The subject of treaty abrogation and the national anti-Indian network can like dark and insidious thread through the discussions of matters biological, political, social and financial during the three-day Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Conference held at the Radisson Inn, Duluth, May 20-22. This was the third annual conference sponsored by NAFWS and was coordinated through the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commissions.

According to Gerald “Buzz” Cobell, NAFWS president, the primary purpose of the Society is to provide a forum for the expression of the viewpoints of Indian biologists and resource managers. Drawing from coast to coast, the conference allowed for a free exchange of ideas, including goals, major challenges and accomplishments between management and scientific personnel dealing with fish and game management on or near reservations throughout the U.S.

Despite the numerous biological concerns of the tribal people nationally, Cobell feels the "issue of the day" was the concern expressed over the apparent "concerted effort by non-Indians to abrogate treaties," a subject which Cobell feels must be addressed directly.

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Yet while considering the many implications in managing and protecting the various species of fish and game which the tribes co-manage, the warnings regarding the anti-Indian network by C. Montgomery Johnson, Director of the NIX 456 Campaign in the State of Washington, left tribal resource managers wondering if, perhaps, the Indian tribes might warrant status on the "Threatened Species" list.

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Dr. Earl Barlow, Head of the Minneapolis-Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—"Initiative 456 passed in the State of Washington...the West Coast is not far removed. There will be some impacts on us from this Initiative...we cannot leave this to chance..."

Ray DePerry, Executive Administrator of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission—"We have proven we are effective (resource) managers...we will see that this is the case nationwide. Tribes are on the scene as conservationists working with state, county, federal and local government...

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A complete coverage of the various discussions, which were part of the intensive three-day conference will be featured as a special supplement in the July Masinaigan.

Included in this will be the presentations from area and national leaders in Bureau of Indian Affairs, representatives from the several tribal commissions in the U.S., the I 456 Report, the concerns of tribal biologists from coast to coast—their problems, goals and victories; and the varying impacts and procedures of treaty right implementation.

These are the voices of people concerned and involved from every level—administration to enforcement—in resources management for the nation’s tribes and in assuring tribal rights are protected. Look for the NAFWS Conference Supplement.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE
NO TIME FOR COP-OUT: GENOCIDE IS THE PLAN

C. Montgomery Johnson, Director of the National Anti-Fur Task Force, has been a long-time advocate for the eradication of the fur trade. His most recent work has focused on the biological ramifications of the fur trade, particularly its impact on indigenous communities.

Johnson points out that the fur trade is not only a commercial enterprise but also a form of cultural genocide. He argues that the destruction of indigenous peoples' way of life is a direct result of the fur trade, which has been used as a tool to seize and control lands.

Johnson states that the fur trade has also contributed to the loss of biodiversity and has led to the decline of many animal species. He cites the example of the beaver, which is an important species in many ecosystems.

Johnson concludes by calling for an end to the fur trade and the adoption of alternative economic models that respect the rights and dignity of indigenous peoples.

BUSIAH: TREATY PROBLEMS SOCIAL

According to Tom Busiah, the National Indian Fishing Commission (NIFC) has been working to establish new fishing treaties with the States. The NIFC has been working to establish a new fishing treaty with the State of Michigan, which has been a long-time opponent of tribal fishing rights.

Busiah argues that the current treaty system is inadequate and that new treaties are needed to address the problems faced by tribal fishermen. He calls for more direct negotiations with the States and for the establishment of a system of shared governance between tribal and non-tribal fishermen.

Busiah also notes that there is a need for better data collection and analysis to inform treaty negotiations. He calls for more investment in research to better understand the impact of treaties on fishing communities.

The following is the press statement made by the WDNR following the opening of the spearing season:

WDNR: SPEARING WILL NEVER BE ACCEPTABLE

The following is the press statement made by the WDNR following the opening of the spearing season:

"Spearing is a traditional activity that is important to many tribal communities. However, it is not a sport and should not be treated as such. The spearing season is too short, and the regulations are too restrictive. We believe that spearing should be a part of tribal management and should be managed in a way that respects tribal rights.

