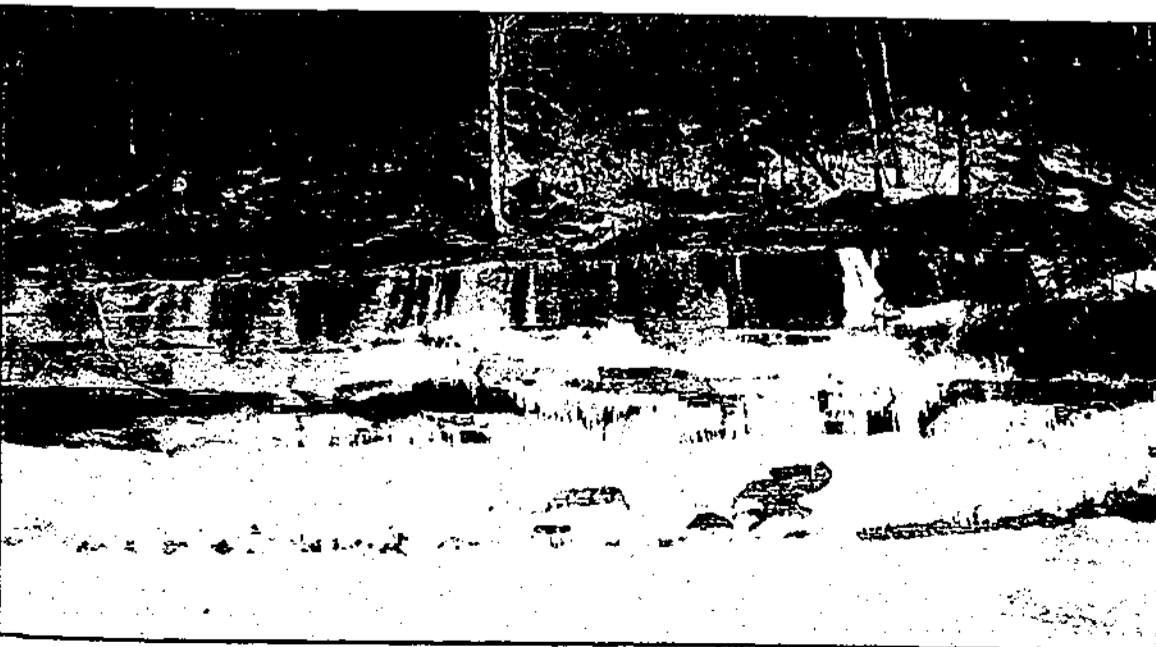


MASINAIGAN

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Spring 1996



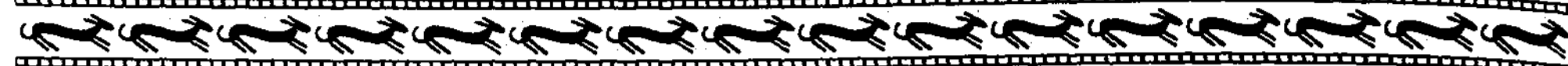
Frozen stalactite hang from ice-coated cliffs and caves creating a winter fantasy along Lake Superior's south shore. Not far from the Red Cliff reservation are the Squaw Bay caves, pictured above, which make a remarkable scene through all seasons. (Photos by Amoose)

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DNR Board tables proposal on deer population goals

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Madison, WI—It was something like dejavu for Jon Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader, as he listened stunned by the comments from Wisconsin Conservation Congress (CC) at the February 28th Natural Resources Board (NRB) meeting in Madison.

CC representatives were providing testimony on behalf of the Congress regarding the proposed changes in the over-winter deer populations goals, but spent more time lambasting the tribes and the fact that the WDNR had come to an agreement with the tribes.

The rhetoric was reminiscent of 1986-1990 when vocal "sports" people made unfounded, slanted remarks about the tribes. Gilbert had thought this was part of the past.

The controversy was the proposed lowering of over-winter population goals to around 75% -80% of carrying capacity. However, the comments focused on the tribes, not the biology of setting population goals.

Comments from Francis (Bill) Murphy, former Conservation Congress (CC) chairman, compared reaching consensus with the tribes to "negotiating a treaty with Cuba." Gilbert found the statement ridiculous and offensive.

Steve Oestreicher, CC vice-chairman, stated that "the citizens of Wisconsin have

watched the walleye fishery completely destroyed on many speared waters during the past eleven years, do not think for one minute that these same citizens will stand by and watch the white-tailed deer suffer the same fate."

GLIFWC Executive Administrator Jim Schlender's response to the statement when he heard it was that Oestreicher was "comparing apples and oranges when talking about walleye and deer, and he's wrong on both. If the walleye fishery is destroyed, it would be on account of the angler, not the tribal fishery."

Accusations flew during the CC testimony regarding the WDNR having a "hidden agenda," ignoring the input from the Congress and Regional Task Forces, ignoring the northern hunter, and not basing the proposed change on biological information.

However, a WDNR staff member at the meeting responded saying that WDNR wildlife biologists and tribal biologists agree that it is preferable to maintain the white-tailed herd at about 75% of the carrying capacity.

Gilbert explains that proposed changes in over-winter population goals are based on biological information from the WDNR and the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission.

As DNR staff explained to Murphy and Oestreicher, the state did represent the input from the Conservation Congress and the Regional Task Forces. Their input had



Waawaashkeshi at a feeding station near the Red Cliff reservation. (Photo by Amoose)

been received and had been considered. "Management over 75% of carrying capacity is not easy to defend biologically. The changes made were biologically driven changes.

The decisions are a biologically defensible position ...I do take exception, Steve, to your saying, we did not involve the Congress. We were not able to take your advise totally..." a WDNR staff person stated.

The tribes and the WDNR did meet and negotiate on a government-to-government basis. However, the tribes did not come out with exactly what they wanted either, according to Gilbert.

Out of sixty-eight units in the ceded territory, the tribes and state differed on twenty-eight and agreed on thirty-seven units. So, from the beginning they were in accord on 57% of the units.

Of the twenty-eight where they differed, the tribes ended up agreeing with the state on fifteen. That left thirteen units where the two could not reach agreement.

Of the thirteen, the tribes compromised on nine. So, in the end, only four of the units had population goals initially asked for by the tribes, Gilbert explains. The WDNR Board decided not to vote on the proposed rule change but to table the agenda item until the next meeting on March 25th.



Ajidamoo finds a winter feast. (Photo by Amoose)



Bineshii, bird, waits for leftover pellets at a feed lot for deer. (Photo by Amoose)

Inside supplement on mining

This issue of the MASINAIGAN has completely reprinted the booklet, Sulfide Mining: The Process and the Price, A Tribal & Ecological Perspective, as a special supplement.

The booklet was prepared by GLIFWC Policy Analyst Ann McCammon-Soltis and produced with funds provided by The Joyce Foundation.

Extra copies of the supplement are available at the GLIFWC Public Information Office. For information call (715) 682-6619.



Consensus on deer management units reached

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—New population goals for deer management units in the Wisconsin ceded territories were reached through a process of compromise between the Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITTF) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) this winter according to Jon Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader.

Gilbert feels the new goals by-in-large reflect tribal input and concerns regarding tribal deer management objectives, which differ in some respects from state goals.

He is pleased that the new figures not only take into consideration tribal management goals but also that the state code governing the deer management process has been amended to directly recognize tribal involvement.

The new population goals, he states, reflect numbers between 60% to 75% of the "carrying capacity" of the deer population, also called "K" in biological jargon. Carrying level refers to the maximum population of deer possible before environmental damage may take place. For instance, the deer population above carrying capacity may significantly damage understory plants, white pine, or populations of other competing species such as moose.

The tribes' aim in setting population goals has been between the 60% to 75% of carrying capacity, Gilbert states, in order to provide sufficient numbers of deer available for the tribal hunt without adversely impacting other important species. The tribes' are working to achieve as much environmental balance as possible, he states.

Some groups push for higher percentages, such as 80%. These figures essentially would provide for a higher number of bucks available for harvest, but sacrifice the availability of antlerless deer, according to Gilbert. Since tribal hunters do not tend to target bucks or trophy hunt, this would not be beneficial for tribal members or the environment.

At the onset of the review process several years ago, tribes were concerned about the development of new figures and the impact of new population goals on other species within the environment. In fact, the process concerned a number of groups, and ultimately it was decided that an Environmental Assessment (EA) was needed as a guide to the establishment of new figures.

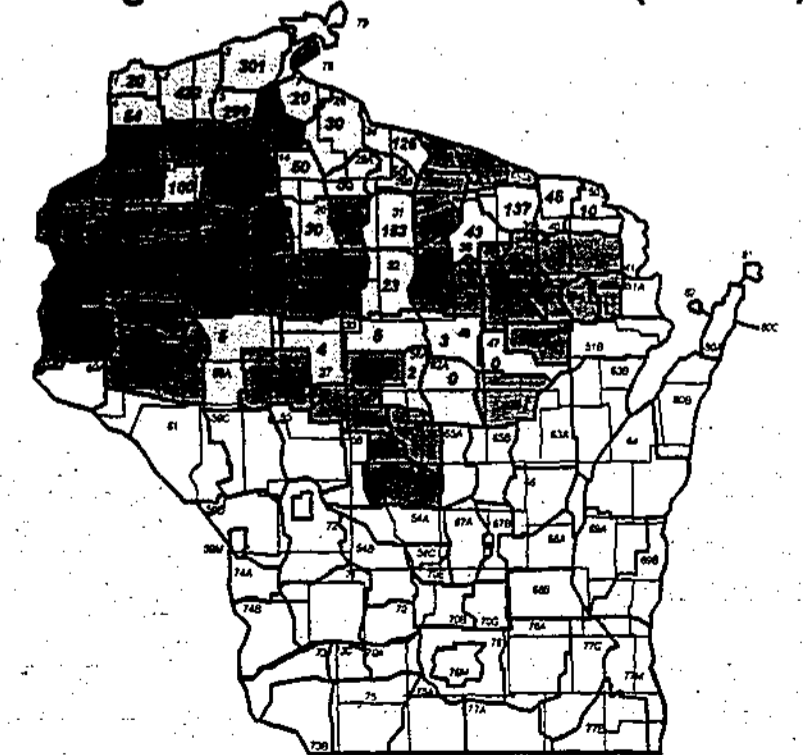


The deep snowfall this winter and extreme cold led many people to think about feeding deer. Deer managers on the whole do not advise it, but if you do feed, use deer pellets as deer may have difficulty digesting hay. Above are deer in a feed lot maintained successfully for several years by Bayfield County resident Bob Chelberg. (photo by Amoose)

Over the last two years tribes have had input into the EA process; however, Gilbert was concerned over the failure of the WDNR to work with the tribes on a government-to-government basis during that time period.

It was not until recent meetings with WDNR staff and the VITTF that he felt true negotiation on the population goals evolved. With the exception of Deer Management Unit 31, all units open to off-reservation treaty harvest have been established through a negotiated process.

Ceded territory deer management units showing maximum tribal harvest (1990-94)



Legend: Shaded box: Tribes and DNR Agree on Overwinter Population Goal. Unshaded box: Overwinter Population Goal Requires Consensus Between Tribes and DNR.

Wewebanaabiidaa (Let's go fishing)

Odanah, WI—Once the ice "turns over" in northern Wisconsin lakes, it will be time to take to the shores for the off-reservation spring spearing season. This means it's now time to get ready—check out the boat, test run the motor, and find the zhimaagan (spear).

This will be the twelfth season of off-reservation spring spearing for walleye following the 1983 Voigt Decision. The first treaty season was exercised in 1985.

As in other years, GLIFWC staff will be monitoring each open landing on a nightly basis, and spearers should get their daily permit at their on-reservation registration station. Regulation booklets are available at the registration stations as well.

Nightly monitoring of spearfishing landings includes enforcement and biological staff. All spearers will be checked for tribal identification and must have a daily permit.

In anticipation of the season, the Voigt Intertribal Task Force (VITTF) is in the process of issuing declarations for each lake, a figure which is based on each tribe's estimate of need.

GLIFWC will submit tribal declarations to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR announces the declarations publicly after review.

Wisconsin sues EPA over Mole Lake's Clean Water Act designations

By Sue Erickson
Staff writer

Crandon, WI—The Sokaogon Chippewa are not being sued, but it is their interests that are at stake in a lawsuit filed by the State of Wisconsin against the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in late January.

The Sokaogon Chippewa, Mole Lake Band, want to protect their on-reservation natural resources, particularly their rice beds, but really the entire habitat, including the people, who depend on clean water and will for years to come.

The Sokaogon Chippewa don't feel that they can rely on the State of Wisconsin to adequately protect their water resources because they have witnessed a history of economic interests and political power overriding environmental protection.

This has produced some skepticism in the tribe over the state's touted commitment to environmental protection.

With a proposal for the world's largest copper sulfide mine to operate adjacent to and upstream from their small reservation in addition to other environmental concerns, the Band felt compelled to try to protect its own water resources.

