation of off-reservation treaty rights.

The College, Schlender said, is providing not only the technical and scientific knowledge necessary for effective resource management today, but also a value system—and in this lies the key—the respect—this can only be provided by our own people, our own schools and colleges. It is a different, an alternative way of thinking and living. One that is age old and traditional to us...but, one that is new, and not thought of by many others, Schlender said.

LCOOCC currently serves over 450 students, both native and non-native and encourages anyone interested in the new program, or other course offerings, to inquire at the school.

Working with Ramczyk in the program are: Mark Bisonette, farm manager; Drew Johnson, agriculture instructor; and Tracy Mofle, geographic information system instructor. □

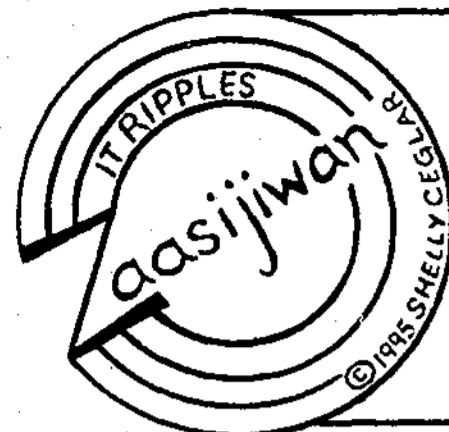
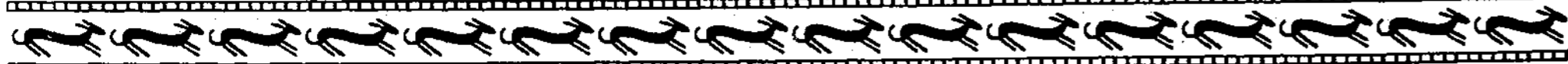


Leslie Ramczyk, program coordinator for the new Agriculture and Natural Resources Program at the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College, stands at the entrance to her new office in the new wing of the college. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



LCO Councilman Mic Isham offers congratulations to the LCOOCC staff and students. (Photo by Sue Erickson)





# Biboon — It is winter

Manidoo-Giizisoons, Gichi-Manidoo-Giizis, Namebini-Giizis, Waabooyaan, Misanikaa, Awazo, Boodawaan, Akwa'wewigamig, Okeyaw, Anit, Mikwam

(December, January, February, Blanket, There is much firewood, S/he warms up by the fire, Fireplace, Fish House, Fish Decoy, Fish Spear, Ice)

### Bezhiq—1

### OJIBWEMOWIN (Ojibwe Language)

Double vowel system of writing Ojibwemowin

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

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

Double Consonants: CH, SH, ZH

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

—Generally the long vowels carry the accent.

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

DOUBLE VOWEL PRONUNCIATIONS

Short vowels: A, I, O

Anit — as in about

Aandi — as in tin

Ogomo — as in only

Long Vowels: AA, E, II, OO

Aandi — as in father

Eshkan — as in jay

Giigoo — as in seen

Noongom — as in moon

### Niizh—2

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

A. Giizheh bimose akwa'wewigamigong, Nindede.

B. Aabajitoon i'w eshkan jibwaa gaagooyiked.

C. Nitam dwa*u*ige miish gwayaaba'aad a'aw mikwam.

D. Odayaawaa a'aw okeyaw. Ogomo a'aw okeyaw.

E. Ozhiitaa. Anit, oniibawitoon.

F. Noongom Obaabii'aag ingiw giigoovag.

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

### Niswi—3

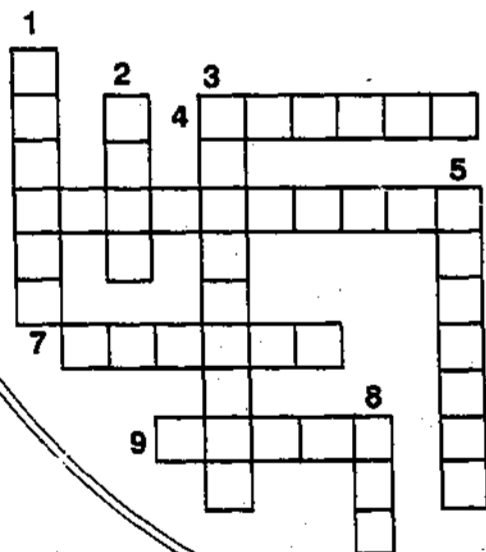
### IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN (word play)

Down:

- 1. Ice
- 2. That (living)
- 3. Fireplace
- 5. Now, today
- 8. Question marker

Across:

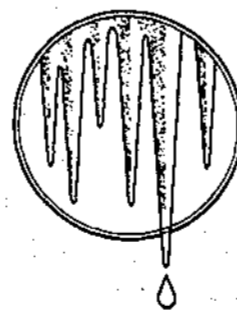
- 4. S/he walks
- 6. Blanket
- 7. Before
- 9. Where



### Niiwin—4

### Ojibwemowin

- 1. Aandi i'w boodawaan?
- 2. Aandi a'aw giigoo?
- 3. Aandi a'aw mikwam?
- 4. Dapaabin!
- 5. Wegonen wayaabiyan?
- 6. Zoogipon ina?



### Translations:

**Niizh—2** A. In the morning he walks to the fish house, My father. B. He used that ice chisel before he fishes. C. First he makes a hole in the ice and then he scoops up that ice. D. He has that fish decoy. He is suspended in the water that decoy. E. He gets ready. The fish spear, he makes it stand up. F. Now he waits for them those fish.

**Niswi—3** Down: 1. Mikwam. 2. A'aw. 3. Boodawaan. 5. Noongom. 8. Ina. Across: 4. Bimose. 6. Waabooyaan. 7. Jibwaa. 9. Aandi. **Niiwin—4** 1. Where's that fireplace? 2. Where's that fish? 3. Where's that ice? 4. Look through the window! 5. What do you see? 6. Is it snowing?

There are various Ojibwe dialects, check for correct usage in your area. Note that the English translation will lose it's natural flow as in any foreign language translation. 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.



