STARLAKE IN GOOD SHAPE!

GLIFWC/WDNR Surveys Show No Damage

The following is a summary of the results of electrofishing surveys conducted between the summer of 1986, as part of the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission's research projects.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

GLIFWC/WDNR, along with other agencies, conducted surveys to assess the abundance and distribution of walleye populations in Lake Superior. The surveys were conducted using a live electrofishing technique, where fish are stunned and then tagged.

The surveys showed that the walleye population in Lake Superior was stable, with no significant changes from previous years. The population was estimated to be around 10 million fish, with a total biomass of about 40,000 tons.

The surveys also showed that the majority of the walleye were smaller than 2 years old, indicating that the population was not overfished.

The survey results were used to inform management decisions for the next fishing season, with recommendations to maintain current catch limits and to continue monitoring the population to ensure its sustainability.

The December powwow at Northland College brought out many young dancers.

Survey Data

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TRIBES TO LAKE TROUT STOEING

Environmental Perspectives
A Monthly Column by Alan Ruger

LAKE TROUT STOCKING IN SUPERIOR STRATEGIES

MARK EBERNER, Great Lakes Fishery Biologist

Tribal Involvement

The concept of lake trout restoration is not new. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, in cooperation with the Chippewa and Ojibwe tribes, have been planning and carrying out a lake trout stocking program in Lake Superior for several years. The tribes have been instrumental in shaping the program, providing input on stocking strategies, and ensuring the continued success of the initiative.

The available water quantity and quality, marginal autotrophic productivity of the lake, and the introduced species (such as brook trout) are factors that influence the success of lake trout restoration efforts. In fact, the lack of natural salmonid species in Lake Superior is believed to be the most significant factor limiting the success of the program.

The project was initiated in the early 1980s when high lake trout populations were observed in Lake Superior, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Since then, the project has expanded to include Minnesota, where lake trout populations have been introduced into areas where they have not naturally occurred.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has conducted research to develop a successful stocking strategy. As part of this research, the department has evaluated stocking methods, including the use of hatchery-reared lake trout, to determine the most effective approach for restoring lake trout populations in the lake.

Introducing the Total Number Stocked Percent Yearly years

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number Stocked</th>
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<td>38%</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
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Lake trout restoration in Lake Superior is an ongoing process. The project is continually evolving to address new challenges and opportunities. The success of the program is dependent on the continued involvement and cooperation of all stakeholders, including the tribes, agencies, and the public.

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Letter to the Editor

We as the Lake Superior Chippewa Bands of the Ojibwe Nation must take the importance of this message! We are no longer working for ourselves, or for our families. We have a much bigger responsibility - working for the people of the tribes.

We have a political war on our hands, and it's time we gather our tribes together as one, as a nation. We must stand up against the government and fight with them with our own weapons, the law and the people who know the truth.

Right now our leaders need our support. They need people who have storage to use their knowledge in the defense of the tribes. It's time to get organized, to express and fight back. The more people we can educate and unite, the stronger we will be.

As you all know, this is the most crucial time in the history of our governments and right now our leaders need complete support from the public, not the 'I DON'T CARE' attitude, because if nobody cared, we wouldn't be here and have what we have today. It is time to love your personal feelings at home.

We no longer need to be at war with our own kind. We need each other to stand together and make our voices heard. Let's not be afraid to speak out, to demand justice for our ancestors, for our children, and for all Native Americans.

As tribes unite we pass on to our ancestors who have gone before us to fight for what rightfully ours. They died fighting for this land for us and we must continue to fight, no matter what it takes.

Page Three: Masinaiga

Exxon Pulls Out

Voluntary 40% cut in its domestic production had been behind the decision.

There were too many constraints on the exploration process. Individual constraints were within the environmental movements that were trying to close off land areas. Exxon's strategy had been to cut its exploration budget by 40%.

