



RED CLIFF CREW, VESSEL SURVIVES ICY SCARE

For over a week in late February and early March three Red Cliff fishermen were at the mercy of the icy conditions and the unpredictable weather of western Lake Superior. For two nights their 48 foot vessel was stranded atop ice - listing at 30 degrees. This harrowing incident happened amidst the outermost islands in the Apostle Island chain - about 50 miles from their winter harbor at Port Wing, Wisconsin. Although humbled by the elements, the skipper vows to learn from the experience and continue.

"At no time were we in danger of being marooned," said skipper Cecil Peterson recalling the recent drama on Lake Superior. "However, as long as the ice was pushing against us the boat was extremely vulnerable and sustaining damage."

Although the *Energy*, a 48 foot steel-hulled fishing tug, and her three-man crew escaped injury or serious damage, the widely publicized drama brought a renewed perspective to this old and sometimes perilous profession.

Because the weather conditions changed rapidly the planned two or three day voyage turned into an eight day ordeal. It began on February 25th, and as we now know, the end of a long warm spell.

Peterson and his crew broke through ice for about three blocks to reach open water from the winter harbor at Port Wing. This was the first outing this year for *Energy*. Peterson, a veteran of many years on the lake, had assembled a temporary crew. He had made this same trip a number of times in previous years.

With Peterson was Lawrence Soulier and Dave Curran. Soulier, although an experienced fisherman, is a plumber by trade and only works part-time on the lake. Curran is a seaman on the large boats on the Great Lakes. This was his first time out on a fishing tug. They set out looking for a catch of chubs and fat trout (siscowet). What they found was trouble.

(continued on page six)



geego-ikay

VOL. TWO · NO. ONE MARCH 1984

Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission

BI-MONTHLY MEETING

GLIFC JANUARY MEETING — BAY MILLS

There were a number of issues facing the commission at this bimonthly meeting including the selection of a new chairman. Joe Corbine, Tribal Chairman of the Bad River Tribal Council was appointed by unanimous consent to chair the Commission for a term of one year.



Joe Corbine, Bad River—Chairman of Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission

INSIDE

**Lake Trout Stocking
Tribal Fisheries
Bay Mills Reservation**

In other business, the commissioners requested copies of a draft natural resources code being developed by the Voigt Inter-Tribal Task Force. That task force, comprised of area tribes impacted by the "Voigt Decision," which is looking at exercising treaty rights in off-reservation inland areas, will soon become part of an expanded "Fish and Wildlife" commission.

Concern over the lack of tribal representation of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission was raised. This commission is a joint U.S.-Canadian coordinating body formed in the mid fifties to coordinate fisheries management of the Great Lakes. Efforts will be made to amend House Resolution 4517 to designate a seat on the U.S. Section to be filled by a tribal representative. Currently each country has four seats on the commission.

Walt Bresette, GLIFC information officer, presented an information plan for the remainder of fiscal year 1984. Included in this plan were ways to communicate Treaty fishing rights and activities to the general public, better ways to work with media, and specific ways to help the commission and tribal fisheries pro-

grams to develop educational outreach materials.

The Commissioners also heard an update on developments, some very positive, in their talks with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Bay Mills is one of three tribes who are part of the Chippewa-

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Members present at the January 27, 1984 Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission meeting include Jim Hendrickson, Grand Portage; Joe Bresette, Red Cliff; Joe Corbine, Bad River; Jim St. Arnold, Keweenaw Bay; and, host Wade Teeple, Bay Mills.

Guests included Chuck Maas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Dr. William Eger and Mark Ebener, Michigan Inter-Tribal Fisheries and Assessment Program; Alvin Picotte, BIA-Michigan Agency; and, Jim San-saver, BIA-Minneapolis.

Staff present were Henry Buffalo, Executive Administrator; Tom Buslahn, Biologist; and Walt Bresette, Public Information Officer.

83 Lake Trout Production Wiped out at Pendill's Creek

According to Peter Drake, Manager of U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Pendill's Creek hatchery, only 25,000 fingerlings were left in a somewhat mysterious die-off of the 1983-84 lake trout production at Pendill's Creek.

Following various biological assessments, they are blaming a high nitrogen saturation as cause of the loss of over 1.5 million fingerlings. One potential cause is combination of a bad winter followed by hot weather. A similar problem occurred at the state hatchery in Marquette. The problem is also called "gas bubble disease."

Although Drake did not yet know what impact the die-off would have specifically on Lake Superior stocking programs, it's likely that the stocking effort this year may be reduced 50 percent. Pendill's Creek will get about 800,000 from Jordan River Hatchery of Fish and Wildlife on this year's stocking effort.

