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Feature Supplement

The Red Cliff Band of Chippewa

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FISH AND WILDLIFE
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A CHRONICLE OF THE
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DECEMBER, 1985

Nuke Waste in Indian Country



The issue of dealing with highly dangerous nuclear waste is no longer debateable according to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The only question remaining is where the waste will be permanently buried.

According to the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy act, the U.S. congress has authorized the selection and construction of a permanent nuke waste dump. The sites for this first dump has been narrowed to three, in the states of Nevada, Texas, and Washington.

Congress also authorized the DOE to look for and recommend a site for the second nuclear dump. On January 16th the DOE announced that they have narrowed their search to 20 acres, with a number of those sites remaining in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has one primary and once secondary site. Minnesota has three primary and five secondary sites. By July of this year the DOE will have decided to begin field work on these remaining primary sites.

Wisconsin Sites

The primary Wisconsin site is a 1,000 square body of crystalline rock known as the Wolf River batholith. It takes up six counties and two Indian reservations (Menominee and Stockbridge-Munsee) in north-

eastern Wisconsin. It's also near the Mole Lake Chippewa and the Forest County Potawatomi reservations. Part of the rock body also extends under the ceded territory of the Lake Superior Chippewa.

The secondary Wisconsin site is becoming known as the Clam Lake site, named after the well known lake which is sits under in northwest Wisconsin. It extends under three counties and is near the Lac Courte Oreilles and Bad River Chippewa reservations. It is also entirely under the ceded territory of the Lake Superior Chippewa.

Nuke Waste in Indian Country

Because of lobbying efforts over the past two years, area tribes like states will get DOE funds to review the decisions made about the siting process.

The January 16th DOE announcement, known as the draft ARR (Area Recommendation Report), is a highly technical report of why the twenty remaining sites were selected.

The ARR represents conclusions the DOE has drawn based on their review of existing materials about the geology, hydrology, and other factors in the 19 eastern and midwestern states originally considered for the second nuke dump site.

The states, for the past three years, have been receiving funds from DOE (\$250,000 for FY85 for Wisconsin). These monies have been used to provide input to the DOE siting process which lead to the draft ARR.

Although tribal representatives have asserted that they too should have been funded, their complaints went unheeded. However, in November the DOE decided that \$30 thousand would be made available to those tribes who are in the second site nineteen state crystalline area.

Tribal Review of ARR

The DOE funds are to be used to review the draft ARR. According to the DOE timeline, all comments on the draft ARR are due by April 16, 1986. The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission will be participating in the ARR review.

The Commission has been asked by Bad River and Lac Courte Oreilles in Wisconsin and Bay Mills in Michigan to help prepare comments on the draft ARR. Other tribes are either handling their own response or have pooled their funds with the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

The Commission ARR project is being headed by Alan Ruger, environmental biologist and Dave Seigler, policy analyst. They will be working with representatives from the three tribes.

According to the Commission staff, one of the first acts will be to prepare testimony at DOE public hearings set for March 29th in Wausau.

Meetings with GLITC and individual tribes is anticipated prior to tribal testimony at the Wausau hearings.

Commission testimony will focus on a reiteration of the complaint of the lack of prior tribal input into the siting process. They will also put DOE on notice that they have now become accountable to Indian tribes.

The Commission will subcontract the technical areas of geology, hydrogeology, socio-economics, rural sociology and anthropology to various consultants. Their reports will be used to formulate final comments on the draft ARR.

An environmental review will be conducted by Commission staff. They will be looking for gaps in the information that DOE looked at as well as doing a critique, from a tribal perspective, of DOE decisions of the current sites under consideration.

Clam Lake Focus

The Commission will be focusing their efforts on the Clam Lake site. Even though it's a secondary site they believe that as much attention is needed at Clam Lake as the Wolf River site is sure to get.

"One of our goals is to insure that if one of the 12 primary sites is removed that the Clam Lake site is not elevated to a primary site status," said Seigler.

However, they won't limit their review exclusively. The Wolf River site, although assuredly will be scrutinized by those reservations over it, will also have an impact on treaty rights of all the Lake Superior Chippewa.

In addition, they will be looking at the Wolf River site to determine what impact it might have on Lake Michigan. The Bay Mills tribe has treaty fishing rights in Lake Michigan.

(continued on page 2)



A Lethal Monument for Future Generations?

On January 16th when the Department of Energy released its Draft Area Recommendation Report, Ben Rusche, D.O.E., commented during a press conference that when a nuclear waste repository is full, we will just "close it up and walk away from it," and it will become a "heritage for future generations."

This is obviously the time for all of us to think about what kind of heritage we want to leave for our children, and their children, and beyond. A tomb

filled with highly radio-active waste which remains lethal for 10,000 years seems a slightly macabre presentation to the future, particularly with the inherent risks that over those thousands of years something uncalculated and unforeseen will occur, releasing the deadly radio-active waste into the earth, the water, the air.

It would, indeed, be an underground monument to the "likelihood of imminent destruction" built by men and women without vision - those forefathers who built and buried the underground monument and who closed it up and walked away.

'85 Deer Hunt in Review

by
Jonathan Gilbert
Wildlife Biologist
January 1986

The 1985 off-reservation treaty deer season ended December 14, 1985 (bow season ended December 31). By most standards, the season could be called a great success. The harvest total more than doubled the 1984 total and the expanded permit system allowed for greater hunter opportunity. We were able to put more hunters in the field at any one time and as a result they harvested more deer.

Now that the season is over, we should step back and begin to evaluate it. This evaluation is important because with the events of the past season fresh in our minds, we can more easily look at where and how changes should be made in next year's frameworks (No, it is not too early to begin planning for the 1986 season).

The 1985 deer season had a shaky start. Negotiations between the tribes and the state broke down when the state refused to negotiate on critical

issues. The tribes were obliged to draft their own regulations. These regulations were generally conservative but included those issues which the state opposed. These regulations were formed into an inter-tribal agreement, regulation books were published and permits and carcass tags were distributed to tribal deer registration stations.

The state also formulated their own rules governing the 1985 deer season and the DNR Board passed them as emergency rules. These rules contained some discrepancies from inter-tribal agreement.

After some urging from Governor Earl, and assurances from WDNR negotiators that they would negotiate in good faith, the tribes agreed to return to the table. An agreement was eventually reached which contained improvements over both the inter-tribal agreement and the state's emergency rules. However, it also contained changes in season dates. Although only a few days, these changes did cause some problems.

Inter-Tribal Agreement

The inter-tribal agreement called for the early season closing on November 17. The negotiated agreement closed the early season on November 15 eliminating the last two days. Likewise, the late season was cut from its original ending date of December 31 to December 14. The regulation booklets reflected the inter-tribal agreement dates. Although notices stating the date changes were sent to the tribal registration stations, many regulation books had been distributed to tribal hunters. At least one person was cited for hunting on November 17, 2 days after the end of the tribal/state season, but before the end of the inter-tribal season. This person was unaware that the season had ended two days before. It is not known if any citations were issued after the end of the late season. This situation illustrates the need for season regulations to be finalized well before the start of the season so that this information can be disseminated to tribal members in a timely fashion.

The 1985 deer season was divided into 3 parts, as in 1984. The early season opened September 14 and ran through November 15. The middle season corresponded to the state's deer gun season, November 23 - December 1, and the late season ran from December 2 through December 14.

Flexibility Needed

After the close of the state gun season, the DNR determined that several of the deer management units had not received enough of an antlerless harvest to meet their management objectives. The DNR concluded that they must reopen several units to achieve the desired harvest. This "extended" season, as it was known, opened December 14 and closed December 23.

Six of the units to be reopened were in the Ceded Territories. The state was "generous" enough to allow the tribes to continue hunting in those units open to state hunters which had a portion of the tribal quota remaining. Only Lac du Flambeau elected to

extend the tribal gun season.

This points to another shortfall of the 1985 interim agreement; that is, its flexibility. The state has the ability to manipulate many aspects of their season to achieve the desired results, in this case to meet their harvest levels. The tribes did not have this flexibility. If they are to be true resource management authorities then this flexibility is critical.

SB 88

Shooting from a vehicle and carrying loaded and un-

cased weapons in a vehicle were permitted from September 28 through October 31 or until Wisconsin state law was changed prohibiting this practice for all hunters.

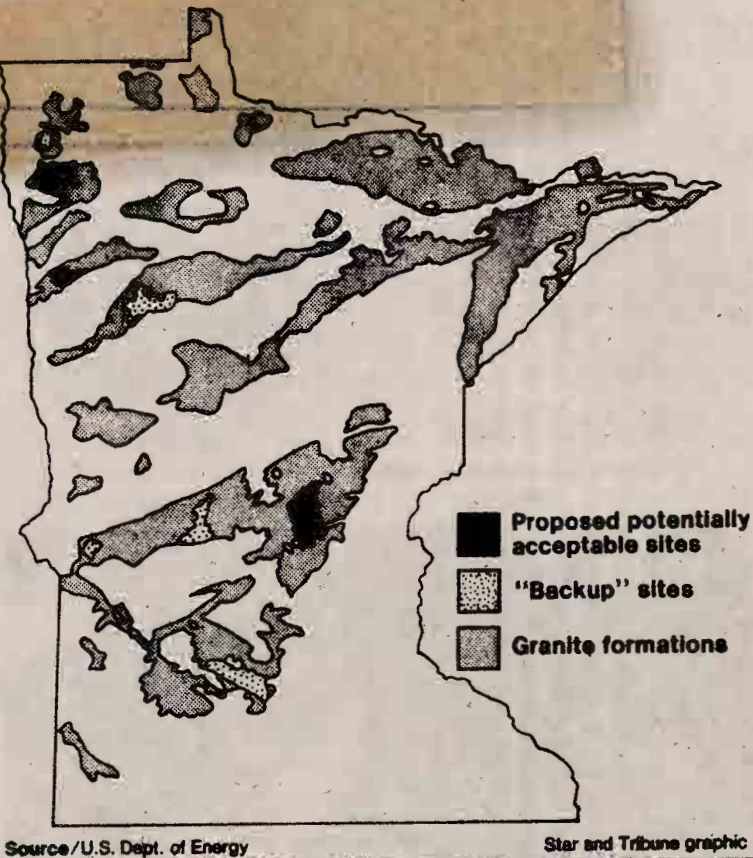
The tribes anticipated that the state law would be changed but they received assurances during the negotiations that it would not become law until after October 31, the end of the road-hunting season. As it turned out SB 88 (as the bill became known) became law on October 12. The tribes ended all road hunting after this date.

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Nuke Waste

Proposed waste-disposal sites



Possible sites for radioactive waste dump



Nuke Waste in Indian Country: An NCAI Concern

The National Indian Nuclear Waste Policy Committee, (NINWPC) a committee of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), will be meeting in Washington, D.C. concurrently with the mid-term annual meeting of the NCAI.

During three strategy sessions, scheduled for February 9, 10th and 11th, the NINWPC will be looking at nuclear waste and the possible impact on tribes in depth.

Among items to be considered will be strategies for dealing with the Area Characterization Plan being developed by the Department of Energy; reports from tribes affected by the Hanford Basalt Waste Isolation Project; development of the Health and environmental Risk Report; and reports from the tribes in the second repository region on their review of the Area Recommendation Report.

Nuclear Waste is but one of the pressing topics which will be considered during the annual meeting. Agenda time will also be allotted to discussion of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings issues, gaming, and environmental issues.

The Annual meeting of NCAI Executive Council is scheduled for February 10-12 at the Quality Inn on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

Nez Perce have all achieved "affect tribe" status. Hanford sits on or will impact the resources these tribes have reserved in treaties.

Another meeting, sponsored by the National Congress of American Indians, will once more review tribal options in the overall siting process. This will be part of the midyear NCAI meeting set for February in Washington, D.C.