The DNR had issued its final environmental impact statement on the project in the summer of 1982, and public hearings were held in Alborg and Rehoboth in April 1983.

Natural Resources Lawmaker Madison of Madison said 26,000 acres of state land. Lawmaker Madison was relieved that the project would go away, as it was a major political issue.

This was a sense of relief that there isn't going to be this constant political struggle," Lawmaker Madison said.

"It's some concern for people around Crown that they face the possibility of employment evaporation." Exxon's proposal was to be built about eight miles north of Crown and two miles west of the Molke Lake Indian Reser.

During its 36-year life, it employed about 620 people.

The DNR estimated the 20% of the deposit, estimated to be about 70 million barrels of oil, Exxon estimated the value of the rights and surface property.

The answer said the project wasn't going to be politically motivated.

The case went on to the US Department of Energy which was the program's major sponsor.

The DNR went to the US Department of Energy which was the program's major sponsor.

Cynicism towards development of a new project underground in eastern and midwestern states.

Many, the two decisions, were designed to win support for the proposed candidates in the November elections and obtain valuable data before sending first reports and waste storage proposals.

But, did the strategy ultimately work? Energy John Harrington, the strategy's critic, said on May 28th that the company's statements were "indefensible" and that the program had been "a complete failure".

The consequences of the May 28th decision in the 29th Congress and in November elections would be disastrous.

Upcoming Congress Expresses No Confidence in DOE Waste Program

What did DOE fail to appreciate was the extent to which even the most imaginative and well-meaning intentions of the program would not meet the overall credibility of the program. In one week, DOE produced a draft of a report that was after various credibility criteria applied to the program and the agency might have avoided.

The reaction in Congress was swift, albeit not always constructive. It was no wonder that the FY77 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill whereas hundreds of DOE waste programs were contained in the House. When secondaper, DOE was disproportionately better prepared to deal with the programs that were cut from the secondaper, Congress and had left completely intact for the first three-quarters of the program. To add insult to injury, an effort to cut the waste management program along with the third quarter's budget, overwhelmingly defeated in Congress.

Citizen groups were not as quick to lose their counterparts in Texas, Washington, and Nevada. In response to the unsolicited proposal that was being considered by the Members of Congress, citizens from all states previously presented a proposal for a repository for nuclear waste facilities, which was called the New Nuclear Waste Task Force. Taking public input in Texas, Washington, and Nevada.

In Texas, the Waste Management Project was called acceptable with the DOE program, Congress was there to be heard. Force sought to convince the Republican party, the DOB's executive committee, to form the Nuclear Waste Task Force. Taking public input in Texas, Washington, and Nevada.

In Texas, citizens proposed a plan to re-examine the nuclear waste program. They requested the full Congress as a part of the FY77 spending bill. They were able to convince the Senate to send the bill to the floor of the 93rd Congress, and in the May 28th decision, DOE waste program funds were cut down to little more than half of what the Reagan administration had requested (from $400 million to $240 million). Several of the funds were provided for deferred projects targeted toward the development of a waste management facility for an agency based in a new area in support of the department's clean fuel plan. DOE waste program funds were cut down to little more than half of what the Reagan administration had requested.

1976 Election Results

In spite of DOE's best efforts to win votes for the defense proposal, the secondaper denied that the proposal had been decisively less than the desired effort. In my opinion, the two statues can this action be condemned contributing to victory of Republican

candidates in the New Hampshire gubernatorial race where incumbent John Sununu (R) ran, and was set to remain his seat in the Senate, defeating incumbent Republican campaigns in Washington and Nevada, and Republicans was a hot issue in the campaign. Democrats Brock Adams and Harry Reid, respectively, were able to take Senate seats away from the US

Outlook for the 100th Congress

The variety of interest groups that work in the 100th Congress may predict the fate of the nuclear waste program this year. Clearly, winning Congress approval of the proposed Monitored Retrievable Storage Facility in Tennessee would be a high legislative priority for DOE. But while there is a good general agreement that there are serious problems with the way DOE is running the repository program, there is not any clear agreement on how best to solve the problems.