Drake said there are some solutions to nitrogen saturation. The water can be hardened or the nitrogen level can be reduced. This latter technique is being tried at Pendill's Creek, using a vacuum degasser.



GLIFC meeting at Bay Mills. (L-R): Jim Hendrickson, Grand Portage; Jim Sansaver, BIA-Minneapolis; Jim St. Arnold, Keweenaw Bay; Wade Teeple, Bay Mills; Joe Corbine, Bad River; Henry Buffalo, GLIFC Administrator; Joe Bresette, Red Cliff.

THE BAY MILLS CHIPPEWA

Known officially as the Bay Mills Indian Community, this Chippewa Reservation has played a key role in the historic and contemporary evolution of Treaty Fishing on the Great Lakes. It is located in eastern Lake Superior in Michigan's upper peninsula.

There are two separate sites totaling about 2200 acres. One site is about twenty miles northwest of Sault Ste. Marie. The other is about one mile east of the Sault on Sugar Island in the St. Mary's River. The main reservation is located on the southwest shore of Whitefish Bay.

According to Don Parrish, Chairman of the tribe's conservation committee, Bay Mills has an extensive fisheries program. This includes regulations, enforcement, a court, biologists, a small net making plant, and plans to reestablish a fish processing plant.

In addition to membership in the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission, Bay Mills is also part of the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty

Fishery Management Authority. Other members are the Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa and Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

The Bay Mills treaty fishing operation is regulated partly by the tribe and partly through the tribe's involvement with the Management Authority. Licenses are issued by the tribe. All legal disputes throughout the Management Authority are handled in the court located at Bay Mills. Likewise, the five conservation wardens have jurisdiction over all Management Authority tribal members throughout the Treaty area.

A monthly catch report is required of all commercial fishermen, of which about 60 licenses are currently being used. Subsistence fishing is available to all members at no fee, but are limited the use of one net not longer than 300 feet. There are about 25 small skiffs in operation at the present time. About eight crews fish Lake Superior and 15-20 crews work Lakes Michigan and Huron.

GLIFC MICHIGAN MEETING

(continued from page one.)

Ottawa Treaty Management Authority. For over a decade the Michigan tribes have been under heavy criticism and sometimes violence in their efforts to exercise treaty fishing rights.

One of the many issues facing the Michigan tribes is one that all the Great Lakes are facing - the rehabilitation of the fishery and primarily lake trout in the upper Great Lakes. This issue was also discussed by Tom Busiahn, GLIFC Biologist.

Both Busiahn and Pete Jacobson, another GLIFC Biologist, have expressed deep concern over lake trout stocking trends and have expressed their concern to the Commissioners. Based on a 1983 report

by Jacobson, various efforts have been made to raise this concern in other forums. Busiahn got the okay to give a presentation to the Lake Superior Committee at the March Council of Lakes Committee meeting in Duluth.

Finally, there appears to be an ongoing debate over whether tribal fishermen exercising Treaty rights are required to pay federal income tax. This question is currently in the courts and as soon as GLIFC receives word it will be passed along to tribal fishermen - one way or the other.

GEEGO-İKAY is an Ojibway word which translates to *fishing*. It is the name for this new newsletter published by the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission. *Geego-ikay* will be published every two months with special editions when needed.

GEEGO-İKAY is intended to highlight some of the activities of the Commission and of Tribal fishermen. Ideas for stories are encouraged.

If you would like to receive the newsletter regularly then let us know—also, let us know what you think of it. Send your comments, suggestions or requests to GLIFC GEEGO-İKAY, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or call Walt Bresette at 715/682-6619.

STOCKING PRACTICES QUESTIONED

LAKE TROUT STOCKING: A MAZE OF CONFLICTS

In looking at the record it appears that managing the vast resources of the Great Lakes has evolved from total exploitation to jurisdictional disputes to a current bureaucratic puzzle. Two countries, one province, numerous states and tribal governments and powerful private interest groups each want a piece of the resources. Questions surrounding fisheries management, shipping and other industrial uses, containing pollution, and water diversion help illustrate the management difficulties when so many different interest groups are involved. A 1983 report by fisheries biologist Peter Jacobson to the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission on lake trout stocking trends in Lake Superior is a good example to use in looking at this management maze and the decision-making process.

A Look at Gitchi Gumming

Based on historic records, actual management of the fishery was preceded by centuries of Indian fishing, followed by sustenance and commercial fishing by various European and early American interests. A commercial fishery by non-Indians was well developed by the early eighteen hundreds. And, as a result of market fluctuations and overfishing by the new non-Indian industry, the lake trout fishery rose and fell throughout the century—rising in the 1860's and plummeting in the 1890's. And then came the sea lamprey.