Although Ruger says that he doubts that comments on the draft ARR will change the DOE site selections, he views it as important in not only putting the DOE on notice but also educating tribal members of the nuclear waste issue.

In addition to a review of the draft ARR the Commission will be attending two key national meetings, developing some public education materials and tentatively planning a public forum at the conclusion of their review.

The first meeting will be a tour of the Hanford Nuclear Facility in Washington state. This will be followed by a meeting, sponsored by the Northwest Affiliated Tribes, to exchange information between first and second site tribes.

Handofrd is one of the three top candidates for the first dump and it sits 12 miles for the Yakima Indian reservation. The Yakima, Umitilla and

on or near the reservation. The tribe adopted resolutions on the issues several years ago, he says, in anticipation of the present predicament.

Waukau feels it is imperative that tribal leaders stand together in opposing nuke waste dump sites on reservation lands and also in insisting on being heard. During the process of the original characteristic studies, Waukau commented, the Menomonie Reservation was not even listed as being in existence.

Menomonie will be applying for a grant to study the draft area recommendations and is also planning on a public information session within the next 30 days.

Stockbridge Munsee—By tribal resolution the Stockbridge-Munsee oppose a nuclear waste dump site on their reservation, according to Laura Coys, tribal representative to the Radio Active Waste Review Board.

She says one of the major concerns of the Tribe is to educate the D.O.E. on the tribe's status as co-equal with the States and also that reservation land should never have been considered in the first place.

Coyis says that Stockbridge-Munsee has already had several public information sessions and has encouraged tribal members to actively participate through fliers, articles in the newsletter and open meetings of the tribal radio-active review committee. The tribe will be sending at least one bus full of members to the public hearing scheduled in Wausau on January 29th.

Coyis emphasizes that is important for tribal people to understand the long-range implication of the potential dump site. "Tribes have no back door," she says. Once the reservation lands are ruined, there is no other place to go.

A Review of Negotiations by Dave Seigler, Policy Analyst

1985 was a year in which the negotiating process was strained finally to the point of breaking, and which ended with the tribes still searching for a satisfactory substitute.

The year began, on the issue of spring spearing, with the DNR's George Meyer abandoning the treaty-implementation and biological basis principles on which the negotiations had up until then avowedly been conducted. It ended on the issue of deer hunting, with the DNR and Governor Earl abandoning the concept of good faith negotiations itself.

In between, the tribes achieved two significant victories: One in migratory bird regulations, where the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, refused to be buffaloeed by the Wisconsin DNR, and the second in wild rice protection, where the drafting of a joint tribal-state management plan may eventually lead to the state's acceptance - albeit tardy - of its conservation responsibilities toward that resource.

Even before the spring spearing agreement was reached, George Meyer had implicitly rejected the conservation basis for negotiations. Rationalizing away DNR reports indicating that Wisconsin's musky population was overfished by state-licensed fishermen, Meyer rejected a tribal proposal for strict control on both tribal and state musky fishing, but insisted on strict controls applied to tribal fishing alone. And on walleye, the DNR insisted that tribal members spear only small fish, leaving the big ones for the sportsmen. Meyer's rejection of biological principles became explicit at the post-season press conference held in Park Falls when he was frank - for once - about his reasons for opposing Indians spear-fishing: "There is no use in anyone pretending that the use of spears for fishing game fish will ever be acceptable in the north."

Meyer's comments at Park Falls included his offer to buy out Indian treaty rights, a proposal which pleased no one and was finally put to rest by the Wisconsin Attorney General who stated that any such offer was premature and would not be supported by the state. The idea continues to have appeal in certain quarters, however, and under different circumstances will no doubt be floated again.

Despite dissatisfaction with the DNR's approach to negotiations, the tribes returned to the table to work out a deer hunting agreement, only to be forced to walk away when George Meyer declared there would be no negotiating on the issue of uncased and loaded guns and road hunting. The tribes then proceeded to formulate their own inter-tribal agreement regulating tribal deer hunting.

Meanwhile the state promulgated an emergency rule for the same purpose. The Bad River Tribe unsuccessfully challenged the emergency rule, but at the same time state officials were indicating a new flexibility on the road hunting and gun issue, and a willingness to sit down and talk more.

The tribes returned to the table and quickly worked out an agreement. The agreement contained a 34 day uncased and loaded gun/road hunting season, provided that the season would end earlier if legislation went into effect limiting disabled hunters' privilege of using the same method.

The key unwritten part of the agreement was that the Governor would see to it that the legislation did not go into effect earlier. It was that part of the agreement, of course, that was broken. The tribes responded by breaking off all negotiations over seasons and methods for any resource.

Interestingly, while the signing of SB88 effectively wiped out most of the road hunting season the tribes had bargained for, the state DNR came up with an interpretation which

restored disabled hunters' privileges to shoot from many of the roads which appeared to be off limits under the laws. The timing of the DNR's interpretation was clever: the ruling was issued after the tribal road hunting season would have had to close on any event, but before the state gun deer season opened.

Meanwhile, in a process stretching from February through September, the tribes negotiated their first off-reservation migratory bird season - but with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, not the DNR. The DNR protested vehemently to USFWS, both about the process we had adopted - bypassing the DNR altogether and going directly to the service with our proposal - and about the details of the proposal itself.

For the most part, USFWS discharged its trust responsibility admirably and rebuffed most of the state's antics. As a result of the 1985 season and the data collected during it, the state is set for an even better 1986 season.

Wild ricing may have a brighter future in Wisconsin now, thanks to the efforts of a work group composed of the tribes and DNR representatives which met in the early part of 1985. The work group, whose state contingent was headed up by John Brasch, formulated rule-making and legislative proposals and, most importantly, authorized the drafting of a joint tribal-state wild rice management plan, a first because the state has now had a wild rice management plan and also because the state has never had a joint tribal-state management plan for any resource. The draft plan is scheduled for completion in March 1986.

The legacy of the state's duplicitous and bad faith actions regarding the deer season in the dual track regulatory system we have since been operating under. For small game, trapping, and ice fishing, the tribes have adopted inter-tribal agreements and ordinances, and the state has adopted emergency rules. For the most part the state's rules have traded the tribes' agreeme. And, for the most part the tribes' agreements have tracked 1984's state-tribal agreements.

Even so, the dual system has raised tribal concerns where differences do exist between the agreements and the rules, do the tribes dare adopt the agreements and subject their members to state prosecution for violating the rules? Are the tribes willing and able to defend their members on such cases? Given the reality of the rules, do the agreements really give the members that much more hunting or fishing opportunity. Will members limit themselves to what the rules say, even if their tribal ordinances permit more, in order to minimize their personal risks?

On the other hand, what is the alternative? Returning to negotiations means dealing with a party which has repeatedly broken word and manipulated negotiated results to its own advantage, often at the expense of the truth. Any such return would have to be accompanied by the utmost skepticism or by a resignation that predictability in state response to tribal resource activities is worth the restrictions and manipulations which will be its price.

In summary, 1985 has shown the inadequacy of the interim processes tried to date. To protect their rights, tribes have always required the intervention of the federal courts to tip the balance of power away from the state. While the Voigt case lumbers on in court, that key piece in the power equation will be missing and tribes will continue to find themselves frustrated in exercising the rights they know are theirs. Bright spots there will certainly be - migratory birds and rice in 1985 were two - but perhaps the best that, on the whole, can be said for the process so far is that a limited exercise of rights is better than none. The true benefits of Voigt are still to come.

For Information On The Nuclear Waste Project

Dr. Sally Mann
Crystalline Repository Project Office
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 So. Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Mr. Jim Kleinhans, Exec. Director
Radioactive Waste Review Board
921 Tenney Bldg.
110 E. Main Street
Madison, WI 53702

Du Wayne F. Gebken
WI Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Environmental Impact
101 S. Webster St., GEF 2
Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Steve Dodge
WI Department of Natural Resources
Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Kestutis K. Ambutas
Indian Affairs Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Environmental Review Branch
230 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
Information Services Division, OPO (RW-40)
Washington, D.C. 20585

Alan Ruger, Environmental Biologist
Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
P.O. Box 9
Odanah, WI 54861
(715) 682-6619

Joseph Bresette
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
P.O. Box 9
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538



Besadny Responds to Schlender

The letter written by Jim Schlender, Voigt Task Force Chairman, to Mr. Besadny ran in the December issue of the Masinaigan. Below is Besadny's response to the several concerns expressed by Schlender in his letter.

January 2, 1986

Mr. James H. Schlender, Chairman
Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force
Route 2, Box 2700
Hayward, WI 54843

Dear Jim:

This letter is in response to your letter received December 10, 1985, in which you expressed concern about certain recent actions by this Department.

The first two concerns you mentioned relate to the Department's emergency rules for Chippewa small game and trapping for 1985-1986. The first concern was about the change in the dates for specified closed areas in Taylor, Burnett, and Marathon County. The change made in the rule concerning these dates after the Natural Resources Board meeting was minor and purely editorial. In fact this change was consistent with the staff testimony before the board and the written material furnished to the board prior to the meeting which specified the changes, the intent of the proposed rules was to replicate the previous year's agreements. The editorial date change was consistent with the testimony and the board intent. This editorial change was fully consistent with the request of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The second concern you raised about the rules was the extent with which section 13.14, Wis. Adm. Code, could be used by the staff to replicate substantially last year's tagging provisions for otter and bobcats. The intent of that provision as stated to the board committee and to the full board by Department staff was to allow Department staff broad authority to adopt a tagging provision similar to that in last year's agreements. The board's adoption of section 13.14 clearly authorized the Department staff to enter into our current flexible tagging agreement with the tribes. Since the tagging provisions eliminate dual permit issuance and fur registration, and therefore to the benefit of tribal trappers, it is difficult to rationally understand the extent and depth of your protest about the rule adoption process.

Lastly you expressed concern about the Department's enforcement interpretation of the word "highway" in the revised road hunting law (1985 Wisconsin act 36). The Department interprets that word to apply to roads that are indicated on official county highway maps. You are correct that prior to passage there was substantial belief that the word highway would include virtually all logging roads and fire lanes through public forests.

Immediately after adoption of the new law, Department attorneys consulted in depth with legal staff from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and with managers of federal, state, and county forests. It was the unanimous conclusion of that discussion that the statutory definition of highway was not as nearly inclusive as previously thought, hence the current interpretation of the word.

You expressed concern that the timing of the Department's disclosure of this interpretation was intentionally late and racially discriminatory. In fact, the research and discussion that led to that interpretation was expedited due to public and legislative inquiries as to the full impact of the bill. Representative Holperin and Senator Kincaid issued a press release which had immediate, extensive press coverage the day after the interpretation was finalized. Neither the Department of Transportation nor this agency have received a single complaint from a state legislator about this interpretation of the word highway. Obviously if the Legislature wishes to assure a more inclusive definition of highway, the law will be changed. I seriously doubt whether that will occur.



Carol Besadny, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The definition was not discriminatorily applied to Chippewa hunters this fall. I have been informed that not a single citation was issued to Chippewa hunters for shooting from unpaved roads during your extended season. In fact if you review the situation carefully, Chippewa hunters had a greater opportunity to gun deer hunt from roads this year than any non-Chippewa hunters. In practical application this year, the timing of the statutory change was discriminatory to non-Chippewa deer hunters. On this issue I am greatly concerned that you and your staff issued a press release stating that the Department's action was a disgrace, discriminatory and unlawful without prior contact with my staff to ascertain the reason and background for the Department's interpretation. Such better communication is something I believe our respective governmental organizations should encourage in the upcoming year.