That many are dissatisfied with DOE actions including many that have been called the original authors of the National Nuclear Waste Policy Act in Congress. Clearly, winning Congress approval of the proposed Monitored Retrievable Storage Facility in Tennessee would be a high legislative priority for DOE. But while there is a good general agreement that there are serious problems with the way DOE is running the repository program, there is not any clear agreement on how best to solve the problems.

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The President pub-
lished on January 24, 1982, three orders that would enable the role of tribal governments in the American reservation scene to be recognized. These orders will provide a framework for the process of creating new government-to-government relationships between the Federal government and Native American tribes. The orders include:

1. The President’s Order 6640, which creates a new agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), to coordinate federal efforts to improve the reservation system.

2. The President’s Order 6641, which establishes a new commission, the Commission on Indian Affairs (CIA), to study and report on the reservation system.

3. The President’s Order 6642, which grants the President authority to enter into agreements with Indian tribes to establish and operate tribal governments.

The orders also call for the following actions:

- The development of a comprehensive reservation system that includes new programs for tribal economic development, education, health care, and social services.
- The establishment of a new reservation system that is based on the principles of self-determination, self-governance, and self-sufficiency.
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These orders will have a significant impact on the reservation system, and they will be implemented over the next several years.
Lamprey Comeback Feared

The number of sea lampreys, the bony, sucking parasites that evolved before the dinosaurs, is growing in the Great Lakes and experts fear it may threaten the sport and commercial fishing. Anglers and biologists report that lampreys are increasing in number and cause damage to other fish. But they are more of a problem for commercial fishermen in the Great Lakes, they say, where lampreys prey on sport and commercial fish such as trout, salmon and whitefish.

Biologists say the lamprey's comeback is due to the Great Lakes fishery's decline in the 1950s and 1960s before control programs were set up. The Great Lakes fishery is up, however, and lampreys may again become a problem.

'Personal opinion is that it's a big problem,' said Art Wright, a biologist for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. 'We don't want to let the program get out of hand. It took 20 years of work to get it under control before.'

Eric Ernster, Michigan charter boat captain, said six of the 11 trout he caught last year had lamprey damage. 'They have the lamprey to blame,' he said.

Biologists say a lamprey can kill 40 or more points of fish in a season. If lampreys were to return to their numbers in the 1950s, they say, it could mean a loss of $100 million or more in sport and commercial fishing.

'If there were lampreys on fish we caught this year in the Great Lakes,' said Russ Fair, who fishes out of Manistique, Mich., "I'd be out of business.'

Lampreys latch onto fish with suction-cup mouth, causing a large wound, and spend about 12 to 20 months draining fluids and sometimes killing the fish. Biologists say the lampreys are breeding rapidly in the deep, cold waters of the St. Marys River, which separates Lakes Superior and Huron.

Some biologists fear that the river system already may be a fertile lamprey hatchery, spilling control efforts far from the river. Lampreys tagged in the river have been found as far away as Lake Erie.

The St. Marys is not treated with a chemical that kills lampreys due to dozens of smaller Great Lakes tributaries. It is because it would cost too much, said Randy Ehrenberger, senior scientist with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

There are no questions that lampreys are a problem in the St. Marys River. But scientists can lose a couple million dollars in federal funds if the lampreys are not controlled. Others argue it is more expensive to control the lampreys than to let them run their course.

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**Administration**

Administration involves the personnel who are responsible for implementing the program decisions and policies made by the eleven member Board of Commissioners and supportive staff.

The Board of Commissioners consists of one representative, generally the tribal chairman, from each of the member tribes. They determine the direction and priorities of the various divisions and decide how the monies should be allocated.