The Sokaogon Chippewa applied for treatment-as-state status under the federal

Clean Water Act (CWA), which allows for tribes to be approved for treatment-as-state, which among other things allows them to enact their own clean water standards on reservation.

This provision may have been included in the federal legislation because tribal interests are different than state interests at times.

The Sokaogon Chippewa's application for treatment-as-state status was approved by the EPA in September 1995. Following that, they submitted an application for clean water standards to apply on reservation and those were also approved.

In all, four Wisconsin tribes have been granted treatment-as-state status by the EPA, including the Sokaogon Chippewa, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa, the Oneida Tribe, and the Menominee Tribe.

This is all in accordance with federal law designed to protect the environment and the interests of Indian tribes where appropriate.

The catch is that polluters upstream may have to change their ways, or the tribe's standards may impact the granting of permits to proposed developments upstream of the tribe, if the tribe's water quality standards would be negatively affected. The right to clean water could preempt the right to pollute.

The tribe does not have veto power to stop a permit, but the EPA does have the discretion to say no to a permit until the tribe's water quality standards are met.

The State of Wisconsin became upset, or "aggrieved" as the complaint states, by the EPA's approval and filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

They filed it on January 25, 1996, so the EPA has until the end of March to respond. The suit challenges EPA's approval of the Sokaogon's treatment-as-state status.

Wisconsin is upset over the EPA approval because it will be deprived of its authority as a State "to exercise exclusive sovereignty over these waters to promote the welfare of the people who elected the Wisconsin government."

To get more detailed, the complaint essentially challenges federal legislation which includes a provision for "treatment-as-state" status for Indian tribes.

The legal jargon is complicated, but under the Clean Water Act, tribes can apply for treatment-as-state status.

Approval is based primarily upon: 1) the existence of a governing body which

carries out substantial governmental duties and powers; 2) that the functions to be carried out by the tribe pertain to the management and protection of water resources held by the tribe, the United States in trust or a member of an Indian tribe; and 3) the tribe possesses the capacity to carry out the functions to be exercised in a manner consistent with the purpose of the law.

If all the guidelines are met and the tribe is approved for treatment-as-state status, the tribe can then submit proposed water quality standards and regulations for the management of on-reservation waters, which must be approved by the EPA.

While four tribes possess treatment-as-state status in Wisconsin, only the Sokaogon Chippewa Mole Lake Band is named in the suit. Similar suits regarding the other tribes could also be filed.

However, it must be remembered that Congress has plenary power over tribes. The Clean Water Act is an act of Congress which gave the tribes this authority to establish clean water standards on their reservations if they comply with all the guidelines set forth in the Act.

The remainder of the story has yet to unfold in the courtroom.



Ice formations along the cliffs of Lake Superior's south shore. (Photo by Amoose)



Geraldine Parish, Bay Mills, demonstrates her expertise with fry bread which she prepared for a traditional feed for legislators in Lansing, Mich. (Photo by Amoose)

Late night duty ahead for electroshocking crews

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—The warming weather and hints of spring have GLIFWC electroshocking crews busy getting geared up for the spring assessment season. Crews begin assessments shortly after ice out.

Electroshocking usually starts at dusk and continues into the small hours of the morning, so crews will have to, once again, adjust their schedules to accommodate working nights.

Lists of lakes for the 1996 spring walleye assessments are in the process of being finalized, according to Terry Donaldson, section leader, GLIFWC inland fisheries. He estimates a total of 18 lakes and one river will be included in this spring's electrofishing assessments in Wisconsin.

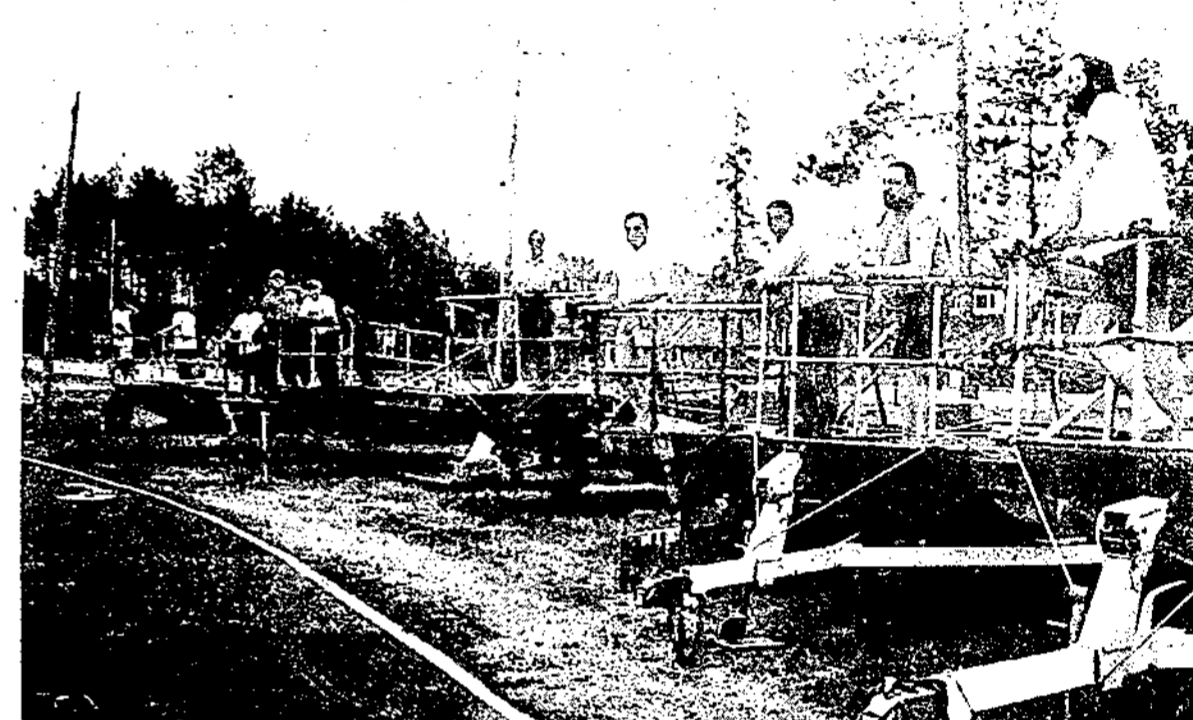
In addition, one lake will be assessed in Michigan and probably four in Minnesota, Donaldson says. The spring electroshocking assessments are performed to determine adult population estimates on walleye.

A total of ten boats will be on northern lakes this spring. Three electroshocking boats are from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), three from GLIFWC, and one each from the St. Croix Band of Chippewa and the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa. In addition two fyke net boats will participate in the spring assessment activities.

Eight of the lakes assessed in Wisconsin are long term study lakes, Donaldson says. Four large lakes and four small lakes have been assessed annually in order to establish a comprehensive data base on each. From this, managers are better able to observe fishery trends.

Lakes which have a shared fishery, both spearing and angling, are targeted for assessments. Other lakes are selected due to special concerns or needs, and some are assessed on a more random basis. Of the 214 speared lakes where walleye have been harvested, 177 (83%) have had at least one adult population estimate. The data collected from these assessments is shared with other resource management agencies, including the WDNR and the USFWS.

In 1995 the *Fishery Status Update Report* was produced by the Joint Assessment Steering Committee, this includes representatives from state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies. The report provides information on the fisheries from the past five years of assessments.



Electrofishing crews with boats from the USFWS, the St. Croix Band of Chippewa and GLIFWC several seasons ago. This year eight electrofishing boats and two fyke net boats will participate in spring population assessments on northern lakes. (Photo by Amoose)

GLIFWC began electroshocking assessments in 1988 and joint assessments have been performed since 1990. The result of the joint effort is that a greater number of lakes are assessed each year, consequently, managers have more information on which to base decisions.

Information assists fisheries managers establish lake quotas and alerts them to any potentially negative or positive trends in a lake's fishery.

GLIFWC biologist to collect walleye fillet samples for mercury testing

By Neil Kmiecik, Director
Biological Services Division

For spring 1996 GLIFWC has developed an ambitious plan to collect fillet samples from 650 walleye for mercury testing.

Jim Wojcik, GLIFWC Environmental Biologist, is organizing the sampling effort and is looking for cooperation from spearers to sell him walleye for the mercury testing. Spearers will be paid cash for each fish that they contribute to the effort.

In 47 Wisconsin and 5 Michigan lakes, plans call for walleye fillets to be collected from spearers. Fish will be collected by assessment crews in another 9 lakes in Wisconsin, 5 lakes in Minnesota, and 1 in Michigan. Up to 12 fish are needed per lake in four size categories.

To develop this plan, mercury data collected so far by WDNR and GLIFWC were reviewed. Speared lakes where no walleye, or only a few, have been tested



Jim Wojcik, GLIFWC environmental biologist. (Photo by Amoose)

were identified. These speared lakes were targeted for sampling. A listing of the lakes to be sampled for mercury will be available from tribal permit stations and from GLIFWC.

Arrangements will be made at the boat landing with the monitoring crew and the cooperating spearer ahead of the time of the spearing effort to set aside selected

walleye to be processed. Since only one fillet is needed for the mercury testing, the rest of the fish may be returned to the spearer, if he or she wish it.

However, to reduce delays for the spearer, another option is for the whole fish to be taken for testing and the fish is filleted later by GLIFWC. Cash will be paid for each fish contributed on the spot, but the seller will be asked to sign a receipt.

Jim Wojcik will be at as many boat landings as he can to collect fish. But it's unlikely that he will be able to cover more than one lake per night. So, Jim is looking to hire up to four people to help cover lakes during peak spearing. Fish will be tested at the Environmental Health Laboratory in Superior, Wisconsin. Test results will be available by July 1, 1996 and published soon afterwards.

Based on a 1993 survey of tribal spearers from the six Wisconsin Chippewa bands, mercury is a concern. Spearers realized that larger walleye generally contained higher levels of mercury compared to

smaller ones. So sometimes they weren't taking the larger fish. They also recognized that some lakes had higher mercury levels than others; some spearers were avoiding these waters altogether.

All walleye fillets will be tested with the skin off rather than the more common method where the skin is left on. A recent GLIFWC study found that, during spring, by leaving the skin on, mercury levels would be reported 10% lower than if the skin is removed.

Many lakes in northern Wis. contain walleye with mercury levels above the 0.5 parts per million Wis. advisory action level. The health advisory was constructed from skin-on walleye fillets. So, while it is important that people consult the appropriate health advisory, tribal members should realize that the advisories may not be strict enough for walleye taken in spring.

For more information about this project, about the health risks posed by mercury call Jim Wojcik at (715) 682-6619.

Intervention by paper company and sport groups denied in Menominee case

Madison, WI—Federal Judge Barbara Crabb filed two Opinions and Orders on February 26th. One denied three separate motions to intervene in the Menominee treaty case and the other denied the State of Wisconsin's motion to dismiss five of the six counts cited in the complaint.

Judge Crabb noted that treaties related to the case need to be considered and interpreted in a manner which the Indian people would have understood them. Therefore, she felt that the record needed to be developed further for decisions to be reached on arguments and Menominee's complaints could not be dismissed.

She did, however, agree to dismiss one count of the Menominee Complaint which claims a treaty right based on the 1854 Treaty to take 50% of the off-reservation sturgeon resource which would make it to the reservation if manmade obstructions did not prevent the run.

Crabb states that she is unaware of any case in which a court has granted an off-reservation harvesting right to make up for lost fishing or hunting opportunities on a reservation.

She also states that the 1854 Treaty with the Menominee did not reserve off-reservation hunting and fishing rights, but the right to hunt and fish on reservation free of state regulation.

Judge Crabb's other ruling dealt with motions to intervene in the Menominee case. Among those seeking to intervene in the case filed by the Menominee Indian Tribe against the State of Wisconsin were: 1) the Wisconsin Paper Council 2) Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing, Inc., Walleyes for Tomorrow, Inc., Sturgeon for Tomorrow, Inc., and Eureka Dam Campsite, Inc.; and 3) Wisconsin Commercial Fisheries Association.

Wisconsin Paper Council had also amended their petition to include the P.H.

Gladfelter Company, Riverside Paper Corporation and Wisconsin Tissue Mills Inc.

All three petitions were denied by Judge Crabb because she did not see that their goals or interests diverged from those of Wisconsin.

"The applicants for intervention are seeking exactly what the state is seeking: a judicial determination that plaintiff has no continuing usufructuary rights outside its reservation."

Judge Crabb continued to say that if the litigation goes beyond the determination of the existence of Menominee's treaty rights and the intervenors feel their interests are different from the state's at that time, the motions can be renewed.

Those who sought intervention cited the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians v. Minnesota in support of their motions. However, Judge Crabb's opinion differed from that handed down in the 8th Circuit Court regarding Mille Lacs which allowed landowners and counties to intervene.

In her Opinion, Crabb states that the 8th District Court held that the State of Minnesota had a greater interest in its natural resources than in the market value of its land holdings. "With respect, I find this analysis unconvincing," Crabb writes.