Let me conclude this letter by noting the irony of your comments that the Department was lawless and racially discriminatory in the implementation of these Chippewa treaty hunting rights. The Department receives several letters a week complaining that we are implementing your treaty rights in a lawless and racially discriminatory manner. These letters are all from individuals opposed to your exercise of treaty hunting and fishing rights. Lewis Carroll would be impressed by the irony of your letter in contrast to the many others we receive. It impresses me that if those most virulently opposed to treaty rights and those most strongly advocating a broad interpretation of those rights are dissatisfied with our implementation of the rights, we have in fact reached a reasonable and proper balance.

Lastly, I commit to you and the Task Force that, despite the occasional intemperate remarks of yourself and one or two employees of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, the Department will continue to implement Chippewa treaty hunting and fishing rights in a positive, lawful, and forthright manner. The Department wishes to continue this implementation in a cooperative manner with the Chippewa tribes. Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,

C.D. Besadny
Secretary



Great Lakes Tribal Judges Association Forms

Tribal judges from three states, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, met in Lac du Flambeau on January 16th to formalize the organization of the Great Lakes Tribal Judges Association.

According to Bad River Tribal Judge Ervin Soulier the Association is being formed to provide a forum for mutual support and assistance among tribal judges. The first planning meeting for the organization was in November.

The idea, he says, is to enhance the tribal court system. The organization hopes to accomplish this by facilitating further training locally, an opportunity for discussion of mutual concerns, and jointly preparing materials, such as bench books designed specifically for tribal courts. He says it will also help promote uniformity among the various tribal courts.

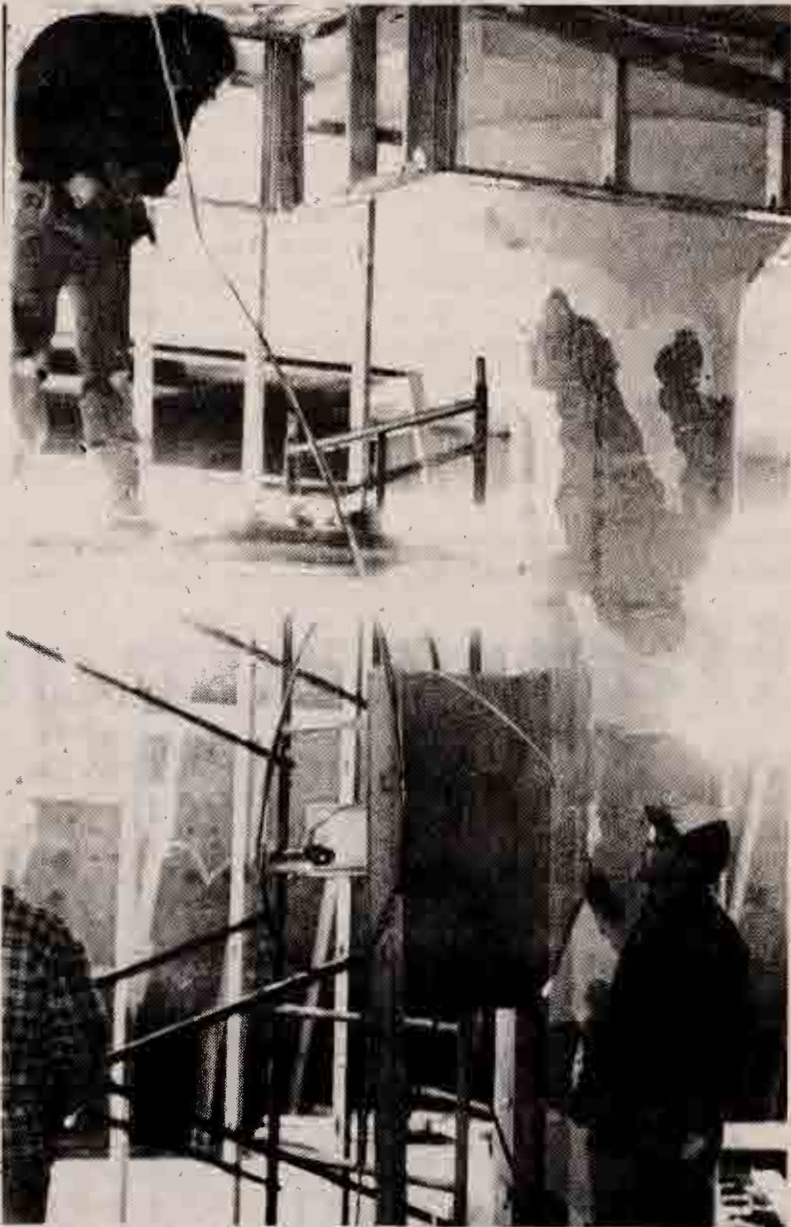
Another major role will be

to assist in the development of new tribal courts. While many tribes already have tribal courts, some are very new, and some are in the process of formation. The Judges feel they can expedite and assist tribes in developing effective tribal courts by sharing their experiences.

Tribal courts tend to focus mainly in the areas of child welfare, child custody, conservation, housing, traffic, and parental rights, according to Soulier. However, some areas of the law can become unclear, especially when dealing with treaty rights on ceded territories which cross state boundaries. Then the differences between state laws and state-tribal relationships can create difficult situations to interpret. These are areas which the judges hope to discuss.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held on March 6th at Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

Bingo Hall In Duluth On It's Way



Downtown Duluth, the face of the new Bingo hall is now covered over with plastic. Inside workers are beginning the massive renovations necessary to turn the building into the bingo center. The project is being jointly done by the Fond du Lac Tribe and the city of Duluth.

Wildlife is on the Line: 1986 Endangered Resources Fund Theme

Wisconsin taxpayers contributed over \$470,000 toward the preservation of endangered species and natural areas last year. Donations made through the Endangered Resources Fund income tax check-off will be used to continue work in recovery and management activities and to begin new projects.

"We are extremely pleased with last year's totals," said Ron Nicotera, director of the DNR's Endangered Resources Bureau. "Over 70,000 taxpayers contributed to the Fund this year. That's up from just over 47,000 last year -- our first year when we raised \$291,000. "Money contributed to the Fund is earmarked for specific wildlife and plant programs. Over 30 projects are currently underway. With the additional funds, we will be able to begin new projects including a peregrine falcon recovery plan and a pine marten restocking program," continued Nicotera.

"Another new program will involve the University of Wisconsin in a joint effort to begin recovery and management of the endangered ornate box turtle. The timber wolf management effort will continue and the timber wolf recovery plan will be completed and ready for public input soon."

A number of existing projects will be expanded in 1986 due to continued support by taxpayers of the Fund including nest platform construction and habitat protection for Forster's and Common terns. The barn owl reintroduction program will be expanded and several young owls will again be banded and equipped with radio transmitters to determine the success of that program.

A comprehensive grassland bird census will be initiated due to the knowledge that several grassland bird species are declining including bobolinks, meadowlarks, and upland sandpipers. DNR ornithologists and volunteers will try to determine what factors

may be contributing to the birds' decline.

Preliminary work will begin on the reintroduction of trumpeter swans and some Funds will be used to support Project Wild, an educational program beginning in Wisconsin public schools last fall.

"We are committed to much more than we alone can handle, so it is through the efforts of many volunteers that our endangered and nongame species work continues," said Ron Nicotera.

"As the 1986 Endangered Resources Fund campaign begins, we are looking forward to another successful year. More and more individuals are becoming aware of the Fund and the work of the Bureau of Endangered Resources and they are eager to support us. Our mission is to intervene on behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin in the effort to preserve our endangered and nongame species. Their continuing support through contributions and involvement in the program indicates to us that preservation is a priority



Endangered Resources Fund

Donate on your Wisconsin Income Tax Form.

to them. Education is the key to both preservation and the growth of the program through contributions.

"Many individuals see the preservation of endangered species as one of the most critical issues of our times," said Nicotera. "Time is the most critical factor. To make a commitment to preservation at some time in the future may be too late. Through contributions to the Endangered Resources Fund, Wisconsin residents can take the first steps toward preserving our endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. If we wait too long, what we lose -- may be lost forever.



Opportunity or Headache?
Tribal Involvement in
Inter-Agency Management
of Lake Superior Fisheries

WARNING: All kinds of governments -- tribal, county, state, national -- get wrapped up in complicated bureaucracies, paperwork, and regulations. These kinds of red tape -- or as some Indian friends have called it, white tape -- seem to be unavoidable in representative systems of government. If you think it is bad dealing with one government agency at a time, you may want to skip the rest of this article, because it gets worse. When many governments all try to put their paddles in the water at once, they are usually trying to move the canoe in different directions. Then they appoint a committee to study the problem.

The Great Lakes, especially Lake Superior, are surrounded by numerous sovereign jurisdictions: states, tribes, a province, and their respective federal governments. The jurisdictions overlap in 2 ways: geographically (in that a state and one or more tribes share a geographic area), and in terms of fish stocks (fish tend to ignore state and national boundaries in their movements). Every one of the Great Lakes is shared by multiple jurisdictions. They have created a ponderous number of commissions, councils, boards, and committees to coordinate the management of the fisheries.

Right now, the treaty fishing tribes on the Great Lakes stand at a threshold, with an opportunity to gain membership on some of the most influential policy-making committees within the Great Lakes fisheries system. This is the culmination of several years of effort. In the 1970's, the tribes were mere spectators in the inter-agency management process. Tribal leaders and biologists have continually pressed for greater involvement in the system, as well as official recognition of tribal government status. Progress has been slow, but steady. Now GLIFWC has the opportunity to accept a seat on the Lake Superior Committee. The Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) has the same opportunity on the Lake Michigan, Huron, and Superior Committees. Membership on the Lake Committees will give each of the intertribal organizations a voiced equal to each of the States and the Province of Ontario. However, along with this status come additional responsibilities.

Tribal Involvement in Inter-Agency
Management of Lake Superior Fisheries
By Tom Busiahn, GLIFWC Chief Biologist

Some explanation of the Lake Committees and how they fit into the larger scheme of things is in order. First some definitions:

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION (GLFC) - This Commission was created by a treaty between the U.S. and Canada in 1955, to control lampreys in the Great Lakes and to coordinate fishery management. The GLFC has 4 members from the U.S. and 4 from Canada. The GLFC does not manage fisheries or stock fish; it does fund the lamprey control programs and fishery research, publish technical bulletins, sponsor scientific meetings, and provide a forum for inter-agency discussions. The agencies that participate --increasingly including the tribes -- are referred to by GLFC as "cooperators".

There are several committees made up of the "cooperators". **COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE (COW)** - This committee consists of the chief administrator of each cooperating agency. At this writing, the tribes are not represented on COW. COW has met only once or twice, to approve a document called the Strategic Great Lakes Fishery Management Plan (SGLFMP) --more about that later. COW will meet again in February to review the implementation of SGLMP.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMITTEE (LSC) - This committee, along with equivalent committees on the other lakes, was created by GLFC in the 1960's. LSC consists of senior fishery administrators from each of the states (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) and Ontario. GLIFWC and COTFMA are potential members. LSC is charged by SGLFMP to coordinate fishery management on Lake Superior. The committee makes decisions by consensus, not by majority vote.

LAKE SUPERIOR LAKE TROUT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (LSLTTC) - This is a committee of biologists, one from each state, Ontario, GLIFWC, and COTFMA. (There are similar committees for Lakes Michigan and Huron.) It was created by the LSC in 1982. LSLTTC has been developing guidelines for stocking and fishery regulation on Lake Superior. LSLTTC has prepared a lake trout rehabilitation plan for Lake Superior, but LSC has yet to approve the plan. (Again, similar plans on Lakes Michigan and Huron are in various stages of implementation.)

LAKE SUPERIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE (LSAC) - This

committee was formed by Congress in the Great Lakes Fishery Act in 1955. Its members are appointed by the U.S. Section of GLFC, upon recommendation by governors from each of the 3 states. The members represent the sport fishery, the commercial fishery, the state DNR, and the general public. LSAC is supposed to advise the U.S. Section of GLFC. Participation on the LSAC has not been good: it has been described as having a great deal of power, but not knowing it.