GLIFWC's Executive Administrator, James Schlesinger, and Deputy Executive Administrator, Patricia Zakowec, are responsible for organizing the budget, the staff and the programs based on the wishes of the Board.

Both are also involved in making decisions with various related organizations and in acting as spokespeople on many issues for the GLIFWC. The Executive Director, particularly, is involved with numerous speaking engagements as representatives of GLIFWC and lobbyist for the interests of the tribes at the local, state and national level. The Deputy Administrator also administers personnel matters.

The Deputy Administrator is responsible for the budget. With the help of two staff, Accountant Eli Puro and Assistant Accountant Gerald DePerry, she makes sure that all expenditures are accountable, organized and administrate the budget and works closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in establishing a yearly contract.

Support Staff

Keeping the wheels of the commission turning on a day-to-day basis falls largely to the support staff of three secretaries, who answer calls, keep track of complex schedules and make sure reports and letters are out in a timely fashion.

Typical of many organizations, GLIFWC's competent secretarial staff keeps everything going smoothly and provides the information on which other staff depend to achieve their stated goals.

Secretaries include Rose Wilmer, executive secretary, Kini Padjen and Delores O'Clire.

**Resource Development**

One of the newest positions at the GLIFWC offices is filled by Jim Thannum, a resources development specialist. He is exploring ways both to enhance the value and the use of the resources for the member tribes and to expand Commission services.

For instance, he is seeking ways to improve the utilization of wild rice, a valuable resource which has been traditionally harvested by the member tribes.

**Enforcement**

Nine wardens, including Chief Cardinal, comprise enforcement staff, assisting the enforcement of hunting, fishing, gathering seasons, etc. In Wisconsin, councils adopt seasons, generally an agreement among the tribes or with WIDNR, to govern the reservation seasons. These seasons are adopted by the council as a whole, and, if those regulations are enforced through GLIFWC wardens, tribal and/or state wardens, chippewa tribes have been found on-going compliance which regulate seasons on and off the reservation.

GLIFWC wardens stationed at each of Wisconsin's tribes work as Keweenaw Bay reining the current fishing as well as various hunting, trapping and gathering seasons. Wardens conduct each season and offend from either tribal or federal or tribal court, open on which to appeal to the offense.

The wardens are fully trained and required to participate in ongoing training fitness tests.

**Policy Analysis**

One policy analyst, David Singler, assists the tribes and GLIFWC in the areas requiring a knowledge of law and legislation.

The policy analyst participates in all negotiations and drafts the appropriate changes for each season once an agreement has been reached.

He, along with the environmental biologist, drafted a comprehensive response to the Department of Energy's Draft Area Recommendation Report regarding nuclear waste disposal site.

Besides assisting in the preparation and interpretation of various legal documents, he keeps track of current legislation which may affect the tribal member rights or activities.

**Jim Thannum, natural resource specialist.**

In addition to seeking to improve the utilization of wild rice, GLIFWC is also seeking to improve the utilization of wild rice, a valuable resource which has been traditionally harvested by the member tribes.

**Pat Zakowec, deputy administrator.**

GLIFWC secretaries are standing from left, Rose Wilmer, executive secretary, Delores O'Clire, secretary, and Kim Padjen, secretary.

GLIFWC warden is seated from left, Richard Semasky, Gordon Arbuckle, David Rasmussen, Gerald White and Ken Rank. Standing from left, Eugene DePoe, Thomas St. Arnold, dispatcher, and Clayton Hascall. Not pictured is Maynard Whitebird.
Happy Holidays to All!

Biological Services

A staff of seven biologists and three technicians assist the seven member tribes in management of Great Lakes fisheries projects, off-reservation projects, salmon fishing and aquatic resource projects.

Projects are carried out by biological staff in consultation with state agencies, but also with the tribes on priorities, transfer of the fishery issues, as directed by their leaders.

One biologist, Mark Ehren, works with the Great Lakes fishery, particularly Lake Superior. Most of his work involves monitoring of lake trout and whitefish harvests.