In Wisconsin, Crabb believes that the state's "vigorous defense" of the natural resources would serve to benefit the property owners within the ceded territory.

"I am convinced that the state is zealously and effectively representing the interests of the proposed intervenors as well as the other citizens of the state. I am not persuaded that allowing the council and the individual companies to intervene would promote the prompt determination of the question of the continued existence of the plaintiff's usufructuary rights," Crabb stated.



The Menominee Tribe, currently in litigation for the reaffirmation of its treaty rights, is known internationally for its spectacular old growth forest and the tribe's forestry management program.

Articles by Sue Erickson, Staff Writer
Photos by Amoose

Snowmobile safety course taught on reservation

Lac Courte Oreilles, WI—GLIFWC wardens offer a variety of safety courses on reservation. Snowmobile safety, hunter education, ATV safety and boating safety are all available at various reservations depending on public interest.

Last winter GLIFWC wardens Sgt. Ken Rusk and Corp. Carol Wielgot along with Tim Deprot, Sawyer County Sheriff's Dept., offered a twelve hour snowmobile safety course for area youth on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation.

A class in snowmobile safety is mandatory in Wisconsin for youth ages 12-16 in order to ride alone. This year seven students participated in the class, according to Rusk, GLIFWC conservation officer and certified snowmobile safety instructor.

Instruction is divided into classroom work and hands-on experience, Rusk says, with an emphasis on safety.

In order to pass the course, students must pass a written test and a performance test on a snowmobile.

The course stresses that students know and understand regulations governing snowmobiling and snowmobile safety, Rusk states.

Rusk and Wielgot have been offering snowmobile safety courses for about four years, but began instructing hunters' education classes on reservation about seven years ago.

In 1994 the two received a "Snowmobile Safety and Hunter's Education Instructor's Award" from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for their work in promoting safety education courses locally.

Rusk says they coordinate their programs with the Lac Courte Oreilles Youth Center. The Center assists them in notifying students of course offerings and informing the instructors about the level of interest.

For information about safety courses offered on GLIFWC member reservations, please call (715) 682-6619.



1996 snowmobile safety class offered on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation this winter stressed knowledge of regulations and riding safety.

Study sees improved health for Ojibwe using traditional foods

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mille Lacs, MN—A recently released report indicates that increased use of traditional foods by Ojibwe people could lead to better mental and physical health and counteract a high rate of food-related chronic diseases in the population.

Prepared by Dr. Harriet Kuhnlein of McGill's Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples (CINE), the study points to a number of chronic health problems linked to inadequate diets and lifestyles which were not part of traditional life, but a consequence of de-localization from traditional food sources.

Based on surveys of Mille Lacs and Lac Courte Oreilles tribal members as well as on literature, the report details the nutritional benefits of diets consisting wholly or partially of traditional foods such as venison, moose, small game, wild rice, native fish species, berries, vegetables and waterfowl.

A diverse traditional food system made use of hundreds of plants and animals which contributed to mental, physical and spiritual well-being.

Traditional medicines were also made from herbs, roots and bark of wild plants, shrubs and trees as well as animal parts.

Similarly, beverages and broths were made from a wide variety of plants, animals, and maple sugar.

Significantly, the traditional diet was diverse, high in nutrients and low in fat, the report states, unlike the modern-day, market-place diet.

"Of all identified 'minority' groups, Native Americans have some of the worst patterns of diet in the United States today. The quality of nutrition for Native Peoples clearly needs to be improved," Kuhnlein states early in her report.

Citing similar consequences in developing nations when in transition to a "Western" diet, Kuhnlein believes that loss of traditional food systems and dietary "de-localization" decreases the diversity found in traditional diets.

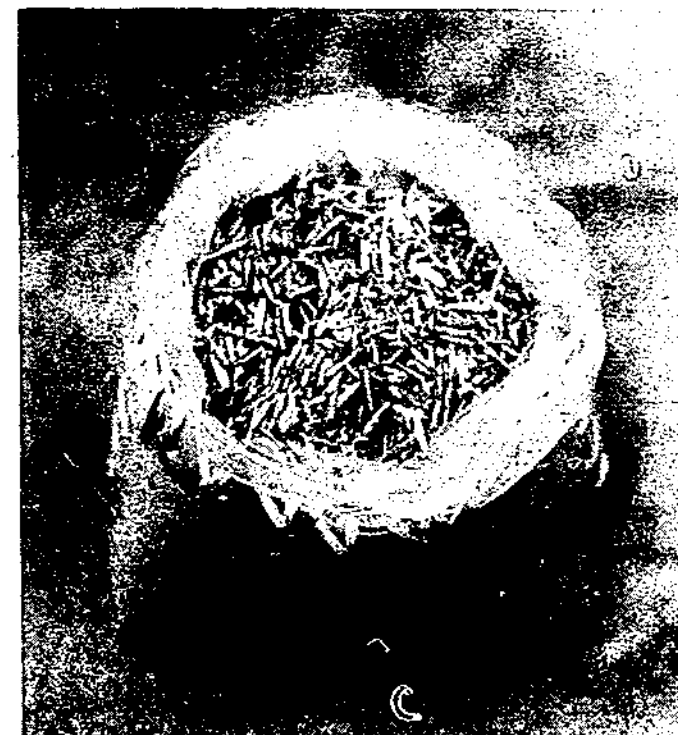
She states that "archeologists and nutritionists have demonstrated that change in diet for hunter-gathers resulting from relocation into settled communities meant loss in use of the wide variety of plants and animals known in the traditional food system.

In poor rural areas, diets became monotonous and nutritionally poor, resulting in poor health.

Kuhnlein points to the high incidence of diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, gall bladder disease, and hyper-tension in indigenous people as examples of food-related diseases impairing the quality and length of life for many tribal people.

Many of the nutrients found in the traditional diets of the people are greatly reduced in contemporary diets which rely on commodity or market-place foods. Kuhnlein points out that many of the market-place foods are low-cost and high in fat.

With the exception of calcium, traditional foods harvested by the Ojibwe were higher in nutrients than the market foods which have replaced them on most dinner tables.



Wild rice, or manomin, a traditional food of the Ojibwe. (Photo by Amoose)

Traditional food systems were also low in amounts of dietary fat in comparison to those in the market foods available today.

The replacement of low-fat foods with high fat foods, Kuhnlein feels, is especially significant because increased amounts of saturated and trans-fatty acids are related to many chronic diseases.

In addition to physical health, the impact of using traditional foods extends to improved mental health, primarily because of its strong cultural links. Kuhnlein notes that food-gathering in itself becomes a process of cultural expression and "transmission of cultural patterns from one generation to another." The process of harvesting was often one participated in by families and communities. It promotes physical fitness and activity as well as a sense of balance with the environment, Kuhnlein states.

The practice of traditional harvests promotes a sense of pride and confidence; is an opportunity for adults to display responsibility to their children; can be a way of practicing spirituality; provides environmental education to children and an opportunity for them to learn spirituality, patience and other personal qualities.

The survey results show that traditional foods are looked upon with respect and that people would like to use them more, but lack of time and access to harvesting areas are limiting factors.

"Band members strongly agreed that the cultural values of harvesting and using traditional Ojibwe food were important to them in many ways, and should be taught to their children," Kuhnlein states.

The report concludes that there is a "relationship between the use of traditional Ojibwe food and the health and well-being of Band members." □

Deer can starve with bellies full of hay

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—The severe conditions this winter brought the thoughts of many to the struggling deer herd and the issue of trying to feed the starving deer. Jon Gilbert, GLIFWC wildlife section leader, does not advocate feeding them.

Gilbert says the winter kill, though sad to see, may be part of nature's balancing act and help keep deer populations in control.

Within the natural cycle dead deer provide food for other creatures, such as fisher, coyotes, and birds. Weakened deer also become a source of food for animals such as wolves.

However, if people feel they must try to help out the troubled deer, feeding should be done correctly. Deer can starve with bellies full of hay, he warns.

Deer should be fed with deer pellets, such as Purina Deer Chow, he says, because this feed is specifically designed to provide the nutrition and be digestible by the deer in mid-winter.

Feeding hay and corn is likely to kill rather than save the deer, Gilbert explains, because the deer cannot digest these foods.

The deer's digestive system contains an organ called a rumen. Food stored in the rumen is digested by specific microbes. If the deer have been feeding off balsam, for instance, the microbes present in the rumen specifically break-down balsam. If the deer is suddenly presented with a big pile of hay, the stomach, or rumen, will be stuffed

with hay which the balsam-preferring microbes don't break down.

Essentially, the deer starves with its stomach stuffed with undigested hay. Similarly, presenting deer with corn as the only available food is likely to produce gases within the digestive system, causing the animal to bloat and die.

To be successful, feeding with hay and corn should be gradually introduced in the fall and sustained throughout the winter, Gilbert says, but is not effective in a sudden, emergency situation.

While many of us may be saddened seeing weak and struggling deer in our back fields, Gilbert feels that a certain number of winter kill is simply part of nature. The immediate management goals are to reduce the deer herd, so we should not be unnecessarily alarmed, even though the sight might be sad.

Effective feeding of deer populations in the north is almost impossible, Gilbert states, because deer tend to winter in small scattered herds and their movement is very constricted. In order to feed, small amounts of food would have to be widely scattered to the various sites throughout the woods in order to be easily obtainable by the small herds.

The idea of feeding in a few selected sites which would attract deer from afar is not feasible because the deer will not migrate to those feeding spots.

However, if you have a struggling population near your home and would like to help them out, use pellets, not hay or corn.



Jim Northrup, Fond du Lac, parches wild rice over an open flame. Ricing and rice processing was, and still continues to be, a social-cultural event involving families. (Photo by Jeff Peters)

No ruling on Wisconsin tribes intervention in Mille Lacs treaty case

By Sue Erickson, Staff writer

Mille Lacs, MN—There has been no ruling yet on the motion by six Wisconsin Chippewa tribes to intervene in the Mille Lacs Band's suit regarding its 1837 Treaty rights. Meanwhile, with a trial date set for September 1996, attorneys on both sides have been busy preparing expert reports and testimony.

Judge Diana Murphy, who had been presiding over the litigation, has been moved to the Eighth Circuit Court, according to Mille Lacs Commissioner of Natural Resources Don Wedll. In her place is District Court Judge Michael Davis.

A decision from Davis is currently pending regarding the motion for intervention by the six Chippewa bands in Wisconsin who were also signatories to the 1837 Treaty. The motion was presented last fall, but a decision has not been forthcoming, Wedll states.

In the meantime, there has been no lack of activity. All the expert reports have had to be prepared and submitted by all parties to the case by this time. This consists of volumes of material now available to be read and digested prior to trial date.

With expert reports completed, attorneys are now engaged in taking depositions from witnesses, so trial attorneys on both sides are spending hours deposing individuals who may be called upon to testify.

Parties in the litigation have also been addressing issues which can be settled out of court, a process which involves reaching an agreement, but will save the necessity of a tedious trial process.

Wedll says there is a possibility that some Summary Judgment Motions may precede the trial. These would include issues that can be interpreted through the law and need not go to trial.

A key issue which Wedll believes will be litigated in the September trial relates to the scope of the right. As Wedll explains, the State is seeking to diminish the right to less than 50% of the harvestable resource. The 50% standard has been part of precedent decisions such as Boldt in Washington and Voigt in Wisconsin.

Other litigation issues will include the right to commercial harvest and some issues relating to methods of harvest.

While no one can say when a decision will be handed down, Wedll says it could be within the year.

The Mille Lacs Band is prepared to implement an exercise of the 1837 treaty right once the court has clarified the issues, Wedll states.



Don Wedll, Mille Lacs Commissioner of Natural Resources, reviews reports from experts which will all be part of the Mille Lacs treaty litigation. (Photo by Amoose)

Biologists prepare for spring assessment in Mille Lacs area lakes

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Mille Lacs, MN—While Mille Lacs lake currently looks like a vast white desert, lacking even the black dots made by scattered ice fishing shanties which had to be removed by February 29th, the countdown of days to spring break-up has begun.

Steve Haeseker, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) fisheries biologist stationed at the Mille Lacs reservation, looks out of the picture window of his office situated directly on the lake's shore to the still white scene before him and imagines blue water once again.

The winter has been long. Haeseker has been busy, however, with the office aspects of his job, including data entry and compiling an inventory of lakes in the territory ceded by the Mille Lacs band in the 1837 Treaty. The inventory includes listing the lakes and their size, as well as information regarding the fishery and fishery management practices in the past. He calls it recording baseline data.

However, he is anxious to get back out on the lakes as soon as the ice breaks and continue field assessment work. Haeseker will be aboard a new electroshocking boat this spring. He, along with other GLIFWC biological staff, built the new boat last fall. Haeseker plans to transport the boat to Mille Lacs in March in order to be ready for an early start this spring.

Last fall electrofishing crews surveyed about two-thirds of Mille Lacs lake in late October as well as sixteen other lakes. These were juvenile assessment surveys.