COUNCIL OF LAKE COMMITTEES (CLC) - This council consists of all members of the Lake Committees, and coordinates basin-wide decisions, such as allocation of U.S. federal lake trout hatchery production.

There are other GLFC committees, including the Board of Technical Experts (BTOE), Fish Habitat Advisory Board (FHAB), Fish Disease Control Committee (FDCC), Task Force of Lake Trout Technical Committee Chairmen, etc. However, the Lake Committees are definitely the place where tribes can have the most influence over the fisheries and their future.

SGLFMP (remember, that's the basin-wide strategic plan for Great Lakes fisheries) gives the Lake Committees many important responsibilities, for example:

"The lake committees will define objectives for the structure of each of the Great Lakes fish communities. . ."

"Each fishery agency should submit all substantive changes from existing practice to the appropriate lake committee before implementation."

In practice it hasn't quite worked that way since SGLFMP was signed in 1981. The Lake Superior Committee hasn't yet defined objectives for the structure of the Lake Superior fish community, and it has usually reviewed changes from existing practice after they happened. The tribes, in accepting Lake Committee membership, will have the opportunity to put SGKMP and the lakewide lake trout rehabilitation plans into effect, because it hasn't been done yet.

But why would the tribes want to help implement SGLFMP and the lake trout plans? They were not involved in drafting SGLFMP, and it refers to tribes in one sentence only:

"Conflicts exist between native people and other fishing interests over access to and allocation of the fisheries."

Yet SGLMP offers a sound framework for coordinating the

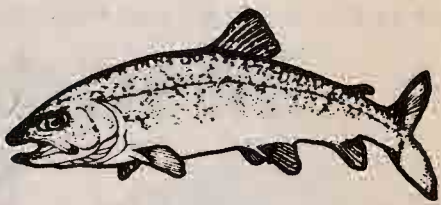
decisions of governments involving Great Lakes fisheries. The Commissioners of GLIFWC recognized this and have voted to endorse SGLFMP if they are asked to, and if language is inserted recognizing the status of tribal governments in the U.S. The lakewide lake trout rehabilitation plans for the 3 upper Great Lakes were written with considerable input from tribal biologists, and so represent a fair balance of tribal and state interests, as well as state-of-the-art biology.

The Great Lakes fisheries system sounds cumbersome, and it is. Maintaining communications and making decision requires many meetings each year, and generates large volumes of documents. Where agency policies or philosophies differ, it is difficult or impossible to reach consensus. In general, each of the states promotes sport fishing, and differences among their policies are subtle. Tribes are generally most concerned about treaty commercial fisheries. There will undoubtedly be clashes over policy on the Lake Committees. However, both tribes and states have a vital interest in achieving and maintaining balanced, productive fish communities. The inevitable clashes may actually focus more attention on this common ground, and improve fish community management on Lake Superior.

This is the optimistic view. An alternative one, called "institutional gridlock" by a frustrated state administrator, sees the tribes and states locked into a situation in which consensus is impossible, and poorly managed fisheries slide into a mediocre oblivion.

The difference between the two scenarios is in the identification of common ground among the tribes and states. For example, is the governments should agree that lake trout mortality should not exceed 50% per year (as the biologists have agreed), then there is a basis for regulating fisheries, whether sport or commercial. Biological issues offer much opportunity for common ground, for example, the need for lamprey control, a stable forage base, and a clean environment for the fish.

There are many choices to be made by tribal leaders on behalf of their fishermen and members: the depth of tribal involvement in the lake committees, and the policies tribes will pursue must be carefully thought out. At least now the tribes will have a greater voice in the processes that determine the future of the treaty fisheries.



GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION
Glossary of
Commonly Used Acronyms and Abbreviations
11 January 1980

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- COW—Committee of the Whole, SGLFMP
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- CZM—Coastal Zone Management Program
- DFO—Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
- DNR—Department of Natural Resources
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- F&O Canada—Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- FAIOC—Finance and Administration Internal Operating Committee
- FDCC—Fish Disease Control Committee
- FEIOC—Fisheries and Environment Internal Operating Committee
- GLBC—Great Lakes Basin Commission
- GLC—Great Lakes Commission
- GLECS—Great Lakes Environmental Contaminant Survey
- GLERIC—Great Lakes Environment Data and Information Center
- GLERL—Great Lakes Ecosystem Restoration and Rehabilitation
- GLFC—Great Lakes Fishery Commission
- GLFDCC—Great Lakes Fish Disease Control Committee
- GLFL—Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory
- HBBS—Hammond Bay Biological Station
- IAGLR—International Association for Great Lakes Research
- IDNR—Indiana Department of Natural Resources
- IDOC—Illinois Department of Conservation
- IJC—International Joint Commission
- JFAS—Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (formerly JFRBConservation)
- JRFB—Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada (now JFAS)
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- LOAC—Lake Ontario Advisory Committee
- LOC—Lake Ontario Committee
- LSAC—Lake Superior Advisory Committee
- LSC—Lake Superior Committee
- MNDNR—Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- MDNR—Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- MOE—Ontario Ministry of Environment
- NFH—National Fish Hatchery, USFWS
- NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service
- NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NYDEC—New York Department of Environmental Conservation
- ODNR—Ohio Department of Natural Resources
- OME—Ontario Ministry of Environment
- OMNR—Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
- PFC—Pennsylvania Fish Commission
- PLUARG—Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group
- RGLE—Rehabilitation of Great Lakes Ecosystems (GLERR)
- SAB—Scientific Advisory Board, IJC
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- SGLFMP—Strategic Great Lakes Fishery Management Plan
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- SP—Strategic Plan (SGLFMP)
- SPOF—Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries
- STC—Standing Technical Committee (associated with LEC)
- STOCS—Stock Concept Symposium
- USEPA—United States Environmental Protection Agency
- USFWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- WDNR—Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- WQB—Water Quality Board, IJC

Happenings Elsewhere

Indian Gaming Commission Bill Goes To Full House

Washington, D.C.—The House Interior Committee last week approved legislation that would create an Indian Gaming Commission and permit reservation bingo as long as the games are legal under federal law and not specifically banned by the state.

The seven-member commission would have a permanent chairperson, who would be selected by the Interior Secretary. The Attorney General would appoint a second member and five others would be nominated by the tribes.

The bill is a substitute introduced by committee chairman Morris Udall, D-Arizona, over his own earlier version. It was passed by unanimous voice vote and will now go to

the full House.

The bill divides Indian gaming into three categories: Social, (including ceremonial games), bingo and pulltab, and casino-type games, such as dice, card games, roulette, jai-alai, horse and dog racing. The bill would leave regulation of social and bingo-type games to the tribes but all other forces would be strictly regulated by the new commission.

The state of Nevada is exempt from the provisions of the bill. Indian tribes in that state would continue to follow Nevada's comprehensive statewide gaming regulations.

from IPN Weekly Report, December

White Earth Land Claims Bill Passes Senate

Washington, D.C.—A bill that would abrogate Indian title to 100,000 acres of White Earth Reservation in Minnesota passed the Senate, 56-35.

The full Minnesota congressional delegation and the tribal chairman support the bill, but descendants of Chippewa families who lost lands, often illegally, in the last 50 years, have opposed it vigorously. Sen. John Melcher, D-Montana, called the bill, "flawed." "The Indians have fought this tooth and nail and will do so in court, I believe," he said.

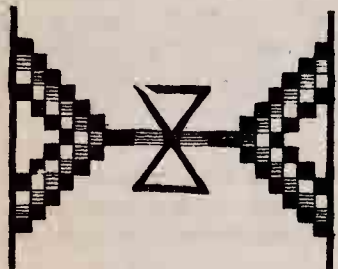
Backers of the bill, S. 1396, expect to call a House vote on the legislation by the end of the year.

Located about 50 miles northeast of Fargo, N.D., White

Earth has been reduced from more than 700,000 acres to 56,000 acres. Much of the land was lost through the Allotment Act at the turn of the century. Investigators have found numerous incidents of improper land transfers.

A strong proponent of the bill, Sen. David Durenburger, R—Minnesota, wants to see the 100,000 acres cleared of Indian title, "The whole purpose of [the bill] on the floor is to avoid litigation," he said.

from IPN Weekly Report, December





Opportunity or Headache?
Tribal Involvement in
Inter-Agency Manage-
ment of Lake Superior
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GLIFWC has the opportunity to
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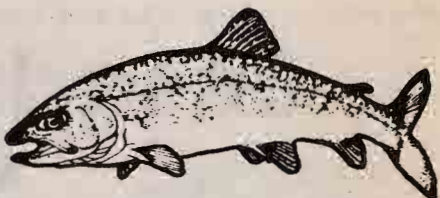
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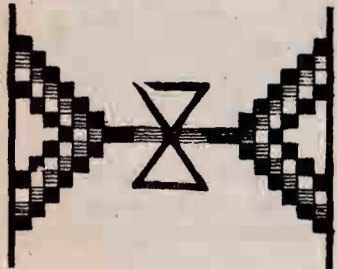
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from IPN Weekly Report, December



Ice—Fishing



The brief reprieve during freeze-up is over for commercial fishermen whose nets now lay strung beneath the ice of Lake Superior's Chequamegon Bay. Their boats lie frozen into the ice.

Still a living must be made. Like other commercial fishermen, those from the Red Cliff Reservation trek miles out on the ice to set their nets during the hard of winter.

Every four days the small team of Red Cliff fishermen, including brothers Mike and Richard, Jr. Gurnoe and Ken Charette, venture out onto the Lake Superior ice prairie to check their nets. The vast stretches of the channel, only a month or so ago alive with waves and water, now lies like a great white desert, motionless except for whirls of windswept snow.

The team reach their nets by snowmobile. They have set their nets in the southern part of the channel, the ice having formed there earlier and thicker. The nets are set where the ice is about 20" deep already.

Although there is a certain type of lonely beauty, a sense of nature's grandeur and power out on the ice, the work is hard and uncomfortable.

First ice must be chipped from around the hole in order to drag up the net. Carefully, all shards of cracked ice are scooped from the opening before the net is lifted in order to prevent the sharp spicules from tearing the filaments of the nets as they are dragged up and out of the icy water.

Once the hole is cleared, the net is carefully pulled up. One man pulls the net out while two stand near the hole helping the net out and freeing the fish as they are pulled up into the bright sunlight and dazzling snow above the ice.

Freeing the fish caught in the gillnet usually requires bare hands as the thin lines of the net are delicate and the thrashing fish are entwined in its threads. The cold wind and the wet of the net make the work numbing on the fingertips.

Each fish of size is tossed to the side as the net continues to be lifted. There are lake trout primarily, white fish, a few brown trout. Occasionally a small silvery smelt comes up, glistening in the net, or perhaps a sucker.

A member of the Red Cliff Fishery Department, Don Thomas, frequently accompanies the fishermen to perform on-site assessment of the catch. The Fishery Department is studying the lake trout population in particular. Each trout is weighed, measured, and both scale and stomach samples are taken.

As the fish are tossed to the side, Thomas begins the process of collecting the data, gutting the trout in order to obtain the stomach samples. This too is cold work, requiring bare hands. Trying to write down the statistics with papers flopping in the wind and fingers numb makes the task difficult and uncomfortable.

Once the fish are gutted, tagged and sorted into bins, they are loaded on one of the snowmobile sleighs. The net is lowered and fastened to the anchoring stake and the team proceeds about 400 feet out to the next net to begin the process over.

Catches vary. Ten fish per net is an estimated average catch. Some days are good and some days bad with small catches and the effort seems in vain. But those are the odds of fishing for a living.