# Understanding "Indian" goes beyond moccasins, teepees and canoes

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

Fond du Lac, MN—"Is that all there is?" was the one short question from the one small boy that turned life around for Basil Johnston, well known author and educator from the Cape Croker Reserve, Ontario, Canada. Johnston lectured at the Fond du Lac Community College, Cloquet, Minn., and signed copies of his most recent book, *The Manitous*, on October 12th.

The small boy Johnston spoke about was a white elementary student studying Native American culture in a school where Johnston had been asked to speak. The "in-depth," five week curriculum consisted of segments of early Native American life, such as transportation, food, clothing, and shelter.

The boy looked disgruntled in the far corner of the room, so Johnston went over to him. The boy explained he wanted to be an Indian. He had been assigned to the group studying shelters, so had spent five weeks constructing miniature teepees, lodges and igloos. However, he looked disillusioned.

Something was obviously missing from his study, Johnston noted, that compelled him to ask, "Is that all there is?" At the time, Johnston assured the boy, saying, "No, there's more." But the boy's question and his own lack of a suitable answer haunted him.

Johnston's first book, *Ojibway Heritage*, resulted several years later as he attempted to answer the boy's question. . . attempted to express the heart of being Ojibway—the spirit, perceptions, and world view unique to his people. The meaning of being Ojibway had obviously been missed by the objective, non-Indian study of Indian life.

For Johnston, who was taken from his home community at an early age and placed in a mission school, the process of revealing Ojibway thought, which is expressed through many stories and teachings, has required years of learning and consulting with many elders.

Johnston provided numerous anecdotes and stories from his own life as well as some traditional stories. Humor, he noted, has always been part of the Ojibwa life and is an important ingredient in many of the stories.

While traditional stories are entertaining and humorous, they also have levels of meaning, if fully understood and interpreted. So, while the surface may ap-

pear simple, individuals must dig for the deeper application or revelation.

As to why the young boy with the big question wished to be an Indian in the first place, Johnston provided some explanation. From the time when those lost European sailors seeking spices and silks became acquainted with the Native people, they have been grasping at attaining the freedom these people enjoyed, he says.

The early colonists saw freedom from an oppressive class system, freedom enjoyed through toleration and acceptance of differences, living without a burden of sin and guilt inherent in European religious thought, freedom from taxation and demands from government, freedom from

troops and armed forces imposing on daily life, freedom to live with and as part of a natural world.

This was, and remains, the lure of "being Indian,"—that desire for freedom, toleration, acceptance, sharing, and a sense of equality—all part of the Indian tradition.

*The Manitous*, Johnston's latest work, stands on its own as a collection of stories regarding his people and their experiences with beings from the spirit world such as manitous and weendigoes. As the tales are related a feeling for the people and their traditional lifestyles make light, entertaining, often adventurous reading, while another level provides important moral and social teachings applicable today.



Sue Erickson, MASINAIGAN editor and staff writer, gets a chance to chat with Basil Johnston, a well known educator and author from the Cape Croker Reserve after his lecture at the Fond du Lac Community College, Cloquet, Minn. (Photo by Amoose)

## New WI Indian treaties guide provides resources, ideas

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction's new publication, *Classroom Activities on Wisconsin Indian Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty*, offers teachers the opportunity to learn about American Indian history in Wisconsin at the same time that they are providing this information to their students in the classroom.

This 500-page book is a comprehensive presentation of the experiences that various Indian cultures in Wisconsin have undergone over the centuries. It was written by Professor Ronald N. Satz and the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire Indian History, Culture and Tribal Sovereignty Project.

The predecessor to this new guide, *Classroom Activities on Chippewa Treaty Rights*, first published in 1991, has been gradually making its way into teacher-preparation courses across the state.

Similarly, *Wisconsin Indian Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty* is also being sought after for college classes. Both books are a response to s.121.02(1)(L)(4), Wis. Stats., which calls for school districts to include instruction in American Indian history, culture, and tribal sovereignty.

"Many adults have missed the opportunity to learn about American Indian history in Wisconsin," said State Superintendent John T. Benson. "Because much of this material will be new to teachers, parents, librarians, and other educators in our children's lives, this book has the potential to teach entire communities about the history of Wisconsin Indians."

The three levels of activities—elementary, middle, and high—are directly connected to the resources that make up the bulk of *Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty*.

Documents such as Indian agent reports, boarding school schedules, newspaper reports, and photo collections provide the perspectives of contemporary tribal members and non-Indians. Academic essays and book excerpts add to the knowledge base, connecting facts to ideas. The book includes 29 entire treaties, each with an introduction by the book's author and an oratory of a tribal member or a commentary from a non-Indian about the circumstances that surround each treaty-making incident. A selected bibliography, resource lists, a glossary, and tribal contact information are available in the book's appendixes.

The nine basic units for every activity level can be incorporated into lesson plans in whatever ways teachers believe are useful. Related topics to treaties and tribal sovereignty include U.S. and Wisconsin Constitution studies, environmental education, frontier history, and anthropology, among others.

*Classroom Activities on Wisconsin Indian Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty* can be used with its predecessor, especially if teachers are interested in focusing on the six bands of Chippewas in the state of Wisconsin, or wish for a model in order to focus on a tribe in their region.

*Classroom Activities on Wisconsin Indian Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty* is available for \$36 plus \$5 shipping and 5.5 percent sales tax in Wisconsin or \$54 plus \$5 shipping outside the state. Send prepaid orders to: Publication Sales, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Drawer 179, Milwaukee, WI 53293-0179. Or place Visa/MasterCard orders via a toll free call (800) 243-8782 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. CDT. Prices subject to change.



# What's cookin' at GLIFWC

## Venison/Wild Rice Stew

Submitted by John "Dates" Denomie, wildlife technician

Cut one venison shoulder into stew meat. Brown in frying pan. Put into crock pot and add water until pot is 3/4 full. Boil until tender. Drain broth through colander to remove fat tallow. Set meat aside. Cook wild rice in broth. Add meat back along with diced potatoes and carrots. Salt and pepper to taste. Onion optional. Simmer for one to one and a half hours.