This spring, assessments will not include Mille Lacs lake, but mark and recapture surveys will be performed on a number of smaller lakes in the ceded area. Haeseker's plans also include some gillnet surveys in late summer and fall as part of population estimates.

Information obtained during the surveys is recorded as data on the computer which will become part of ongoing data bases on specific lakes. Haeseker says that information from the spring and fall assessments is available to the public if they are interested.



Steve Haeseker, GLIFWC fisheries biologist, stationed at Mille Lacs. (Photo by Amoose)

He also notes that electroshocking boats are not used for spearing and that stunned fish are released back into the water after information is recorded.

Electroshocking surveys are an effective way of retrieving the type of information required to better understand the status of a lake's fishery. For instance, population models can be developed and estimates of harvestable surplus more precisely made.

Performed over a period of years, scientists develop a broad-based picture of the fishery's dynamics and can make better management decisions, Haeseker commented.

He joined the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission Biological Services Division in September 1995. Haeseker holds a masters degree in fisheries biology from North Carolina University.

Keweenaw Bay Hatchery serves as isolation facility for broodstock

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Keweenaw Bay Reservation, MI—Activities at the Keweenaw Bay Fish Hatchery took a slightly different twist this fall as the hatchery switched from lake trout production to an isolation facility for broodstock of wild, native species.

Consequently, this winter the staff is carefully tending to newly hatched coaster brook trout and three strains of lake trout which will be reared specifically for broodstock, not stocking purposes.

Previously, the Keweenaw Bay hatchery targeted lake trout for its rearing and stocking effort, which complements the tribe's interest in commercial fishing.

The change took place following the signing of a cooperative agreement between the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) last year.

The agreement establishes the Keweenaw Bay Hatchery as an isolation hatchery for wild, native broodstock, while the Iron River National Fish Hatchery will produce lake trout and stock lake trout in order to support KBIC priorities and stocking schedule.

The goal of the effort is to study and restore coaster brook trout and enhance the populations of humper lake trout and two strains of lean lake trout, according to Keweenaw Bay Hatchery Manager Mike Donofrio.

The target species were selected by the Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan Technical Committees of the Great Lakes Fish Commission (GLFC).

Keweenaw Bay was selected as an isolation facility for this effort because it is small, easy to manage, has a closed water supply from a well, and is entirely a cold water facility.

The idea behind an isolation facility is to prevent diseases from entering or leaving the facility as the wild species may be very susceptible to diseases, Donofrio says.

The only species in the hatchery that is in decline is the coaster brook trout. The other lake trout species are doing well in the wild, Donofrio states. Fish biologists and hatchery managers feel that because they are self-sustaining in the wild, stocking of these species in other portions of the Great Lakes may enhance the population.

Currently, the Keweenaw Bay Hatchery is tending recently hatched fry. They received fertilized eggs from spawn taken from captured mature fish in the wild. Receiving eggs, rather than fish, lessens the chances of disease, Donofrio states.

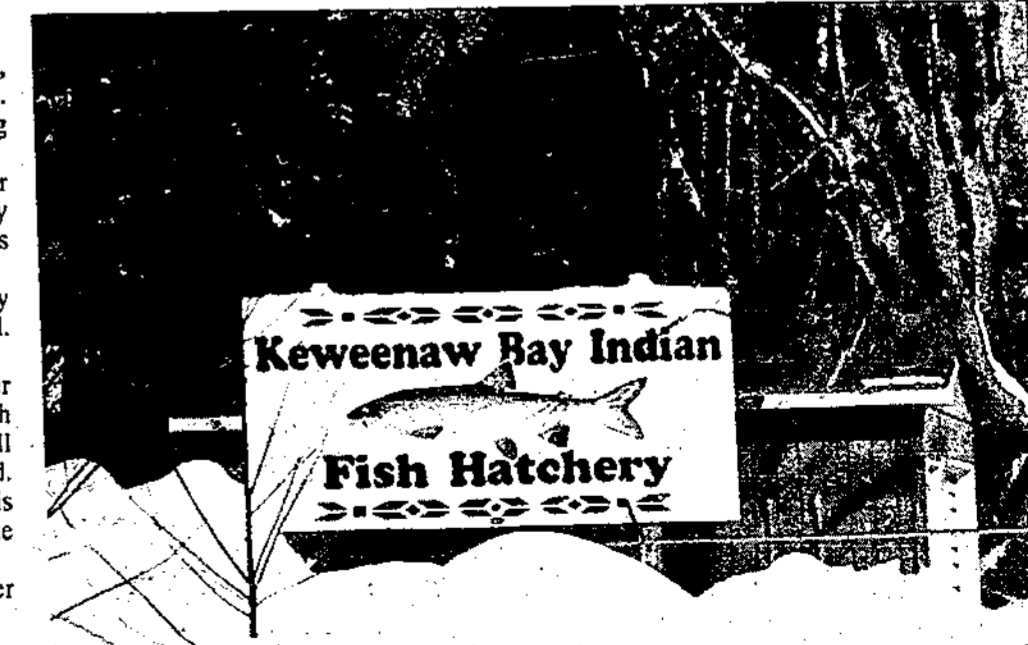
The task for the hatchery is to incubate, hatch and rear the fish for broodstock over a two year period. During that time the stock will be inspected three times by fish pathologists to make sure they are disease free. If they pass all three inspections, they will be transported to federal hatcheries as broodstock at the conclusion of the two year period.

Since the Keweenaw Bay hatchery will be totally devoted to developing this broodstock, the federal hatchery at Iron River will make sure that Keweenaw Bay's lake trout stocking program continues as well.

The USFWS will stock 100,00 lake trout yearlings at designated sites in the lower Keweenaw Bay in 1996 and 1997, Donofrio says.



Coaster brook trout and two species of lean lake trout are now being reared in the Keweenaw Bay Fish Hatchery as part of a two year agreement which establishes the Keweenaw Bay hatchery as an isolation facility. (Photo by Amoose)



Still visible behind the banks of snow is the sign for the Keweenaw Bay Fish Hatchery. (Photo by Amoose)

"The goal of the effort is to study and restore coaster brook trout and enhance the populations of humper lake trout and two strains of lean lake trout."
—Mike Donofrio, KBIC Hatchery Manager



GLIFWC completes move,

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Odanah, WI—GLIFWC staff finally look settled into their new offices in the Bad River tribal administration building. The long anticipated move took place in the last weeks of December and by now, most everything has found its spot.

The Bad River tribal administration followed in January, taking occupancy of the first level of the beautiful, new building which is tucked just behind the new clinic in new Odanah, just off Highway 2.

About a month ago it was difficult to navigate the halls due to stacks of boxes as people unpacked. Furniture and equipment slowly found their places within the various offices. But now, with halls finally cleared, it is easy to appreciate the space and decor provided by the new facility.

The Old St. Mary's school building in Old Odanah, the home for GLIFWC during its first eleven years, retains only some items for temporary storage, but is otherwise devoid of the daily activity which has filled its halls for so long.

With the exception of GLIFWC's satellite enforcement offices on each member reservation and the biologist stationed in Mille Lacs, all of GLIFWC's divisions are once again housed under the same roof. Public Information, Administration for Native Americans (ANA), Planning and Development, the Great Lakes Section of the Biological Services Division, and the Division of Enforcement's dispatch office were housed in Ashland for the past five years due to overcrowding.

GLIFWC's offices are on the second floor of the new building with the exception of the Bad River off-reservation enforcement office, which is on first floor along with shared laboratory and darkroom facilities.

The mailing address for GLIFWC remains P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861. The building is located on Maple Street. If you happen to be driving through Odanah, take a few minutes to stop by and visit us. We would be happy to see you.

GLIFWC and the Bad River Band of Chippewa are planning a joint open house and celebration for May 28th with a feast and ceremonies around noon. Everyone is invited to attend.

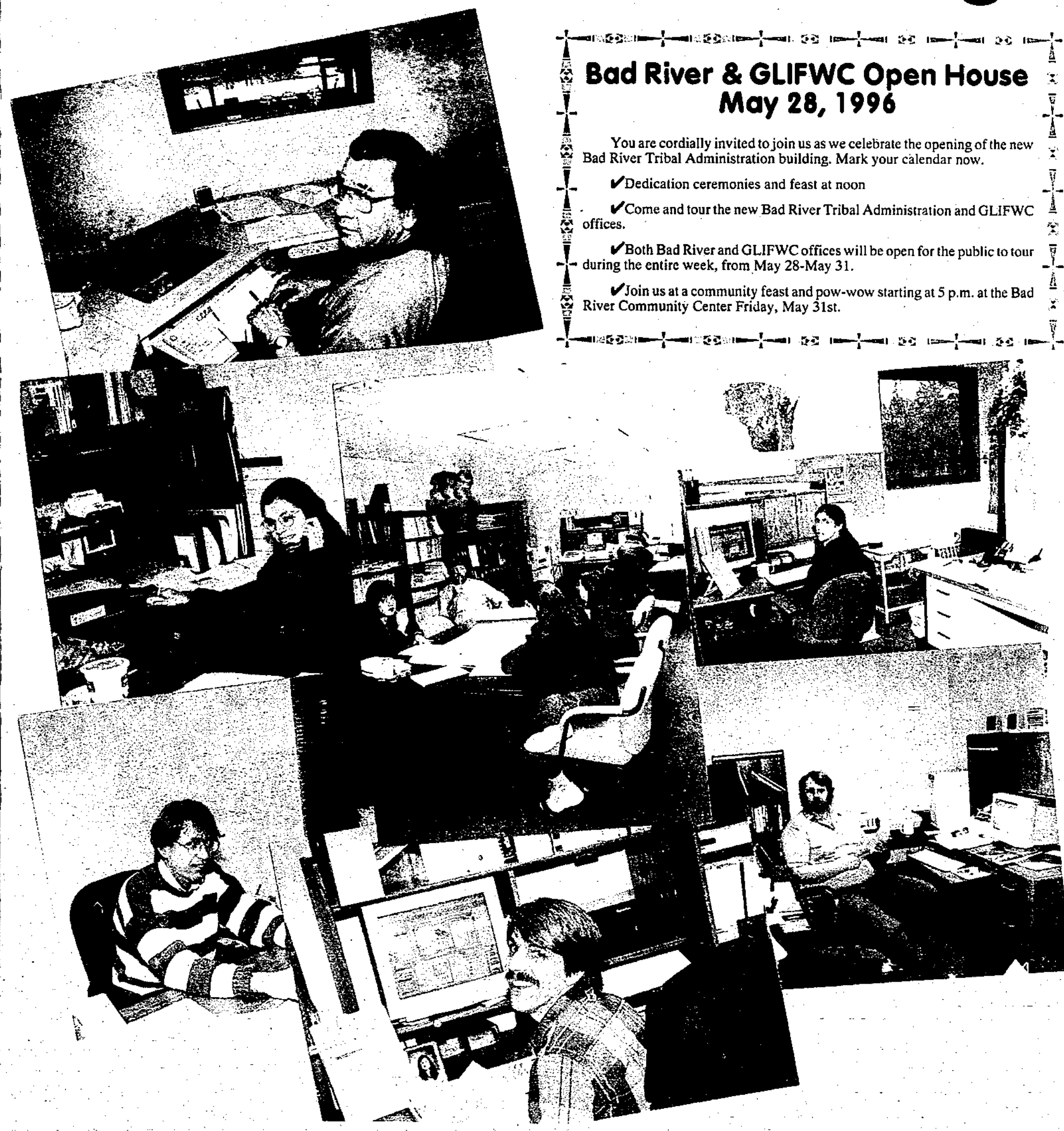


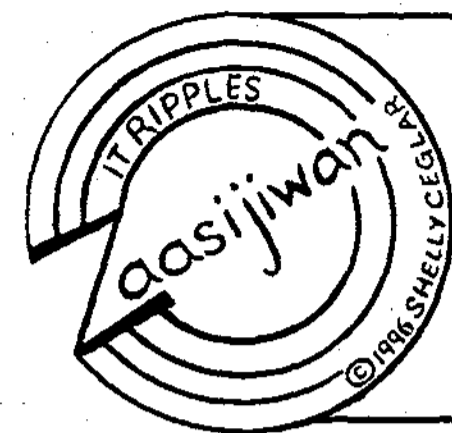
settles into new building

Bad River & GLIFWC Open House May 28, 1996

You are cordially invited to join us as we celebrate the opening of the new Bad River Tribal Administration building. Mark your calendar now.

- ✓ Dedication ceremonies and feast at noon
- ✓ Come and tour the new Bad River Tribal Administration and GLIFWC offices.
- ✓ Both Bad River and GLIFWC offices will be open for the public to tour during the entire week, from May 28-May 31.
- ✓ Join us at a community feast and pow-wow starting at 5 p.m. at the Bad River Community Center Friday, May 31st.