The sea lamprey, which preys on lake trout and other species, has made a devastating impact on the native fish stock. Fortunately, through efforts coordinated by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, the lamprey threat is being contained.

The lamprey made their way to the upper Great Lakes through man-made canals beginning in 1829 with the completion of the Welland Canal connecting Lake Ontario with Lake Erie. The migration to Lake Huron was complete by 1932 and into Lake Michigan by 1934. The first recorded lamprey in Lake Superior was in 1938. By 1960 the annual lake trout harvest in Lake Superior was down to 500,000 pounds from the annual 4.5 million pounds prior to 1952.

Sea lamprey control, fishing regulations and fish stocking are the three primary types of management techniques used on the Great Lakes. In this article we will limit the review to lake trout stocking in the extreme western portion of Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior. Through this example one can speculate on similar practices on other parts of Lake Superior, in the other lakes, and on other issues which impact the resources.

Once the sea lamprey was under control, a combination of regulations and a fish stocking effort has been a major emphasis of various fisheries management strategies. However, in analyzing Jacobson's report and other available data on U.S. waters of Lake Superior, it is evident that the lake trout stocking programs has apparent conflicting goals.

Both the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, a joint U.S.—Canada coordinating body and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who rears most of the fish stocked, have as their policies that lake trout rehabilitation is the primary purpose of stocking. And although Wisconsin is

an active party to the Commission and receives federal fish, the stocking trends Jacobson found point to reasons other than rehabilitation in Wisconsin's stocking program.

Fisheries Management Agencies

The first management programs were by the United States Fish Commission (1871) and similar state commissions established shortly thereafter. According to Wisconsin Sea Grant, these agencies sought to regulate seasons, catch quotas, and mesh sizes of nets. These forerunners of today's agencies, like today, made decisions without tribal involvement or perspective.

Through various court actions which have acknowledged the tribe's jurisdiction in fishery matters, more recent decisions have forced some agencies such as Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to consider tribal rights. Few of the other agencies have as yet acknowledged in policies the legitimate tribal jurisdiction. As a consequence, ecosystems approaches, basin-wide and lake-wide planning schemes have left out an important tribal perspective in their plans.

Today's managers are biologists and mid-level state, provincial and federal bureaucrats. They are trying to respond to both scientific data and to the political pressures

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LAKE TROUT

Salvelinus namaycush

length: 24-48 inches

weight: 4-22 pounds

coloring: light spots on darker background; light underside

common names: Great Lakes trout, lake, namaycush, togue, grey trout, mountain trout

These swift, torpedo-shaped predators are native to most cold regions of the North American continent, but life in the Great Lakes has not been easy for the lake trout.

Around the upper lakes, sawmill wastes and other forms of pollution long ago drove the lake trout from their spawning streams. Like the lake whitefish, some adapted to this by spawning on offshore reefs and shoals.

In the early 1900s, lake trout became the most valuable commercial fish in the Great Lakes and remained so for almost 50 years. Then in the 1950s, the sea lamprey ruthlessly sought out these large, meaty fish as their prime victims.

Sea lamprey controls and vigorous stocking programs are now enabling lake trout to make a comeback. After planting, most lake trout stay within a 50-mile radius of the planting site, although some migrate up to 300 miles. Like salmon, lake trout have a strong homing instinct, returning to spawn at planting sites or nearby streams. However, they have not had much success reproducing in Lake Superior.

Today, there are three distinctive kinds of lake trout in Lake Superior: the most typical, the salmon-like "lean" trout, found inshore; the "fat" lake trout, which stays in deeper waters; and the "humper," a deep-bodied, short-headed variety which hovers offshore near shoals and reefs.

Courtesy of UW-Seagrant, Madison, Wisconsin from the booklet "Fish of Lake Superior" edited by Warren Downs and artwork by Christine Kohler.

(continued from page three.)

from the various interest groups. The two primary groups are the highly organized and vocal sports fishing lobby and the smaller loose knit commercial fishery group. In addition, managers are guided by a 1955 convention (agreement) between the United States and Canada, a part of which addresses lake trout rehabilitation.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