The nets will remain in place until the ice begins to deteriorate, threatening the chances of the fishermen's ability to retrieve them. Unexpected weather changes, strong currents, and breaking ice can mean a loss of nets entirely, so they must remain abreast of conditions and be prepared to rescue the nets should it be required.

Fishing for a living - there is something of romance to that. It's a hard life, lived close to the elements in all their various forms. But basically it's just plain old "working hard for a living."

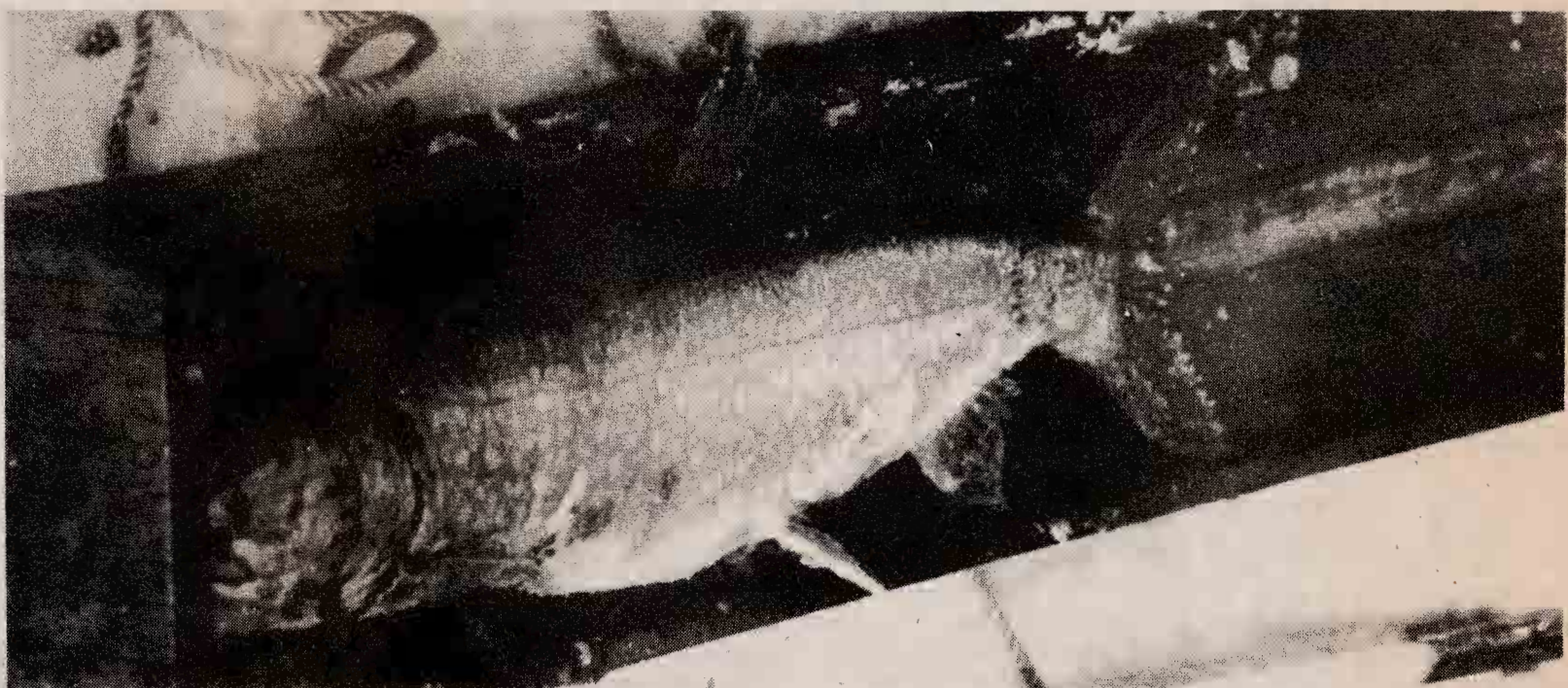


The team works together. In the distance, Ken Charette pulls the net out, stretching it carefully on the ice, while Richard, Jr. and Mike Gurnoe extract fish from the net near the mouth of the hole.

Ken Charette tags the lake trout after scale and stomach samples have been taken.



The hole has been cleared of ice and the team begins to lift the net. Above, Ken Charette begins to pull the net up and out. By the end 400 feet of net will be stretched across the ice. Also shown above, from the left, are Mike and Richard, Jr. Gurnoe.



Each trout is measured as part of the Red Cliff Fishery Department's catch analysis.



Richard Gurnoe holds a sturgeon, which arrives thrashing in the net.



Gathering biological data on the catch is a cold and cumbersome process out of the ice where the wind blows papers and numbs the fingers. Above, Don Thomas, left, weighs and measures the fish, while Richard Gurnoe, Jr. records the figures. Both men work with the Red Cliff Fishery Department.

Bad River/ Ashland County



Members of the Bad River-Ashland County Committee discuss details of promoting tourism in the area. Above, from the left are Marvin Hunt and Robert Holmes, Ashland County Board members; and Robert Bender, Bad River Tribal Chairman.

Tribal Group Still Studying Info. Center

Reprinted from Ashland Daily Press, January 9, 1985

The Ashland County-Bad River Tribal Committee continued its discussion Wednesday about the proposed tourist information center, to be located in the Bad River Industrial Park adjacent to U.S. Highway 2, in the area that the Living Arts Heritage Center is to be built.

Jim Thannum said they are looking into the option of possibly using part of the round log structure being completed. They will check into the areas needed for display materials, according to Thannum, Economic Development Administration (EDA) planner with the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council working at Bad River.

He also said that they plan to do a market survey to determine if area recreational enterprises are interested in paying a set monthly fee to have material advertising their services at the center. He will be working with Ruth Goetz, tourism specialist with the Wisconsin Division of Tourism, Ashland office, in the market survey.

They will also continue to look for possible funding sources for the center.

Committee members, Sue Mirwald, executive director of the Ashland Area Chamber of Commerce, Maria Dashner, executive director of the Hurley Area Chamber of Commerce, and Cathy Techtmann, Iron County Extension Resource agent, agreed "we have to think of ourselves as an area," and work cooperatively in promoting tourism.

"As to any adjacent parcel which is still in trust or restricted status, the agency should notify any such organization attempting to occupy the strip of land that any use or attempt to alter or improve that strip will be considered in trespass."

The superintendent attached a map showing the Railroad Easement, writing, "It will be necessary for us to examine the descriptions in all of the initial grant documents to determine the tribal and allottee ownership."

After the Trial

After the Trial

The courtroom trial on the scope of treaty rights under the Voigt decision is over, but the work is far from done. Now post-trial briefs, must be prepared and submitted to Federal District Judge James Doyle, who heard the case in Madison last December.

According to the tribes' lead attorney, Kathryn Tierney, following the submission of the briefs, argument may also be requested by the Judge. So, much remains to be done.

Transcripts of the court proceedings will be mailed out both to the tribes and the state of Wisconsin. Forty days after they have been mailed, briefs from both parties to the case must be submitted to Judge Doyle.

Bender was asked if the tribe supported the snowmobile trail crossing the reservation, if the legal issues were resolved. He said it hasn't been decided yet if the tribal council does support it. The tribal council only had one meeting on the subject and it was for discussion purposes. Some members were in favor of it. However, tribal council membership has changed since that time.

Snowmobile Trail

Dashner asked if the county snowmobile trail on the reservation was closed off because of legal questions regarding easements. She has been asked questions about the closing by many tourists.

Mirwald said material sent out in November advertised there was an open trail, and because it has been closed the area is losing many tourists and tourism dollars and "a lot of motel owners are not happy" about the situation. She added that alot of people planned trips and then found they couldn't go any further on the trail. They said they would not come back to this area.

Committee member Robert Holmes said he was disappointed and "felt let down by the tribe" because of this situation.

Robert Bender, chairman of the Bad River Tribe, said the matter has been under study, and he received a letter dated December 13 from the superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, great Lakes Agency, Ashland.

Bender had spoken to Carole Kraft, realty specialist with the agency, asking for a copy of the Field Solicitor's Opinion dated November 26, 1985 regarding the Abandoned Railroad through the Bad River Reservation.

The superintendent wrote, "Please note the last paragraph which was quoted to you:

"What is clear, however, is that the railroad company retained no interest in the land and cannot convey anything to the county, a local township or a snowmobile club, nor can such local body claim rights through adverse possession, abandonment or in any other manner."

The briefs, Tierney explains, cite the testimony given and documents presented during the trial and draw legal conclusions based on application of the evidence to the law. Essentially, she says, three documents must be prepared - the brief, the "findings of fact," and the "conclusion of law."

Once the briefs have been submitted, each side is allowed twenty additional days to respond to the conclusions or statements in the briefs of the other party. From there, the Judge may request further argument.

And from there, everybody waits for the Judge's decision. Tierney was unsure as to when a decision may be forthcoming from Judge Doyle.



Minnesota Politicians Selling Out White Earth Again?

Reprinted from Nov-Dec, 1985 Stakwatch, a publication of MPIRE

Minnesota Republicans in Washington and Democrats at home are in a big hurry to pass precedent-setting federal legislation that opponents claim would ratify past official fraud and swindle of Indian land in northwestern Minnesota.

By offering Chippewa Indians \$17 million plus 10,000 acres of currently state-controlled land on White Earth Reservation, Minnesota and U.S. officials hope to clear title to around 100,000 acres of disputed land now held by individual property owners and federal, state and county governments. A combination of state actions and federal policies resulted in apparently wholesale illegal land transfers on the reservation earlier in this century. A recent government-sponsored investigation found that state and county officials presided over land sales by Indian minors, tax forfeitures of untaxable Indian land, wrongful probates, issuance of fee patents without application and eight other kinds of improper title transfers or practices that led to improper transfers.

The reservation was established in 1867 by a treaty between the U.S. government and Minnesota Ojibway (Chippewa), and encompassed 837,000 acres in what are now Mahanomen, Becker and Clearwater counties. By 1909, 80 percent of the reservation had passed to private hands, however, and in the 1980s only about 6 percent is Indian controlled.

The proposed legislation purports to settle White Earth Reservation land claims by providing compensation to rightful Indian heirs for land taken or sold illegally, while clearing the present owners' titles.

But opponents, including the White Earth Reservation Tribal Council and two Twin Cities groups that represent White Earth Chippewa heirs and land claimants, call the bill unfair. Even the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Minneapolis Area Office has registered its opposition.

"They're sweeping a tremendous controversy under the congressional carpet," said Vernon Bellecourt, well-known Indian activist and member of *Anishinabe Akeeng*, one of the groups representing heirs and claimants to White Earth land.

Bellecourt and other *Anishinabe Akeeng* (The People's Land) activists have lobbied against the bill in Washington and have met with top Minnesota officials to express their dissatisfaction. Members of the reservation's tribal council and the Minneapolis/St. Paul Coalition of Chippewa heirs also spoke in opposition during Senate and House committee hearings.

The bill was introduced by Sens. Rudy Boschwitz and David Durenberger and by Rep. Arian Stangeland. It also is

backed by top-ranking DFLers in the state, including Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey and Sens. Roger Moe and Collin Peterson, whose districts include disputed land.

The bill's proponents have been predicting passage of some version this session, probably in December, and subsequent signing by the president.

A U.S. Interior Department-sponsored investigation conducted between 1978 and 1982 found that about 100,000 acres of reservation land now held almost entirely by non-Indians has questionable, or "clouded," title. Some Indians believe a fuller, independent investigation would put the figure even higher.

The Interior Department field solicitors' office referred 250 to 300 individual cases to the Justice department during those years, requesting litigation to recover title for rightful owners or their heirs.

"We stopped compiling the list when it became clear the U.S. government wasn't bringing suit (on the case)," said Mariana Shulstad, a field solicitor who advised on the allotment file investigation. She said she believes the 1,000 or more tracts of questionably transferred land the investigators discovered probably amount to about 100,000 acres.