Ziigwan — It is spring

Apakweshkwayag, Mashkosiwan, Oziisigobimizh, Wiigob, Wiigwaasi, Ojiibikan, Ininaatig, Ningide, Aandeg, Omiimiisiwag, Gimiwan
(Cattails, Grasses, Willow, Basswood Inner Bark, Birchbark, Roots, Sugar maple tree, It melts, Crow, Mayflies, It is raining)

Bezhiig—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

Omakakii — as in about

Mikan — as in tin

Omaa — as in only

Long Vowels: AA, E, II, OO

Omaa — as in father

Ambe — as in jay

Ziigwang — as in seen

Goon — as in moon

Niizh—2

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

A. Waabang, biibaagi, a'aw aandeg.

B. Gimiwang, ziigwang, maajiigin mashkosiwan.

C. Ganabaj, ziibiing niwi-mikaanan ojiibikan.

D. Miikanaang goon ningide.

E. Ambe omaa jiigibiig, inashke, omiimiisikaa.

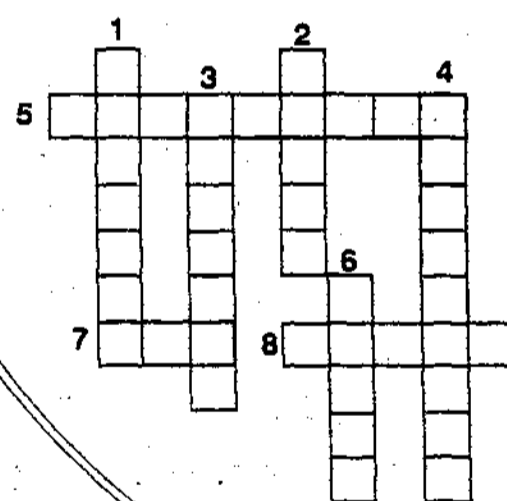
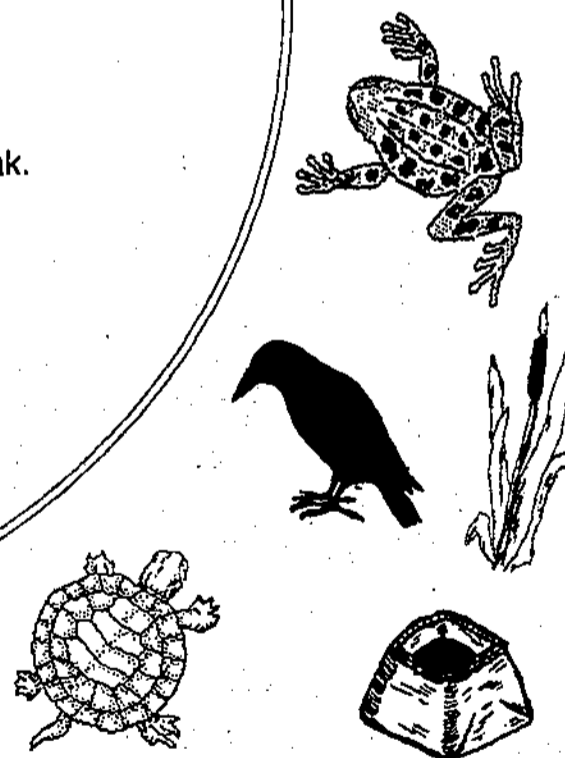
F. Ninzaaga'aa wa'aw ininaatig. Naadoobiidaal.

Niiwin—4

Ojibwemowin

1. Mikan wiigwaasi-makak.
2. Mikaw apakweshkway.
3. Mikaw aandeg.
4. Mikaw omakakii.
5. Mikaw miskwaadesi.

Eya, miigwech.



Niswi—3

IKIDOWIN ODAMINOWIN (word play)

Down:

1. It melts
2. Container, basket
3. It rains
4. Sugar maple tree
6. Find it!

Across:

5. Birchbark
7. Yes
8. Find him/her!

Translations:

Niizh—2 A. When it is dawn, s/he calls out that crow. B. When it rains when it is spring, it grows, grasses. C. Perhaps, by the river I will find roots. D. By the path/road, goon it melts. E. Come here by the water, look there are a lot of mayflies. F. I love this sugar maple. Let's all gather maple sap.

Niswi—3 Down: 1. Ningide. 2. Makak. 3. Gimiwan. 4. Ininaatig. 6. Mikan! Across: 5. Wiigwaasi. 7. Eya. 8. Mikaw!

Niiwin—4 1. Find the birchbark basket. 2. Find the cattail. 3. Find the crow. 4. Find the frog. 5. Find the painted turtle. Yes, thank you.

There are various Ojibwe dialects, check for correct usage in your area. Note that the English translation will lose its 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.



Keeper of the stories

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

While most youth across America were probably tuned into Howdy DoDee Time on television, Dee Bainbridge was listening to stories told by her grandmother Ida DePerry. They had no electricity or running water in their home on the Red Cliff reservation, so obviously television was not part of their entertainment and young Dee benefited from that.

Dee's grandmother not only told stories during the long winter months, but made Dee tell them back to her in Ojibwe to make sure she remembered them.

During the summer month Dee relates, "I couldn't go out with the other kids, I had to go get these weeds." Some of the "weeds" she and her grandmother brought home included wild ginger, mint, yarrow, and bitterroot used by her grandmother as medicines and teas.

Her grandmother succeeded in giving her a great gift—a knowledge of the many rich and varied stories, her native language, and a knowledge of plants traditionally used for medicines, spices and teas. But beyond the pure knowledge her grandmother imparted that special feeling or relationship for the environment—the animals, plants, water, and earth—that is so much a part of her culture.

It was a great and powerful gift given by a grandmother, a small woman standing less than five feet tall, to her granddaughter. And Dee has used the gift well, sharing the stories which have been passed from generation to generation in a way which makes the characters and events still alive and meaningful.

Dee tells her stories naturally, as though they aren't stories at all, but explanations, actual events. Her voice, her hands, or eyes make them all come alive.

And what they do is provide a new way of seeing things, feeling things, believing in things—open up whole new dimensions within our everyday worlds.

For instance, one story about the birch describes how it got its distinctive markings—the slashes in its bark and the bird-wing pattern that is imposed in its bark. Holding a birchbark basket, Dee explains that these markings came about as a result of Wanabozho's anger for he had asked the birch tree to guard a deer he had just slain and pulled in from the woods so that he could go retrieve another deer he had downed. Wanabozho went off to get the second deer, but the birch tree did not guard the meat. Wanabozho came back to a pile of bones picked clean by animals and crows. In fact, the crows had stuffed themselves so much they couldn't fly. Wanabozho was so angry with the birch for not keeping his promise, he beat him with a lash, making those striped marks across the bark. Then he picked up one of those fat crows and bashed the birch tree with the bird, leaving the wing-print of the crow in its bark forever.

After hearing the story, it is difficult not to see the bird-wing marks in bark, marks which would have hardly been noticed before much less carry with them a whole story of frustration and anger.

In another episode with the birch, Wanabozho honored it with the role of being a protector for the people. He had taken refuge in the cliff of a huge birch tree when fleeing from a thunderbird that was trying to get him. He hid in the divide of a birch tree's trunk and escaped sure death from the thunderbird. In appreciation he gave the birch the honor of being a protector, and so the birch's bark is used for containers for food, for canoes, for the construction of wigwams and shelter.

Dee is careful to explain that the stories are told from one person to another, and often times they get changed. They were never meant to stay exactly the same, because they are oral and not written. Consequently, they are not static and have their own dynamics as they are carried from person to person, from generation to generation.

Stories are also only supposed to be told when snow is on the ground, Dee states. She has been told that if you tell stories when there is no snow on the ground, a big frog will jump in your bed and give you big welts all over your body.

She wasn't sure that if you kissed the frog he might turn into a prince, but hasn't been willing to chance either frog-related event. As Dee, notes, Ojibwe stories do not have "happy endings" such as characterized in many European tales.

One thing is sure that the richness of the stories, where animals and plants have spirits and speak along with man, has enriched Dee's life and the lives of those who have heard



Delores Bainbridge, Red Cliff tribal member, Ojibwe language teacher and storyteller. (Photo by Amoose)

her stories. Animals are no longer just a bear, or a deer, or an owl, or an eagle. They have a spirit, a role. They are messengers, teachers, friends. They have something to say. The stories prepare us to listen, to be alert and aware of the voices and signs around us, creating a world filled with strong relationships between all beings and a mutual respect.

It is not surprising that, even though retired, Dee Bainbridge's life remains busy today. She retired in June 1995 after twenty-two years of teaching Indian history in the Bayfield High School and holding story-telling classes in the elementary school.

Retired? Story-tellers don't retire. In the fall of 1995 she was teaching Ojibwe language four days a week and storytelling one night at Northland College.

Retired? Story-tellers can't retire. Though recovering from a heart attack last month, Dee's calendar is already looking busy with appearances as far away as Green Bay. In addition she also gets requests for information in letters and does her best to answer them. If she doesn't know the answers, she will try to find out. Such is one request about the "little people," which she is currently trying to research. Her bookshelves are a library of Indian history and lore.

The tradition might be passed on, Dee says. Her oldest daughter, Ida Nemeo, is beginning to tell Indian stories in Sayner, Wis., where she works as a librarian. You never know where the gift may take hold. Dee raised six children, Ida, Gail, Nancy, Mary, Paul and Joe and now has eleven grandchildren.

Dee Bainbridge really isn't too much taller than her tiny grandmother Ida. Petite, with long hair rolled up in a tidy bun on her head, and a soft-spoken, unassuming way, one wouldn't guess at first glance that she carries in her a powerful, magical knowledge—a gift accepted and cherished which came from generations of voices around countless homesites through many, many winters. Miigwech, Dee, for sharing that gift.



Youthful Ojibwe dancers in grand entry.

Stories from the files of Dee Bainbridge

How the Indians got tobacco

Tobacco was given to the Indians by Wenabojoo, who took it from a mountain giant. Wenabojoo had smelled the delightful odor and asked the giants to give him some. The Giant informed him, the spirits had been there smoking during their annual ceremony and he told Wenabojoo to come back in one year. But Wenabojoo spied some bags filled with the tobacco, and snatching one of them, he ran off to the mountain tops. He was so closely pursued by the Giant that only by trickery did he succeed in throwing the Giant down to the ground saying "Because you are so mean, you shall be known as the jumper, the Grasshopper. By your stained mouth every one will know you, and you will be the scourge of those who raise tobacco."

Then Wenabojoo divided the tobacco among his brothers and in this way it came to the Indians. The Grasshopper still to this day spits tobacco juice from its mouth.

Wenabojoo and the snow shoe rabbit

Wenabojoo and the Snowshoe rabbit were going to have a great feast. The rabbit was supposed to mix the tobacco. He mixed it with his paws. After he was through, he showed his paws to Wenabojoo.

"Look, Wenabojoo" Wenabojoo answered, "Brother your feet will look like such from this day on. We can still today see the tobacco on the snowshoe rabbit's feet."



Nanabozho—Ojibwa Myths & Legends

This is the beginning of the story of Nanabozho. Nanabozho had no mother. He lived with his grandmother, but Nanabozho was curious about his parents. So he asked his grandmother, "The four corners of the wind killed your mother, but his grandmother said, "No, She was blown to pieces. You can't find her."

So Nanabozho built a canoe of birch bark. "I'm going to find out who killed my mother and why." He took his canoe out on Lake Superior and he called up a wind. (He had power to talk to everything—animals, trees, wind, and everything.)

He remembered that his grandmother had warned him, "There is a powerful man out there that you will never be able to reach. There is a heavy gum on water and you will never be able to get through it." But as it turned out, Nanabozho had the power to go through it and he finally reached the powerful man.

This man knew that Nanabozho was coming after him. This is true—this is the story of Nanabozho that I AM telling you.

Then Nanabozho got there, and he said to the man, "I came to see you. We are going to fight." Nanabozho shot at him with his bow and arrow, but he could not kill him. The other man was powerful.

Nanabozho kicked at a little weasel which was under his foot. The weasel was crying. The weasel said to Nanabozho, "I was going to tell you where to hit—where his life is." So Nanabozho got hold of the weasel "Friend," he said, "tell me. I will make you beautiful. Tell me how you want to look." The weasel told Nanabozho that he wanted to be white with a little black here and there—(just the way the weasel looks today).

"See that bunch of hair at the back of his neck? That is where he keeps his life," said weasel. Nanabozho had only two arrows left. The powerful man dared Nanabozho. "You can hit my body any place. You can't kill me" Nanabozho and the powerful man chased each other up and down, and they fought hard.

Then Nanabozho had only one arrow left and he hit the bunch of hair on the back of the man's neck and killed him. After that, Nanabozho cut the man up in small pieces. All the small animals came from these pieces—some mean and some good.

Then Nanabozho went home and told his grandmother what he had done. She said, "You've done something no one else could do."

The next day Nanabozho went to his canoe again. He called for a wind, but there was no wind. Then he called for Maskinozha (the GREAT PIKE) to come and swallow him and his canoe. So Maskinozha did. Nanabozho cut Maskinozha inside and killed him.