## Gigi's Wild & Wonderful Casserole

Submitted by Gigi Cloud, Secretary/Litigation Support Specialist

- 1 pound of meat (ground beef, pork or cubed venison)
- 3 cloves garlic
- 1 cup chopped onions or scallions
- 1 package mushrooms (fresh)
- 2 cups wild rice

Brown meat. Add garlic, onions and mushrooms, saute together for about 10 minutes. Drain. Add 2 cups cooked wild rice, 1 can cream of mushroom soup and 1 can of milk. Mix well in 9 x 13 casserole pan. Bake at 350° for 30-40 minutes or until liquid is absorbed.

## Sirella's Frybread

Submitted by Sirella Ford, Bookkeeper II

NOTE: These amounts are approximate. You may not use all the water or flour.

- 6-8 cups flour
- 1 1/2 tsp. salt (quarter size in palm of hand)
- 1 1/4 cups sugar (two handfuls)
- 2 eggs
- 1/4 cup oil
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3-4 cups water (luke warm)
- 2 pkgs. dry yeast with 1 cup luke warm water (105-115°)

Fill the mixing bowl 1/2 full of flour, add salt and sugar, mix well. Make a well in the middle of the flour. Mix eggs, oil and milk. In a separate bowl mix the yeast with hot tap water until the yeast is dissolved. Add water to the flour, then add yeast mixture. Stir, make sure flour is wet, not watery. Add left over flour a little at a time. Knead. Let rise until dough doubles. Punch down after it doubles. Fry.

## Venison Pasties

Submitted by Sharon Nelis, Planning & Development Secretary

- 1-2 pounds venison stew meat or any of the tougher cuts (diced or cubed small)
- 1 medium onion diced
- 1 small rutabaga diced
- 3 carrots diced small
- 1 celery stalk diced small
- 4-5 potatoes diced small
- 1 beef bouillon cube
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic salt and pepper to taste
- Flour
- Ready-made pie crust or your own pie crust
- 1 egg mixed with one tablespoon water

This recipe stretches a long way and may be prepared ahead of time and frozen. Take the first nine ingredients and add enough water to boil as a stew for 2-3 hours until meat is very tender. Make sure to add water as the stew boils at a medium heat. Mix flour and water in a small bowl until all lumps are gone. A whisk is great for this. Flour mixture should have a gravy consistency. Pour flour mixture into stew to thicken. Let cool for about 40 minutes.

During stew cooling, prepare pie crust. Flour table lightly, roll out a small amount of crust into a circle. Spoon in a small amount of stew on one side of circle. Stew should have thickened up and should not run off crust. Fold over pie crust to cover stew. With a pastry brush, use egg mixture to seal edges of pasty. Use a floured fork to press edge of half circle. With pastry brush again, lightly brush the top of pasty with egg mixture. With fork, puncture several areas on top of pasty to let steam out. With a floured pancake turner, lift pasty onto an ungreased cookie sheet. Bake for 45 minutes to 1 hour until top of pasty is lightly browned. Bake at 350°.

Depending on how small or large your pie circles are, will depend on how many pasties you will have. Some seepage may occur during baking.



Dinner with Dates is a GLIFWC favorite, especially if he is cooking. GLIFWC relies on his culinary skills for such events as legislative receptions or serving large crowds. Usually reluctant to share his cooking secrets, he relented and gave us a favorite stew recipe. (Photo by Amoose)

## Judge Soulier's Wild Rice Casserole

Submitted by Ervin Soulier, Bad River Tribal Judge

- 2 cups Bad River wild rice
- 7-8 cups water
- 2 lbs. ground beef or venison
- 1 can cream of mushroom soup
- 1 can cream of celery soup
- 1 can sliced mushrooms (drained)
- 2 cans sliced water chestnuts (drained)
- Optional ingredients: onion, fresh mushrooms, fresh celery, beef soup base, etc.

**Stove-top directions:** Rinse rice. Bring rice and water to a boil in a large kettle, simmer over medium heat. When rice is cooking, brown the ground meat and drain off fat. When the rice is just about finished, remove from heat, mix all of the remaining ingredients in with the rice. Stir well, cover, and let thicken for 15-20 minutes. Eat and enjoy!!

**Oven directions:** Instead of letting the mixture thicken on the stove, bake in oven for about 30 minutes.

## Ramps

Submitted by John Coleman, GLIFWC mining specialist/environmental modeler

Ramps, related to wild leeks, are perhaps the best known of all edible wild plants. This herb is found in great abundance in many of the mountainous counties from April to June, although in some areas it is rapidly becoming scarce due to commercial collectors. Only time will tell whether or not this plant follows ginseng into relative oblivion.

Many people are seemingly offended by the rather strong lingering odor associated with ramp eaters, but a two to three day waiting period is usually sufficient to re-enter society and the taste more than compensates for the inconvenience.

Ramps are excellent raw, although they are usually parboiled and seasoned, or fired in bacon grease.

## West Virginia Ramps

- Ramps, cut in 1 inch pieces
- Bacon pieces
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Hard-cooked egg slices

Parboil clean, cut ramps in plain water. While ramps are boiling, fry bacon in large iron frying pan to the point of becoming crisp. Cut bacon into small pieces. Drain parboiled ramps and place in hot bacon fat with bacon pieces. Season with salt and pepper to taste and fry until done. Serve garnished with egg slices.

# GLIFWC Board welcomes Bad River's John Wilmer

By Sue Erickson  
Staff Writer

The newly elected Bad River Tribal Chairman John Wilmer was welcomed to the GLIFWC Board of Commissioners during a meeting in Hinckley, MN in November. Wilmer replaces Elizabeth Drake as Bad River's representative to the board.

Wilmer, though new to tribal government, is not new to tribal issues. He brings the experience of twenty years with Northland College's Native Studies Program and involvement in a wide range of tribal concerns with him.

Wilmer holds a degree in business administration and economics. As associate director of the Native American Studies Program at Northland, he was involved in administration, community education, outreach, and the natural resources technician program.