The legislation would provide \$10.4 million to compensate Indians shown by genealogical studies to be heirs to improperly taken property and, according to the Senate version passed by committee on November 7, would give the White Earth Chippewa Tribe a \$6.6 million economic development grant. Complementary state legislation passed last year in Minnesota would transfer 10,000 acres of what is now state and county land back to the tribe.

The federal legislation, if passed, could set a precedent for attempting to solve disputes between the federal and state governments and individual Indian claimants to land in other states. No one claims that rightful Indian heirs or allottees are primary beneficiaries of the White Earth bill, however, and no organization representing heirs supports it.

The bill provides that heirs to disputed properties would be paid for land according to value at the time of the wrongful transfer plus 5 percent annual interest. The task of identifying and finding the heirs, many of whom are likely now scattered across the country, would fall to the Interior Department and could take years.

The BIA Minneapolis area office initially opposed the bill because it offers inadequate compensation to individual Indian heirs and allottees. The legislation would primarily benefit current, mostly non-Indian land-owners, whose titles would be cleared. Second, it would benefit the tribe, which is only indirectly a party to the dispute, according to Nancy Cobe, a rights protection specialist at the Minneapolis-office.

White Earth— A Sell Out?

"The state of Minnesota is going to be bailed out by this legislation," Cobe said. "Look how much land they're sitting on up there."

The bill's sponsors have tried to negotiate backing from the tribal council and especially from Darrell "Chip" Wadena, the council's chairman, but so far have proceeded without any official Indian support. Non-Indian supporters invariably cite "tribal politics" as the main obstruction, and have maneuvered to split Wadena off from the solid majority position in order to claim that at least one prominent Indian favors passage.

"Nobody who's really been involved with this would call it an Indian bill," said the Interior Department's Shulstad. Department officials in Washington favor the proposed legislation, however.

Supporters are urging passage of the bill before the complementary Minnesota legislation expires as the end of this year, but serious obstacles remain. Although it passed the Select Committee on Indian Affairs by a 5-4 vote, the Senate bill has been halted pending a U.S. Justice Department analysis of its constitutionality. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will not even consider the bill until the full Senate has acted, according to congressional sources.

Sens. John Melcher of Montana and Quentin Burdick of North Dakota, who voted against the bill in committee, argued that it may be unconstitutional. Indian opponents have asserted all along that the bill represents an extinguishing of individuals' right to their own property without due process.

"If they stole something, give it back," said Nick Boswell, leader of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Coalition of Chippewa Heirs.

"Return the land to private Indian owners," he said, "We've been saying all along that the land, which is ours, is not for sale."

Although the White Earth Chippewa Band itself is not a claimant to disputed land covered by the bill (claimants are individual heirs to land formerly owned by individual Indians), all parties agree that the tribe should receive some economic benefit from any eventual agreement. But both the White Earth Reservation Tribal Council and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee passed unanimous resolutions opposing the bill introduced by Boschwitz, Durenberger and Stangeland.

"The tribal council resolution stands firm. I totally oppose the (proposed) legislation," Jerry Rawley said. He said that Indians have been consulted by politicians during the legislative process, but that their recommendations have been ignored.

The bill will likely pass "despite the objections of the Indians," said Boschwitz staff member Dan Meyer. He called the bill "generous."

"If they litigate this out," said Meyer, "the great propor-

tion of people *Anishinabe Akeeng* purports to represent will get nothing."

Meyer's remarks represent a return to the politics of intimidation in government-Indian relations, according to Elizabeth Ebbott, author of a book on Indians in Minnesota published by the League of Women Voters. "I hope we're not going back to the bad old days of Indian policy," she said.

No one has suggested that a legislative solution to the White Earth land dispute can satisfy all the involved parties. The reservation's tribal council and the Twin Cities groups representing heirs and allottees are united in opposition to the proposed legislation, but the council favored similar legislation last April. *Anishinabe Akeeng* members, on the other hand, insist "the land is not for sale."

Jim Schoessler, special assistant to the state attorney general, said he believes many individual Chippewa's won't win their cases if they pursue a litigative strategy. The ones who do win will usually be partial (one-eight to one-sixteenth, etc.) heirs to relatively small tracts, 80-160 acres.

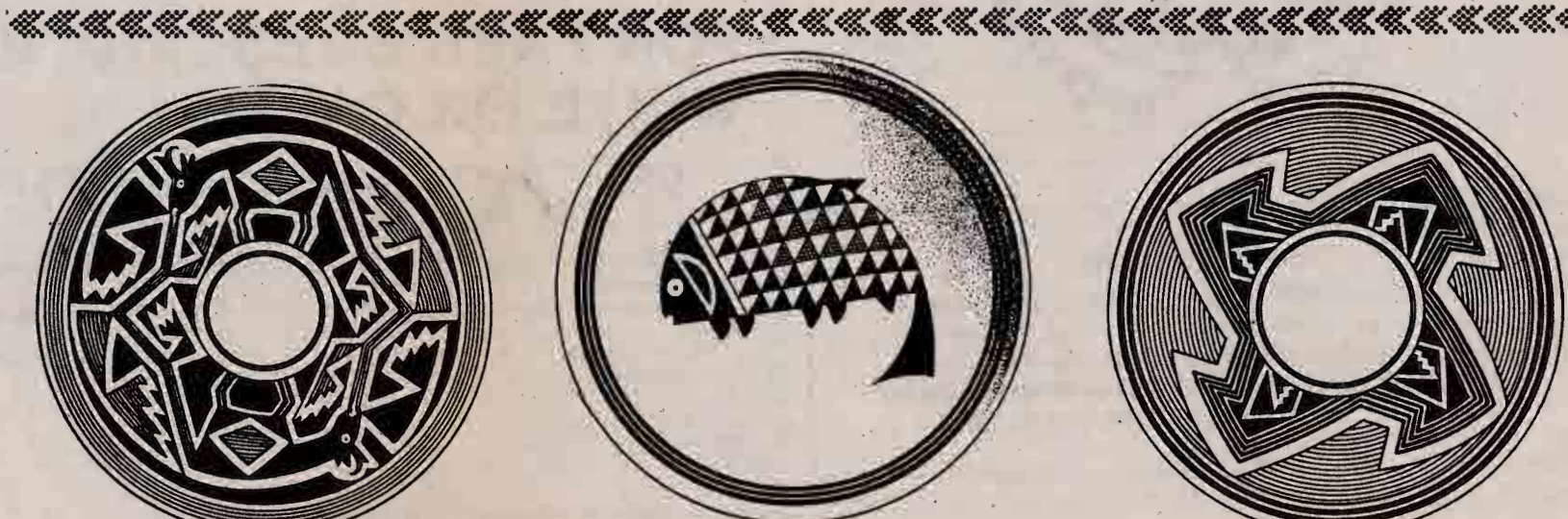
The state is extremely anxious to clear title to land that it and private non-Indian property owners possess. Of the approximately 100,000 acres in question, according to Schoessler, the state and county control around 25,000. The largest portion, about 68,500 acres, is held by private, mostly non-Indian individuals, although much of that may have passed through state and county hands at one time.

The Twin Cities press occasionally has portrayed the dispute as being between Indians on one hand, and white farmers and resort owners who can't mortgage or sell their property due to "at risk" titles on the other. But Indians who spoke with Statewatch in all cases expressed sympathy for white property owners who purchased land in good faith. Some have suggested that the two groups should jointly press their grievances against the state and federal governments.

At best the bill represents inadequate redress for historic and continuing injustices committed against Indians. The state and counties, which control about 160,000 acres on the reservation, are offering to return only 10,000 to the tribe. There are other outstanding land disputes on the reservation which the bill does not attempt to cover.

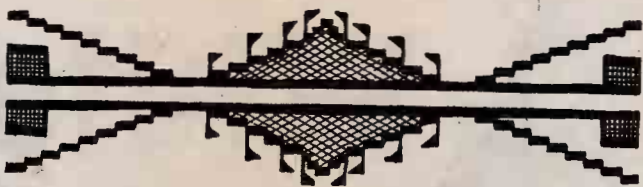
The \$17 million to be paid Indians by the federal government is "the maximum the fed's will pass," according to Schoessler, referring to the Office of Management and Budget and the Reagan administration. "There's just a limited amount that's practical to do," he said.

December's votes will determine the near future in this matter: the bill will pass over the essentially unanimous opposition of Indians concerned, or fail for a fourth time to muster the congressional support necessary for an imposed solution.



'85 Deer Hunt

(continued from page 1)



GLIFWC Warden Featured



Clayton Hascall

In the beginning of November, after the end of the tribal road-hunting season, but before the state's deer gun season the DNR released their interpretation of SB 88. They said that the bill did not apply to logging roads, fire breaks or any road not on the official county map. Tribal members had been told that these roads were included in SB 88 and that road hunting these areas was prohibited. These roads should not have been closed to tribal road hunting and if they had been closed the tribal harvest may have been still larger.

Complicated Permit System

Anterless permits, valid for 2 weeks, were required for tribal hunters wishing to hunt anterless deer. The major difference between this regulation in 1984 and 1985 was that in 1985 permits could be issued based on the 1984 hunter success rate rather than 1 permit for each quota deer. This increased markedly the number of anterless deer permits available for each unit. This expansion of the permit system allowed for many more hunters in the field and resulted in a larger harvest.

However, the permit system was unduly complicated for tribal registration stations. The tribes were administering thousands of biweekly permits valid for over 50 units. I might add that they did an admirable job in such a Herculean task. Many of the units received little hunter pressure and there is little need for such stringent accounting measures.

The preliminary results of the season can be seen in the table below. Registration forms are still being processed so final harvest figures were not available at press time.

Registration Station	Antlered	Anterless	Total
Bad River	97	33	55
Lac Courte Oreilles	97	242	339
Lac du Flambeau	131	433	564
Mole Lake	47	155	202
Red Cliff	23	59	82
St. Croix	78	66	144
Total	398	988	1386



The End

Violations/Accidents

There are two other aspects of the season which need review; violations and hunter accidents

A quick survey of tribal attorneys and tribal courts showed that the common violation cited during the deer season was a private land violation. That is, tribal members hunting on private land when off-reservation hunting rights only applied for this year to public lands. For the most part tribal members are not to blame for this. It is extremely difficult to determine the land ownership of any particular tract of land even when in the possession of a Plat Book. Something must be done to insure that tribal members who are making a sincere effort to hunt legally can do so. Resolution of this problem is one of the goals of the wildlife section of the Commission. There were other types of violations cited into court but the private land problem was by far the most frequent.

To my knowledge, there were no tribal members injured or involved in an accident while hunting off-reservation in 1985. This, I feel, is a great tribute to tribal hunters who have consistently conducted themselves in a responsible and safe manner while deer hunting.

Game Warden Assigned to Local Ceded Territory

from the Reporter, Iron River, MI, Jan. 11, 1986

IRON RIVER—"My main goal is to protect the natural resources. There are laws to protect those natural resources. People who don't have a regard for those laws are violators," said Clayton D. Hascall.

"There is no typical violator. Their age is from juvenile to 60. A violator takes the game of chance. He does not think of depleting the area of its resources, like deer. He is depriving all of an equal chance of taking that resource."

Hascall speaks with authority and conviction. Being somewhat of a trailblazer on enforcing fish and game laws, his position is unique. He, himself, is an Indian enforcing fish, game and gathering laws on Indians in ceded territory under provision of 19th century treaties between the tribes and the U.S. government.

Hascall, who likes to call himself a game warden rather than an enforcement officer, is employed by the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) of Odanah, Wis. The commission was established by the federal government.