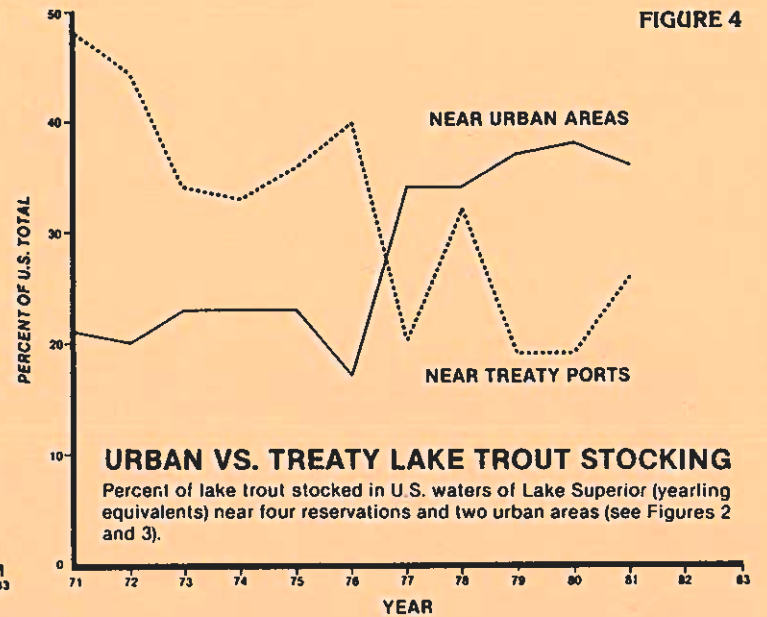
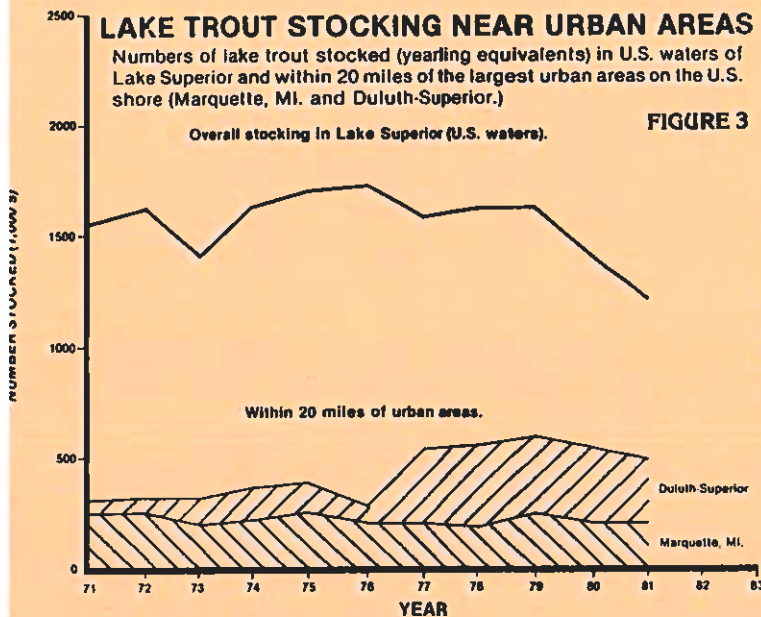
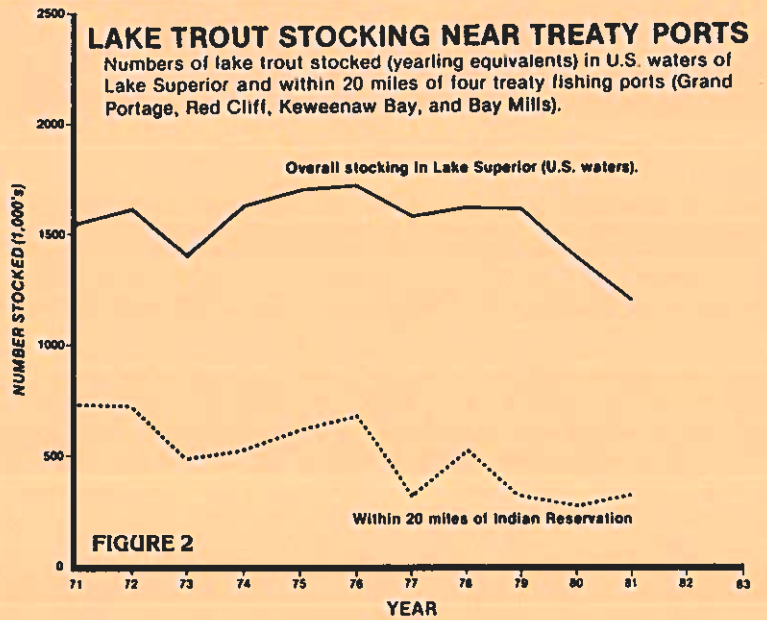
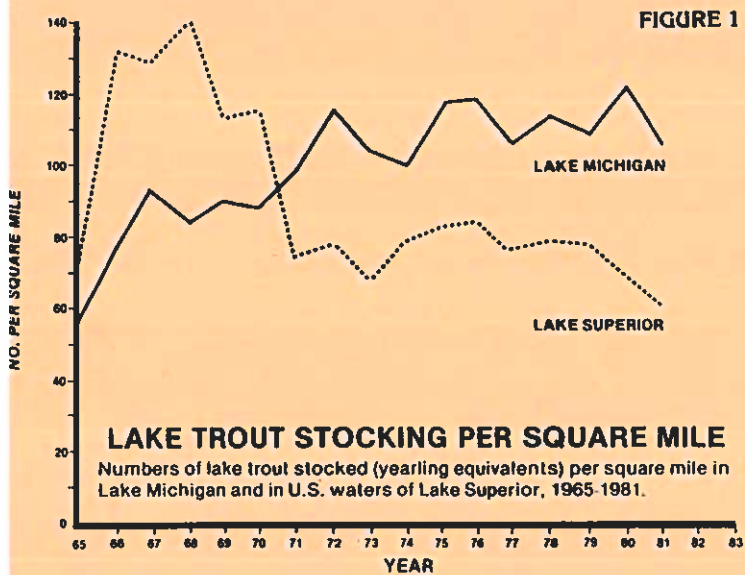
On October 1, 1955, the two countries agreed to a convention jointly to oversee and coordinate fisheries on the Great Lakes. The agreement applies to Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, St. Clair, Michigan and Superior. The implementation of the agreement is to be governed by the Great Lakes Fishery Commission comprised of four delegates from each country. The Commission maintains a staff and offices in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The duties of the commission according to the convention charter include research and implementation of measures to achieve maximum sustained productivity of