Wilmer ran for Bad River chairman because he saw a need for continuity in tribal government in order for the tribe to advance. He hopes to build faith and confidence into his leadership, to mend some fences within the community, and bring unity back to the tribe.

Wilmer emphasizes the need for tribal unity at all levels in order for tribes to effectively confront the challenges before them today. This includes unity within the state, region, and nation. However, a strong base on the reservation precedes any other efforts, he says.

He is working on several priorities at Bad River, with constitutional reform first on the list. Wilmer believes that problems within the tribe over the past several years have stemmed from "gray areas" within the constitution. "Everyone should be able to pick up



John Wilmer, Bad River tribal chairman. (Photo by Amoose)

the constitution and by-laws and know what they mean," Wilmer says. He is in the process of posting for a "Reform Committee," in order to address constitutional changes.

Another priority for the tribe is to evaluate tribal employee rights and benefits. Wilmer feels the tribe's wages are comparably low; however, increases will also increase responsibility and accountability of employees.

A third priority item is off-reservation gaming development, an enterprise which the tribe should have had up and going several years ago, Wilmer states. The on-reservation casino is not geared to provide revenues required to run tribal programs, such as health and social service programs.

Wilmer looks for substantial input from tribal members for direction in government and decision-making. He feels that representatives for Bad River cannot be successful at any other level unless an understanding of the tribe's position can be carried into other meetings at state, regional or national levels. "I need opinions and input in making tough decisions," he states.

He does stress, however, the need to build tribal cohesion and unity in order for tribes to protect their interests both individually and collectively.

Bad River administration and the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission will be moving into a new building at Odanah built by the Bad River band. So, as of January 1996 both staffs will be available on the new premises.

Wilmer thanks the GLIFWC Board of Commissioners for their patience and understanding during the planning and construction of the new facility, and looks forward to sharing the benefits of the new building with GLIFWC staff, committee and board members.

Simply the Best!



Elected to another term of office during the November meeting of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Board of Commissioners are from the left, Mole Lake Tribal Chairman Arlyn Ackley, vice chairman; Fond du Lac Councilman Cliff Rabideaux, secretary-treasurer; and Lac du Flambeau Tribal Chairman Thomas Maulson, president.

GLIFWC is grateful for their dedication and direction through the past year and welcomes their continued leadership in 1996. (Photo by Sue Erickson)



# Kirtland's warbler numbers increase in Michigan

By Lisa Dlutkowski  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Certain small, winged songsters (binnesii) appear to be making a comeback in the northern jack pine (wakikaandag) country—in particular the Kirtland's warbler, one of the world's rarest birds.

Surveys conducted in 1995 showed that this gray and yellow warbler, smaller than a robin, had a great year on the summer breeding grounds of northern lower Michigan.

Each spring wildlife biologists and volunteers search the jack pine country in northcentral Michigan early in the morning listening for the loud, lively song of the Kirtland's warbler.

The number of warblers seen and heard are tallied to come up with an estimate of that seasons breeding population.

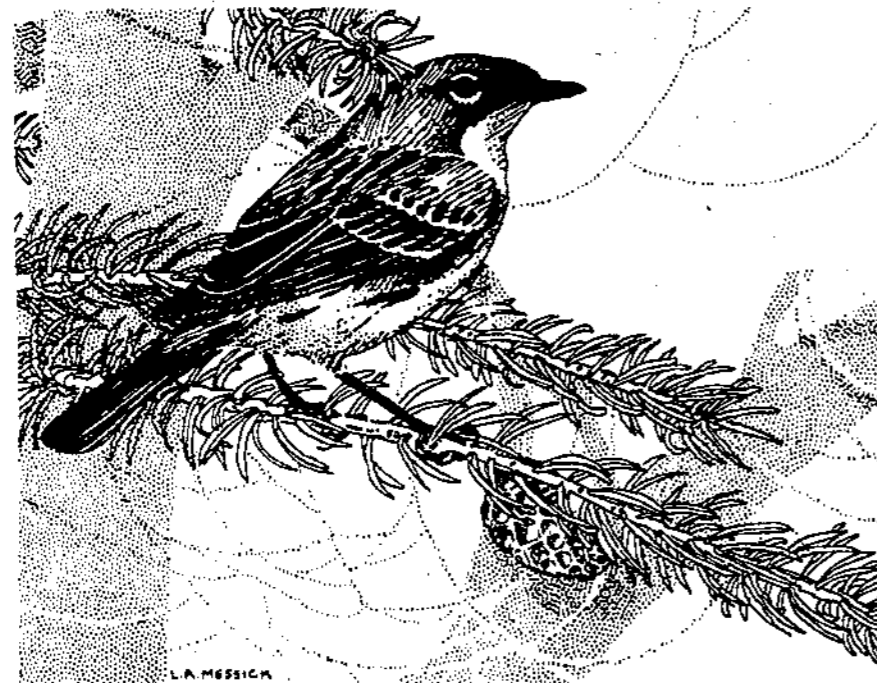
A total of 765 singing males were located in Michigan's jack pine country in 1995. This figure is up from fewer than 200 males worldwide in 1987.

There is considerable interest in the Kirtland's warbler since it is an endangered species and is known to nest only in the sandy jack pine country of northcentral lower Michigan.

These jack pine forests are found on sandy, well drained soils and are closely associated with wildfires which helped maintain the characteristic dense clump of trees and numerous small openings known as barrens.

Today wildfires are usually contained due to higher concentrations of people and homes on the landscape. Fire suppression along with fragmentation and maturing of once suitable habitat have lead to declines in Kirtland's warbler populations.

Cowbird parasitism has also been a problem since adult cowbirds frequently lay and abandon their eggs in the nests of Kirtland's warblers, leaving the hatching and rearing process up to the warblers.



The young cowbirds are larger than the other nestlings so they tend to out-compete for food which can lead to starvation of its nest mates.

Today the Kirtland's nest in lower Michigan where jack pine plantations and controlled fires produce the much needed breeding habitat. Cowbird populations are also being controlled within the nesting area.