From their data, they have assisted the tribes in the seinings in the Grand Portage area in Minnesota, western Michigan and the Keweenaw Bay area. The work is ongoing as they continue to give tribes on appropriate regulations to ensure the tribal commercial fisheries.

The Great Lakes are a biological asset as well, the department head, Bob Buehler, maintains water with various state, federal and international agencies concerned with the management of the Great Lakes participation in several fish and advisory bodies.

Similarly, two inland grines, Neil Knutzen and Dale Shively, are involved in the assessment of inland lakes and inland industries, technicians, Buehler.

They have developed comprehensive data on lakes in the United States and have done extensive assessment of the historical data and fisheries.

Public Information

The public information officer is staffed by the public and works daily to educate the public in regard to its treaty rights.

One of the office's important tasks is providing background on Chippewa's treaty

Converting misinformation and anti-Indian propaganda disseminated by various organizations nationally is one of the office's biggest challenges.

The office also coordinates speakers on request, sends out information, maintains media contact and provides technical assistance in public information to tribes or other OGLPCW divisions.

Left, Butch Pietruszak, fisheries technician and Neil Knutzen, inland biologist.

Standing, Peter David, wildlife biologist and Ron Parison, wildlife technician.

Mike Plucinski, fisheries technician.

J. Dale Shively, inland biologist.

Mike Isam, part-time wildlife aide.
The Economics of Trapping, Part II

by Jim Thannum, GILFWC Natural Resource Development Specialist

Rural fur buyers have long been involved in the fur industry as processors and traders, buying furs for large companies and individual collectors. Many rural fur buyers also offer trapping supplies for sale and provide advice on handling and processing furs. They are significant participants in the fur market, especially for ground squirrels, which are a major fur species in the Great Lakes and Black Hills regions.

Local fur markets are an important part of the fur trade. They provide a platform for buyers and sellers to conduct business, allowing for the exchange of furs and the development of relationships.

The fur trade is also affected by government regulations, such as trapping standards, which are designed to protect animal populations and maintain sustainable harvests.

The Wisconsin chapter of the National Trappers Association is working to improve the image of trappers and address misunderstandings about their activities.

The trapping industry is facing challenges, including changes in consumer demand and increased scrutiny from environmental groups.

ATTENTION TRIBAL TRAPPERS

TRAPPERS' INTERNATIONAL MARKETING SERVICE PROGRAM FOR FUR PICK-UP

LOCATION

Date: Jan. 2, 1942

Time: 8:00 A.M.

GREAT LAKES REGION:

Bemidji, MN (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Wadena, MN (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

PODEROSA WOODS:

Ask for Room 9

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Carter, WI (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Crystal Falls

(Connect Hwy 2 and 69)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Ashtabula, OH (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Grand Rapids, MI (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

Waterford, MI (Pine Ridge parking lot)

9-1-42

2:00 P.M.

For more information call Ken Tolimire 657-7292

GREAT LAKES REGION:

For fur pick-up, tribal trappers may contact tribal officials for more information.

SUMMARY

It is important to acknowledge that the traditional method of "get rich quick" companies in the 1940s and 1950s, which was based on harvesting large numbers of furbearing animals and processing them as quickly as possible, has led to the decline of the fur trade. The current harvest target for fur species is not enough to support the current demand, and the traditional methods of trapping and processing furs have become less sustainable.

The trapping industry is working to address these challenges by implementing sustainable practices and promoting responsible harvesting.

The trapping industry is seeking support from consumers and policymakers to ensure the continued viability of the fur trade and the conservation of fur-bearing animal populations.
Bishop Explains Treaty Rights

Treaty Rights

IT IS well known that the United States has a relationship with the various Indian nations. This relationship is based on the treaties made between the United States and the Indian nations. These treaties were made to recognize the rights of the Indian nations to their lands and to regulate their affairs. The United States has a duty to honor these treaties and to uphold the rights granted to the Indian nations.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the treaty rights of Indian nations. This awareness has led to a greater understanding of the importance of these rights. The United States government has been working to better understand and respect these rights. The courts have also played a role in recognizing and enforcing these treaty rights.