fish in the convention area; and to formulate and implement a program for eradicating or minimizing sea lamprey. Although the commission has its own staff, much of the studies and other activities are coordinated with participating agencies.

These include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and the conservation or resource departments of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the primary provider of fish stocked in the Great Lakes. Each state also has their own hatcheries or in some instances, contract with private hatcheries for additional stock. The following allocation formula of federal fish (originally developed in 1974) was reached in May of 1982 by the Council of Lakes Committee - a subgroup of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission:



**GREAT LAKES DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT
FOR LAKE TROUT REARED IN USFWS HATCHERIES**

Council of Lake Committees
11 May 1982

In accordance with the Strategic Great Lakes Fishery Management Plan, the CLC on 11 May 1982 established a consensus agreement for distributing USFWS reared lake trout in the Great Lakes as follows:

1. Lake trout reared in Jordan River, Pendills Creek and Hiawatha Forest National Fish Hatcheries will be stocked in the upper Great Lakes in Accordance with the 1974-1979 formula:
2. Lake trout reared in Allegheny HFH will be stocked in the lower Great Lakes based on agreements between the NYDEC, PFC, and USFWS.
3. Lake trout reared in the Iron River NFH will be stocked in Lake Michigan refuges contingent upon acceptance by the upper lake committees at their 1983 plenary session of stocking and assessment plans developed by the Lake Michigan Lake Trout Technical Committee.
4. Any CLC member may with reasonable cause seek an interim deviation from this agreement by petitioning the CLC for a hearing. The CLC shall then determine if the deviation is warranted and their ruling shall be binding on the agencies.
5. This agreement will be in effect for 5 years (until 1987) or until Iron River production exceeds 1 million yearlings.

STATE	LAKE SUPERIOR	LAKE MICHIGAN	L A K E HURON
Minnesota	18.75%		
Wisconsin	18.75%	41.67%	
Michigan	62.5%	41.67%	100.00%
Indiana		8.33%	
Illinois		8.33%	
TOTAL	32.0%	48.0%	20.0%

This formula is in accordance with the "Strategic Great Lakes Fishery Management Plan," and was adopted by the participating agencies including Wisconsin.

Who Decides Where to Stock?

Although it is difficult to get a complete handle on the stocking procedures, there are some reference guides. According to Jacobson, fish are produced in both federal and state hatcheries. Fish are raised by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at several National Fish Hatcheries and are allocated to the states by a formula developed under the auspices of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

The states stock their federal fish allocation in locations they select - theoretically in accord with a federal distribution policy. The lake trout produced in state hatcheries are stocked under exclusive control of each state. Of the 4,364,000 yearling and fingerling lake trout stocked in 1982 in the U.S. waters of Lake Superior and the Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron, 15.5% were produced in state hatcheries and 84.5% in federal hatcheries.

Although rehabilitation of the lake trout is the stated goal of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and ostensibly all participating agencies, Jacobson found in his 1983 study dramatic trends which lead in a different direction. In further analysis of Jacobson's report there appears to be a bias away from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan although the latter has never established a spawning population from stocks. There also appears to be a bias away from traditional spawning areas into areas used primarily for urban recreational

fisheries. Continuing studies identify a shift from stocking near treaty ports to urban areas across the lake and a dramatic increase of harvest near urban ports.