Kirtland's nest on the ground in openings or under branches of small trees. They prefer jack pines that are 5 to 18 feet tall and typically 8 to 20 years old. Trees older than 20 years will commonly shed their lower branches, leaving no protection for any ground nests.

The actively managed and maintained habitat in lower Michigan in combination with favorable breeding season weather have allowed populations of the warbler to increase to a record high this past year.

As a result, breeding age males will be seeking new and unclaimed nesting territories in similar habitat within the region. GLIFWC biologists and the tribes are interested in perpetuating the jack pine and barrens ecosystem in the ceded territories along with its associated wildlife.

In 1995 GLIFWC participated in the search for the Kirtland's warbler in Michigan.

During the early summer I found a pair of Kirtland's warblers in Baraga County which was one of two pairs found in the Upper Peninsula. These birds represented the first documented nesting attempts outside of the Lower Peninsula in recent history.

Surveys listening for the Kirtland's lively song will resume in the spring and summer of 1996 after the birds return to Michigan. Without identification and protection of the barrens habitat in the northern Great Lakes region the Kirtland's warbler may again suffer population declines along with other wildlife and plant species associated with this habitat. For more information contact my office at (715) 682-6619.

# LCOOCC students explore careers at GLIFWC

Students from the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College (LCOOCC) visited GLIFWC on October 12th in regard to careers in natural resource management and environmental protection.

The students are working on completing their GED through LCOOCC and are also in the process of exploring career options.

They spent the morning talking with various staff at GLIFWC who work in a variety of professional and technical fields related to the environment and/or natural resource management.

GLIFWC staff members included Neil Kmiecik, biological services director; James Zorn, policy analyst; and James Thannum, planning and development division. GLIFWC treated the visitors to a luncheon at noon.

The students included Sherry Billyboy, Debbie Graves, Av Wottepp, Maureen Platt. They were accompanied by Val Barber, LCOOCC staff and Allison Slavick with the Cable Natural History Museum. (Photo by Amoose)



# New invader found in Duluth-Superior harbor

A second round goby, an exotic fish, has been found in the Duluth-Superior harbor. The 4-inch fish was found in five meters of water near the Blatnik Bridge on November 7 by a National Biological Service (NBS) research crew. (The first goby found in Lake Superior was discovered in July, very close to the same location.)

The NBS crew was trawling for Eurasian ruffe, another exotic fish, for a collaborative project with Minnesota Sea Grant and the University of Minnesota.

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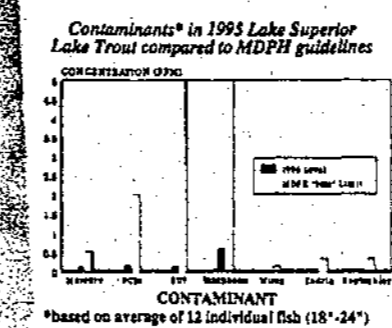
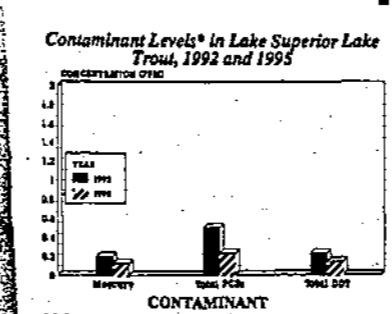
(Reprinted from MN Sea Grant.)

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# Contaminant levels declining in Lake Superior fish



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"During this time period, a comparison of the largest fish tested—23 to 28 inches—showed from 36 to 65 percent declines in mercury, total PCBs and DDT," said Amy Owen, ITFAP Environmental Scientist. "The evidence of declining contaminant levels is strong because we see the same trend in both species, and because state and provincial agencies are getting similar results." For more information, contact Amy Owen or Tom Gorenflo at (906) 632-0072.

# Record number of whitefish tagged during 95 assessments

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—Weather cooperated with GLIFWC's Great Lake Section while conducting 1995 lake trout and whitefish tagging studies on fish stocks in both the east and west sides of the Keweenaw Bay Peninsula.

Section leader Bill Mattes believes weather was a factor contributing to a record number of whitefish tagged, 623 total, this year. Lake trout tagging was equally successful, with a total of 574, falling just below the '94 record of 587 tagged lake trout.

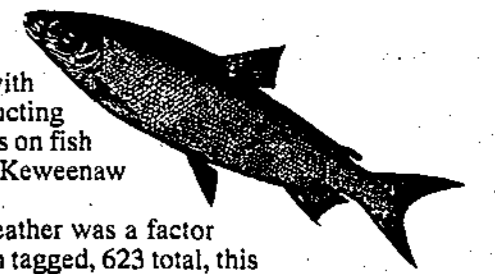
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The information contributes to GLIFWC's long-term data base on these fish stocks and will be useful in evaluating stock status and the impact of the fishery harvest, Mattes says.

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# Kirtland's warbler numbers increase in Michigan

By Lisa Dlutkowski  
GLIFWC Wildlife Biologist

Certain small, winged songsters (binneshtii) appear to be making a comeback in the northern jack pine (wakikaandag) country—in particular the Kirtland's warbler, one of the world's rarest birds.

Surveys conducted in 1995 showed that this gray and yellow warbler, smaller than a robin, had a great year on the summer breeding grounds of northern lower Michigan.

Each spring wildlife biologists and volunteers search the jack pine country in northcentral Michigan early in the morning listening for the loud, lively song of the Kirtland's warbler.

The number of warblers seen and heard are tallied to come up with an estimate of that season's breeding population.

A total of 765 singing males were located in Michigan's jack pine country in 1995. This figure is up from fewer than 200 males worldwide in 1994.

There is considerable interest in the Kirtland's warbler since it is an endangered species and is known to nest only in the sandy jack pine country of northcentral lower Michigan.

These jack pine forests are found on sandy, well drained soils and are closely associated with wildfires which helped maintain the characteristic dense clump of trees and numerous small openings known as barrens.