The treaty rights of Indian nations are not just important for the Indian nations themselves. They are also important for the United States as a whole. The treaty rights can help to promote peaceful relations between the United States and the Indian nations. They can also help to ensure the protection of the natural resources of the United States.

In summary, the treaty rights of Indian nations are an important part of the relationship between the United States and the Indian nations. The United States government must continue to work to honor these rights and to uphold the promises made in the treaties.

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R. D. Everett William C. Wantland

Legal Effects of Treaties

It is clear to me that there are a number of ways in which the Indian nations have been denied many of the rights guaranteed to them by the treaties. These rights include the right to hunt and fish, the right to use their lands for cultural and religious purposes, and the right to have their languages and cultures preserved.

In my opinion, the United States government has a duty to honor the treaties and to give effect to the promises made in them. This requires that the government take steps to ensure that the treaty rights are respected and enforced.

The United States government must also work to educate the public about the treaty rights of Indian nations. This education is crucial if we are to ensure that these rights are respected and upheld.

In conclusion, the treaty rights of Indian nations are an important and necessary part of the relationship between the United States and the Indian nations. The United States government must continue to work to honor these rights and to make sure that the promises made in the treaties are fulfilled.
Tribal Members Respond Mullally

(Reprinted from The Sawyer County Record, Wittenberg, Wisconsin)

To The Record,

Mr. Paul Mullally is it at last? My patience with this individual has come to an end. Mullally, you are a disgrace.

His blatant exaggeration of the truth, his astute recreation of an intelligent folk in the Hayward area, and his fantastic predictions regarding dissatification with their tribal government is an insult to both Indians and non-Indians.

Appreciatively,

Appealingly, the judge of Indian people himself. If it was not such a serious matter, this is an admission of his ridiculous accusations in the same category as I would if I was told the Israelites had approached the Nazi SS to help them locate Nazi criminals.

We Indian people may not speak to you other than from time to time. We are Indians.

What? Non-Indians do not require an explanation. However, we want to know why you, Mr. Mullally, as the county governing board members are our bankers, directors, and we will and can solve our problems!

UWAT CATTLEMEN WANT INDIAN CONCERN ABOLISHED

SALT LAKE CITY, UT (AP) - Utah cattlemen's association passed a resolution this week requesting the abolition of Indian reservations and the Bureau of Indian Affairs because of what they say is discrimination against non-Indians.

The cattlemen said they are concerned about court decisions that expanded the boundaries of the Uinta Indian Reservation.

The association said if the government should work to protect the rights of private landowners and citizens.

The cattlemen are only one of many Indian rights groups that have become active in the last two years. The cattlemen are one of the most powerful and potentially dangerous groups in the country.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, DC - The Indian Child Welfare Act, a key piece of the Indian Reorganization Act, expires in September. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs said that the act needs to be reauthorized to ensure that children are not taken from their homes and placed in institutions.

The Department of Health and Human Services said that the act needs to be reauthorized to ensure that children are not taken from their homes and placed in institutions.

Several hearings have been held on the reauthorization of the act.

WIND RIVER RIVERS WANT RADIOACTIVE LINES MOVED

RIVERTON, WY (IP) - The state of Wyoming and the Chinese River Basin tribes are requesting that the Sauk/holding uranium mill tailings pond should be moved away from non-Indian properties and water supplies.

The Department of Energy has recommended that the radioactive tailings be stabilized at its current location. The State of Wyoming is planning to build a new site.

A site has been selected in the northern part of the state.

The Environmental Protection Agency has recommended that the tailings be moved to a new site.

The Department of Energy has recommended that the tailings be moved to a new site.