According to Tom Busiahn, another biologist with the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission, both the tribes and other managers should be concerned over these patterns. In a position paper resulting from Jacobson's findings, he cites a high sport fishing influence, strong lobbying by Lake Michigan fishing interests, and lack of direct tribal participation in stocking decisions as reasons for the stock shifts.

Jacobson states that continued large reductions of stocking in Lake Superior Treaty fishing areas "could significantly delay the reestablishment of self-sustaining stocks in the future." Busiahn adds that although the tilt toward Lake Michigan was slowed by the 1982 CLC allocation plan, the 1982 version formalizes the Lake Michigan bias by committing the Iron River National Fish Hatchery production to Lake Michigan.

Duluth to the Apostles

Having reviewed the trout stocking agencies and practices, a closer look at one area will better illustrate the complexities and apparent contradictions of resource management practices. Although Jacobson looked at all U.S. waters in Lake Superior we will limit this review to waters between the Apostle Islands and the port of Duluth-Superior-waters under Wisconsin and Lake Superior Chippewa (Ojibwa) jurisdiction.

According to Jacobsen, an average of 347,000 (yearling equivalents) lake trout has been stocked annually in the Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior since 1958. State hatcheries produced 43% while federal hatcheries provided 57% of the lake trout stocked in 1982.

"The Apostle Islands were the center of stocking until 1977, when a large number of lake trout began to be stocked near Superior. The Apostle Islands area has historically been the center of lake trout abundance and production in Wisconsin," reports Jacobson. Although there are indications that this trend may be reversing, the shift to the Superior area represents a major change in lake trout stocking policy. Through further study and analysis trends in Keeweenaw Bay and Whitefish Bay in Michigan waters - both treaty areas - stocking trends similar to those found in the Apostle Islands are evident.

"Presently, the Red Cliff Band has an agreement with Wisconsin requiring that 50% of the federal allocation of lake trout be stocked within the Apostle Islands area. This has resulted in a partial shift of the lake trout stocking back to the Apostle Islands."

What Now?

The policy of rehabilitation is one endorsed by the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission rather than the "put-grow-take" philosophy. According to Henry Buffalo, GLIFC Executive Administrator, it has been difficult finding a complete answer regarding stocking shifts or a responsive forum regarding tribal concerns. However, he added, as legitimate co-managers the tribal agencies are here to stay and are committed to finding a method to become involved in fisheries management decision-making. Hopefully other groups are equally determined in insuring the other issues facing the Great Lakes are being addressed for all the people and resources.



PHOTO - Duluth News Tribune

THE ENERGY: Damaged But Safe

(continued from page one.)

According to Peterson the weather conditions deteriorated one day out of port. Changing winds and moving ice hindered their mobility. After anchoring off Twin Island they woke to find the *Energy* surrounded by ice. After sitting for a number of days hoping for the conditions to get better they decided to try and break through and return to Port Wing.

On Thursday evening, March 1st, they had reached Devil's Island and were anchored on the east side of the island in open water. But that evening the conditions changed and once more imperiled the *Energy*.

"The forecast was for southwesterly winds at ten to fifteen miles per hour and we were in a good mooring position. We assumed we were relatively safe," Peterson recalled. "But about 8:00 p.m., just after we finished dinner, the winds shifted and we were once more faced with ice bearing down on us."

Although they attempted to avert once more being surrounded by ice their efforts failed. This time the ice did the pushing, lifting the bow out of water and onto the more solid ice nearest shore. The moving ice continued to compress the *Energy* between the two ice floes for about five minutes before it stabilized on the shore ice. The *Energy*, partially out of water, sat at a 30 degree starboard list. They immediately radioed the Coast Guard and described their situation.

Peterson said that if it were necessary they could have left the vessel and made it over the ice to shore on Devil's Island. But as long as there was not a life-threatening situation he decided to stay with the *Energy*. Peterson and Soulier remained on board until they were safely back in port. Curran was ferried back to his home by Coast Guard helicopter.

Peterson said that they were in constant contact with either the Bayfield or Duluth Coast Guard station or with the Coast Guard cutter, *Sundew*, who was on its way to free the *Energy*. Peterson, in praising the Coast Guard's response, was particularly grateful that they were able to relay information to the crew's family.

The *Energy*, given additional provisions by the Coast Guard helicopter, sat in its precarious position until Saturday. "The worst part of the situation was sleeping in the tilted tug," Soulier is quoted as saying. "We stayed with the boat because it is our livelihood."

At about 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 3rd, the *Sundew* broke the ice around the vessel and the *Energy* was freed. Although an 8 foot section of metal plating was dented she was still seaworthy.