Today wildfires are usually contained due to higher concentrations of people and homes on the landscape. Fire suppression along with fragmentation and maturing of once suitable habitat have led to declines in Kirtland's warbler populations.

Cowbird parasitism has also been a problem since adult cowbirds frequently lay and abandon their eggs in the nests of Kirtland's warblers, leaving the hatching and rearing process up to the warblers.



The young cowbirds are larger than the other nestlings so they tend to out-compete for food which can lead to starvation of its nest mates.

Today the Kirtland's nest in lower Michigan where jack pine plantations and controlled fires produce the much needed breeding habitat. Cowbird populations are also being controlled within the nesting area.

Kirtland's nest on the ground in openings or under branches of small trees. They prefer jack pines that are 5 to 18 feet tall and typically 8 to 20 years old. Trees older than 20 years will commonly shed their lower branches, leaving no protection for any ground nests.

The actively managed and maintained habitat in lower Michigan in combination with favorable breeding season weather have allowed populations of the warbler to increase to a record high this past year.

As a result, breeding age males will be seeking new and unclaimed nesting territories in similar habitat within the region. GLIFWC biologists and the tribes are interested in perpetuating the jack pine and barrens ecosystem in the ceded territories along with its associated wildlife.

In 1995 GLIFWC participated in the search for the Kirtland's warbler in Michigan.

During the early summer I found a pair of Kirtland's warblers in Baraga County which was one of two pairs found in the Upper Peninsula. These birds represented the first documented nesting attempts outside of the Lower Peninsula in recent history.

Surveys listening for the Kirtland's lively song will resume in the spring and summer of 1996 after the birds return to Michigan. Without identification and protection of the barrens habitat in the northern Great Lakes region the Kirtland's warbler may again suffer population declines along with other wildlife and plant species associated with this habitat. For more information contact my office at (715) 682-6619.

## LCOOCC students explore careers at GLIFWC

Students from the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College (LCOOCC) visited GLIFWC on October 12th in regard to careers in natural resource management and environmental protection.

The students are working on completing their GED through LCOOCC and are also in the process of exploring career options.

They spent the morning talking with various staff at GLIFWC who work in a variety of professional and technical fields related to the environment and/or natural resource management.

GLIFWC staff members included Neil Kmiecik, biological services director; James Zorn, policy analyst; and James Thammum, planning and development division. GLIFWC treated the visitors to a luncheon at noon.

The students included Sherry Billyboy, Debbie Graves, Ar Wottepp, Maureen Platt. They were accompanied by Val Barber, LCOOCC staff and Allison Slavick with the Cable Natural History Museum. (Photo by Amoose)



# New invader found in Duluth-Superior harbor

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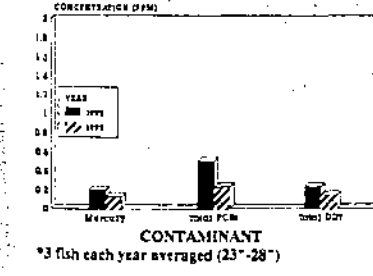
- Duluth-Superior Harbor (1995)
- St. Clair River (Sept. 1990)
- Montrose Harbor (1995)
- South Haven (1994)
- Caumet River (Dec. 1993)
- Hammond Marina (1994), and Caumet Harbor (1994)
- Detroit River (1993)
- Ashtabula River (1995)
- Grand River (1993)

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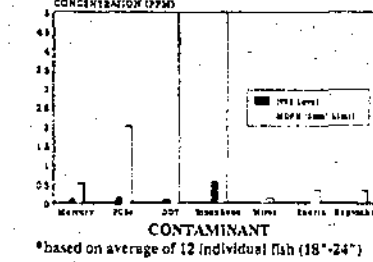
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Contaminant Levels\* in Lake Superior Lake Trout, 1992 and 1995



Contaminants\* in 1995 Lake Superior Lake Trout compared to MDPH guidelines



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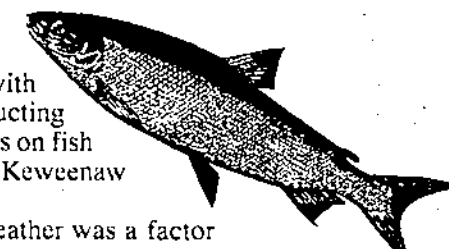
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# Trial preparation continues for Mille Lacs treaty case

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mille Lacs, MN—Intervention by Wisconsin Chippewa bands into the Mille Lacs treaty case remains a subject still under consideration by the Eighth District Circuit Court, St. Paul, Minn. at his time.

Six Wisconsin bands filed a motion to intervene in the case regarding treaty rights reserved by the Chippewa in the 1837 Treaty earlier this year; however the intervention was challenged by the state. The case is scheduled for trial in September 1996, and currently, parties in the case are preparing for the trial.

According to GLIFWC policy analyst James Zorn, Judge Diana Murphy has ordered the parties

to determine which issues will remain in dispute for trial.

This has involved a number of meetings between the parties on issues which can be stipulated to out of court, such as conservation and safety issues.

However, questions regarding allocation and fishing rights on Mille Lacs lake appear to be central issues for litigation.

Zorn says that the state, landowners, and counties are preparing to argue that the allocation for the Mille Lacs Band would be significantly less than fifty percent, which is the allocation stemming from the Boldt case in the Pacific Northwest and the Voigt case in Wisconsin.

The band, he said, is preparing information to counter this argument.

# Chosa to carry "Protect the Earth" staff



In the Fall 1995 issue of the MASINAIGAN, we stated that Billy Daniels, Forest County Potawatomi, was carrier of the Protect the Earth staff for the coming year. We apologize for the mistake. The new staff carrier for Protect the Earth is Mike Chosa, Lac du Flambeau. Chosa received the staff from Hilary Waukau, Menominee Nation, shortly before Hilary passed on.

The honor of carrying the Protect the Earth staff is awarded to individuals who have been active in advocating for Mother Earth and who are looked to for leadership in environmental protection.