Finally the big fish washed ashore and the birds of all kinds, including the seagulls, started to eat the meat. Nanabozho told the birds to make a hole and help him get out. Then Nanabozho cut up Maskinozha and that's where all the small fish come from. Then he went home and told his Grandmother.



Matchless Lake Superior Whitefish

It has been said that the most palatable fish in the world were what is known as Lake Superior Whitefish. The cold, pure, clear, water of Lake Superior was their home. Whitefish from any other lake lack the superb flavor. In the earliest times they were very abundant in the Saulte Rapids, at the outlet of Lake Superior.

The Indians and traders used to catch them in inexhaustible quantities. The Indians generally speared them at any time in the clear waters of the rapids. Many canoe and spearmen were employed in taking the earliest settlers and tourists on this kind of a one-mile fishing expedition. Even here at the Head of the Lakes, whitefish were very abundant, even up to a few years ago. As much as twelve tons were caught at one "lift."

Shipping facilities were not as they are now, and the fish were generally salted in 100-pound kegs. Lake Superior Whitefish were legal tender in any market. During the money panics of 1857 and 1873, the fish business was the backbone of the early settlers sustenance. They could catch the finest fish and trade or sell them at any time.

The Chippewa Indians have a legend as to the origin of these denizens of the deep. To the Indians and early settlers, whitefish was always regarded as a potent love food. The legend runs: When the first white men, explorers and traders, arrived there at the Saulte, one young trader became the object of the love of a beautiful Indian maiden, the vivacious daughter of the then local reigning Chippewa Indian chief. Though

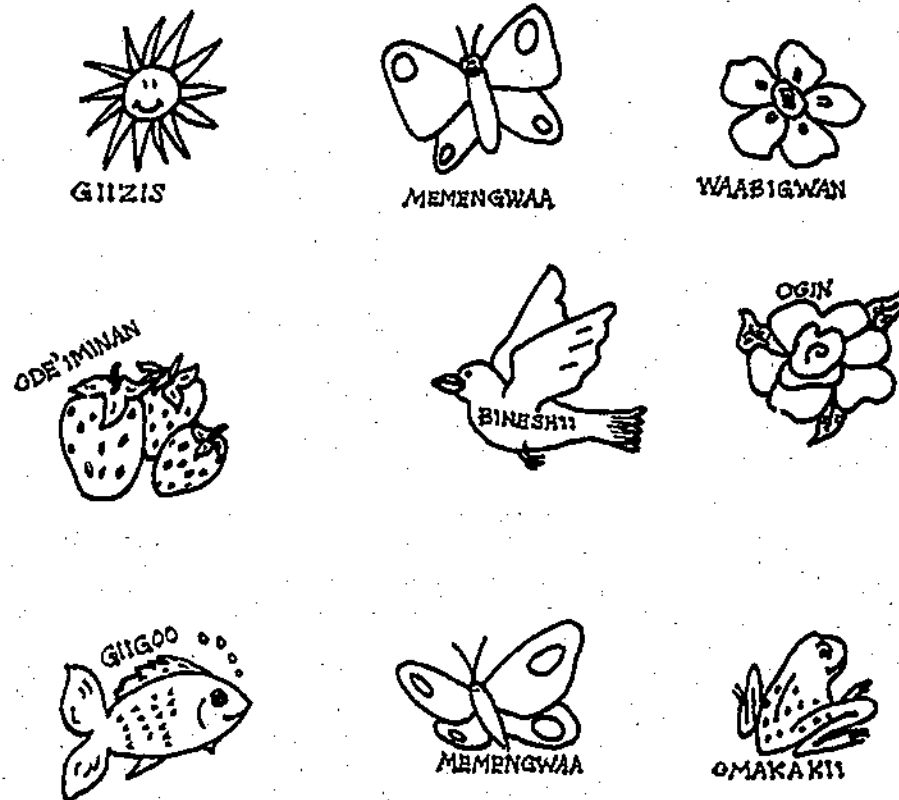
highly flattered in a way, he did not reciprocate the feelings of the maiden. The young man tried to explain that he was already "engaged" to another. Of course, she was deeply touched by the straightforward explanation and nobly tried to understand. However, she could not get over her hopeless regard, and in desperation tried to prove her unselfish devotion by casting herself in the seething rapids of the Saulte. Of course, she was dashed to bits on the sharp rocks.

It is related that "Ne-sa-gia," the Indian Love God, changed these fragments of the maiden into the beautiful and ravishingly palatable silvery whitefish.

Thus, she lives on forever; a proof and tribute to her white lover. Anyone partaking of this whitefish becomes imbued with increasing susceptibility of the wiles of the ruling passion—love.

—John A. Bardon, Superior, Wisconsin

Ojibwe words



—Submitted by Shelly Ceglar



Bud Grant at one of the annual rallies sponsored by The Hunting and Angling Club of Minnesota in opposition to Indian treaty rights. (Photo by Bruce Baird)

May 7 date for vote on mining moratorium bill

By Representative Spencer Black

The state Legislature will vote May 7 on a bill which will place a moratorium on new mines in Wisconsin. Assembly Bill 758, the Mining Moratorium Bill, will prohibit new mines until it can be proven that the mines will not contaminate drinking water supplies of our rivers and lakes. I introduced the bill in December with the support of environmental and conservation groups from around the state.

My bill will prohibit a mining company like EXXON from mining a sulfide ore body until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere for at least 10 years without polluting surface or ground water. The large mine planned by EXXON in the Wolf River headwaters near Crandon and several other proposed mines are located in what geologists call a massive sulfide deposit. This means that the ore contains a significant percentage of sulfide minerals. In order to extract the copper, zinc and other metals, the mining operation pulverizes the sulfide rock. While the valuable minerals would be shipped to Canada, the ground up sulfide minerals would be left near the mine in what would be Wisconsin's largest waste dump. When the waste sulfide minerals mix with air and water, sulfuric acid is created.

Across the country, sulfide mining wastes have caused extensive environmental damage from acid draining into rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies. A great many rivers in Appalachia and the Rocky Mountains remain lifeless due to acid drainage from mines. We do not want this mining pollution to destroy Wisconsin's resources like the Wolf River.

According to an official White Paper on Mining prepared by the Department of Natural Resources last summers every single mine in a massive sulfide ore body has caused water pollution. The DNR report could not turn up even one example of a mine in a sulfide ore body that has not caused significant environmental harm.

While the mining companies admit that their previous mining activities in sulfide ore bodies have always produced pollution, they now claim that new technologies will prevent that damage. However, those technologies are unproven. I do not believe that our northwoods and our rivers should be used as guinea pigs for EXXON or other mining companies. Assembly Bill 758 will simply say to the mining companies: Before you are allowed to mine in Wisconsin, show us at least one mine in a sulfide ore body where you have not harmed the environment.

AB 758 is a common sense approach to prevent mining operations from polluting our ground and surface waters. Our greatest wealth in Wisconsin is not copper or zinc - it is our plentiful supply of clean water. AB 758 will help protect our true treasure our beautiful outdoors.

Lobbyists for EXXON will be working hard to defeat AB 758. Those who cherish our environment should contact their state Representatives and Senator, toll free at 1-800-362-9472 and tell them to vote for the mining moratorium bill on May 7.

The Anti-Indian Movement: These guys are serious!

By Sharon Metz, HONOR

For years writer and Professor Vine DeLoria, Jr., The HONOR Digest, Rudy Ryser, News From Indian Country, Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, and the Montana Human Rights Network—to name just a few—have reported on threats to Indian lands and tried to sound the clarion call for action.

Letting people know (or making them believe) that there is an Anti-Indian movement is a little like trying to nail down jello. The various groups have different names, CERA, PERM, PARR, UPOW, Hunting & Angling Club, etc.

It's not like the Klan. When it starts a Chapter it's called a Klan Chapter and you know what you got.

Rudy Ryser (Cowlitz) at the Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS) in Washington, has followed the Anti-Indian movement. He has researched it, monitored it, and written about it. Like a cancer, the Anti-Indian movement spread through Indian country, showing its spots in places like Wisconsin, Montana, Arizona, and now Minnesota.

It has found friends among the "Wise Users", always has had connections with the "Counties Are Supreme" zealots, and taken on well known people to front for them—Bud Grant (former Minnesota Viking coach), for instance.

When my husband heard that Grant was leading the charge against the Minnesota tribes he said, "No problem. If he is as successful at this as he was at coaching, the tribes have nothing to worry about."

But Grant seemsto have touched chords of greed and bigotry among the good people of Minnesota and has also learned lessons from the mistakes made by Wisconsin's Anti-Indian groups, who lost a federal court case big time and ended up paying hefty fines and court costs.

On March 8th the CWIS coordinated a conference at the Daybreak Star Center, Discovery Park, Seattle, to develop a response to the Anti-Indian problem. Called "The Politics of Land and Bigotry: Forging a New Coalition." (See story below)

It's about land—always has been. Indians have it—non-Indians want it. Know-

ing that timber, mining, oil, real estate, tourism, recreation vehicle manufacturers, ranchers, and developers have a financial stake in what happens to Indian lands and are backing legislation to erode tribal sovereignty, makes the task of developing a counter strategy a big one. It's gone beyond "ma and pa" bigots...we're dealing with corporations that deal in six and nine figures as a matter of course. But—we have to start taking seriously a movement that some still consider "just a few hot heads who like to bellyache."

We will keep you posted. Samples of the rhetoric from just three organizations are quoted below.

"...This is American law. Indian tribes are nothing more than business corporations! Where is this tribal sovereignty garbage coming from? Even to the extent the current U.S. President, Bill Clinton having the audacity to tell us that Indian tribes are to be treated as equal sovereigns to the States of the Union....Sorry, PARR isn't buying.

—PARR Fall '95 newsletter

Members of UPOW are awaiting the final ruling in the infamous shellfish treaty case. Pro-Indian Judge Edward Rafeedie ruled last December that 15 Washington tribes have the right to 50% of all shellfish in the state, and they may harvest on private property and commercial beds...

UPOW plans to pursue a legislative remedy by asking congress to include amendments to the Omnibus Property Rights Act of 1995 which would prohibit trespassing on private property. UPOW also plans to immediately appeal the final district court decision, finances permitting.

—August '95 CERA newsletter

"100 Organizations and a Growing Membership of 600 Raise \$300,500 to Save Minnesota"

"As of January 1, 1996 PERM has raised and contributed \$300,500 to protect the interest of six landowners who intervened in the Mille Lacs Treaty Case. These six landowners are representative of sportsmen, property owners and the tourism business community."

—January '96 PERM newsletter

Conference proposes League of Indian Voters

By Sharon Metz, HONOR

More than seventy people, Indian and non-Indian gathered at the Daybreak Star Center, Seattle on March 8 to develop strategies for countering the growing Anti-Indian Movement.

Organized by Dr. Rudy Ryser (Cowlitz) through the Center for World Indigenous Studies, the conference brought together people who had been monitoring and reporting on the anti-Indian movement for years and were interested in forming a new coalition.

Following break-out sessions and workgroups, strategies and recommendations were presented. Among them were the formation of a League of Indian Voters, connecting activists via telecommunications, and developing solid educational materials and training to encourage cooperation between Indian and non-Indian communities.

Ryser will be preparing a report outlining the problems identified and strategies suggested to confront them from the conference. For information call 360-866-6000 Ext. 6982.)

A kinder, gentler hate

By David McLaren

There's a new brand of hate brewing in the US these days. I call it "nice hate". It's conducted in the back rooms of legislatures by people in shirts and ties concerned about "conservation" and "equality" and "open negotiations".

These guys (for they are usually men—racism and sexism often share the same bed, so to speak) are not the raving yahoos who blocked the docks to keep the Anishnabek of Michigan from practicing their court recognized fishing rights — well, maybe they are, but now they're in disguise.

Canadians know a lot about this kind of hate. Canadians are nothing if not nice. Even our racists are nice—polite, well versed in using the media, well-dressed and well-heeled. Shots of Heritage Front meetings in Toronto reveal an audience of people that could be your neighbours, and maybe they are. With the sound turned down, the only thing that might tell you that you're watching racists are the occasional *sieg heil* and a couple of rows of slaving skinheads.

This is what the Heritage Front has to say about Native rights and land claims: First and foremost, the men and women of The Heritage Front believe in equal rights for all, and special privileges for none. At the present, we feel the Native Canadians enjoy certain privileges, such as special gaming rights and tax exemptions unavailable to the rest of Canada's citizens.

Recognizing that previous governments have perpetrated policies in the past that have caused social and economic hardship to the Native peoples, we believe these past wrongs should be rectified and an equitable solution to all disagreements should be sought through open dialogue.

Sounds pretty good, eh?—reasonable, common sense. I call this the racism of equality. Obviously the Heritage Front is not really concerned about equality. What they

In Canada, the anti-Native rights lobby is "nicer" than the outright racism American Indians have experienced in the battle over fishing rights, but it is just as destructive. Identifying the message, deconstructing it and developing strategies to deal with the lobby is part of what I do in my job as Communications Coordinator with the Chippewas of Nawash.