A site has been selected in the northern part of the state.

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A site has been selected in the northern part of the state.

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PO Box 9
Duluth, MN 55802

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GLIFWC/WDNR

Surveys

(continued from page 1)

... was no relationship between "number of adult fishery" at the end of the survey, a number of fingerling walleye catches of the net in fall. For example, look at Castile Lake and the Flambeau Flowage. More N.C. to Castile Lake (Vilas Co), where no angling took place, was high (2.5 fingerlings per net mile) and similar to CPE in the Flambeau Flowage (8.5), the lake with the highest spawning

Another interesting point is that CPE in Star Lake (Vilas Co) was relatively high (3.5 per mile), an indication that good numbers of walleye fingerlings were produced. In fact, not only was reproduction good but it was somewhat of a surprise. Prior to this, the last time Star Lake was surveyed was in 1988. There was no current data to indicate just how strong the walleye reproduction was then. However, the total walleye population was, the DNR had planned to spend several thousand fingerlings in 1986. Obviously, these findings have been called off soon after the first electrofishing survey. Furthermore, claims made this spring, some DNR officials about overharvest and damage to the walleye fishery were not based on fact and, as it turns out, were unfounded. What is evident, is that the tribunal quota was very conservative both because only 10% of the estimated total allowable catch was allocated to the tribe and because the population estimate was low to begin with.

Besides Star Lake, Upper Clam Lake (Bayfield Co) is a good example of how important it is to set realistic quotas using up-to-date information and, why we need to review and revise some of the 1990 quotas. The quota developed for Upper Clam was 200 and yet the lake has neither a naturally reproducing nor a stocked population of walleye. At least, there may be a handful of walleyes in the lake, but a quota of 200 is both inaccurate and misleading. On the other hand, Lucerne Lake is an example of a lake that has no walleye but no quota. In other words, the quotas resulted from the fact that the walleyes were derived using "pseudo- science" that is, old fishing regulations that are no longer used for management purposes.

As already mentioned, GLIFWC and DNR crews worked in conjunction...
Re-awakening Tradition

In Christmas time... a holiday of giving, good cheer, and moments of family. But the Megi Shell and Madelaine Island is of significant aspects of the Oblate's beliefs in the story of the Megi Shell. The gift of the Megi Shell, a gift of the Great Spirit, was in the east and was a way to help those who needed help. The Megi Shell stopped in four places and was last seen at Madelaine Island.

Cogen says the fact that the Megi Shell was last seen at Madelaine Island is a significant to the Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe), besides the fact that Indians are on the Island and historic ties are signified there.

Another reason why the Island is considered sacred is that it was the place of the first Midwest Ojibwe. As the story was recounted by Gabe Young boy was carried in knapsack by his mother. She hung the boy on a stick to get fetch some water. When she returned, the cradleboard was empty. The boy had disappeared, but appeared years later, as an old stomped man. The Anishinaabeg youth to teach the ways of the medicine and the learning of the teachings of the Island. But as a consequence, Madelaine Island was exiled from Madelaine Island.

The midwifemen Society, a sacred society, was briefly disclosed by a workshop. Larry Long, who had an Anishinaabeg ceremony in Canada, described the midwifemen society and secrets cannot be shared. But Long said inside the workshop, a central fire kept burning, four corners, facing to the four points of the compass. The four spirits, each inside the fire, take care of the member. Inside, he said, a task, the teachings of the midwifemen society are taught.

He said around the fire, in the middle, are tense up on the significance of the midwifemen society. He said the ceremonies are performed entirely in the Ojibwe language. The midwifemen ceremonies are planned seven times, one of which can be healing.

Sidney Brown, Mantan sage, was invited to speak at the "Tradition and Healing: The Great Spirit and the Red Cliff on Their Roots". Behind her, is the spirit of the sage, is Martin Blackfoot.