Peterson and Soulier spent one more night anchored off Outer Island, making it back to Port Wing on Sunday afternoon. Peterson said that his wife would probably prefer that he have a less dangerous profes-

sion but it's not likely that the *Energy* skipper will soon be leaving fishing.

The 42 year old Peterson has been fishing since he was about ten years old -beginning with his father Wilfred and eventually on his own. He purchased the *Energy*, commissioned in 1936, about three years ago.

Peterson, whose home port is at the Red Cliff Reservation, said he and others have been winter fishing out of Port Wing for a number of years. He said he moves there around the first of the year and returns to the Red Cliff-Bayfield area when the ice goes out -anytime between early April and mid-May.

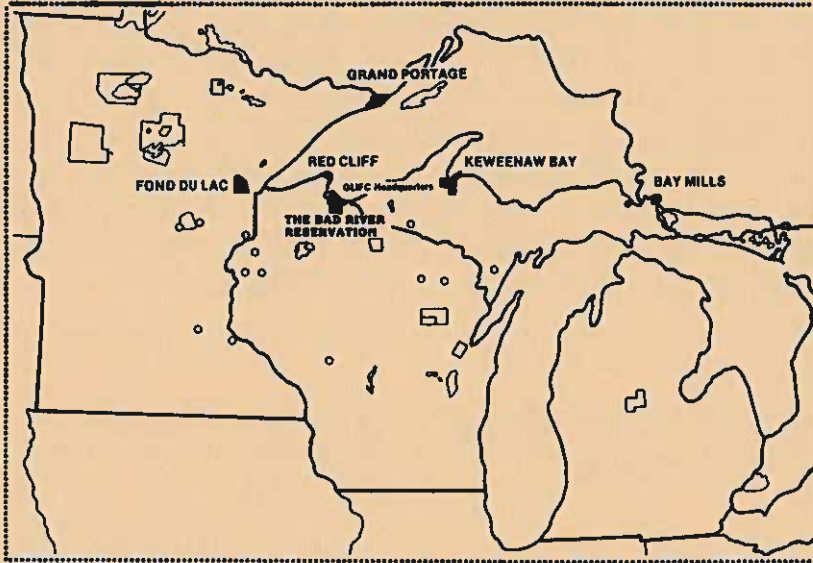
"The biggest problem this year has been the weather," mused Peterson. "It's been very warm and very cold. What a fisherman needs is one or the other."

Although the *Energy* is safely back in port and in need of some repairs, Peterson is already back fishing. This time in the Chequamegon Bay on supposedly solid ice. However, just recently he and other Red Cliff fishermen received another scare.

"We were setting nets in Russell's Bay off Madeline Island. While setting the nets the ice began to drift and some of the men were temporarily stranded," he reported.

No doubt he and his colleagues will retell these and other stories. They'll retell them because they survived. Although the odds are risky sometimes in fishing Lake Superior, these men are not gamblers. They are students and teachers and practitioners of a way of life that is as old as anyone can remember. They are survivors because of cumulative experience and awareness of their environment.

Indian Fisheries Commission Tribes MINNESOTA • WISCONSIN • MICHIGAN



The above map highlights the six members of the inter-tribal Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission. Also included on this map are a number of other Indian reservations and communities throughout the tri-state region.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

This is one of six reservations which comprise the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - each governed separately by reservation business committees. Grand Portage has about 45,000 acres, has three inland lakes in its boundaries, and is situated on the U.S.-Canadian border on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Fisheries programs are under direct authority of the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee. There are about a dozen small boats engaged in commercial fishing which is regulated by the hunting and fishing code. Two wardens oversee the regulations.

For more information write the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee, P.O. Box 428, Grand Portage, MN 55605 or phone Jim Hendrickson, Tribal Chairman, at 218/475-2279.

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

The Fond du Lac Reservation is twenty miles west of Duluth, and is a member of the Minnesotat Chippewa Tribe. The St. Louis River, which empties into Lake Superior at Duluth—Superior harbor, runs through the over 100,000 acre reservation. In addition there are a

number of inland lakes within the reservation boundaries.

Fisheries programs are a part of the five person Fond du Lac Conservation Department. Fond du Lac has a conservation code, a court system and licensing requirements for fishing, trapping, big and small game hunting and wild rice gathering.

For more information write the Fond du Lac Conservation Department, 105 University Road, Cloquet, MN 55720 or call John Smith, Conservation Supervisor at 218/879-4593.

RED CLIFF RESERVATION

Red Cliff is the northernmost reservation in Wisconsin. It sets on the tip of the Bayfield Peninsula in western Lake Superior. There are about 14,000 acres within its boundaries including part of the Apostle Island National Lakeshore.