The GLIFWC is comprised of 11 Chippewa (Ojibwa) tribes around Lake Superior and northern Wisconsin. The tribes include Grand Portage, Fond du Lac and Mille Lacs in Minnesota; Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Mole Lake, St. Croix and Lac du Flambeau in Wisconsin and Keweenaw Bay and Bay Mills in Michigan.

Hascall noted the purpose of the commission is:

—Protection of treaty-guaranteed rights to fish, hunt and gather in the ceded territory.

—Protection of treaty fishing rights on the Great Lakes.

—Protection of the resources through effective management and self-regulation.

The GLIFWC has a three-pronged program of services. It has a Biological Services staff, consisting of six biologists working in the areas of the Great Lakes fisheries, inland fisheries, wildlife and environmental habitat. They work in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

A second program is Fish & Wildlife Enforcement, the one Hascall is attached to. These include the coordination of an inter-tribal court pro-

gram, the implementation of interim off-reservation enforcement programs and a liaison program between tribal, state and federal judicial enforcement systems.

A third program is public information, in which the GLIFWC acts as an instrument to promote public understanding of treaty fishing, hunting and gathering rights as well as of the activities and accepted responsibilities of the tribes.

Big Responsibility

Hascall, 42, has a big responsibility in carrying out his duties on 9,740 square miles in western upper Michigan and northeastern Wisconsin.

Logistically, he is a warden attached to the Mole Lake tribe with its reservation south of Crandon, Wis. When the GLIFWC enforcement staff was hired in September 1984, Hascall located Three Lakes, Wis.

In November 1985, he and his family relocated in Gastra. "There's more Indian activity (working) out of Gastra," he said.

Hascall's work area (Area 70) consists of about half of Gogebic County, all of Iron County and parts of Dickinson, Marquette, Delta and Menominee counties in Michigan along with Florence, Forest and parts of Vilas, Langlade and Oneida counties in Wisconsin.

Background

Hascall is no slouch when it comes to law enforcement. For 11 years he served in the U.S. Navy in security police at a Naval Air Station in California.

Born in Sault Ste. Marie as a Chippewa Indian in the Sault Ste. Marie band, he returned to the U.P. in 1973 after completing his stint in the military and working for two years in San Diego.

Situating in Baraga, Hascall was a member of the Keweenaw Bay tribal police program. In 1974, he further enhanced his law enforcement career by attending a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Indian police academy in Brigham, Utah.

He attained the position of sergeant police officer with the Keweenaw Bay tribe and was cross-deputized with the Baraga County Sheriff's Department before leaving to a private construction job in Billings, Montana, in the late 1970s.

"In September 1984, they called me and asked if I was interested in the GLIFWC enforcement. I accepted. That's when we went to Three Lakes and now here in Gastra...I'm

glad to get back to my country with trees," he said.

Duties

Hascall, 6-3, 210 pounds and extremely articulate, explained some of his duties as a game warden under the GLIFWC enforcement program.

"I have to carry band resolutions and regulations. If I see and make an assessment right there in the field that there has been a fish or game law violation, citations will follow," he said. He recently made 15 arrests in the Watersmeet area.

"We do control. We have our own prosecutors. Those arrested go to their own court systems," said Hascall. When necessary, "We share our police arrest reports with other courts."

All commission wardens are equipped with powerful low and high band radios for communication with all sheriff's departments and state police agencies. "We can get a lot of officers to problem areas in a hurry to strengthen our position," he said.

Unlike state DNR conservation officers, who are restricted to 40 hours a week and must work with a partner during darkness, Hascall said, "We work alone. Day and night...Some weeks I work 70 to 80 hours, and it's justified. They (the commission) want 110 percent out of every officer out there, and I give it to them."

"Also, a part of my work is being a liaison officer between the state and tribal system. We try to promote a better relationship between the tribes and the public," said Hascall.

Violations

Obviously, his responsibility is to arrest game and fish law violators. "I have not found any more than expected. On a ratio, there are more non-Indians out there. I can detain a non-Indian, take information and turn that information over to the state (DNR or State Police). If it is serious, I will hold a non-Indian until I call in the DNR," said Hascall.

He and other tribal wardens will check Indians and non-Indians when investigating possible game and fish law violation areas. "We don't know when we go up to a person if he is an Indian or not. So we check them all," he said.

Violators, he continued, tend to be more active during an economic crunch. "He's usually within a tank of gas of home. He will be in his backyard within 15-20 miles. He is more comfortable in his own area."

In his efforts to apprehend violators, Hascall said, "I spend a lot of time waiting. Our average is with every 15 stops, there is one violation. In my last 200 stops, there were 15 violations. The game is trying to outguess the violator."

Interestingly, he said, most game law violations occur at night, while most fish violations happen during the day.

Besides working out of a pickup truck ("in which right now I have to carry a floating bookcase interpreting treaties," he said), Hascall has a boat, snowmobile and three-wheeler and carries a handgun to facilitate his work.

As far as treating game and fish laws on private lands, Hascall said, "We have the authority for a John Doe warrant within our enforcement powers, and it has paid off."

Down the Line

Enforcing a multiple set of standards stemming from treaty and state game and fish laws in ceded territories may not be the most efficient system of protecting the natural resources.

"I think down the line you will see an incorporation of laws," Hascall said. "From my standpoint as an enforcement officer, I would like one code. I would like to be cross-deputized with other enforcement agencies, and we work under a uniform code...The hardest part is the treaties. But right now we can't mix state and tribal laws. We let the courts decide that."

Now, as to the nature of Indians and non-Indians, "There is not much difference between them on incidents of violation. I expect to find violations (in both races), but I will say the code is more liberal with Indians," he said.

Since he's been on the job with GLIFWC, he has received outstanding support from tribal prosecutors and judges. "My job is to find the violators and bring them to court. Then it's up to the court-my job is done."

When not in full uniform patrolling his work area on both sides of the border, Hascall finds time to hunt, fish and trap. He is an accomplished auto mechanic, locksmith, and does small engine repair. Soon, he would like to become a member of the Gastra Volunteer Fire Department.

He and his wife Dorothy ("Call me Dottie," she said) have five children from ages 14 to 27, and six grandchildren. Stanley, 21, and Dennise, 14, are at home.



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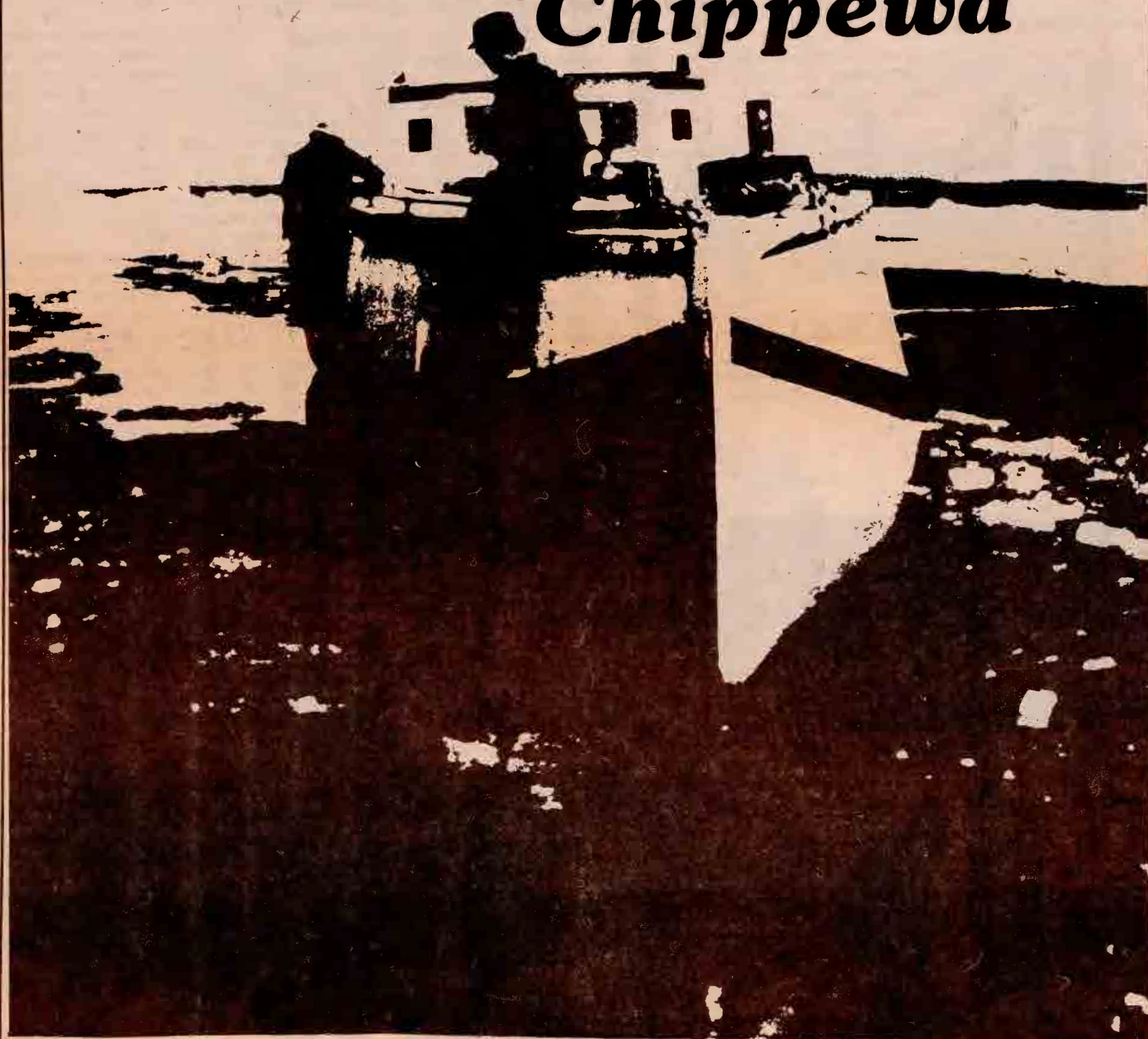
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In the November issue of Masinaigan, several poems were run in the grand Portage Supplement without acknowledgement of the author, James Hull, who has published those and other poems in a book entitled RED SHADOWS IN THE MIST.



The Red Cliff Chippewa



Commercial Fishing



Commercial Fishing

With the reservation land sloping directly down to the rocky shores of Lake Superior, it is no wonder that Red Cliff tribal members have long been involved in commercial fishing. This remains a major reservation enterprise today.

Red Cliff has eleven licensed big boat fishermen and 19 small boat operators who ply Lake Superior waters largely for the lake trout and whitefish catch.

Following the 1972 Gurnoe vs. Wisconsin decision which upheld the Tribe's treaty fishing rights, the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa have been negotiating commercial

fishing agreements with the state of Wisconsin, deciding on quotas for tribal fishermen.

Also, last year licensed big boats from Red Cliff ventured over to the western waters of Lake Superior to fish near the Keewenaw Bay Reservation in Michigan. Red Cliff, Bad River, and Keweenaw Bay reached an agreement which allowed a quota to fishermen from each of the Tribes.

Tribal commercial fishermen fish year around. When the lake freezes over during the long, cold winters, many of them set nets beneath the ice in order to continue the harvest.



Don Thomas, Red Cliff Fishery Department technician, takes stomach samples from the lake trout catch as part of the department's lake trout study.

Marketing

Efficient marketing of the catch has always been an area of interest to the Tribe. Currently, Red Cliff is in the process of establishing their own marketing capabilities. Through an ANA (Administration for Native Americans) grant, the Tribe will be equipping a small building on the reservation with coolers and freezers for storage of the fish. They also have a truck for transporting fish and will be improving a dock which lies directly below the marketing building to make easy access from boat to the facility. Resurfacing of the dock is planned to take place this spring.

With the ability to hold and store fish, the Tribe will be more aggressively pursuing buyers, such as restaurants in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to provide a more steady market for the fish.