Distinct from the dance, the people's drawings used for most powwow sweat lodge dances, the Ojibwe have ceremonial drawings, to be said only for specific religious ceremonies.

The Drum came to the Great Spirit for healing and the vision of a South Indian. The ceremony and given away to the Celts to give away to voting drinking schemes.

Eileen Skinsky, is the native American way of healing through listening to their elders, their teachers.

Brown incorporates the traditional dance in her workshop, which is aimed at promoting self-awareness and healing. For instance, she taught the traditional dance in the women's room at St. Croix. Native drums may be more or less songs than spiritual traditions of the Ojibwe people and are quite distinct from the songs heard at a social powwow. The structure of the group is important, the group may be divided, she explained.

Cogen says that the Red Cliff is the process of healing through sharing their ceremonial drum, as did Red Cliff and Bad River, Wisconsin. But St. Croix managed to retain their drum, in fact, the drum has several ceremonies and ceremonies are performed.
The oil companies, in seeking a review by the Supreme Court, assert that the government should pay $900,000 a year to the companies and the other companies should pay $180,000 a year. The government has spent $2 million in negotiating the case, and the oil companies have spent $1.2 million.

The government said that because the oil companies regarded the case as a risky investment, the companies should pay the settlement. Tribal attorneys also opposed the government's appeal. Congress, however, did not approve the appeal court decision, and the appeals court should stand.

SHOESWIVES WILL OPEN NUCLEAR PROTEST

MERCURY, N.Y. (IPN) - A delegation from the Indian Nation, which claims part of the land near the nuclear power plant, will enter the protest center to contest the nuclear testing.

The Indian delegation, which includes 30 militant activists, will be billeted in a building near the protest center and will also participate in a protest at the nuclear testing site.

The protest is scheduled to begin on Nov. 15, 1973, and will continue until Nov. 25. The protesters will occupy the site of the nuclear testing.

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE BINGO HALL OPENS

BOWLER, W.I. (IPN) - The new Stockbridge-Munsee Bingo Hall opened on Nov. 22, 1973, at a cost of $250,000. The facility, located at 351 Route 66, is the largest and most modern Bingo hall in the state.

The Bingo Hall opened with a grand opening ceremony attended by tribal officials and community leaders. The hall has 60 Bingo cards on display and is equipped with the latest Bingo equipment.

ELK WILL BE RELEASED AT RD OR RESERVATION

ST. PAUL, Minn. (IPN) - The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources will release 100 elk at Red Lake and 100 elk at the Rainy River Reservation.

The release is part of a program to increase elk numbers in the area and to restore natural habitat for the species.

DEER DECLINE

KESHA, W.I. (IPN) - Due to the reports of a drastic decline within the deer herd, the Mesquite Indian Reservation is considering the adoption of a conservation ordinance.

The ordinance would restrict hunting and ensure the conservation of the deer population.

COLUMBIA RIVER POWER PLAN

BOISE, ID (IPN) - The Columbia River power plan is currently under review by the federal government. The plan'impact on the Columbia River Basin is a major concern.

The plan includes the construction of several dams and power plants along the river. The impact on the river ecosystem and the surrounding communities is being closely monitored.

COURT RULES INDIANS OWN BURIAL ARTIFACTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPN) - The Tule Lake-Bacaite tribe is the rightful owner of burial artifacts buried with their ancestors in the 19th century.

The court ruled that the artifacts were owned by the tribe and that the state of Montana had no legal claim to the artifacts.

LITIGATION OVER OWNERSHIP OF INDIAN BURIAL ARTIFACTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPN) - The Tule Lake-Bacaite tribe is the rightful owner of burial artifacts buried with their ancestors in the 19th century.

The tribe has filed a lawsuit to recover the artifacts, which were excavated for more than two decades ago.

The tribe claims that the artifacts are sacred and that they should be returned to the tribe.

The federal court has ordered the state of Montana to return the artifacts to the tribe.