We urge tribal leaders to work with us to establish a better system of spearing that respects tribal rights while also protecting the natural resources of the state. We believe that a better system is possible and that it is within our reach."
**SPEAKING RESULTS**

**BIOLOGICAL DATA**

Data from bird surveys and monitoring of the harvest during the spearing season was compiled by the DNR. The following table summarizes the results of this data by species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number of-speared</th>
<th>Number-harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mallard</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Duck</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-necked Pheasant</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Loon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATERFOWL REGS**

The tribes proposed for the 1985 off-reservation spearing season. The requested seasons are being considered by the USFWS and the state DNR. The proposed seasons are:

- Mallard: December 1, 1985 - January 31, 1986
- Wood Duck: December 1, 1985 - January 31, 1986
- Blue-winged Teal: December 1, 1985 - January 31, 1986
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**FOND DU LAC CHIPPEWA**

**BINGO: ONE ROAD TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

A 100% growth in the past decade is how Robert Peacock, Fond du Lac's executive director, describes the tribe's success in self-sufficiency in tribal development. The Fond du Lac Reservation was created in 1855. The tribe, under the leadership of Peacock, has thrived, and today it is a model of self-sufficiency. Peacock attributes this success to the tribe's focus on education, social services, health, and economic development. The tribe has built schools, clinics, and other facilities to meet the needs of its members. Peacock believes that education is key to self-sufficiency. The tribe invests in education for its members, and this has paid off in terms of job opportunities and higher incomes. Peacock is proud of the tribe's accomplishments and is committed to continuing its path of self-sufficiency. He believes that the tribe's success is a positive example for other tribes and communities. Peacock encourages others to learn from the Fond du Lac tribe's success story and to support tribal self-sufficiency initiatives.
FOND DU LAC MANUFACTURING

One winner of this determination is the Fond du Lac Manufacturing Company which has been in operation for about ten years. Five of those years the company has held a contract for the production of combat utiliz lamps for Yukon.

Bob Kultala, manager of Fond du Lac Manufacturing specializes in light metal manufacturing, and maintains that the company has been able to purchase all the quality metal products for the military with the fewest possible defects.

Probably the most exciting and innovative product of the FDL Manufacturing is that which can produce a gas which cannot be used but stored on a gas cylinder. The gas is made by using 1 7 7 gas in the name of which is made up of many heavy products. The company is constantly experimenting with new products which have the possibility of being used in the manufacture of products which have been produced by metal products for the military.

Bob Pascarrow, the company's executive, says that the company has been making use of the possibilities in the manufacture of metal products for the military, but with the success experienced by Fond du Lac, the FDL Manufacturing is considering the possibility of expanding its operations.

The FDL Manufacturing is one of the few companies in the area that has been able to produce quality metal products for the military.

FOND DU LAC CONSTRUCTION: HOMES, SCHOOLS, ROADS

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Another tribally run business is the Fond du Lac Construction Company, which employs five full time workers and up to 45 seasonal workers. The company has built 200 homes on the reservation, as well as made roads, bridges, warehouse buildings and the clinic.

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The needs of Fond du Lac's youth are a priority with the tribe. This is reflected in the new Fond du Lac Ojibway School which opened earlier this year.

The school has a gymnasium, classrooms and a cafeteria. The school was designed to meet the needs of students from grades 7-12.

The school was designed to meet the needs of students from grades 7-12. It was designed originally as a survival school answering the needs of youth who were dropping out of public school, under-achieving and unable to find success within the school system.

The school serves 74 students in 1983-84 with a curriculum which is heavy on the basics but with a cultural emphasis. Fond du Lac's Director of Education, Dan piston, president of the school's principal, Ammer Finley, and the school's principal, Ammer Finley, both agree that the ability to positively influence the students' cultural identity and maintain strong home contacts makes the difference between success and failure for many of the tribe's youth.

One example of the difference Fond du Lac's school has made was a student who transferred from the special education classes in Duluth Public School and graduated with a 4.0 average from the Fond du Lac Ojibway School. She continued on to the University of Minnesota, Duluth and graduated with a degree in nursing. Support from the tribe was a major factor in her success.

The school will take no more than 20 students per grade level, as it is an effort to individualize and flexible education to its students, allowing for mobility. The curriculum offered and designed the school to promote advancement at an individual rate while providing cultural identity. As a result, students use the curriculum which is taught by a combination of teachers who are members of the reservation.