My experiences may have some relevance for US tribes who are finding themselves in the sights of a well-funded and well connected lobby. In this article I will look at the anti-Native rights rhetoric now being used in Canada by examining the speeches made at an "emergency public meeting" of sportsmen held in Pembroke, Ontario in February 1993.

are concerned about is maintaining white privilege. But they have found a more palatable way of putting it.

The Heritage Front's hateful message now appeals to all those angry white males who are pissed off that a black woman was promoted ahead of them at work, and all those sportsmen who are angry that the courts, not to mention Canada's 1982 Constitution, say that Natives have priority rights to fish and game while they have to buy licences.

The Heritage Front has cynically climbed aboard the environmental bandwagon too: "As Eruo-Canadians, we have come to realize the mistakes committed in the past, and today our people are in the forefront working to preserve the earth's eco-systems."

Those groups who oppose the recognition of Native rights in Ontario, or who would limit them, are even nicer. They should not be confused with blatantly racist groups such as the Heritage Front, because the strategies for dealing with each are different.

But their message about "equality", coupled with their members' quite real and heartfelt concern for the environment is not all that different—it's just more subtle and therefore more dangerous for First Nations. In fact, I believe the anti-Native rights lobby in Ontario has done more to retard the recognition of Native rights in this province, and to restrict them where they are recognized, than all the Heritage Front rallies put together.

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists (FON) is one of the Provinces oldest and most prestigious conservation groups. It boasts a blue ribbon Board of Directors, a large, loyal membership and significant lobbying power.

It doesn't oppose Native rights as directly as other groups. In fact, you might even get them to say they support Native rights—as long as they aren't practiced in parks. For the FON, Ontario's provincial and federal parks are inviolate. Parks are things to be walked through, photographed, but not used, even by the First Nations people in whose territories they are and who need access to them for hunting and fishing.

In its presentation to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the FON stated it would be open to Native participation in the management of parks, but not to First Nations' use of the parks. George Erasmus, a member of the Commission and a former Grand Chief of the Assembly of First Nations was quick to point out the hypocrisy: "Why should we support your offer of partnership in the management of areas that probably belong to us?"

To its credit, the FON started a dialogue with First Nations when it was preparing its brief to the Royal Commission and we had some hope the Federation would come around to support First Nations exclusive use of parks (in return we would support their position of banning logging companies and hunting and fishing for sport). However, that dialogue has now ceased.

ONFIRE is the clever little acronym for the Ontario Foundation for Individual Rights and Equality. The first FIRE sprang up in British Columbia in reaction to a Native occupation at Gustafsen Lake.

FIRE spread to Ontario when the Anishnabek from Stoney Point repatriated their homeland which the military had taken over and renamed Camp Ipperwash during WW2. During the stand-off, the Ontario Provincial Police shot and killed Dudley George, a Native who was known to them as an activist.

ONFIRE was founded shortly after the shooting by property owners in the area who seemed more worried about their property values than about the fact someone was killed by the police.

ONFIRE presents itself as opposing government policies on Native land claims. However, if their suggestions were actually implemented, First Nations would find their land claims summarily settled with little regard for justice or history.

(See Conference, page 17)

Conference targets native claims

(Continued from page 16)

However, the most vigorous lobby against the recognition and practice of Native rights has come from the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (OFAH) and its member clubs. A meeting four years ago in Pembroke Ontario tells us a lot about how legitimate this lobby is and how it got that way.

The meeting was organized by sportsmen's groups from the Ottawa Valley and by the OFAH. The hall was packed with sportsmen from all over the region. The focus of their angst was the Algonquins of Golden Lake First Nation. Golden Lake had entered into negotiations with Ontario on an extensive land claim and had persisted in asserting and practicing its hunting and fishing rights, even in Algonquin Park.

The key-note speaker was Mike Harris, then leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party in the Ontario Legislature and now the Premier of the Province. He was billed by the MC as perhaps the man who can "lead us out of the wilderness [of Native claims to resources]"—an interesting analogy that tells us as much about how these outdoors men think of the bush as it does about how they view Native rights. But that's a subject for another paper.

The Conservatives swept to power in Ontario in 1995 on their promise of a "common sense revolution"—that is, balance the budget and damn the torpedoes. It's a revolution they imported from the US (like most things in Canada since NAFTA). A political consultant by the name of Mike Murphy was brought in to help plan Mike Harris' campaign. Murphy had worked on Ollie North's campaign for the Senate in 1994. His client list includes Christine Todd Whitman and Jesse Helms.

Right from the outset, the master of ceremonies of the Pembroke meeting stated its goals:

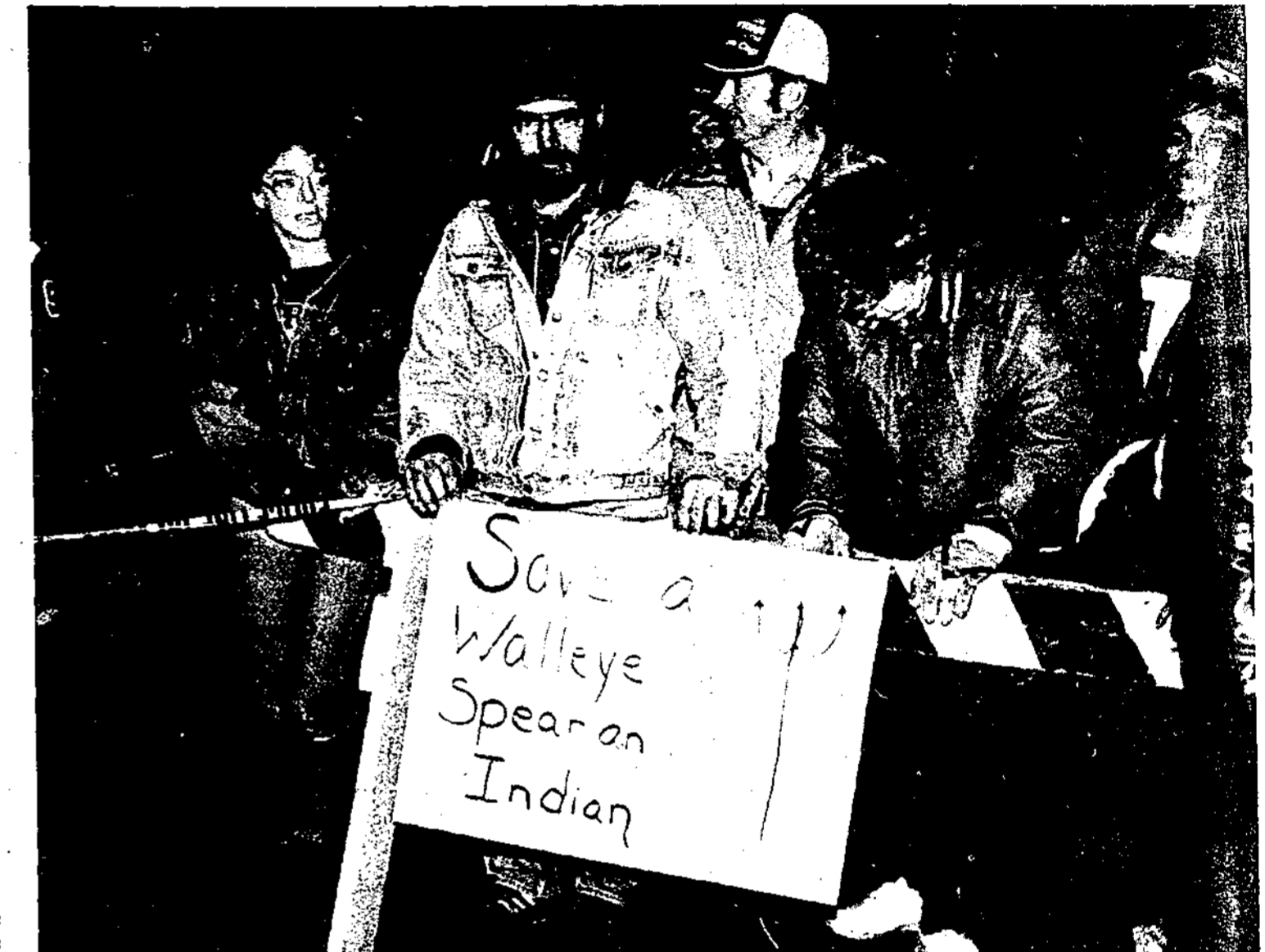
- ▷ to reinforce the fact that all residents of Ontario must share equally in conservation of and access to our public natural resources."

- ▷ to send the message to government and to native leaders that "closed door negotiations on the future of public resources" are totally inappropriate.

- ▷ to assure aboriginal people that we recognize native rights and that "our frustrations lie with the government agenda and not with our Native friends and neighbours."

- ▷ "the topic for tonight is the resource issue; it is not a native issue."
- ▷ this meeting is not a forum for racism.

Mike Harris began the meeting with a spirited defence of the good people of the Ministry of Natural Resources by saying they are experts in their field and although they are woefully understaffed and underfunded, they are at the forefront of conserving Ontario's resources. (What he didn't mention is that these experts were also busy charging Natives in Ontario for hunting and fishing according to their customary practices and their beliefs in their rights.



Blatant racism appeared in Wisconsin during protests against Indian rights. (GLIFWC photo)

A year after the Pembroke meeting, an Ontario court found these good people at the MNR had violated the country's Constitution by illegally restricting the commercial fishing rights of the Chippewas of Nawash and Chippewas of Saugeen.)

The future Premier then slammed the current government for not consulting with Ontarians in its rush to turn over control of Ontario's natural resources to First Nations. (Of course, this concern for consultation did not stop his own government, when it got to power, from trying to cancel a key Native enforcement policy without any consultation with anyone, least of all First Nations.)

The next speaker was an ex-American, Phil Morlok, the Director of the Shimano Sports Fisheries Initiative. There is a close relationship between sportsmen's organizations and fishing and hunting manufacturers—it's a \$5 billion industry in Ontario, after all. The bottom line is that the OFAH's interests are the same as industry's: to protect fishing and hunting opportunities for the 3.5 million hunters and anglers in Ontario.

In fact, when their environmental arguments fail, sportsmen like to point out how much they pump into local and provincial economies. A substantial portion of the OFAH's annual revenues come from sports equipment manufacturers.

Morlok brought with him the following messages, all designed to scare the heck out of any God-fearing, country-loving sportsman.

- ✓ The recognition of First Nations' inherent right to self-government will lead, inevitably, to the balkanization of Canada. [Hardly—the Native population of Canada is less than 5% and reserve lands total less than the land set aside for parks.]

- ✓ An agreement "to allow" Natives to hunt moose in Algonquin Park is "the beginning of a separate nation within your own country." [It's a bit of a stretch going from an agreement that only begins to recognize Native rights to harvest game in a park to Bosnia. We're a lot closer to a separate nation in Quebec.]

- ✓ First Nations in Ontario are laying claim to 85% of the Province. [Most of the claims talk of compensation for lost or illegally taken land, not of control over that land.]