Although the new facility is primarily a holding facility for the wholesale market of the catch, it will also serve as a retail outlet.

Red Cliff Fisheries Department

The Red Cliff Fisheries Department has been assisting the Tribe in the development of marketing capabilities, but has also been involved in long-term studies of the area's fish population. Because of market importance, lake trout and whitefish have been their primary focus of attention.

Staffed with biologist Chuck Bronte as head of the department, two technicians, Mike Gurnoe and Ken Charette, and secretary Michelle Beauchamp, the department collects data on the fish, monitors the commercial catch, and provides recommendations to the Tribal Council.

Among the department's several projects is an annual evaluation of the Devil's Island refuge, which was closed off to fishing in 1982 in order to provide stocked fish an opportunity to grow and develop a spawning area. The tribe monitors the area through an annual mesh assessment checking for size and abundance of trout in the area. Devil's Island has, historically been a productive spawning

area for lake trout, according to Bronte. Also it is hoped that the stocked fish will re-establish it as a spawning grounds for themselves.

Every year the fishery also performs a spawning assessment on lake trout, looking for the number of native fish vs. planted fish. In 1985 they also began a spawning assessment on whitefish.

A lake trout diet survey is another on-going study at the Red Cliff Fishery. They are looking for lake trout's diet preference and relating it to growth and condition of the trout. Bronte says one year of data has been collected, however, they will need another full year of samples before analyzing and drawing conclusions from the data base.

On the fishery department's "wish list" is a state-of-the-art computer-optical system which would help age fish in a more accurate fashion. The computer uses a compound microscope and video capacities to store and analyze information. Bronte says it is able to generate age composition data from scale samples. That's looking ahead. . . !



For the use of the commercial fishermen bringing fish to the storehouse above, this dock will be remodeled this summer.

Meeting New Challenges

Education

Red Cliff has been involved in the development of a new and innovative curriculum which targets Indian children and the problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

The curriculum, which is unique in the State and among the few in the nation, is the result of the efforts of Ron DePerry, Red Cliff's Director of Alcohol and Drug Education Curriculum Development Project, and Eva Olson, who is currently pursuing her PhD in education administration.

Red Cliff received a grant from the Indian Education Act, Title IV, and a little over a year ago began developing the "Wellness Curriculum," which is designed for grades 4-6.

DePerry, who has worked with alcohol and drug abuse problems in local schools for a period of six years, said that it became apparent to him that materials were needed which were Native American specific. The curriculum which was developed, he says, relies heavily on the family, looking to the strengths of the Indian family, as well as their culture and history.

The need for a special program was apparent from the results of a survey done in 1982 where 143 students, who were Red Cliff Band members in grades 7-12, were surveyed utilizing the Stanford University Drug Evaluation Questionnaire.

DePerry says the results indicated about 45 percent were then regular alcohol users and 60 percent intended to use alcohol in the next year.

It also became apparent,

he says, that the idea was to intervene at an early age. Consequently, the program addresses itself to children in grades 4-6.

A full workshop presented the curriculum to thirty-six parents and teachers who will be involved with the program in five schools, including Bayfield, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Heart of the Earth in Minneapolis, and Nett Lake, Minnesota. This represents the pilot stage of the project. Last year was devoted to curriculum development.

The curriculum has three major objectives, according to DePerry: 1) alcohol and drug information, 2) peer and family relations, 3) self-awareness. The activities are geared to address these objectives, with the 4th grade having more emphasis on self-awareness and family and the sixth grade receiving more direct information on drugs and alcohol.

The ultimate aim is to give the children a sufficient sense of self-respect, confidence and awareness to make them able to say no to the temptations of drug use, which most assuredly will arise.

Pre-testing of the students to be involved with the curriculum has been completed, according to Olson and DePerry, and the schools are beginning to start the series currently.

Once the curriculum has been completed, a post-test will be given the students, which will be followed by another post-test in six weeks, to help evaluate the strength of the course.



Leo LaFornier, Red Cliff Vice-Chairman, performs a tobacco ceremony. The Chippewa culture remains richly alive in Red Cliff.

Nuclear Waste Committee

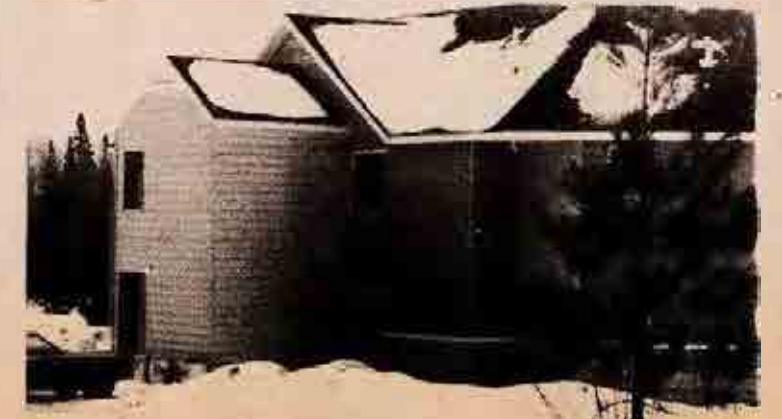
With the potential of a possible second site nuclear waste repository being located near Red Cliff or affecting the ceded territories, Red Cliff has responded by forming a Red Cliff Nuclear Waste Committee. The Committee is chaired by Tribal Vice-Chairman Leo LaFornier and is responsible for keeping abreast of the Department of Energy's (DOE) activities on the second site project.

Because Red Cliff, along with seven other Wisconsin tribes, have received \$30,000 from the DOE to comment on the DOE's Draft Area Recommendation Report (DARR), LaFornier is also acting as a tribal coordinator for this project.

Red Cliff will be working with the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) and several other tribes in studying the DARR. LaFornier says that GLITC will be contracting with Warzone Engineering, Madison, to provide hydrologist and geologic reports for the tribes.

LaFornier's role will be to coordinate informational forums, seminars, and make sure information flows smoothly to and from the various agencies involved.

LaFornier has attended numerous meetings around the country in regard to the second siting and the problems entailed in nuclear waste disposal. He is vice-chairman, also, of the nuclear waste committee of the National Association of American Indians, an organization which has become very involved in the nuke waste disposal problems and the possible effects they may have on tribes in the future.



A singles' apartment answers specialized housing needs. Bingo at Red Cliff—fun for all ages!



Mike Livingston, Red Cliff Chief of Police

Enforcement

The Red Cliff Police Department has been part of a pilot project with the Bayfield County Sheriff's Department since 1983. The project involves cross-deputization of tribal enforcement officers with the county, making them special deputies, who enforce state, county and tribal laws both on and off-reservation.

The project has worked well, satisfying both the need of the county for enforcement personnel in the area of Red

Cliff and helping the tribe finance its enforcement department. Red Cliff officers respond to county calls for assistance which may be on or near the reservation, and sometimes in other parts of the county, should their assistance be needed.

The department employs Chief Michael Livingston, and officers Mike Deragon and Susan White on a full-time basis, as well as Eugene Defoe as part-time.



The Red Cliff Marina harbors sail & power boats.



Fishing commercially continues through the year.



One of the rustic homes of Red Cliff's new housing development.

Bingo – Bowling



Red Cliff maintains a modern and spacious bingo hall with bingo games three times a week.

Bingo and Bowling

The Red Cliff Bingo Hall and Bowling Lanes is a large new complex on the reservation, housing a spacious bingo hall, a well-equipped bowling alley, and a large, beautiful bar and lounge which features live music every weekend.

The complex has proved a real asset to the tribe, offering a wide-range of activities to the entire community as well as tribal members and a viable means for the tribe to develop economically.

Bingo, always an attraction, is run Thursday evening, Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. Bingo Manager Lauri Guth says the games draw people from Ashland, Odanah, Washburn, Bayfield and from the north shore communities of Herbster and Cornucopia. Also, he says, a bus arrives most every week from Eau Claire with people anxious to participate in the games.

Jackpots for the bingo build-up, over the time. However, this month a lucky winner walked away with a \$10,800 jackpot winnings - so the lure and chance for good fortune is definitely available.

Concessions are run by various tribal organizations, featuring homemade food and treats - such as Indian fry bread, cakes, and sandwiches. This rotating of the concession allows groups like the Pow Wow Committee or the elderly to benefit from the proceeds of their sales.

Proceeds from the bingo business go back to the management of the tribe and its operations, such as extending the facilities' parking lot and paying for the buildings' fuel.

Bowling

The bowling alley and the bar/lounge have been a success since they opened about two years ago. They are both

currently managed by Gerald DePerry.

The Lanes features league bowling Monday through Friday and Sunday. Saturday night bowling is kept for open bowling and Saturday afternoon is open to the youth.

The Red Cliff Lanes cooperate with bowling groups from surrounding towns, such as Ashland and Washburn, in league bowling both for adults and junior leagues. In fact, this year they will be hosting the Chequamegon Bowling Association's Tournament in February.

The Lanes also work with the Bayfield High School by opening the lanes twice a week for the high school students who learn to bowl as part of their physical education requirements.

Bar/Lounge-Minneapolis Brought North

Besides providing a spacious, relaxing atmosphere, comparable to a large metropolitan bar, Red Cliff's lounge features live entertainment every Saturday night for its clientele.

A lengthy horseshoe bar extends most of the way into the lounge with private tables on an elevated area in the back of the bar. Large screen TV is available, as is a pool table. A short-order kitchen turns out hot sandwiches, pizza, fries and other munchies.

The lounge, too, is open for special events and will be hosting a community wide fund-raiser for the Ashland High School orchestra, an event which will draw many participants from all the surrounding towns.

All in all, the nicely lit facility provides an atmosphere for most everyone - you can dance, or just sit and chat, or retreat to one of the remote tables for some moments of privacy.



Red Cliff Lanes are a busy place, particularly with league bowling through the week. A bar/lounge is in the rear of the lanes.

Art & Culture

The Buffalo Art Center is the primary project of the Red Cliff Cultural Institute. The three year old non-profit educational group seeks to provide contemporary and traditional understanding of Red Cliff and the other Lake Superior Chippewa people.

The Buffalo Art Center is open to the public May through October with a full range of temporary and permanent exhibitions of the Lake Superior Chippewa. The Buffalo Art Center also offers tours, special classes and programs and Indian arts and crafts sales.

"We have an exciting schedule this year," say Buffalo Art Center staff. Bob Bresette, a Red Cliff artist, will be teaching an intermediate art class March through May. David Genzler, a regional sculptor, will be working at the Buffalo Art Center in April. Genzler and area school children will build a "disposable" sculpture on site. During the month of June, Marvin and Diane Defoe will be demonstrating birchbark techniques as they build a canoe and baskets on site.

"We will have other artists-in-residence throughout the summer as we construct a couple of new exhibits - Ojibwa Dance and the Drum and Contem-



The Red Cliff Drum was part of the ceremonies during one of many programs sponsored by the Red Cliff Cultural Institute at the Buffalo Art Center. The Art Center maintains displays of Indian art and culture during the spring-fall season and frequently hosts special showings of artists from around the country.

porary Lifestyles and the Ojibwa Tradition," say Buffalo staffers. Also, June through August will see weekly slide shows and programs.

Five temporary exhibits including the Red Cliff Artists Show and the Ojibwa Festival of the Arts, Portrait of the Chippewa, The Sacred Circle of Life and the Hall of Elders are also planned for May through October.

"We want everyone to go away with a little better understanding of the Lake

Superior Chippewa. If they buy something in our gift shop, so much the better," say staff members. "We are excited about sales especially this year because we are hopeful that a production cooperative will take off and that craftspeople and artists will further expand their markets through the Buffalo Art Center and this cooperative."

Buffalo Art Center staff can be contacted at 715-779-5858 or 715-779-3687 or write P.O. Box 51, Bayfield, WI 54814.