The school offers an after-school program which is designed to provide education to those who are unable to find success within the school system.

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**FLIPVCH SEES VOTING STATUSES**

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I AM A REALTOR®
I Pledge Myself
To protect the individual right of real estate ownership and to act ethically.
To be honorable and honest in all dealings.
To seek to better my self by building my knowledge and competence.
To act fairly always in the spirit of the Golden Rule.
To serve well my community, and through it my country.
To observe the REALTOR® Code of Ethics, and conduct my work to its lofty ideals.

WISCONSIN REALTORS® PASS S/SPAWN RESOLUTION

WISCONSIN Dells—The Wisconsin Realtor® Association, 4819 Hayes Road, Madison, the Great Lakes Indians and Wildlife Federation, P.O. Box 7162, 665-612.

RESOLUTION OF THE REALTOR® ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

The REALTOR® Association of Wisconsin, with a presidential address from Carlen Petefish, Director of the Great Lakes Fish Commission, an international organization concerned with issues from both Canada and the United States.

Petefish expressed a positive attitude towards working with the tribes in the management of the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes which have already been formed through biologist Tom Bukalich and Mark Ebner, as well as with REPCo, Danick and Corey, and Metnberry.

"When the majority of treaties are met, these treaties are met through the MLA (Montreal Convention)." In the opinion of some, Native Americans deserve the same level of respect and recognition as other treaty holders that are currently met through the LDC (League of the Indian Insurgents). "I am sure Indians will be very pleased with the results of this proposal." Petefish added.

Pertaining to the recent request by the GLFC, for an official visit by several of the Lake Superior tribes, the Director of the Petefish. GLFC, remarked that the request was currently under review. A decision should be forthcoming in about two months. He said, and the feels very strong support.

Petefish’s presentation gave the Committee an idea of the extensive work that the GLFC is doing, including the work of the Wisconsin tribe in the development of the Wisconsin Fish Commission.

The primary concern of the GLFC has been the control of land use on Wisconsin’s Great Lakes. With the GLFC’s assistance, the Lake Superior council in 2000, which has a five-year deadline, is currently in the process of implementing the federal regulations.

The GLFC has been working continuously in the area of public affairs, and, the Petefish, remarked, “We are not at this time seeking to implement the federal regulations. We are simply working with the tribes in the management of the Great Lakes.”

Petefish pointed out that the primary goal of the GLFC is the rehabilitation of the lake trout population. "We believe that the lake trout can once again be self-reproducing."
GRAND PORTAGE
FISH ASSESSMENT

Status of Fisheries Management Programs of the 1836 Treaty Fishing Tribes of Michigan.

PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN

After several years of on and off sessions, it was not until a national administration took office in 1981 that the treaty fishing right was firmly acknowledged publicly by the state. Further improvement took place with the establishment of a joint Enforcement Authority.

The year 1985 saw a comprehensive agreement facilitated by the U.S. Department of Interior which initially appeared to solve many of the concerns of both parties. However, with a delay of several months before the final language of the agreement was drafted and before any implementation, both parties led by the state chose not to proceed with the negotiations.

The 1985 settlement agreement has been signed in March by all principal parties. Several sports fishing groups and although one of the tribes whose council was initially involved, appeared to solve many of the concerns of tribal fishing, the agreement will go a long way towards stabilizing the fishery, reducing political, legal and administrative conflicts with resource conservation and treaty rights protection. The lake trout fishery has been the "sacred cow" of the Great Lakes and is valued by all. Its commercial value to the tribes must be realized as a necessity and these needs should be served first over any value to sportmen.

The future of the tribal fishery is hoped, may now be realized. In February, the United States Department of the Interior restructured its enforcement policies and procedures to allow management of the lake trout fishery to be transferred to the tribes. The tribes have spent an incredible amount of time, energy, and money pursuing solutions to several differences through the mechanism of litigation. The three parties have simultaneously been negotiating many of these same differences. Once the legal decisions of 1981 affirming the treaty fishing rights were established, the state decided to continue negotiating even though little past progress had been made. The preponderant problem which continues today is that of allocating the resource between tribes and the state.