# Anti-Indian rights group gets United Way money

By Doug Grow Star Tribune

Indian leaders were stunned. It appeared that the United Way of Minneapolis Area had not just jumped into one of the state's most controversial political issues, but that it was supporting an organization set up to fight Indian treaty rights.

The revelation showed up in the November newsletter of an organization called Proper Economic Resource Management (PERM), which has been fighting Indian tribes over treaty rights in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The newsletter read: PERM wishes to thank all the clubs and organizations that have contributed to our efforts to SAVE MINNESOTA in 1995... They do not want to be controlled by corrupt tribal governments in which we have no voice. Then the publication listed organizations that had supported PERM. The United Way of Minneapolis was on the list.

Could old, sweet United Way really be taking on the Indians in this ugly battle?

The answer: yes and no.

The fact is that PERM received about \$1,000 last year from the United Way of Minneapolis Area. Organization leaders believe that thousands more dollars will come pouring through United Way in future years. Most of them will be used in court to fight and appeal Indian treaty rights cases.

But United Way officials are quick to point out that PERM is not one of its officially designated recipients. United Way emphatically adds that it does not endorse the work that PERM does. But United Way also acknowledges that PERM received United Way checks.

What's happened here is that in its effort to remain the king of charitable giving, United Way has lost control of where some of its money flows.

A few years ago, the United Way made the decision to give companies that participate in United Way fund-raising the option to give individual employees the right to designate where they want their contributions to go.

"These choice campaigns are a new animal," said Jim Colville, who heads the United Way of Minneapolis Area. "We're trying to be responsive to donor desires, but, as you can see, that can be a wo-edged sword."

Colville said most companies and most donors remain satisfied with the old way of doing business. Most still collect contributions from their employees and turn that money over to the United Way, which then makes all the decisions on which organizations should receive the money. But a few companies are allowing employees to make individual choices on where money should be spent.

Leaders of such organizations as PERM are just becoming aware of the United Way fundraising opportunity. Mark Ross, a PERM leader, said that at many companies, employees feel considerable pressure to make contributions.

"We've gotten notes from a few people telling us that in the past they've felt this pressure, Ross said, "but now they don't mind making a contribution when it can be for something they're interested in."

His organization received two checks last year from the United Way one for about \$700 and another for about \$300. He said he has no way of knowing the initial sources of those checks.

He also said he hopes that, as more companies allow individual employees to earmark where their United Way contributions are spent, PERM will collect more money from the United Way. Ross said Indian groups should not be upset, because "from what I hear, United Way gives to groups like AIM, too."

Colville said that the United Way funds a number of Indian groups providing social services, but that no United Way money goes to the American Indian Movement.

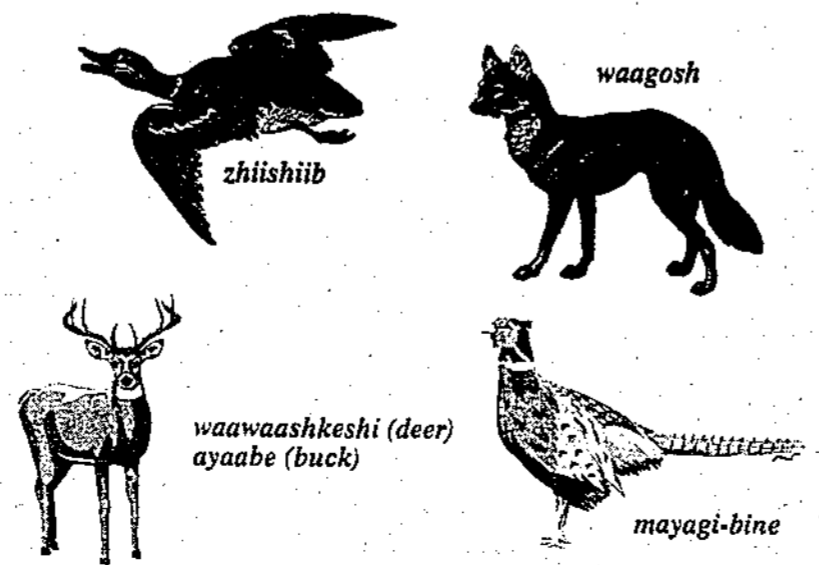
Indian leaders are left concerned about the appearance of United Way support for an organization such as PERM.

"Their organization is anti-treaty and anti-Indian," said Don Wedll, commissioner of natural resources for the Mille Lac Band of Ojibwe.

"It is my belief that PERM is trying to use United Way to show that their organization is credible. I'm told United Way is very concerned about this."

Colville does keep saying that PERM does not have United Way's blessing.

But it does have United Way money. (Reprinted from Star Tribune, Wednesday, November 15, 1995)



# Legislative Update 104th Congress



House Committees: APR=Appropriations; COM=Commerce; EE=Economics & Education; JUD=Judiciary; RES=Resources; SB=Small Business  
Senate Committees: ENV=Environment & Public Works; FIN=Finance; SCIA=Senate Committee on Indian Affairs; +=Multiple Committees

Bill No.	Title	House Committee	House Hearing	House Passed	Senate Committee	Senate Hearing	Senate Passed	P.L. Date	P.L. No.
H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	+		3/24/95	FIN		9/19/95		
H.R. 111	Minority Enterprise Development Act of 1995	SB							
H.R. 226	Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1994	COM							
H.R. 462	National Policies Toward Gambling Review Act of 1995	+							
H.R. 497	National Gambling Impact & Policy Commission Act	JUD							
H.R. 877/ S. 382	Wounded Knee Tribal Park Establishment Act	RES			SCIA				
S. 113	Bill to allow Indian tribes to receive contributions of inventory				FIN				
S. 285	Bill to Provide social service block grants directly to Indian tribes				FIN				
S. 286	A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to grant state status to Indian tribes				SCIA				
S. 311	Bill to elevate the director of IHS to assistant secretary of Health & Human Services				SCIA				
S. 479	Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1995				SCIA	7/13/95			
S. 487	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act Amendments of 1995				SCIA	7/25/95			
S. 510	Bill to extend authorization for certain programs under the Native American Programs Act of 1974	EE			SCIA	3/7/95	5/11/95		

Reprinted from American Indian Report, a publication of the Falmouth Institute, Inc. December 1995

# Hunting heritage

(Continued from page 2)

with other bands who may be in need. We have felt no possession of something which was given to us. A young man's first deer is also traditionally given away, an act that reminds him the deer was gift to him and his duty is to share.