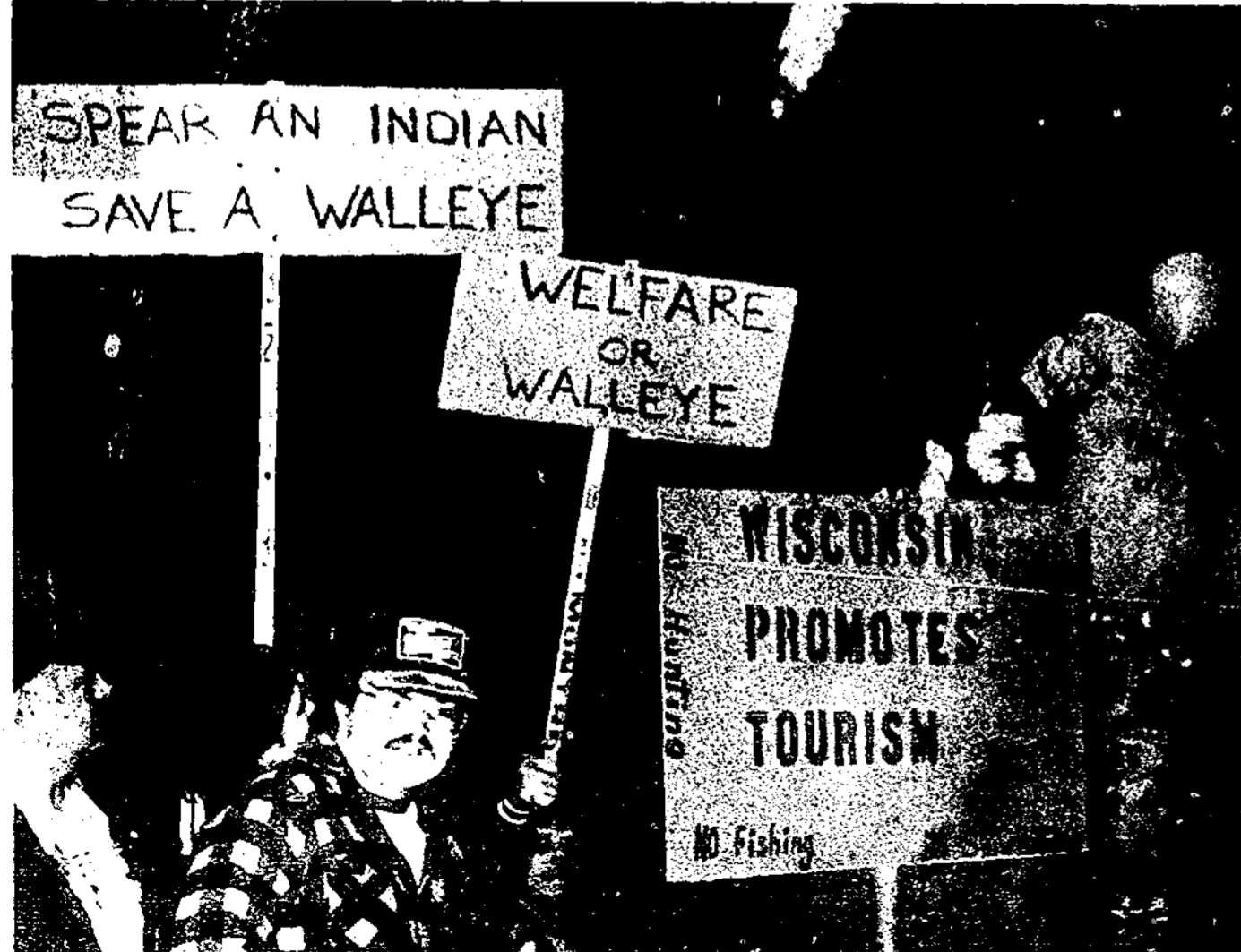
- ✓ Private land may be given away to Natives. [In the 400 years since contact in Canada, no government has done this and no court will allow it.]

- ✓ The process of this massive giveaway is secret and undemocratic. [So are most sensitive negotiations, during negotiations.]

- ✓ Economic ruin will follow — if Ontario gives away control of crown resources, the banks will stop lending money. [In most of the "secret" negotiations I've been a party to, Ontario is a long way from giving away anything to First Nations, let alone control of resources. Besides, where is it written that Ontario has any resources to give away? Most of the treaties I've read either reserve to First Nations their rights to fish and game or they are silent on the issue. And I've read nothing that says First Nations have relinquished subsurface rights, but just try to find a lawyer willing to advocate that in a courtroom.]

Morlok struck his strongest chord with the audience with his moral stand on the Constitution. It's an argument the anti-Native rights lobby likes to use and it has nothing whatsoever to do with being anti-government.

It goes like this: the Constitution says everyone is equal under the same law, but Natives are being "given" more rights by the courts and government. Or, it goes like this: Natives insist on being given "special" rights and governments are caving in because they're afraid of another Oka. Morlok argued both conspiracies in the same address. In any case, special rights, even Constitutional ones, are clearly undemocratic, unconstitutional and downright unpatriotic. □



Political and institutional racism is much more subtle than racism apparent in the 1989 scene in Wisconsin. (GLIFWC photo)

GLIFWC opposes discharge permit at White Pine Mine

By Sue Erickson, Staff Writer

Lansing, MI—GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender addressed the Michigan Natural Resources Commission (NRC) meeting in Lansing on March 6. Among other issues, his comments stated GLIFWC's opposition to the issuance of a permit to the Copper Range Company for groundwater discharge.

Schlender noted that "GLIFWC member tribes believe the potential discharge of seven billion gallons of highly acidic mining solutions into the mine at the end of the project would be antithetical to the long-term protection of Lake Superior and its watershed."

He also indicated that the risk to the predominantly wild, self-sustaining lake trout spawning reef at the mouth of Mineral river about five miles from the point of discharge is another major concern to tribes.

The tribes' commitment to preserving and protecting Lake Superior, he stated, are indicated in the GLIFWC Board of Commissioner's resolution in support of zero discharge into the lake and also their resolution in support of an Outstanding National Resource Waters designation for Lake Superior.

He also addressed fishery concerns in Lake Superior, stating that the tribes have had input into the Strategic Great Lakes Fish Management Plan (SGLFMP) and would oppose any effort to overturn the plan or make changes without the agreement of all signatories.

Schlender complimented the NRC for re-opening the meetings of its Native American Issues Committee to public participation.

GLIFWC's Michigan tribes had become concerned when the committee had only closed meetings.



GLIFWC Executive Administrator James Schlender presented comments regarding tribal issues at the Michigan Natural Resources Commission in Lansing on March 6. (Photo by Amoose)

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	Vetoed 1/9/96 H.Doc. 104-164	
H.R. 1670	Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995	+		9/14/95	GA				
H.R. 2631	American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1995	RES							
S. 377	A bill to amend provisions of Part A, Title IX relating to Indian education			2/9/95	SCIA		2/16/95	3/29/95	104-5
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		
S. 764	Indian Child Welfare Improvement Act of 1995				SCIA				
S. 814	BIA Reorganization Act				SCIA				
S. 1303	Indian Reservation Jobs and Investment Act of 1995				FIN				
S. 1304	Indian Tribal Government Pension Tax Relief Amendments				FIN				
S. 1305	Indian Tribal Government Unemployment Compensation Act Tax Relief Amendment				FIN				
S. 1307	Treatment of Indian Tribal Natural Resource Income Act of 1995				FIN				

Reprinted from American Indian Report, a publication of the Falmouth Institute, Inc. March 1996

Upcoming events

SAVE Our Clean Waters

Statewide "Family Gathering" to Stop Exxon
Rhineland, Wisconsin
Saturday, May 4th 12:00 Noon
Hat Rapids on the Wisconsin River
(site of proposed pipeline discharge from Crandon mine)
(Take Highway 8 west of town, south on Highway 17 to Hat Rapids Road)

Followed by picnic in Pioneer Park

(Business 8 & County G),
near Crandon Mining Company (Exxon/Rio Algom) headquarters

Protect the Wolf and Wisconsin rivers from sulfide poisons
Protect our lakes and wild rice beds from a loss of groundwater
Protect our economy from a loss of tourism and local control



NO Exxon Valdez in northern Wisconsin

Sponsor:
Wolf Watershed Educational Project

For information:
call toll-free hotline at 1-800-445-8615

Gathering preceded by speaking tour up the Wolf & Wisconsin rivers.

Bring your family, friends, and fishing pole.
Bring food for picnic (please—no alcohol or glass containers)

Dedicated to the memory of Hilary Waukau, Sr.

Looking Forward 7 Generations: Meeting Challenges While Preserving Our Heritage

1996 National Conference of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society

May 20-24, 1996 • Black Bear Hotel
Fond du Lac Indian Reservation, Cloquet, MN

Sessions: fish & wildlife management, environmental issues, wetlands, youth/elder panel, Canadian issues, legislative & judicial issues, conservation enforcement and education.

Fun Events: conservation officer shoot team competition, archery competition, traditional feast and banquet, co-ed basketball tournament, casino gaming, sightseeing/fishing.

Call for Papers: send abstract by March 22nd to: Robert Jackson, Minneapolis Area Office, 331 South Second Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401 (612) 373-1146.

Conference Registration: pre-registration \$100 and \$125 after April 30, 1996. Registration fee does not include conservation officers competition shoot.

Hotel Registration: Black Bear Hotel \$49 standard & king, poolside \$59, suites \$89 (\$20 discount) and 6.5% tax rate, call 1-800-553-0022 or (218) 878-7400 and ask for NAFWS conference rate. Cut-off date for these rates is April 21st.

The Coalition to Restore Urban Waters presents

Friends of Trashed Rivers III Chicago, Illinois, at North Park College May 16-18, 1996

What is it? It is a conference, it is a confluence. It is a gathering of everybody who's ever befriended an urban river, stream, or concrete ditch. If your favorite waterway is culverted, flooding, eroded, silted, denuded, garbage-filled or polluted, then this is the conference for you.

Coalition to Restore Urban Waters (CRUW) is a national coalition of grassroots groups working to protect and restore urban watersheds. The local host of Trashed Rivers III is Friends of the Chicago River, along with the grand Calumet Task Force and the Lake Michigan federation. Major sponsorship for the conference has been provided by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and Philip Morris Companies Inc./Kraft Foods Inc.

This three-day conference will offer site visits, hands-on, outdoor workshops, lectures, presentations and think-tank sessions. The majority of session leaders are citizens active in community groups and non-profit organizations, people who are taking the lead in linking revitalization of their communities to the recovery of the waterways in their own backyards.

Friends of Trashed Rivers III will help you:

- Link up with a growing network of people working on urban river restoration throughout the U.S. and Canada. This event offers a chance to connect with peers, mentors, technical advisors, and agency partners.

- Learn about the latest developments in regenerating, renovating and restoring urban rivers from fellow citizens using river restoration methods, citizen advocacy and monitoring, education, outdoor art, and fisheries and habitat restoration.

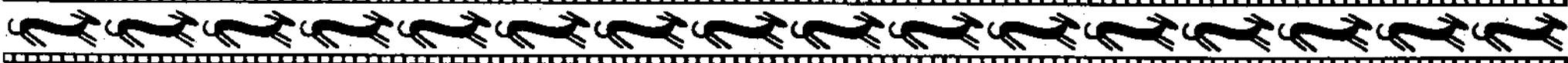
- Share your victories and defeats and your own expertise.

Whether you're a neighborhood activist wanting to organize around a river project, an educator wanting to bring your local river into your classroom, an artist wanting to create a river-based masterpiece, or just call yourself a friend of an urban waterway, don't miss this conference.

Call 312-939-CRUW (2789) for more information.

Pre-registration form

Name: _____ Job Title: _____
 Organization: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____
 State: _____ Zip Code: _____
 Telephone: Office () _____ Fax: () _____
 Are you a member of a federally recognized tribe?
 If yes, which tribe? _____
 Mail to: NAFWS, 750 Burbank Street, Broomfield, Colorado 80020, (303) 466-1725, Fax: (303) 466-5414



1995 Tribal hatchery fish production for the Minneapolis Area of the BIA

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

There are currently fifteen tribal fish hatcheries and/or rearing components in the Minneapolis Area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Red Lake and Lac du Flambeau are the oldest, being established in 1929 and 1936, respectively.

These reservations in serving tribal subsistence and commercial needs are also contributing significant fish stocks to reservation waters fished by over 95% non-Indian anglers.

The USFWS and the state Departments of Natural Resources also play an active role in stocking fish as a management tool in reservation waters.

Tribe Hatchery/Rearing Component	Fry	Walleye Fgl.	Yrl.	Muskellunge Fry	Muskellunge Fgl.	Lake Sturgeon	Largemouth Bass	Whitefish	Brook Brown Rainbow Trout**	Lake Trout	White Sucker	Total
Bad River	9,600,000	15,000										9,615,000
Fond du Lac	100,000											100,000
Grand Portage									37,000			37,000
Grand Portage									1,631*			1,631
Keweenaw Bay										124,000		124,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	1,080,000	30,000								80*		1,110,080
Lac du Flambeau	15,000,000	348,773		210,000	1,500		31,403*		220,760		10,000,000	25,812,436
Lac Vieux Desert												0
Leech Lake	3,436,000	92,317						240,304			5,920,100	9,688,721
Menominee		4,950										4,950
Menominee	132,000*	19,000*				4,950*	450*					161,350
Mole Lake	2,500,000								570*			2,500,570
Red Cliff	290,000	10,000							13,500	75,000		388,500
Red Lake									7,102*			7,102
Sault Ste. Marie	4,075,000	359,521	27,074									4,461,595
St. Croix	700,000	17,384										717,384
White Earth		48,521										48,521
TOTALS	36,913,000	945,466	27,074	210,000	1,500	4,950	31,853	240,304	280,563	199,080	15,920,100	54,773,890

*Fish produced or obtained by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)

**Total number of one or combination of trout species

More than 54 million fish were released into both on and off-reservation waters in 1995!

MASINAIGAN STAFF:
(Pronounced MUZ IN IAY GIN)

Susan Erickson Editor
Lynn Plucinski Assistant Editor
Amoose Photographer



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

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

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

Letters to the editor and guest editorials are welcomed by MASINAIGAN. We like to hear from our readership. The right to edit or refuse to print, however, is maintained. All letters to the editor should be within a 300 word limit.

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

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(906) 248-3241

Keweenaw Bay Indian Comm.
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Lac Vieux Desert Band
P.O. Box 466
Watersmeet, MI 49969
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Mille Lacs Chippewa Tribe
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Onamia, MN 56359
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(715) 682-7111

Lac Courte Oreilles Band
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Mole Lake Chippewa Band
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Crandon, WI 54520
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Box 529
Bayfield, WI 54814
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P.O. Box 287
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