The Red Cliff Conservation Commission has primary responsibility for tribal fisheries. There are three game wardens with one assigned exclusively to fisheries. There is also one biologist, a fisheries technician and two fisheries biologists aides. Red Cliff has commercial fishing codes and a court system. There are fourteen large fishing tugs and twenty five

small boat fishermen who hold licenses. There is also a subsistence fishery by tribal members.

For more information write Red Cliff Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 529, Bayfield, WI 54814 or call T. J. Gordon, Fisheries Warden at 715/779-5162.

BAD RIVER RESERVATION

With 125,000 acres within its boundaries, Bad River is the largest of the six Wisconsin Chippewa reservations. It is named after the Bad River which flows through the reservation enroute to Lake Superior. The famous Kakagon Sloughs, with a rich fisheries and wild rice, are also within the Bad River Reservation.

Fisheries are currently within the Bad River Natural Resources Department. Programs include a walleye hatchery, Biology department, law enforcement and a court system. Bad River has natural resource codes in place as well as regulations for commercial fishing.

For more information write the Bad River Natural Resources Department, P.O. Box 39, Odanah, WI 54861 or call Fred Vande Venter, Fisheries Biologist at 715/682-9119.

KEWEENAW BAY RESERVATION

With about 58,000 acres, this is the largest reservation in Michigan. It is located on the eastern base of the Keweenaw Peninsula with settlements on both shores of the bay.

The Keweenaw Bay fishery is handled through the Conservation Committee which is also responsible for other resource management. In addition to commercial fishing codes, they have five game wardens, a two judge court system, two fisheries biologists aides, and a conservation clerk.

For more information write the Keweenaw Bay Conservation Committee, Route 1, Baraga, MI 49908 or phone Jim St. Arnold, Conservation Clerk at 906/353-6623.

BAY MILLS RESERVATION

For more information write the Bay Mills Conservation Committee, Route 1, Box 313, Brimley, MI 49715 or call Don Parrish, Conservation Chairman at 906/248-3241.

THE EDGE OF RES

TRIBAL POLITICS: Who's on First?

To the uninitiated it seems like you might need a scorecard to keep up with current elected officials. Tribal politics is especially difficult because there is no "election day" that applies to all the different tribal governments. Also, most tribal governments elect their leadership for short, usually one-year terms. Although there are some who seem to get re-elected annually many leaders are unelected after relatively short terms in office. Therefore, we'll try and keep you updated on who's currently in office and when elections on the different reservations are being held. We'll do periodic profiles on the tribal leaders beginning this issue with the newest commissioner.

KEWEENAW BAY

Myrtle Tolonen took over top leadership of the Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council on February 12 - the officers being elected by Tribal Council members who in turn were elected by popular vote. She also assumed the role of executive director following a February reorganization.

She is a veteran council member and a former tribal enrollment clerk. She decided to run for tribal council because, "I've always been interested in politics, especially Indian government." Tolonen is 47 and a mother of four.

TREATY FISHERIES INFORMATION

GLIFC will be a distribution center for a variety of public information relating to tribal fishing and the Great Lakes fishery. This newsletter is only one method of getting the information out. We also have brochures, biological reports, bibliographies, and are planning slide shows for public presentation. If you would like more information about the Great Lakes Indian Fisheries Commission, write GLIFC, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861 or call 715/682-6619.

NATIVE FISHERIES IN NEXT ISSUE

Fish & Wildlife Society Meeting

Tom Busiahn and Walt Bresette will be participants at the second annual conference of the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, set for early April on the Warm Springs Reservation near Portland, Oregon. Based on this conference and other available information, the next edition of GEEGO-İKAY will focus on Indian Fish and wildlife developments.

For more information about the conference write Gail Chehak, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, 2705 E. Burnside, Suite 114, Portland, Oregon 97214 or phone 503/238-0667. Persons may also contact GLIFC at 715/682-6619.

BAD RIVER ADOPTS COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS

Odanah, WI - The Bad River Tribal Council has adopted new commercial fishing regulations for Lake Superior and for waters within the boundaries of the 125,000 acre reservation. The focus of these regulations is on the commercial take of lake trout and whitefish.

The regulations include licensing, size limits, mesh sizes, closed seasons, net marking, reporting, tagging, quotas, refuges, biological sampling, inspection, assistants, license fees, and enforcement and penalties.

As stated in the ordinance, the purpose of these regulations is to guarantee the continuation of a lengthy history of commercial and subsistence fishing and to the fisheries resource through conservation planning and cooperative resource management.



**Great Lakes
Indian Fisheries Commission
P.O. Box 9
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