Today we still share fruits of our hunting, fishing and gathering. We share with our families, with our elders, people in need, and the community as a whole at special feasts. We also share with the surrounding community, often inviting them in to events and feasting. We have also shared tribal quotas in treaty-ceded areas.

But perhaps more important than sharing our game, we share in the responsibility of effective management of these resources which we all prize so highly. And despite our differences, and the struggles, a great victory has been achieved through a cooperative spirit which everyone can enjoy and benefit from today.

A new part of our hunting heritage today deals with partnership in scientific natural resource management, a role which is rapidly expanding through GLIFWC and at the individual tribal level.

The bands have always managed the resources by living in balance with them. But the modern world has taken that balance. The original landscape has been lost through excessive uses of various resources on a large scale.

Overuse of some species has caused them to decline or disappear. The demand on the resources today is so heavy today that traditional practices alone will not suffice.

So, today, with the responsibility to effectively manage off-reservation resources in the treaty ceded areas along with their on-reservation resources, the Anishinaabe have become co-caretakers, if you will.

The tribes have been working hand in hand with state, federal and local organizations to enhance the knowledge of the resources we hold in common so that we can jointly preserve our hunting privileges.

Many resource managers today recognize the need to manage for diversity—the need to bring back species that have dwindled or disappeared—because they do play a significant part in ecosystem.

Similarly, the Anishinaabe nations bring diversity into resource management—we bring a great deal of strength and commitment to effective management; but importantly we bring an advocacy for our native people and add a native perspective to the decision-making process.

This has been missing for a long time; but the potential is now there for a strong partnership, one that can bring more balance and a greater vision. □



# Ethnobotanical thoughts

## Encouraging "Sense of Place"

By Dr. James Meeker  
Associate Professor, Northland College

In many places in the remaining rural landscape people continue to rely on their knowledge of the natural world for sustenance activities. Gathering berries, nuts, and herbs, making syrup and firewood, and hunting, help users to develop knowledge about the composition, timing and relationships in nature. This knowledge or connectedness that people have with an area, their "sense of place," can be very important for long term habitat protection. The Mole Lake Tribe, for example, owes their passionate concern for their traditional ricing lake, in part, to their sense of place.

Observing nature on a regular basis in the form of walks, or noting the daily bird visitors at the feeder also builds a sense of place. Recently, I took my annual trek to revisit the only location of witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) that I am aware of in Wisconsin's northern tier counties. Witch hazel is a fall blooming shrub, whose medicinal value lies in its astringent properties (provided by its tannins), and is used as a liniment for back pain. In addition to being the latest flowering shrub of our region, witch hazel has other peculiarities.

It disperses its seed at distances up to 30 feet from the parent plant through a means of power ejection. When the seed capsule dries, it forms a tension that, at the right moment, results in the forceful expulsion of the seed. Witch hazel has tiny strap-shaped petals about one-half of an inch long and at full bloom whole patches are visible as diffuse yellow clouds about five feet above the ground (As landscape planners know, there's power in numbers.)

Witch hazel is much more common south and east of this region; it is found relatively commonly on wood edges and along streams in southern Wisconsin and throughout the north eastern United States. It is often associated with oak woods.

I do not know how "my" witch hazel plants came to this place. Maybe it is merely a result of a natural process, perhaps by hitching a ride (clinging to the feathers of a migrating bird?), that one fertile seed moved to this spot.

Maybe early Native Americans who traveled through the region dispersed this species, or perhaps the original settlers brought it up from southern climes, (knowing its medicinal value and that settlement was going to be back-breaking work!). What I do know is that I appreciate this added diversity on the landscape and would miss it if it were to suddenly disappear.

Being knowledgeable of nature, having good observational skills and cultivating a sense of place comes with a price, however. Often the keen observer sees changes other than just the seasonal cycles, and changes are not always welcome. Unwelcome changes take the form of a new building development or logging road smack dab in a special place



Dr. James Meeker

(like the witch hazel spot), a new "cabin" on an otherwise undisturbed lake shore, or land newly posted, where one once felt free to walk.

All these changes appear to be taking place at ever increasing rates in the north country. Even those whose living depends on this progress will lament, in an unguarded moment, the changes that they see. The price or cost of a sense of place then, is the anxiety about what the future may bring.

To borrow an image from our towns and cities that are also changing, I fear the idea of complete dominance by forever young, "pepsi" forests in a "Mac landscape," a landscape homogenized into habitats where only the most common and weedy species thrive. Uplands dominated by fast growing aspen on short rotations and roadside wetlands with cattail and reed canary grass are examples of these trends.

Is there hope for diverse forests and wetlands in the long term? I think so, although this hope exists on a meager diet (to borrow a phrase from Wendell Berry, a well known protector of the rural landscape). In order to protect native landscapes and maintain the same "sense of place" and opportunities for our grandchildren, we need to elevate the importance of traditional indigenous uses of the land to one of equal footing with whole scale timber production and the development that threatens it.

As I see it, we have opportunities here in the north country that other regions no longer have. We have a forested region that has not yet been totally modified, unlike the former prairie regions south and west of here. Most of our northern landscape is privately owned (by individuals, not large companies) in small parcels and is approaching the second or third cut.

We must pursue a land ethic that encourages these owners to include a portion of their private lands as large tree and wildlife diversity areas, as well as using portions to provide timber and fiber for humans. We need to support and employ those loggers and foresters who believe in small set asides and believe that these areas are just as important as the remaining portions that they manage. These land managers interact with the private landowners and are in an excellent position to encourage forest plans that are future reaching. Only by instilling "sense of place" in the very people that will be using and managing the land can we protect the northern landscape and be sustainable in the long term.

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